Company Registration No. 224676 (Ireland)

SUICIDE RESEARCH FOUNDATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Members	Margaret Kelleher Bishop John Buckley Bishop Paul Colton Patricia Casey Dave Drohan Patricia Behan Tom O'Dwyer Bertie Kelleher Barry McGale Eugene Cassidy Birgit Greiner James McCarthy Colin Bradley Siobhan O'Neill Mark O'Callaghan Dan Neville	
Trustees	Margaret Kelleher James McCarthy Dave Drohan Barry McGale Eugene Cassidy Siobhan O'Neill Mark O'Callaghan Eileen Williamson	
Directors	Margaret Kelleher James McCarthy Dave Drohan Barry McGale Eugene Cassidy Siobhan O'Neill Mark O'Callaghan	(Appointed 3 July 2019) (Appointed 25 June 2019)
Secretary	Eileen Williamson	
Company number	224676	
Charity number	CHY11351	
Charities Regulatory Authority Number	20030889	
Registered office	1 Perrott Avenue, College Road, Cork.	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Auditor	H&A Accountancy Services Limited t/a Hickey & Associates Unit 2, Bowling Green White Street Cork
Business address	Room 4.36 Western Gateway Building, University College Cork, Cork. T12 YF9N
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks plc 66 South Mall Cork
Solicitors	CCK Law Firm Newmount House 22/24 Mount Street Lower Dublin 2

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 14
Directors' responsibilities statement	15
Independent auditor's report	16 - 17
Statement of financial activities	18
Balance sheet	19
Statement of changes in funds	20
Statement of cash flows	21
Notes to the financial statements	22 - 36

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Introduction

The financial statements have been prepared by Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)) as modified by the Statement Of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015.

The organisation is a charitable company with a registered office at 1 Perrott Avenue, College Road, Cork (the charity trades under the name National Suicide Research Foundation). The company's registered number is 224676. The Registered Charity Number (RCN) of the charity is 20030889.

The charity has been granted charitable tax status under sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity number CHY 11351 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority.

Objectives and activities

The Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee (National Suicide Research Foundation) (NSRF) is an independent, multi-disciplinary research unit established in Cork, in 1994, by the late Dr Michael J Kelleher.

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee investigates the causes of suicide, self-harm and related mental health and social factors in Ireland. Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee has a long-standing link with the School of Public Health in University College Cork and is a constituent part of the National Health Services Research Institute and has signed a research collaboration agreement with University College Cork. Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee works collaboratively with the Health Service Executive's National Office for Suicide Prevention in relation to providing research and evidence in line with the objectives of Connecting for Life, Ireland's National Strategy to Reduce Suicide 2015-2020.

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee's principal aims are to build capacity in knowledge and expertise to achieve greater understanding of the causes of suicide and self-harm in Ireland, and to improve evidence-informed programmes in self-harm intervention, suicide prevention and mental health promotion.

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee is a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Surveillance and Research in Suicide Prevention and, as such, fulfils an advisory role to the WHO, and, additionally, provides guidance to countries internationally in developing and implementing registration systems and prevention programmes for self-harm and suicide. Furthermore, Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee's research contributes to international policy development in suicide prevention.

The members of Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee research team represent a broad range of disciplines, including psychology, psychiatry, medicine, epidemiology, public health, biostatistics, sociology, and health services research.

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee undertakes research into a wide range of topics relating to suicide and self-harm and, accordingly, provides the knowledge base for suicide prevention, intervention and postvention strategies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee's specialist areas of expertise include:

- Surveillance of self-harm and suicide
- · Evidence-based treatments for self-harm and depression
- · Guiding the implementation and evaluation of national suicide prevention programmes
- · Development of the evidence base for the implementation of multi-level suicide prevention programmes

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee's research and publications provide an evidencebase on many key topics, including:

- · Risk and protective factors associated with self-harm and suicide
- Self-harm and related mental health and social factors among young people
- Impact of alcohol and drugs on self-harm and suicide
- · Assessment and treatment of self-harm and depression
- · Contagion and clustering of suicide and self-harm
- · Restricting access to lethal and frequently used methods of self-harm and suicide
- Bereavement following suicide
- Murder-suicide
- Media reporting and suicide.

