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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
(A company limited by guarantee)

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
**(A company limited by guarantee)**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Ruby Walsh (Chairman) Francis Berry David Casey Margaret Davin Julian Gaisford-St. Lawrence Barry Geraghty Edward Scally Frances Crowley Lisa O'Neill Sean Flanagan Ross Coakley (resigned 23 December 2022)
<b>Company secretary</b>	Barry Geraghty
<b>Registered number</b>	536817  20084127  CHY21119
<b>Registered office</b>	Curragh House Dublin Road Co. Kildare
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Woods, Delaney and Partners Limited Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Grattan Street Portlaoise Co. Laois
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Naas Co. Kildare
<b>Solicitors</b>	Coonan Cawley Solicitors Wolfe Tone House Naas Town Centre Naas Co. Kildare

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Principal activities**

The Irish Injured Jockeys Fund ("IIJF") was incorporated on the 16th December 2013. The Company is listed as a Registered Charity (registered charity number 20084127).

The Company is established to provide for the relief of poverty and hardship among jockeys, qualified riders and their dependents through the provision of financial and practical assistance in order to alleviate their suffering.

The Board and management of Irish Injured Jockeys is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and compliance.

The role of the Board of the Irish Injured Jockeys is essentially threefold to provide leadership, to oversee management and to ensure that Irish Injured Jockeys provides stakeholders with a balanced and understandable assessment of all areas of fundraising and beneficiary assistance.

The Board has delegated day to day management of the IIJF to the General Manager. The General Manager reports to the Board and sits on the 3 IIJF sub committees (Fundraising and Events, Finance and Governance, Beneficiaries) who all play an ongoing active role in their respective areas. These sub committees all contain Board members as well as individuals approved by Board for providing valued input. However, the main areas where decisions remain with the Board include ; approval of the annual strategy and financial statements, annual budget, approval of payments and liaising with patrons.

There is availability for directors to take independent professional advice in the furtherance of their duties if this is considered necessary.

The Company secretary's responsibilities are assisted by a professional firm to ensure that corporate matters and matters of compliance with company law and legal and regulatory requirements with Revenue Commissioners and Companies Registration Office and the Charities Regulation Authority are complied with.

The IIJF is fully committed to achieving the standards contained within the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising.

The above standards around governance and compliance have been put in place to improve fundraising practice, promote high levels of accountability and transparency, provide clarity and assurances to donors and prospective donors to the organisation.

The Board would like to make public that it is currently at an advanced stage in negotiations with RACE to take a lease from them in order to renovate part of their existing gym, simulator room and sports hall to provide a range of services to jockeys and qualified riders.

The directors thank and acknowledge the industry wide support they have received.

**Results**

The surplus for the year, after taxation, amounted to €186,896 (2021 - €908,780).

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Ruby Walsh (Chairman)  
Francis Berry  
David Casey  
Margaret Davin  
Julian Gaisford-St. Lawrence  
Barry Geraghty  
Edward Scally  
Frances Crowley  
Lisa O'Neill  
Sean Flanagan  
Ross Coakley (resigned 23 December 2022)

**Accounting records**

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Curragh House, Dublin Road, Co. Kildare.

**Statement on relevant audit information**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the period end.

**Auditors**

The auditors, Woods, Delaney and Partners Limited, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

  
.....  
**Ruby Walsh**  
Director

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

  
.....  
**Julian Gaisford-St. Lawrence**  
Director

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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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 the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

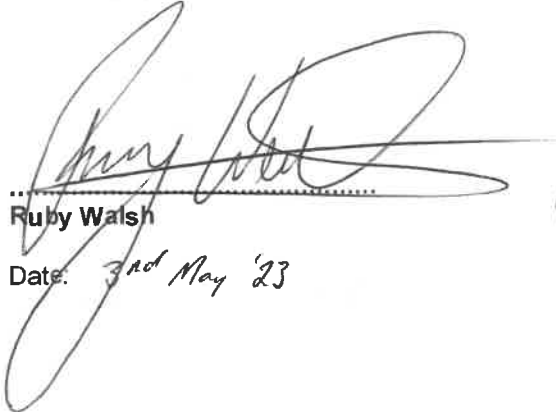
In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

