



MOVE Ireland CLG

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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CHAIRPERSONS REPORT

MOVE Ireland's vision is for families and relationships to be safe and free from abuse in all its forms. This report outlines the work that MOVE Ireland has undertaken in 2019 to advance this cause.

Our work is difficult and complex where men are given the opportunity to look at their abusive behaviour and change their destructive patterns. Ex and current partners are also offered support in their own right.

2019 saw the consolidation of the delivery of the National Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme (DVPP) CHOICES in Ireland and the introduction of new supervision arrangements and ongoing training to enhance the effectiveness of the work that we do.

Across the board, the demand for our services grew in 2019 and whilst the number of men coming forward to our programme is low given the incidence of Domestic Violence and Abuse, the platform now exists to reach out to an ever-increasing number of men and women.

This report gives some headline statistics about our services, lists the progress achieved in relation to the objectives set by the organisation in 2018 and through the use of case studies shows the complexity and value of the work that MOVE Ireland undertakes. Statements from Exit interviews with both the men and partners are also included in the report.

I would like to thank the rest of the Board of Trustees, staff of MOVE Ireland and local services/professionals that provide the support offered to partners for the work that they undertake in making Ireland a safer place for women and children.

Thanks, are also due to the partners that we work with, most notably the Men's Development Network and the Probation service.

Lastly, I would like to thank the Department of Justice and Equality for funding the CHOICES programmes. Thanks, are also due to Pobal, for the funding of our CEO and Development and Coordination Work under the SSNO funding scheme.

Cyril Dully

Chairperson MOVE Ireland

INTRODUCTION

MOVE Ireland is a voluntary organization that works to address Domestic Violence and Abuse against women. Our primary aim is to promote the safety and wellbeing of women (ex) partners and their children, of men who have been violent/abusive in their intimate relationships. We do this by running group-work programmes for male perpetrators of domestic violence, where they are challenged to take responsibility for their violence/abuse and to change their attitude and behavior.

MOVE Ireland's work is informed by the following core elements:

- An understanding of what constitutes violent and abusive behaviour
- That the man is 100% responsible for his behaviour
- To challenge and change the attitudes and beliefs which support his violence and abuse
- To challenge men's expectations of power and control over partners
- To develop men's capacity to understand the impact of his violence and abuse on his partner and children both in the long and short term
- To learn and adopt positive, respectful ways of behaviour – change beliefs to change behaviour.

MOVE Ireland Board of Management

The business of MOVE Ireland is managed by a Board of Trustees who are elected by the MOVE Ireland membership at the AGM. The Board generally meets every six weeks to conduct business. There are currently six Board Trustees. The Board continues to be active in seeking people with a range of skills and experience to strengthen the Board.

Cyril Dully (Chairperson)

Cyril Dully has been involved with MOVE Ireland for 25 years both as a facilitator and now as a Trustee. He previously worked as a Community Development worker with Athlone Community Services Council and retired in 2019. Cyril continues to be active in supporting local groups and organisations in the Athlone area.

Padraig O Donovan (Vice Chairperson)

Padraig works as a community-based Drug & Alcohol project worker in the Munster region. Padraig joined the Board in June 2017 but stepped down in March 2019.

Anto Phipps (Treasurer)

Anto has been a Board Trustee since July 2016. He previously had been a member of the Dublin City MOVE Ireland Steering Committee. He has been retired for 8 years and previously worked for John Of God's Disability Services and The Dublin Committee for Traveler's.

Aoife Pendergast

Aoife was coopted on to the Board in May 2019. Aoife is a Lecturer and Programme Leader in the Department of Social Sciences at Limerick Institute of Technology. She has undertaken a diverse breadth of work with a variety of client groups and settings. Aoife has substantial lecturing and training experience in both the UK and Ireland in a variety of roles including National Training Projects Co-ordinator and Community Health Co-ordinator for NHS Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, UK

Owen Ryan

Owen has been a Board Trustee since June 2015. Owen had previously been a group facilitator for MOVE Ireland In North Tipperary before he joined the Board. Owen previously worked for Revenue having retired in 2019.

Colm Dempsey

Colm served as a Board Trustee from March 2019 to September 2019. As a former member of An Garda Síochana, he had worked extensively with victims of Domestic Violence and Abuse and their families including as a Garda Trainer on Crimes of Violence against Women & Children. He is also the Co-ordinator of the 'Violence Against Women 365 International Poster Exhibition'.

Linda Tiley

Linda has been a Board Trustee since July 2016. Linda works with Esker House Woman's Refuge and Support Service in Athlone.

Staffing Structure

MOVE Ireland employs the following staff.

- Chief Executive Officer: Owen O'Neill
- National Administrator/ Board Secretary: Brenda Sheehan
- Finance Officer: Ann Tuohy
- Part-time Development Officer: Fionnuala Collins. (Fionnuala replaced Eva Fitzgerald who left the organisation in September 2019)
- 4 Area Co-ordinators

- John Russell, Cork
- Colm Dempsey, West
- Maura Fennell, South West
- Flo Gaffney, Dublin and Meath
- 35 Facilitators
- Partner Support Worker for Dublin: Linda Parsons

Partner Contact Support

The following organisations work in partnership with MOVE Ireland to support the partners/ex partners of men who attend the CHOICES programme. This is an integral part of how Move Ireland operates.

AREA	ORGANISATION
Cork	Linda Mulcahy: Good Shepherd
Dublin: Central, Swords and Tallaght	Linda Parsons: MOVE Ireland
Galway	Jackie Carroll: COPE Galway
Kerry	Bridget Horgan (Bridget was replaced by Deirdre Barrett in December 2019)
Limerick/Clare	Bridget Harren: Spectrum Counselling
Meath	Christine Devlin: Meath Women's Refuge
Midlands	Maura Harte and Evelyn O'Donoghue: Athlone Community Services Council
North Tipp	Bridget Harren: Spectrum Counselling
Sligo	Rosaleen Kilgannon

THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATOR PROGRAMME: CHOICES

The CHOICES programme is a National Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme (DVPP) delivered to men who are abusive in their intimate relationships. The overriding goal is to promote the safety and wellbeing of women and their children, who have experienced violence and abuse in their intimate relationships.