Review of activities in 2019

National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

The National Self-Harm Registry Ireland is a national system of population monitoring for the occurrence of selfharm. The Registry collects data based on persons presenting to hospital emergency departments as a result of an episode of self-harm, as defined by the Registry. As of 2006, the Registry has obtained full coverage of all general and paediatric hospital emergency departments in the Republic of Ireland. Please see the annual reports and interim reports of the registry at www.nsrf.ie/reports.

The Registry Aims

To establish the extent and nature of hospital-treated self-harm in Ireland.

- To monitor trends over time and by area.
- To contribute to policy and development in the area of suicidal behaviour.
- To help the progress of research and prevention.

Northern Ireland Registry of Self-harm

The Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm was established by the Northern Ireland Public Health Agency in 2012. It has coverage of all 12 acute hospitals in Northern Ireland, as part of the action plan to address self-harm and suicide prevention under the Protect Life Strategy. The regional introduction of the Registry followed an initial piloting of the service in the Western Health and Social Care Trust from 2007 to 2012. The NSRF provides statistical analysis, support and independent verification of data recorded by the Northern Ireland Registry of Self-harm. A contract is agreed with the Public Health Agency who provides annual funding.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Projects funded by the National Office for Suicide Prevention

Improving surveillance and monitoring of self-harm in Irish Prisons: The Self-harm Assessment and Data Analysis (SADA) Project

As part of its role in *Connecting for Life*, Irelands National Strategy to Reduce Suicide, the Irish Prison Service has committed to reviewing, analysing and learning from each episode of self-harm within the prison estate. The SADA project provides robust information relating to the incidence and profile of self-harm within prison settings, identifies individual- and context-specific risk factors relating to self-harm, as well as examining patterns of repeat self-harm. Such information can be used as an evidence base to inform the identification and management of prisoners who engage in or who are at-risk for self-harm, and to develop effective prevention initiatives. Findings from this project are disseminated to the Irish Prison Service National Suicide and Harm Prevention Steering Group (NSHPG) on a quarterly basis. The NSRF coordinates the data management, data analysis and reporting of findings from the SADA Project.

Review of the Health Service Executive Suicide Crisis Assessment Nurse Service (SCAN service)

Project Aim

- To describe the operational structure of the SCAN service
- To review referrals made to services

Specific objectives

- The results from this project estimated the prevalence of mental health-related referrals to and from the HSE SCAN Service and such data may be used to inform recommendations regarding further development of the service

- In particular, findings from this project will inform the statement of purpose for the service as well as the alignment of the service with that of the National Clinical Care Programme

- The findings may identify potential improvements for the treatment of individuals at risk of suicidal behaviour

The findings will also raise awareness of the significance and range of mental health problems among the general population that presents to primary care services. Such findings may inform general population mental health promotion initiatives.

In April 2019, a final project report for the National Office for Suicide Prevention was completed.

Individual and Ecological Factors Associated with Intentional Drug Overdose

This research will inform legislation and recommendations for means restriction interventions related to suicidal behaviour. This study affects Goal 6 of *Connecting for Life*: To reduce and restrict access to means of suicidal behaviour, by informing goals 6.1: To reduce access to frequently used drugs in Intentional Drug Overdose (IDO) and 6.2: To reduce access to highly lethal methods used in suicidal behaviour.

The specific objectives of this research are:

- To examine the profile of persons engaging in IDO, detail drugs used and to quantify the contributions of alcohol involvement and multiple drug use
- To describe the emerging use of a group of antiepileptic's known as gabapentinoids in IDO in Ireland; to describe the characteristics of fatal and non-fatal IDO
- To establish which drug types are linked with greater risk of a fatal outcome
- To describe paracetamol-related IDO among young people, and
- To explore repeat self-harm following IDO among young people.

The NSRF has an Overall Agreement with the National Office for Suicide Prevention for the duration of the *Connecting for Life*, and agrees the terms of a Service Arrangement annually in respect of funding for the National Self-Harm Registry Ireland and agreed research projects.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Additional NOSP-funded Project

Coronial Data/Clinical Care Programme

The Health Research Board/Health Service Executive Coronial Data Study is being carried out in order to fulfil five key strategic commitments made by the HSE NOSP and other key partners under Goal 7 of *Connecting for Life*. The aim of this study is twofold, firstly to improve access to timely and high-quality data on suicide and self-harm and secondly to review (and, if necessary, revise) current recording procedures for death by suicide.