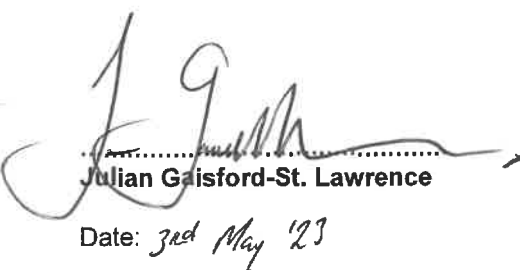
- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

  
.....  
**Ruby Walsh**  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

  
.....  
**Julian Gaisford-St. Lawrence**  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**

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**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Injured Jockeys Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

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 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; 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 in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 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.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
**(CONTINUED)**

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**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 Auditors' 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.

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.

**Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 the 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 requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
(CONTINUED)

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**Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use**

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.


**Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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: <https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards>. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

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

This 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 Auditors' 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.



Noel Delaney, FCA

for and on behalf of

**Woods, Delaney and Partners Limited**

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Grattan Street

Portlaoise

Co. Laois

Date: 3 May 2023

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Income	4	525,645	1,224,741
Cost of sales		(42,716)	(15,740)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>482,929</b>	<b>1,209,001</b>
Benefits given		(165,265)	(181,482)
Administrative expenses		(130,768)	(118,739)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	<b>186,896</b>	<b>908,780</b>
Tax on profit		-	-
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>186,896</b>	<b>908,780</b>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:€NIL).

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

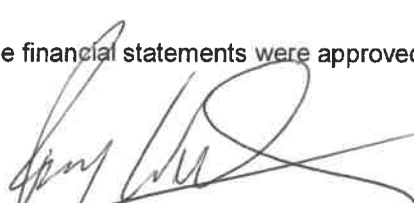
The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	11,229	-
		11,229	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	31,792	29,478
Cash at bank and in hand	10	2,613,755	2,420,182
		2,645,547	2,449,660
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(41,730)	(21,510)
<b>Net current assets</b>		2,603,817	2,428,150
<b>Net assets</b>		2,615,046	2,428,150
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Profit and loss account		2,615,046	2,428,150
<b>Members' funds</b>		2,615,046	2,428,150

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

  
.....  
**Ruby Walsh**  
Director

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

  
.....  
**Julian Gaisford-St. Lawrence**  
Director

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> May '23

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	€	€
At 1 January 2022	2,428,150	2,428,150
Surplus for the period	186,896	186,896
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<u><u>2,615,046</u></u>	<u><u>2,615,046</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	€	€
At 1 January 2021	1,519,370	1,519,370
Surplus for the period	908,780	908,780
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u><u>2,428,150</u></u>	<u><u>2,428,150</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**1. General information**

The Irish Injured Jockeys Fund is a company limited by guarantee which is registered and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, under company registration number 536817. The Company is listed as a registered Charity, under charity registration number 20084127. The Company's registered office is at Curragh House, Dublin Road, Co. Kildare.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial period 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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the functional currency of the Company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Income**

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the income can be reliably measured. Income is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before income is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Income from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of income can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Medical and Biometric Equipment	- Straight Line, 1.5 - 4 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, ie when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**2.5 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.8 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

**Estimation uncertainty**

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

*Useful lives of depreciable assets*

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of assets lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and classes of assets impacted.

**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**4. Income**

	2022	2021
	€	€
Unrestricted income	189,738	56,109
Merchandise sales	50,667	93,632
Donated income and major events	285,240	1,075,000
	525,645	1,224,741

All income arose in Ireland.

**5. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation**

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	-	46,233
Defined contribution pension cost	3,396	3,396
	3,396	3,396

**6. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Management	1	1
Administration	1	1
	2	2

During the financial period, no director received any emoluments (2021 - €NIL).