MOVE Ireland has been delivering the CHOICES programme since September 2017 which was established by the Department of Justice and Equality. The programme is also delivered in the South East by MEND and by the North Eastern Domestic Violence Intervention Programme in County Louth. All service providers are members of the CHOICES National Committee which is chaired by the Department of Justice and Equality.

MOVE Ireland currently delivers programmes in Athlone, Cork, Dublin; Swords, Tallaght and Central Dublin; Galway, Kerry, Limerick/Clare, Meath, North Tipperary and Sligo.

CHOICES is primarily a 23-week group-based programme built around 6 modules which are shown in the diagram below. The group operates as a rolling programme allowing men to join the group at certain stages thereby reducing the length of time a man may have to wait before joining a group.



One to one sessions are held with the men before, during and after the groupwork modules. These sessions are focused on:

- Personal responsibility
- Creating and implementing a safety plan
- Understanding what constitutes abusive behaviour
- Recognition of the man's own pattern of negative thinking leading up to abuse including patterns of denial and blame
- Developing a comprehensive awareness of the impact his abuse has had on his partner and children
- Completing the introductory statement prior to attending group

- Reviewing engagement/progress
- Addressing aftercare issues.

Client Profile

No data is presented on the mental health profile of the men who participate in the CHOICES programme. However, it is important to state that many of the men have complex issues one of which is their abusive behaviour. Mental Health and Substance Misuse problems feature in the lives of many of these men. For many, growing up in homes where family neglect and violence were present is also a common feature. This is not to excuse their behaviour but to acknowledge the reality of the situation for many of these men. The CHOICES programmes support men to take responsibility for their abusive behaviour and to make the necessary changes in their lives.

Partner Support

Partners of the men who are assessed as suitable are also offered support. MOVE Ireland delivers this support through contracted services/individuals and dedicated MOVE Ireland personnel. Their role can be broken down into these areas:

- Enabling each woman to have informed and realistic expectations of her(ex)-partner's involvement in the programme.
- Supporting women in identifying the risks to their own and their children's wellbeing and safety.
- Providing the women with information about legal rights, and how to access other relevant support services.
- Providing them with information about the content of the service provided to her (ex)partner.
- Hear the woman's views on progress made or the lack of progress made regarding her partner's behaviour and relaying this information back to MOVE Ireland mindful of the need to maintain confidentiality and her safety.
- Helping partners to develop their own understanding of the abuse they have experienced and to focus on her own needs and those of her children, rather than her (ex)partner changing.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED AGAINST OBJECTIVES FOR 2019

Objective 1: Ensure that the CHOICES programme is delivered in a professional and competent manner.

Group sessions are video recorded and MOVE Ireland recruited several Practice Supervisors in 2019 to view the recordings and facilitate practice supervision arrangements. The purpose of these arrangements is to ensure a high level of practice delivery and to support facilitators to improve their practice.

A two-day training event was held in September with all the CHOICES providers. This event provided an opportunity for Facilitators and Partner Contact workers across all three organisations to come together to share experiences and focus in on specific needs identified. Sessions included:

- The Ahimsa Approach
- Integrated working
- Cultivating Emotional Sensitivity & Remorse
- Motivational Interviewing and working with Resistance
- One to One Work/Assessing for suitability
- A Trauma Informed Approach to working with Perpetrators and Victim (Survivors) of Domestic Violence
- Managing a group session

Objective 2: Ensure CHOICES is operational in all 11 areas and deliver an additional programme in existing areas where feasible.

Programmes were delivered in all but one of the designated areas in 2019. In the majority of cases, the groups ran as rolling programmes allowing men to join the group throughout the year. In some areas particularly Limerick, there is demand to deliver two programmes however, no additional funding was available to meet this demand. As a result, the Limerick group frequently had a waiting list in 2019.

MOVE Ireland has struggled to develop a programme in Nenagh, North Tipperary. This has been a challenging area given the small and predominately rural population. Access to transport for participants living outside of Nenagh is a particular problem given that the group programme operates in the evening. Some of the men referred also prefer to go to the Limerick group. Significant promotion and networking had been undertaken by the Coordination Officer. In addition to this, work was undertaken to develop a group in Ennis in County Clare. Similar problems to Nenagh also existed with the Ennis group.

Objective 3: Explore the potential for developing new programmes in the Donegal and Mayo/Longford areas

No funding was made available from the Department of Justice and Equality for the development of additional programmes in these areas and thus no programmes were developed.

Objective 4: Work in partnership with partner support providers to ensure the safety of partners and their children

The provision of Partner Support is an integral part of the CHOICES programme. Regular meetings are held between the Facilitators and Partner Contact workers to assess risk on an ongoing basis. Work has also been undertaken to ensure that children in the families being supported can also access support if requested.

MOVE Ireland piloted the development of a Partner Support Group in April 2019. The feedback from the programme was very positive and a full twelve-week programme was delivered in the later part of the year. The group support programme is called "The 3 Keys to Improvement Programme" and has been heavily influenced by the work of Ross Rosenberg, Brene Brown, Dr Stephen Karpman and Robert Fritz and is focused on three central themes:

- How are you relating?
- Where are you placing your focus?
- What actions are you taking?

As outlined in MOVE Ireland's Strategic Plan 2020-2024, MOVE Ireland intends to deliver additional group support programmes in other areas outside of Dublin for partners receiving support through the CHOICES programme. This initiative is also a target within the Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender based violence (2016-2021).

Objective 5: Develop a new Strategic Plan for the organisation 2019-2022

MOVE Ireland launched its Strategic Plan 2020-2024 at the 30th Anniversary Conference. This plan seeks to strengthen service provision and increase access to our services, further develop interagency collaboration and improve our understanding of the effectiveness of this work.

The priorities for the organisation over the next four years are listed below.

Priority 1. Increase the safety of women and children at risk of domestic abuse through on-going professional provision of DVPPs to best practice guidelines.

Priority 2. Ensure Sustainability, Consolidate and Extend Programme Delivery.

Priority 3. Ensure pathways to MOVE Programmes.

Priority 4. Measure Success, Share our expertise and knowledge.