The study requires the secondment from the NSRF of a Post-Doctoral Researcher to a Data Analyst Post to work with the NOSP's Evaluation Manager and the study's Technical Advisory Group.

This researcher also works on data analysis for the HSE National Clinical Programme for the Assessment and Management of Patients Presenting to Emergency Departments following Self-Harm.

A Change Control note to the HSE NOSP/NSRF Service Arrangement has been agreed.

A Study of Untimely Sudden Deaths and People who took their Lives while in the care of the Donegal Mental Health Service

This research was commissioned by the Donegal Mental Health Service (DMHS). The study examined untimely sudden deaths and those who took their lives while in the care of Donegal Mental Health Service between October 2011 and May 2015. Since the publication of the report in 2016, the focus of the work has been on the implementation of the evidence-informed recommendations. These include:

- A service response, which is sent to family members on behalf of the HSE in the event of a service user fatality. - An information pack for family members at the time of admission of a family member to the Department of Psychiatry.

- Awareness and skills training on self-harm and suicide as part of the induction of new mental health staff.

- Development of an advanced suicide and self-harm risk-assessment training programme for all staff within Mental Health Services and beyond.

A Service Arrangement is agreed annually between CHO1 and the NSRF.

National Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Project

The National Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) Project, Ireland was established in 2013 through funding provided by the NOSP. This project is a multi-year project which aims to train DBT teams in Community Mental Health settings across Ireland and to conduct an extensive evaluation of this national implementation. The Health Service Executive and the NSRF have come together as two organisations to collaborate in implementing and evaluating DBT programmes across Ireland.

Project Aims

Co-ordinate and support the administration of a national implementation of DBT in Adult and Child/Adolescent Community Mental Health Services across Ireland.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

GLOW Project

The GLOW project, a follow-up programme was developed for behaviourally-stable participants with Borderline Personality Disorder who had completed a DBT programme in Cork. The four-month programme comprised one individual two-hour session per month and a group activity with all participants at the end of the programme. An evaluation is being undertaken to assess whether a coaching psychology intervention post-DBT will result in increased goal attainment and wellbeing.

Funding for the DBT and GLOW Projects is provided by the HSE's NOSP to HSE CHO4 and a Service Arrangement is agreed with the NSRF.

World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre and WHO Commissioned Work

As part of its designation as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Surveillance and Research in Suicide Prevention, the NSRF provides advice and information to the WHO and, at the request of the WHO, to countries interested in establishing systems of monitoring self-harm. The WHO provides funding for travel and subsistence to these countries.

In addition, the WHO commissions the NSRF to undertake specific research-related projects. In 2019, this involved the preparation of a resource on preventing suicide specifically for filmmakers and others working on stage and screen, published by WHO in October 2019.

Contracts are agreed with WHO for each individual undertaking.

International Association for Suicide Prevention

The IASP provides funding for a Research Officer, who from January to September 2019 worked on a one-day per week basis. During this time, this researcher acted as part of the Central Administration Office team, working on the IASP Special Interest Group on Decriminalisation and the Special Interest Group on the Development of Effective National Suicide Prevention Strategy and Practice in addition to co-ordinating the IASP Special Interest Groups and co-Chairing the IASP Early Career Group. The researcher ran the IASP Twitter account, responded to crisis e-mails directed to IASP and assisted with World Suicide Prevention Day content and graphics. As of October 2019, this Researcher began to work on a half-day per week basis on IASP-related research acting as a co-Chair of the IASP Early Career Group, administrating the IASP Twitter account and coordinating responses to crisis e-mails directed to IASP.

The IASP provides funding for a second Research Officer to work on a one-day per week basis on IASP-related research. The researcher acts as a coordinator of the IASP news bulletin, assistant to the IASP Executive Committee and Chairs/co-Chairs of the Special Interest Groups and coordinates the delivery and evaluation of training programmes.

Funding is provided by IASP on submission of monthly invoices.