Number of employees whose benefits (excluding pension) amounted to €60,000 or greater:

	2022	2021
	€	€
€60,000	1	1
€70,000	-	-
€80,000	-	-



**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**7. Taxation**

The Irish Injured Jockeys Fund is a registered charity under Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY21119. As such the Company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

**8. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property €	Medical and biometric equipment €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	-	200,025	200,025
Additions	11,229	-	11,229
At 31 December 2022	<u>11,229</u>	<u>200,025</u>	<u>211,254</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	-	200,025	200,025
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>200,025</u>	<u>200,025</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2022	<u>11,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,229</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**9. Debtors**

	2022 €	2021 €
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>31,792</u>	<u>29,478</u>

All amounts are recoverable within one year.

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**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,613,755</u>	<u>2,420,182</u>

**11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 €	2021 €
PAYE/PRSI	11,612	5,712
Accruals	30,118	15,798
	<u>41,730</u>	<u>21,510</u>

PAYE/PRSI is payable over the coming months in accordance with statutory provisions.

Terms of accruals and deferred income are based on underlying contracts.

**12. Pension commitments**

The Company currently operates a defined contribution pension plan for its General Manager to which both employer and employee contribute. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to €3,396 (2021: €3,396). Contributions totaling €NIL (2021: Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

**13. Related party transactions**

There were no transactions with related parties undertaken during the financial period (2021: Nil) that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

**14. Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the period end.

**15. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue *on 3rd May 2023.*

**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
(A company limited by guarantee)

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<b>31 December 2022 €</b>	<i>31 December 2021 €</i>
Income	<b>525,645</b>	1,224,741
Cost of sales	<b>(42,716)</b>	(15,740)
<b>Gross surplus</b>	<b>482,929</b>	1,209,001
<b>Less: overheads</b>		
Benefits given	<b>(165,265)</b>	(181,482)
Administration expenses	<b>(130,768)</b>	(118,739)
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>186,896</b>	908,780
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>186,896</b>	908,780

**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
(A company limited by guarantee)

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<b>31 December 2022 €</b>	<b>31 December 2021 €</b>
<b>Turnover</b>		
Unrestricted Income	<b>189,738</b>	56,109
Merchandise Sales	<b>50,667</b>	93,632
Donations and Major Events	<b>285,240</b>	1,075,000
	<b>525,645</b>	1,224,741
	<b>31 December 2022 €</b>	<b>31 December 2021 €</b>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Purchases	<b>8,927</b>	14,052
Christmas appeals and costs	<b>12,339</b>	1,688
Event Costs	<b>21,450</b>	-
	<b>42,716</b>	15,740
	<b>31 December 2022 €</b>	<b>31 December 2021 €</b>
<b>Selling and distribution expenses</b>		
Aid to injured jockeys	<b>141,950</b>	84,790
Capital Projects	<b>6,160</b>	57,735
Air Ambulance donation	-	20,000
Treo Eile donation	<b>5,255</b>	-
Other benefits given	<b>10,400</b>	12,000
Training	-	312
Jockeys JEF	<b>1,500</b>	6,645
	<b>165,265</b>	181,482

**THE IRISH INJURED JOCKEYS FUND**  
(A company limited by guarantee)

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<b>31 December 2022 €</b>	<i>31 December 2021 €</i>
<b>Administration expenses</b>		
Staff salaries	<b>86,556</b>	72,653
Staff national insurance	<b>9,230</b>	7,735
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	<b>3,396</b>	3,396
Hotels, travel and subsistence	<b>531</b>	-
Printing and stationery	<b>7,042</b>	14,715
Telephone and fax	<b>1,181</b>	1,395
Computer costs	<b>172</b>	264
Advertising and promotion	<b>4,842</b>	5,216
Trade subscriptions	<b>1,965</b>	2,270
Legal and professional	<b>3,936</b>	-
Auditors' remuneration	<b>7,060</b>	6,679
Bank charges	<b>1,091</b>	884
Sundry expenses	<b>418</b>	-
Rent - non-operating leases	<b>2,600</b>	2,600
Insurances	<b>748</b>	932
	<b>130,768</b>	118,739