Priority 5. Actively contribute towards the prevention of male violence against women and children



A copy of the plan can be accessed via the link below

<https://www.moveireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Move-Ireland-Strategic-Plan.pdf>

Objective 6: Review MOVE Advisory Groups

MOVE Ireland no longer facilitates local advisory groups. Instead local coordinators link into existing networks in order to share information about the work that MOVE Ireland undertakes.

Objective 7: Undertake a review of MOVE Ireland's membership status

No progress was made in relation to this action in 2019. The Board of Trustees will consider what options are available and will make a decision regarding this issue in 2020.

Objective 8: Raise the profile of MOVE Ireland at a local and national level

There were several significant achievements in relation to this objective.

30th Anniversary Conference

MOVE Ireland held its 30th Anniversary Conference in Athlone during the 16 days of action on the 29th November. The theme of the conference was 'A Safer Future Together'.

Speakers were as follows

- Luke Hart – *The Insidious nature of coercive control*
- Sharon O'Halloran, CEO Safe Ireland – *Daring to Imagine*
- Aine Costello and Olive Carter, Barnardo's TLC Project - *Responding to Childhood Domestic Abuse*
- Louise Crowley, Senior Lecturer at the School of Law, UCC – *The Domestic Violence Act 2018: Modernising domestic violence laws and criminalizing domestic abuse – does it do enough?*
- Detective Chief Superintendent Declan Daly – *The Gardai Response to Domestic Violence*
- Dr. Áine O'Brien, Department of Media Studies at Maynooth University – *What's wrong with how Irish Media represent Domestic Violence?*
- Marius Raakil, Executive Director; ATV Norway – *How can we improve the quality and effectiveness of therapeutic work with men perpetrating domestic violence? Challenges and lessons learned from an ATV perspective.*
- Owen O'Neill, CEO MOVE Ireland - *Experiences of perpetrators and (ex) partners involvement in the CHOICES DVPP Programme*
- Sean Cooke –CEO Men's Development Network - *Where are the men?*



Training for frontline staff who may encounter men who are abusive in their intimate relationships

MOVE Ireland has begun to deliver training to these staff. Frontline professionals have a very important role when it comes to engaging with these men namely.

- Identifying the signs of the use of domestic violence and abuse in male service user discourse and behaviour.
- Addressing the issue with them in a respectful way.
- Giving clear and unequivocal messages about violence and its consequences.
- Encouraging and motivating perpetrators to get help.
- Making referrals to appropriate services.
- Making sure women and children receive adequate help and support and safety planning.
- Work in a collaborative way to hold the men accountable for their behaviour.

The half day event focuses on the following topics.

- Factors which contribute towards abusive behaviour within intimate relationships.
- How to engage with someone who may be an abuser.
- Assessing Risk.
- The CHOICES programme delivered by MOVE Ireland and how to refer someone to the programme.
- Approximately, 100 professionals attended this training in Tralee, Navan, Dublin, Cork and Sligo. In 2020, MOVE Ireland intends to develop this training further. For more information about training please contact MOVE Ireland's Development Worker at fionnuala@moveireland.ie

What participants said about the training

"I have a greater understanding of the reasons why some men are abusive to their female partners" **(90.77% stated they either very strongly or strongly agreed with this statement)**

"I have a greater awareness of how to engage with these men" **(89.23% stated they either very strongly or strongly agreed with this statement)**

"I have had an opportunity to think about how best to respond to men who minimise and not accept responsibility for their behaviour" **(93.84% stated they either very strongly or strongly agreed with this statement)**

"I am more aware of the risks associated with DV and how to respond" **(87.70% stated they either very strongly or strongly agreed with this statement)**

"I know how to refer a man to MOVE Ireland" **(95.38% stated they either very strongly or strongly agreed with this statement)**

In addition to the above initiatives, MOVE Ireland promotes the work of the organisation on an ongoing basis locally through a variety of means such as.

- Continued promotion of MOVE Ireland via Twitter. Work has also begun in promoting MOVE Ireland via Facebook.
- Presentations to local Children and Young Peoples Strategic Committees.
- Highlighting our services through local radio.
- Networking with local voluntary and statutory services including TUSLA, Probation and the Garda Síochána.
- Attending team meetings with professionals

Objective 9: Secure compliance with the new Charities Compliance Code

Work was undertaken throughout the year to secure compliance with the new code by 2020. Work is ongoing to secure compliance in 2020.

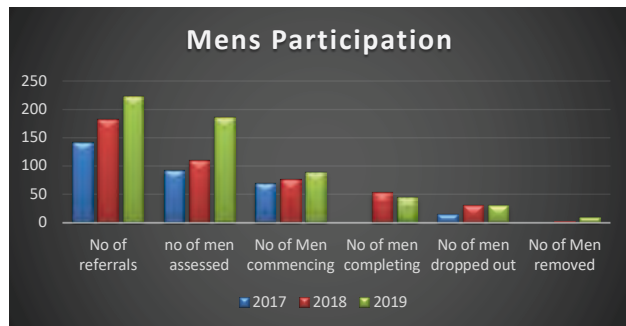
HEADLINE STATISTICS

Figures are presented covering the introduction of the CHOICES programme, from September 2017-December 2019 and cover the following areas.

- Men's participation
- Partner Support data
- Source of referrals
- Age breakdown
- Ethnicity of male participants
- Dependants of participants

Men's participation

Table 1.1:



The number of referrals to MOVE Ireland continues to grow as indeed does the number of assessments and men commencing a programme. As the groups are rolling a considerable number of men will carry over into another year. This explains why the numbers commencing are higher than the numbers completing in any one year.

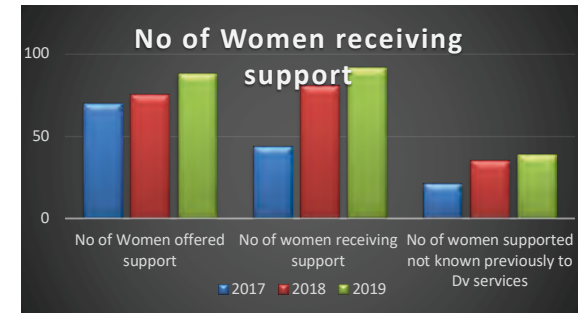
Despite the increase in referrals, given the number of Domestic Violence incidents on an annual basis the number of men seeking help is very small in comparison. The reasons for this are complex and require more joined up responses across criminal justice, family and child services, housing, primary care, mental health and addiction services.