Our Mental Health

In 2018, the NSRF published a paper on media reporting of suicide and adherence to guidelines in Ireland. In 2019, the findings of this paper were disseminated nationally via media briefings, organised by the Regional Officers for Suicide Prevention. Further to this, in line with the increasing evidence base in relation to using the media in a positive way, the NSRF conducted a survey, aimed at obtaining people's perceptions on the impact of a television documentary on awareness of mental health, wellbeing and help-seeking behaviour, following the airing of the award-winning documentary *'My Other Life: Ireland's Young and Their Mental Health'* on RTE. In December 2018, a briefing document outlining the initial findings was prepared for stakeholders.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the financial year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Margaret Kelleher	
James McCarthy	
Dave Drohan	
Michael O'Sullivan	(Resigned 28 February 2019)
Barry McGale	
Eugene Cassidy	
Siobhan O'Neill	(Appointed 3 July 2019)
Mark O'Callaghan	(Appointed 25 June 2019)

The secretary who held office during the financial year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was Eileen Williamson.

Financial Review

Results for the financial year

A summary of the results for the financial year are set out on page 18.

The members have no beneficial interest in the company as there is no share capital and the company is limited by guarantee.

The statement of financial activities shows net incoming funds for the financial year of €5,705 (2018: €6,363) with total incoming resources from the Health Service Executive and other agencies amounting to €1,201,034 (2018: €1,214,123) and total resources expended amounting to €1,195,329 (2018: €1,207,760).

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The charity has determined that it is not required to hold designated reserves given that it has significant cash reserves.

Financial position

The balance sheet shows total charity funds of €210,107 (2018: €204,402) all of which are required to:

- Ensure that the charity can continue to provide the services that are listed as the charity's principal objectives;

- Provide working capital when funding is paid in arrears;
- Meet contractual obligations as they fall due;
- Meet unexpected costs if these arise.

Based on this, the directors are satisfied that the charity holds sufficient reserves to allow the charity to continue to operate successfully.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Structure, governance and management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee. The company does not have a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required , not exceeding €1.00 per member.

The charity was established under a constitution which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed by its constitution and managed by a board of directors. The Registrar of Business Names in the Companies Registration Office has granted the company permission to use the name of National Suicide Research Foundation.

Board of Directors

The National Suicide Research Foundation is governed by a board of directors with a minimum number of 5 and a maximum number of 11 directors. The board meets at least five times each year. Each director's term of office is three years. A chairperson is elected by the board of directors whose term of office is also three years. At each Annual General Meeting one third of the directors elected from the membership retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election. The process for nominations and voting is laid out in the Election Rules document which is posted on the website and made available to all members.

There is a clear division of responsibility in the company with the board retaining control over major decisions. The board of directors retain overall responsibility for the strategic development of the company.

Policies and Procedures for the Induction and Training of board Members

All newly appointed directors receive a Board Induction Folder on appointment. This contains the following documentation: a Board Handbook, the Board-member Code of Conduct, the NSRF Governing Documents, the Strategic Plan, Board Minutes from the previous 12 months, Reports of the Chief Executive Officer from the previous 12 months, the annual budget and other relevant documentation. Board Members also get complete information on how the NSRF demonstrates its full compliance with the Governance Code. The Chief Executive Officer schedules a 2-hour Induction Meeting with each newly appointed director in the first month following appointment, at which a sub-set of information customised for each new member is made available.

Board Subgroups

The company has three Standing Board Sub-committees, namely:

- Operations Sub-committee
- Research Advisory Sub-committee
- Audit, Finance and Risk Management Sub-committee.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Organisational Structure and How Decisions are Made

The NSRF's main office is in Cork and staff members are based in Cork or in locations throughout the country. The team is led by the Chief Executive Officer, the Head of Research and the Chief Scientist who report to the board.

Although ultimate responsibility for the governance of the NSRF rests with the Board of Directors, certain duties and responsibilities are delegated from the Board to the Chief Executive Officer, the Director of Research and the Chief Scientist and through them to the members of the staff team. These duties include implementation of the strategic plan; leading and managing the NSRF's staff members, programmes, projects, finances and all other administrative aspects so that the NSRF's ongoing mission, vision, and strategies are fulfilled within the context of the NSRF's values as approved by the Board of Directors.

Certain decisions are reserved for the Board and include:

- The Company's strategic plans and annual operating Budgets
- Projects outside the scope of the strategic plan
- Business acquisitions and disposals
- Litigation
- Appointment/Removal of Subgroup Chairs and Members
- Appointment/Removal of the Chief Executive Officer, the Director of Research, Chief Scientist
- Appointment/Removal of Auditors
- Approval of Borrowing/Finance Facilities
- Approval of new staff positions
- Approval of HR Contracts exceeding €40,000 per annum
- Annual Review of Risk and Internal Control
- Approval of policies and procedures and Board nominations.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for preparing materials for Board consideration and for preparing materials for any strategic planning process.

When the NSRF agrees to co-operate formally with other organisations on specific projects or in specific work areas, the agreements are determined by a Memorandum of Understanding/Service Arrangement or a form of written agreement which is approved by the Board of Directors.

Internal Controls

The National Suicide Research Foundation conducts an annual Risk Review process that is assessed in detail by the Audit, Finance and Risk Management subgroup with senior management and ultimately reviewed and signed off by the Board of Directors. This process involves identification of the major risks to which the NSRF is exposed, an assessment of their impact and likelihood of happening and risk mitigation actions for each.

The quarterly report of the Operations Subcommittee to the board contains a section on risk analysis updating the board regarding the status of the most acute risks to the NSRF and this is reviewed at each meeting of the Board of Directors.

Transparency and Public Accountability

The Board believes that the National Suicide Research Foundation and all organisations with charitable status must be fully accountable to the general public, providing detailed information on where its funds come from and on what they are spent. The NSRF's annual Financial Statements when approved by the Board of Directors are submitted to the Companies Registration Office and are published on the website www.nsrf.ie, under the About Us section.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Directors, trustees and other senior personnel

Mr. James McCarthy, Chairman

James is a Chartered Accountant and Director in Ernst and Young's Corporate Finance practice in Cork. He joined the NSRF Board as a Director in 2016 and has served as Chairman since early 2018. James brings more than 15 years of financial services experience to his role on the board.

Dr. Margaret Kelleher

Margaret has been involved in the investigation of suicide since 1987 when Dr. Michael Kelleher and Dr. Maura Daly decided to investigate the high level of suicide in a particular area of Cork. Margaret was a founding member of the NSRF in 1994, having helped secure funding that led to it's establishment. On the death of Dr. Michael Kelleher in 1998, she became the director with overall responsibility for the foundation. In 2001 she invited Professor Ivan Perry to become director of research with overall responsibility for the registry. She arranged the appointment of Dr. Ella Arensman to the NSRF in 2003. She continues as the medical director of the NSRF and pursues her own interest as a general practitioner in Cork, with a special interest in suicide prevention. She is a fellow of the International Association of Suicide Research (IASR) . She worked closely with the late Dr Michael Kelleher in having suicide decriminalised in 1993. She is a General Practitioner in Cork who has had a lifelong interest in suicide prevention. Margaret brings extensive clinical experience and insights to the board.

Mr. Dave Drohan

Dave worked in the Public Health Service for more than 30 years serving with the Southern and North Western Health Boards and the Health Service Executive in Management/Administration roles. The services he worked in include Mental Health, Disabilities and Community Services generally, as Local Health Manager in Cork. He also worked for a Private Health Care provider and currently works on behalf of the Mental Health Commission. He has been on the Board of the NSRF since its creation and was a founding member of the organisation. Dave brings his extensive management experience to the board.

Mr. Barry McGale

Barry is a retired mental health nurse and cognitive behavioural therapist. He is a suicide prevention consultant with Suicide Bereavement UK and Livingworks Canada. He has been a member of the NSRF board since 2013. Barry brings his vast experience of working with suicidal patients and bereaved families to the Board.

Professor Eugene Cassidy

Eugene graduated in Medicine (MBBChBAO) from UCD in 1992 and completed a Master of Medical Science (Physiology Hons) at UCD in 1995. He is a Clinical Professor at University College Cork and Consultant Liaison Psychiatrist with the HSE at Cork University Hospital. Eugene brings broad clinical and research experience to his position on the board.

Siobhan O'Neill

Professor Siobhan O'Neill is a Professor of Mental Health Sciences at Ulster University. Siobhan is currently leading several research programmes on suicide prevention in public places, intergenerational trauma, the impact ZeroSuicide programmes in NI and crisis line caller behaviour. A member of IASP, Siobhan has over 120 peer reviewed publications on mental health and suicide prevention. Siobhan has expertise in qualitative and quantitative (epidemiology and survey) research methods. Prior to joining Ulster University in 2000, she completed a degree in psychology at the Queen's University of Belfast and a Masters in Health Psychology at NUI Galway. She has also worked as a Public Health Researcher, conducting evaluations of health services and users' experience of care. Siobhan brings her vast research experience to the board.