Drop out is a significant issue with men attending DVPP's. The main reasons for dropping out are consistent across the years and are as follows.

- Not being ready or able to participate effectively in a group setting.
- Not accepting responsibility for his actions and being unwilling to change/examine this aspect whilst on the programme.

Partners receiving support

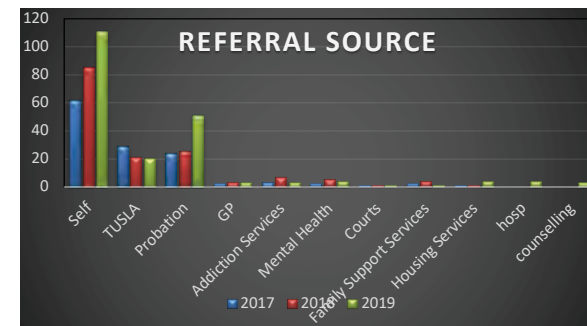
Table 1.2



The number of women accessing support has grown consistently each year. Women may receive support over 2 annual years depending on when they commence the support. Thus, the numbers receiving support are higher than the number offered support in years 2018 and 2019. It is also important to note that a significant number of partners have never accessed a Domestic Violence prior to their contact with ourselves. For these women, it was the first time they had ever spoken about their abuse to a professional.

Referral Source

Table 1.3

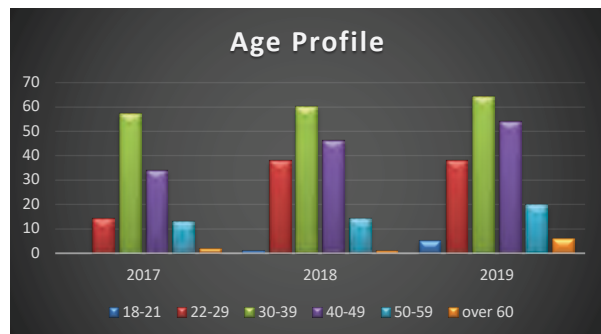


The majority of referrals to MOVE Ireland are self-referrals which is encouraging. Referrals from TUSLA and Probation are also very high with the remaining referral sources spread over a range of services. Referrals from Probation have increased significantly in 2019 reflecting the good

partnership working which exists on the ground between both services. MOVE Ireland believes that all services have the potential to identify men who are abusive to their partners and support these men to engage with services such as MOVE Ireland. Training professionals has become a priority for MOVE Ireland.

Age Profile

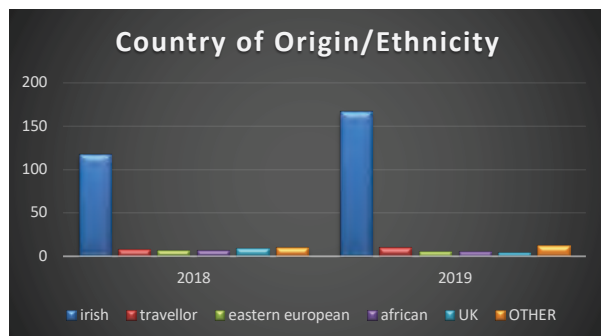
Table 1.4



As can be seen from the table above the majority of men are in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups. The age profile would be similar to those men accessing other services such as mental health.

Ethnicity

Table 1.5

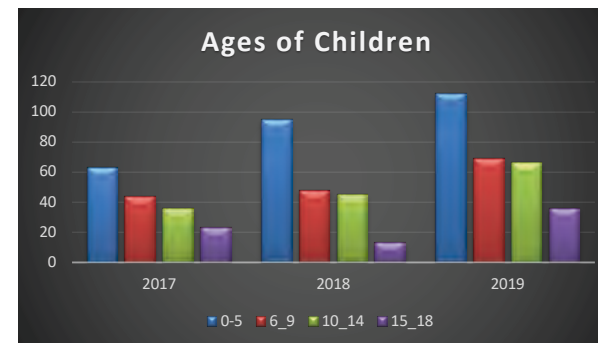


The table above reflects the diversity which currently exists in Ireland today. Not surprisingly, most referrals are from Irish people. However, there are a significant number of men particularly from the

travelling community. Unfortunately, MOVE Ireland is unable to offer men a service if their command of English is poor. The group setting means that the use of interpreters is not possible.

Children

Table 1.6



Whilst MOVE Ireland does not directly work with the children in the families referred to us, it is clear that the CHOICES programme will impact directly on their lives if positive changes occur in the lives of the men and/or partners. The table below gives a summary of the numbers of children and the age ranges of those involved.

There are very high numbers of children aged 0-5. This stresses the important potential that DVPP's can make in improving the lives of very young children. This is particularly important given the increasing importance of intervening in the lives of children as early as possible.

MOVE Ireland has also begun to link with local services that offer support for children living in Domestic Violence to help children in the families receiving a service from us to access appropriate services. It has also recently joined the National Childhood Domestic Abuse Advisory Group under the leadership of Barnardo's.

CLIENT FEEDBACK

Several Exit interviews were undertaken with men and partners following their involvement with MOVE Ireland. The impact has been greater for some men and partners more than others. Some of the comments reflect the learning about the impact of Domestic Violence, the cognitive thinking and behavioural skills which are learned on the programme. For others it was the partners who have made the changes.

Men's participation in the programme

Impact of abuse

They've left scars, the scars are still there today. When we enter into a conversation or a heated debate my wife is quick to remind me of the programme that I've just been on..... There are scars emotional definitely still there and they kind of still come up every so often but we're trying our best to leave that side of things..... It's not always easy

I've spoken to my ex-partner about all this and she was just saying that she feels emotionally broke like and she's no confidence. It wasn't just the physical aspect, I got in her head about a lot of things, you know

Impact on behaviour

Sorry, it's just stopped completely (physical violence), it's a non-runner, since the one occasion where that happened which was fourteen or fifteen months ago, I went on the programme. Was on the programme this time last year so since that happened it has stopped completely and is just something that doesn't happen

So, where I would have normally got angry, I don't get angry anymore, sorry, I do get angry, but I know how to get rid of the anger. I do stop. Now when I can feel myself getting angry or getting uptight, I can stop myself and take myself away for a time-out. And I'll tell myself why and that's no reason to be uptight just let it go.