Mark O'Callaghan

Mr Mark O'Callaghan BCL LLB AITI FCCA, a Practising Solicitor for over 20 years has been practising in Dublin since 2005. He is also qualified as a Chartered Tax Adviser and an Accountant. Mark has been the go-to person for professional legal advice to the National Suicide Research Foundation since 2001 and until his appointment to the Board in 2019. Mark brings his extensive legal and financial experience to the board.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Eileen Williamson, Chief Executive Officer

Eileen commenced employment with the late Dr. Michael J. Kelleher in 1994 and was a founder member of the NSRF. She holds an MBS (Hons) Degree in Health Services Management from University College Cork. Eileen overseas the daily management of the NSRF research team and has specific responsibility for finance, legal and human resource related issues. In particular, she protects the financial assets and formulates, negotiates and controls the annual budget. She co-ordinates the Operations sub-group, and in this role contributes to the development of the NSRF's goals, policies and strategic focus. In addition, Eileen is the NSRF's Company Secretary. This role involves working with the auditors in the preparation of the statutory financial statements and audit and ensuring compliance with all laws and regulations relevant to the company.

Dr. Paul Corcoran, Head of Research

Paul is an epidemiologist with more than twenty years of experience in suicidal behaviour research. Paul is also a Senior Lecturer in Peri-natal Epidemiology with the National Peri-natal Epidemiology Centre in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and with the School of Public Health. Paul's degrees include a BSc in Statistics and Computer Science, a Master's degree in Statistics and a PhD in Epidemiology, all obtained at UCC. For the academic year 2008/2009, he was Visiting Professor at the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Oviedo in Spain and he is Chair of the International Association for Suicide Prevention Special Interest Group on National Systems for certifying Suicide Deaths. He has more than 100 peer-reviewed scientific publications and has contributed to international texts on suicide epidemiology as well as contributing to Irish national suicide prevention strategies.

Dr. Mary Joyce, Manager, National Self-Harm Registry Ireland and Senior Post-doctoral Researcher.

Mary is a Research Psychologist and took up the post of Manager of the National Self-Harm Registry Ireland in October 2019. She is also a Senior Post-doctoral Researcher at the NSRF. Mary graduated with a PhD in Applied Psychology from University College Cork in 2013. She has since gained a number of years of experience in self-harm research having previously worked as coordinator of the National Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Project Ireland. Mary's research interests include the evaluation of interventions for individuals with high risk self-harm and improving access to services for individuals who self-harm. Mary also collaborates with the Northern Ireland Public Health Agency on the Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm.

Dr. Eve Griffin, Research Fellow

Eve Griffin, PHD HRB EIA Research Fellow, School of Public Health University College Cork and National Suicide Research Foundation Cork. Eve holds a Health Research Board Emerging Investigator Award (2018-2023) and is Principal Investigator of the PRISM Project (Providing Improved Care for Self-harm: A mixedmethods study of intervention, implementation and economic outcomes from a national clinical programme). She graduated with a PhD in Applied Psychology from University College Cork in 2011. Her research interests include epidemiological trends of self-harm and the management of self-harm in clinical settings. She has more than 35 peer-reviewed scientific publications on the topic of self-harm. Eve has previously worked as the Manager of the National Self-Harm Registry Ireland. She has been involved in a number of EU consortia including OSPI-Europe and is the national data administrator for the European Injury Database (IDB) in Ireland. In addition, she has over ten years' lecturing experience and is a course writer for Dublin City University's Open Education Unit.

Professor Ella Arensman, Research Professor University College Cork and Chief Scientist National Suicide Research Foundation

For over 30 years, Professor Ella Arensman, MSc, PhD (Leiden University, The Netherlands), has conducted research into suicide, self-harm and related mental health problems, with particular expertise in epidemiological research, randomised controlled trials, health services research, health information systems, and programme evaluation. Since the early nineties, Ella has been involved in a large number of international research consortia including the WHO/Euro Multicentre study on Suicidal Behaviour, Child and Adolescent Self Harm in Europe, EAAD, Optimised Suicide Prevention programmes and their Implementation in Europe, Preventing Depression and Improving Awareness through Networking in the EU, and Mental Health Training through Research Network in Europe. Ella leads the programme of work on the Health Research Board funded Research Leaders Award.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have ultimate responsibility for managing risk and are aware of the risks associated with the operating activities of the charity. The directors carry out an annual audit and review the risks on an ongoing basis. The directors are satisfied that adequate systems of governance, supervision, procedures and internal controls are in place to mitigate the exposure to major risks and that these controls provide reasonable assurance against such risks. The directors have identified that the key risks facing the company relate to the risk of a decrease in the level of grant funding, the potential impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company, health and safety and general data protection legislation, and ensuring security of the company's sensitive data, reputational risk and other operational risks.

The company mitigates these risks as follows:

Financial risk

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

- Financial information is subject to detailed review at board level allowing for continuous monitoring of the company's operations and financial status

Operational/internal control risk

- The risk is minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects and the requirements for budgets covering all activities

- Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety of staff and clients.

Reputational/compliance risk

- In common with many charities, the company's principal risk is reputational damage. Reputation damage could be caused by an event either within or outside the company's control. In order to mitigate this risk the charity continues to adopt best practices

- The charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on-going basis by ensuring all accreditation is up to date.

Accounting records

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by:

1) employing qualified and experienced staff,

2) ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task,

3) liaising with the company's auditors/seeking external professional accounting advice, and

4) arranging to guard against falsification of the records.

The accounting records are held at the company's business premises, Room 4.36 Western Gateway Building, University College Cork, Cork. T12 YF9N

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Post reporting date events

Since the end of the financial year Ireland has been significantly affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. As the company carries out its operations in University College Cork the impact of the Pandemic has necessitated significant operational changes. Whilst COVID-19 has necessitated changes to the main office set up, almost all aspects of the research programme can continue with staff members working at home whilst some adjustments to timeframes of field-based research have been necessary.

In line with government advice, all third level institutes closed on 12 March 2020. The team at the NSRF had anticipated the closure of the Western Gateway Building (WGB) in University College Cork where its office is located and had made preparations for staff to work at home. All WGB-based staff members were set up and trained to work remotely and can access shared files and project documents using secure software.

Operations Group meetings have been held weekly via Zoom initially, and more recently using Microsoft Teams. A weekly staff meeting with a focus on self-care is held and in addition, a weekly e-mail is sent to staff members outlining the most up-to date Irish and international research and resources relating to COVID-19. All of the above measures are in addition to the Registry weekly team meetings and individual phone/Skype meetings that staff members are continuing to have with their supervisors. The NSRF is at all times aware of the need to comply with the requirements of the General Data Protections Regulations while working at home.

The work relating to the National Self-Harm Registry is continuing. Whilst it is not possible for some Data Registration Officers to go in to hospitals to collect data at the present time, these individuals had collected data in advance and have been involved in trialling the new system of data uploading that was introduced for the Registry in March 2020. Other Data Registration Officers continue to collect data electronically.

In summary, the research programme is continuing in line with agreed objectives and the company has been asked to undertake additional research projects as outlined below in future developments.

There has been no financial impact on the NSRF as a result of COVID-19. In line with HSE policy, the 2020 Service Arrangement and associated Programme of Work with the National Office for Suicide Prevention were agreed and signed before 28 February 2020. The funding for the running of the Registry and the agreed programme of work has been increased to €907,000 for 2020. The NSRF has an overall agreement with the HSE NOSP for the duration of the *Connecting for Life*, Suicide Reduction Strategy 2015-2024.

In summary, from a financial perspective, there is unlikely to be a change to the annual funding provided by the HSE NOSP.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of the affairs of the company in the financial period subsequent to the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Future developments

The company's future plans include making applications to various organisations for new funding for a variety of research projects. From January 2020, the NSRF has commenced a new project entitled MINDUP that is funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 Programme. The funding will allow for the employment of one postdoctoral researcher and ancillary costs for four years.

Furthermore, as a consequence of the Covid-19 Pandemic there is a recognition at government and HSE levels of the need to attend to the mental health welfare of the population in combination with the physical medical welfare both during and as we emerge from the Pandemic. Accordingly, a COVID-19 Health Sector National Psycho-Social Response Plan is being developed by the HSE and the NSRF has been asked to be involved in order to provide the research evidence.

As mentioned above the NSRF has been invited to be involved in the COVID-19 Health Sector National Psycho-Social Response Plan. More specifically the NSRF will be working with the HSE on Technical Support: Research, Measures and Stakeholder Engagement.