Everything. the way I look at my situation... there was no light there, so I thought everything was going to be focused on being negative, negative. But after being there and being with people who were in similar situations and you know I felt that it wasn't. It wasn't all bad and that I could turn a bad situation into you know make the best of a bad situation.

Woman's participation in the programme

Impact of programme on partners and children

You know I don't feel that he will jump down my throat whenever I'm asking him a question. And yeah, I feel a lot freer in the relationship now and I look forward to events now. I don't dread even alcohol related events now where I would have been nervous at weddings or at night-time events whereas now, I look forward to them so much.

I have separated from him now. I have a barring order on him...I got it after the programme

Changes in Partner

Yeah, I noticed that he has more patience around the children. He doesn't shout as much or hold them in an inappropriate way, you know like grabbing them by the hand, or something like it's more calm

If anything, he was worse. They thought he was doing well but in reality, he wasn't, he was still the same way at home

I could see certain behaviours that were changing in my husband because of the course that he had been doing. It was obvious that there was a shift in the way he managed his anger and the way he managed himself.

It has changed for the better- the abuse has stopped, there's no. there's no danger, there's no immediate harm. Its changed so much for the better yeah

CASE STUDIES

The following case studies reflect the complex issues involved in working with men who are abusive in their intimate relationships. They also demonstrate the level and importance of interagency work and communication in ensuring that these families receive a safe and effective service. Some case studies report positive results for both partners whilst in others it is the partner that has benefitted significantly from receiving support through the CHOICES programme.

Men's participation

Case Study One

Philip was referred to MOVE in late 2019 after being discharged from hospital. He had suffered multiple injuries due to an assault by his previous partner's family members. His ex-partner was deceased.

Philip has two children who had been taken into the care of TUSLA following the attack. Social workers recommended Philip to attend MOVE.

Initially during the assessment process, Philip claimed there was very little violence in the relationship. However, as the assessment progressed, he began to open a little bit more and admitted that the relationship was toxic and began to acknowledge his own behaviour.

Philip indicated that he was determined to change his life and would participate fully in the programme.

In the first few weeks of attending the CHOICES programme, Philip focused a lot on his own experience of victimisation, avoiding speaking about his role as a perpetrator. At team meetings we spoke about how we could bring Philip to a place of self-responsibility. As a team, we began to divert Philip from speaking about his experiences of being a victim and started to question him more about his relationship and violence history.

Gradually the team began to observe progress with Philip. Instead of jumping in to defend himself when asked difficult questions, he would pause for thought. He began to listen to the other men in the group whereas prior to this he wouldn't acknowledge their advice. He made several honest admissions without being urged or questioned by facilitators. His physical demeanour improved, and he seemed more at ease and engaged in the process.

Philip still has a lot of work to do on himself, but we are hopeful that he will successfully complete the CHOICES programme. There has been a lot of progress made, but he still has a long way to go.

He is increasingly engaged and committed to change and staying on the programme.

We continue to liaise closely with TUSLA with respect to this case and while they continue to have concerns, the social worker on the case acknowledges his positive changes and is very happy with his engagement with MOVE.

Case Study Two

A 45-year-old man was referred by the Adult Mental Health team. After initial screening it was clear that his behaviour towards his wife and two young children, aged 6 and 8 years was abusive, mainly verbal and physically threatening. He was assessed and subsequently joined the CHOICES programme. At this time, he was living separately from his wife and family, but did want to return to the family home. His wife was offered support and engaged very well with the Partner Contact Service.

The man struggled with his mental health and, initially, was disruptive in the group and tried to monopolise the process; however, the facilitators engaged very well with him and his inappropriate behaviours lessened significantly. He attended regularly and showed some progress and his attitudes and behaviours towards his wife and family improved.

It was agreed that he would leave the group having completed one cycle of the CHOICES programme and he continued his involvement with the Adult Mental Health Services who linked him in with other appropriate services. While his progress was limited, he did display an increased awareness of the impact of his behaviour on his wife and children,

The Man's wife linked in very well with our Partner Contact service. During this time, she made the decision to separate from him and reported being much happier as a result of this decision. The children's situation was much improved also. In their interactions with their father the children felt safer and less threatened. His wife reported that he was much calmer with the children even though his contact with them was not that regular.

Case Study Three

Sean is married with a grownup family. He lived a considerable distance from where the programme was delivered which meant overnight stays for 'Sean' away from home just to be able to participate on the CHOICES Programme. Despite this, he committed and actively participated in the weekly group sessions.

Initially when he started off, Sean seemed "suspicious" of the group and was slow to open up about his abusive behaviours. He had a tendency to downplay the abuse that existed within his own family growing up. He had difficulty connecting ideas about gender, self-image/worth and vulnerability to his own abusiveness, almost as if he was afraid about what he might open up for himself in exploring such ideas.

However, as he started to open up about his own mode of operating within his marriage, over time he conceded that his way of handling conflict by becoming immediately defensive or his perception that he was being "put down" within the relationship was the direct cause of all of their problems. Moving on from thinking that his partner was complicit to understanding that he alone had control of his reactions to situations, he realised that he could alter the result by altering his thinking about the situation.

Facilitators challenged Sean's version of events by suggesting alternatives from his partner's point of view. Sean was consistently asked to consider the devastating effects of his ensuing behaviour on his partner

including examining how his own perception of himself such as feeling himself as the victim, was contributing to him engaging in much negative thinking leading up to and during his abuse.

Progress came for him when he started to connect all of these things for himself and he began to go weeks and weeks without engaging in abusive behaviour. When he did experience difficult or stressful situations, he brought them to the group or sought a 1:1 session with a Facilitator. Coming towards the end, Sean had a short crisis period where he began to think that "none of it was paying off". However, he refrained from abusing his partner during this time, sought 1:1 support and got back on track.

He really did seem to make great progress during his time with MOVE and was effusive about the effect the programme had on his life. In Sean's last contribution to the group, he shared how the programme had changed things for him for the better and, how he is now enjoying a better life and relationship with his wife and their family.

Partner participation

Case Study One

This woman met her partner 5 years ago and got married 9 months after meeting him. They have one child.

The woman was from an abusive background as was her partner. Her partner had a temper, shouted and called her names and this behaviour escalated once the baby was born. Most of the abuse had been mainly emotional but there were two incidents where her husband was physically abusive.

The woman engaged very well with Partner Support, meeting her support worker on a weekly basis. The woman's partner initially engaged well with the programme but left after being challenged about his behaviour towards his partner. This was done with the woman's consent. The woman continues to avail of the support and thought that the CHOICES programme was good and wished that her partner had engaged with the programme fully. The couple have now separated and the woman reported that without the programme she may have stayed longer in the relationship and believes that the abuse would have continued to escalate, therefore she believes that the programme has kept her and her child safe.

Case Study Two

This woman is in her late 60's and stated that her husband was always verbally abusive to her for most of their marriage. She spoke up one day, that she was not going to put up with it anymore and told him she wanted to separate and go their separate ways. Her husband told her he would change and sought help.

The woman was initially very reluctant to accept help from the Partner Contact worker. Contact was initially on the phone but then developed into face to face support which was greatly appreciated. It was only ever possible to support the woman when her partner was not around as he would listen into her phone call.

The woman feels that the CHOICES programme saved her marriage because her husband was able to discuss with other men in the group how his behaviour had impacted on his family. He was very remorseful and realised what he was doing whilst on the programme. This realisation also enhanced his relationship with his adult children.

Case Study Three

This woman is the ex-partner of a man on the programme. They do not live together but have children together who are in foster care. The woman engaged very well with Partner Support and never missed a meeting. Support was offered through face to face and telephone contact. It was difficult to provide support because the woman did not drive, lived in a rural area which was a significant distance from the nearest town with limited public transport. The woman had experienced violence and significant abuse from her ex-partner. She reported having suffered depression, anxiety, sleeplessness and low mood. She was distressed and tearful. She also did not have parental support or support from her siblings.

In a relatively short period of time, the woman began to feel much better and began to reach out for other supports as well. She reengaged with the department of social protection and began to attend a course to help her prepare herself to return to part-time employment. She also began to fully engage with social workers and as a result moved from supervised access to having unsupervised access.

CHALLENGES

Access to services

Significant progress in the development of DVPP's has been achieved through the implementation of the Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender based violence (2016-2021).

There were a number of actions specifically relating to the implementation of Domestic Violence Perpetrator programmes (DVPP's), namely:

1. the introduction of risk assessment with a view to tailoring the approach to individual needs,
2. the development of a national approach to programme content between providers,
3. introducing two new programmes in 2016 and a new programme each year thereafter and
4. further develop support for **partners of perpetrators** participating in programmes

Whilst significant progress has been achieved in the first two actions above, challenges remain in rolling out new programmes to rural areas. Currently there are no programmes in the border counties. As highlighted earlier, MOVE Ireland struggles to run ongoing programmes in predominantly rural areas and believes that alternative interventions other than a group-based format should be considered. This should include the option of providing individual and family-based approaches all of which had a strong evidence base. Factors such as stigma, smaller populations, and access to public transport all contribute to a low referral rate within rural areas. In addition to this, programmes in some of the urban centres have introduced waiting lists as funding is not available to run more than one programme in an area.

Partner Contact Support Groups remains underdeveloped. Move Ireland acknowledges that there are group support programmes run by other services in some areas, however many of the women involved with MOVE Ireland would prefer to receive group support from the staff currently working with them. Additional investment in DVPP's will be required to ensure that this target is met.

Staff retention and recruitment

MOVE Ireland experiences significant turnover in staffing due to several factors.

- Inadequate levels of remuneration.
- Insufficient hours to allow staff to develop a career in this area.
- High levels of employment mean that recruiting staff is a challenge.

Despite this, opportunities to develop additional roles within the organisation have occurred. Some of the facilitation staff now also act as Practice Supervisors to the teams. In addition, MOVE Ireland will be recruiting its own trainers in 2020 as the organisation seeks to expand the level of training to frontline professionals and build capacity within the organisation to internally train facilitators in the delivery of the CHOICES programme.

Funding

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes remain under funded and as such MOVE Ireland is not able to respond in a flexible manner to need and demand. The lack of funding is also a factor in staff retention and recruitment highlighted earlier.

186 men and 94 partners received an intervention from MOVE Ireland in 2019. This equates to an approximate cost of €2,196 per head. Given the potential positive impact on health and well-being of both the perpetrator, partner and children, the programme delivered by MOVE Ireland represents very good value for money when compared with other interventions. The message is clear, investing in DVPP's programmes needs to be a priority.

A Joined-up Response

Domestic Violence is complex and requires a multi-agency response. Whilst Interagency work is excellent in some areas particularly with the Probation Service and MEND, more work needs to be done in reaching out to other sectors. There are significant advantages in adopting a whole system approach in responding to both victims and perpetrators of Domestic Violence.

MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31/12/18

Company Information

Subscribers	Cyril Dully John Buttery Owen Ryan Deidre O'Halloran Padraig O'Donovan Linda Tiley Anthony Phipps	Resigned 14-9-2018
Directors	As Listed Above.	
	The Company is limited by guarantee having no Share Capital. The members liability is limited to one Euro, in the event of the Company being wound up.	
Secretary	Brenda Sheehan	
Company Number	254239	
Registered Office	Unit 2 First Floor Clare Business Park Clare Road, Ennis Co. Clare	
Auditors	Philip O Farrell for and on behalf of PT O Farrell and Company Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors, Castlemaine Street Dublin Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.	
Business Address	Unit 2 First Floor Clare Business Park Clare Road, Ennis Co. Clare	
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Ennis Co. Clare	

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31/12/18**

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Directors' report	1 - 2
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Independent Auditors' report to the Members	4 - 6
Income and Expenditure account	7
Balance sheet	8
Cash flow statement	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 17

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31/12/18.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are as stated on page 2.

Principal activity and business review

The objects for which the Company is established is to promote the safety and well being of the partners and children of abusive men. Perpetrator intervention programmes are offered on a nationwide basis to men who have been violent or abusive towards their partners. This may involve physical, mental, sexual, verbal or economic abuse including the threat of violence.

The company's funding increased from €476,755 in 2017 to €587,447 in 2018. Net surplus for the year amounted to €20,238 compared to a surplus of €2,441 for 2017. The surplus includes a credit of €11,781 resulting from the reversal of accruals brought forward, which was overstated.

The surplus of the year of €20,238 was transferred to revenue reserves forward at the year end.

Future developments

The Directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of their business in the near future.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The company has received agreement for funding from COSC-The Dept. of Justice & Equality and Pobal for the year to 31-12-2019. While the company has received agreement for funding until 31-12-2019, if no funding is received after this date, then this would indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management have identified key risks which face all organisations in similar sectors.

1 - Going concern and continued funding and support from COSC-The Dept. of Justice & Equality and Pobal, third party contributors.

2 - Proper control over key activities, such as fundraising and cash management.

3 - Governance-Compliance with best practice and the potential increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company health and safety legislation.

The company mitigates these risks as follows:

- The company continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its budget targets and projections. The company has a policy of maintaining significant cash reserves and it has developed a strategic plan which will allow for the diversification of funding and activities; and

- Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety of staff, volunteers, clients and visitors to the company.

- The company closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on-going basis.

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31/12/18**

Accounting Records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at Unit 2 First Floor Clare Business Park Clare Road, Ennis Co. Clare

Statement of Relevant Audit Information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

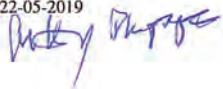
- (a) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- (b) each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

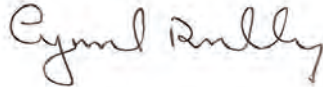
In accordance with the Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Philip O Farrell, for and on behalf of, PT O Farrell and Company Limited, Athlone., Co. Westmeath., will continue in office.

This report was approved by the Board on 22/05/19 and signed on its behalf by

**Anthony Phipps
Director
22-05-2019**



**Cyril Dully
Director**



Statement of Directors' responsibilities for the members' financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

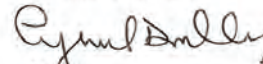
Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, which is issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ("relevant financial reporting framework"). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- " select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- " make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- " state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- " prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business .

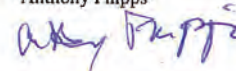
The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

On behalf of the board



**Director
Cyril Dully
22-05-2019**

**Director
Anthony Phipps**



Independent auditors' report to the members of MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee

Report on the audit of the financial statements
Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee ('the Company') for the year ended 31/12/18, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- " give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31/12/18 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- " have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, (applying Section 1A of that Standard) and
- " have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are [further] described [below] in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter-Going Concern

In forming our opinion, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 1 of the financial statements under 'Accounting Policies' concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company's ability to trade for the following year is dependent on future government funding. It is known as at the date of approval of the financial statements that the company has secured government funding for the year ending 31-12-2019, and the Directors are confident that funding will continue for the foreseeable future. In the absence of these fundings the Director's believe it would be impossible for the company to continue in operational existence. These circumstances create material uncertainties over the future of the company. If no funding is received after this date, then this would indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- " the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- " the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- " in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
 - " in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014
- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

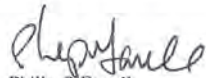
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Philip O'Farrell
for and on behalf of
PT O'Farrell and Company Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors,
Castlemaine Street
Dublin Road,
Athlone,
Co. Westmeath.

Date: 22/05/19

**Statement of Financial Activities
for the year ended 31/12/18**

		2018	2017
	Notes	€	€
Income	2	587,447	476,755
Administrative expenses		(582,071)	(474,314)
Operating surplus for the year		5,376	2,441
Reversal of prior year accrual		14,862	-
Retained surplus for the year		20,238	2,441

The notes on pages 38 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee

Balance sheet
as at 31/12/18

	Notes	2018		2017	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		-		1,601
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,616		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,869		67,103	
		69,485		67,103	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(4,250)		(23,708)	
Net current assets			65,235		43,395
Net assets			65,235		44,996
Members accumulated Reserves			65,235		44,996

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies Regime .

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Anthony Phipps
Director
Anthony Phipps
Date: 22/05/19

Cyril Dully
Director
Cyril Dully

MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31/12/18

	2018		2017	
	€	€	€	€
Cash generated from operations				
Operating profit	20,238		2,441	
Reconciliation to cash generated from operations:				
Depreciation	1,602		5,750	
(Increase) in other debtors	(1,616)		-	
(Decrease) in trade creditors	(7,660)		8,846	
(Decrease) in other creditors	(11,817)		(7,433)	
		747		9,604
Net increase in cash in the year		747		9,604
Cash at bank and in hand less overdrafts at beginning of year		67,103		57,499
Cash at bank and in hand less overdrafts at end of year		67,850		67,103
Consisting of:				
Cash at bank and in hand		67,869		67,103
Overdrafts		(19)		-
		67,850		67,103

The notes on pages 38 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

1.1. 1. General Information

The objects for which the Company is established is to promote the safety and well being of the partners and children of abusive men. Perpetrator intervention programmes are offered on a nationwide basis to men who have been violent or abusive towards their partners. This may involve physical, mental, sexual, verbal or economic abuse including the threat of violence.

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee for the financial year ended 31/12/18.

MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee is a company limited by guarantee having no share capital (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 254239). The Registered Office is Unit 2 First Floor Clare Business Park Clare Road, EnnisCo. Clare which is also the principal place of business of the company.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

1. 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The presentation of an Income & Expenditure Account represents a departure from the provisions of the Third Schedule of the Companies Act, 2014 regarding the format of the Profit & Loss Account and this represents the operation of the "true and fair override" provisions of the Companies Act, 2014. The directors believe that presentation used better achieves the true and fair presentation required by company law.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

.....continued

1.1. Funding

Unrestricted Funds

The company is funded by Government agencies and has other income from book sales and educational courses. These funds are expendable at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objects of the company.

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are funds received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors and binding on the directors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the company.

Fundraising income

Fundraising income is credited to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which it is received by the company.

Voluntary income is recognised when the income is received.

Income Recognition

Income is reflected in the income and expenditure account when the effect of the transaction or other event results in an increase in the company's assets.

When the company provides services in accordance with agreements, the income is recognised when the service is provided. Funds already received in relation to future years but not yet expended are shown in creditors as deferred income. All statutory grants are treated as restricted grants.

1.2. Going concern

The company's ability to trade for the following year is dependent on future government funding. It is known as at the date of approval of the financial statements that the company have secured government funding for the period ending 31-12-2019. There is no agreement currently in place for further funding after this date. The Directors' believe it would be impossible for the company to continue in operational existence without the continued financial of Government Agencies. These circumstances create material uncertainties over the future of the company.

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive an adequate level of financial support from the Government Agencies to allow the company to continue to service its clients in the future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3. Judgements

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going Concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

1.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings
and equipment - 33% Reducing Balance.

1.5. Charitable Status.

The company is in receipt of Charitable status and registered with the Charities Regulator. Reference number 11382.

1.6. Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

2. Income

Grants and Grants -in-Aid

Grant 1

Agency	COSC
Sponsoring Government Department	The National Office for the prevention of Domestic, Sexual and Gender based violence.
Grant Programme	Perpetrator Program
Purpose of the Grant	Safety and Welfare of Woman and Children.

	2018 €	2017 €
Total Grant	500,000	395,000
- Grant taken to Income in the period	500,000	395,000
- The Cash received in the period	500,000	395,000
- Any grant Deferred or due at period end	-	-
Expenditure	500,522	390,054

Term	Yearly
Capital Grant element	Nil
Restriction on use	Staff & programme costs
Tax Clearance	Yes

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

Grant 2

Agency	Pobal
Sponsoring Government Department	Department of Rural and Community Development.
Grant Programme	Scheme to support National Organisations in the Community and Voluntary Sections.
Purpose of the Grant	Development Officer and CEO wages & expenses

	2018 €	2017 €
Total Grant	78,500	78,500
- Grant taken to Income in the period	78,500	78,500
- The Cash received in the period	78,500	78,500
- Any grant Deferred or due at period end	-	-
Expenditure	78,500	78,500

Term	Yearly
Capital Grant element	Nil
Restriction on use	Development Officer and CEO wages & expenses
Tax Clearance	Yes

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

3. Operating surplus/(deficit)	2018	2017
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible assets	1,602	5,750
Exceptional credit		
Reversal of accrual brought forward	14,862	-

4. Status of the company & ultimate controlling interest.
The company is limited by guarantee of its members and has no share capital, and there are no ultimate controlling parties of this company. The members have each undertaken to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up whilst they are members, or within one year after they cease to be members, for the payment of such debts and liabilities contracted before they cease to be members and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amounts as may be required but not exceeding €1.

5. Employees

Number of employees	2018
The average monthly numbers of employees during the year were:	49

Employment costs	2018
	€
Wages and salaries	334,709
Social welfare costs	32,843
	367,552

No Employee of the Company was paid in excess of €60,000 per annum

5.1. Directors' emoluments	2018	2017
No payments made to Directors during the year.	-	-

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

6. Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures, Plant and fittings and machinery equipment		Total
	€	€	
Cost			
At 01/01/18	3,025	60,404	63,429
At 31/12/18	3,025	60,404	63,429
Depreciation			
At 01/01/18	3,025	58,802	61,827
Charge for the year	-	1,602	1,602
At 31/12/18	3,025	60,404	63,429
Net book values			
At 31/12/18	-	-	-
At 31/12/17	-	1,602	1,602

No Buildings are owned by the company

7. Debtors	2018	2017
	€	€
Prepayments and accrued income	1,616	-

8. Taxation	2018	2017
	€	€
Bank overdraft	19	-
Trade creditors	1,186	8,846
Accruals	3,045	14,862
	4,250	23,708

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31/12/18

..... continued

- 10. Controlling interest**
As the Company is limited by guarantee having no share capital, the company has no controlling interest.
- 11. Capital commitments**
There were no capital commitments at the year end.
- 12. Contingent liabilities**
There were no contingent liabilities at the year end.
- 13. Related party transactions**
There were no related party transactions in the year.
- 14. Post balance sheet events**
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.
- 15. Approval of financial statements**
The financial statements were approved by the Board on 22 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by

Anthony Phipps
Director
22-05-2019

Cyril Pully
Director

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	€	2018 €	€	2017 €
COSC	500,000		395,000	
POBAL	78,500		78,500	
Donations	8,947		3,255	
		587,447		476,755
Administrative Expenses (Sch 1)		(582,071)		(474,314)
Net operating income		5,376		2,441
Reversal of accrual brought forward		14,862		-
Surplus for the year		20,238		2,441

MOVE IRELAND Company Limited by Guarantee

Administrative expenses
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Schedule 1:		
Administrative expenses		
ADMIN Wages	204,200	169,641
Courses, Training & Quality Standards	35,786	48,207
Rent payable	10,000	10,000
Management Service charges	2,000	2,000
Insurance	3,411	3,557
Light and heat	2,096	2,304
Repairs and maintenance	718	18,497
Printing, postage and stationery	9,430	13,107
Board Expenses & AGM	15,199	16,402
Midlands Programme	33,453	21,221
Kerry Programme	19,086	4,496
Cork Programme	23,826	21,815
North Tipp Programme	12,800	4,850
Limerick Programme	36,264	25,425
Tallaght Programme	14,747	16,371
Meath Programme	13,022	17,971
Galway Programme	17,375	10,874
Dublin Programme	29,812	18,969
Blanchardstown Programme	21,671	2,430
Sligo Programme	16,246	6,256
Telephone	11,540	8,218
Computer costs	22,383	-
Motor & Travel expenses	10,565	9,803
Legal and Consultancy Fees	3,950	5,480
Audit	6,306	3,100
Bank charges	381	7,570
General expenses	3,572	-
Subscriptions	630	-
Depreciation on FF & Equipment	1,602	5,750
	<u>582,071</u>	<u>474,314</u>



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