The NSRF, at the request of NOSP, in collaboration with international colleagues, is undertaking a rapid review of research on the impacts of pandemics and epidemics on suicide and self-harm to inform the changes that will be needed in both the Irish and Scottish National Suicide Prevention Strategies post COVID-19.

On account of its status as a WHO Collaborating Centre on Suicide Research and Surveillance, the NSRF has had many requests from the WHO for advice and information to be included in its briefing documents and official resources in relation to the impact of the pandemic on the mental health of populations.

The NSRF contributed to an international consensus statement, led by Professor David Gunnell from the University of Bristol, involving 42 researchers, that was published in the Lancet in April 2020. The consensus statement outlined that suicide is likely to become a more pressing concern as the pandemic spreads and has longer-term effects on the general population, the economy and vulnerable groups and urged that preventing suicide needs urgent consideration (Gunnell et al 2020).

The NSRF was involved in a successful application to the HRB for a project entitled COVID-19: Estimating the burden of symptomatic disease in the community and the impact of public health measures on physical, mental and social wellbeing led by the UCC School of Public Health. The NSRF will be involved in the rollout of the project.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, H&A Accountancy Services Limited t/a Hickey & Associates will continue in office as auditors of the company.

Statement on relevant audit information to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

On behalf of the board

Margaret Kelleher Director

Dave Drohan **Director**

13 May 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

General responsibilities

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 that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015. 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 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 financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and 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.

On behalf of the board

Margaret Kelleher Director Dave Drohan Director

13 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUICIDE RESEARCH FOUNDATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Funds, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 *the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland,* as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company's at 31 December 2019 and of its result for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015; and
- have been 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 *Auditor's 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 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUICIDE RESEARCH FOUNDATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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;
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;
- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- 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. We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-(Ireland)/ISA-700-(Ireland). This description forms part of our auditor's 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 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.

Owen Hickey for and on behalf of:

H&A Accountancy Services Limited t/a Hickey & Associates Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 13 May 2020

Unit 2, Bowling Green White Street Cork

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Incoming Resources from:Private donationsInvestment incomeOverhead fundingGenerated income - lectures and feesGrant incomeTotal incoming resources3Resources Expended on:	- - 1,200,329 1,200,329	100 43 - 562 -	100 43 - 562 1,200,329	1,120 36 22,470
Investment income Overhead funding Generated income - lectures and fees Grant income Total incoming resources 3		43 - 562 -	43 - 562	36
Overhead funding Generated income - lectures and fees Grant incomeTotal incoming resources3		- 562 -	- 562	
Generated income - lectures and feesGrant incomeTotal incoming resources3		-		22,470
Grant income Total incoming resources 3		-		
Total incoming resources 3			1,200,329	-
	1,200,329			1,190,461
Resources Expended on:		705	1,201,034	1,214,123
-				
Payroll costs including social insurance costs	(940,258)	-	(940,258)	(917,108)
Pension costs	(22,639)	-	(22,639)	(22,717)
Recruitment costs	-	-	-	(6,888)
Data collection costs	(7,742)	-	(7,742)	(10,323)
Data collection travel costs	(43,191)	-	(43,191)	(40,977)
Travel, meetings and conferences	(38,706)	-	(38,706)	(48,743)
Premises costs	(33,454)	-	(33,454)	(26,623)
Professional and related fees	(57,786)	-	(57,786)	(68,471)
IT costs	(42,296)	-	(42,296)	(44,897)
Intern cost	- (0.057)	-	-	(15,000)
Other administration costs	(9,257)	-	(9,257)	(6,013)
Total resources expended4	(1,195,329)	-	(1,195,329)	(1,207,760)
Net movement in funds for the financial year before taxation	5,000	705	5,705	6,363
Tax on net movement 9	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds for the financial year	5,000	705	5,705	6,363
Reconciliation of funds:	€	€	€	€
Net movement in funds for the financial year	5,000	705	5,705	6,363
Transfer at year end to unrestricted funds	(5,000)	5,000	-	-
Balances brought forward	-	204,402	204,402	198,039
Balances carried forward	-	210,107	210,107	204,402

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	201 €	9 €	201 €	8 €
	NOLES	C	e	c	C
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		7,710		4,081
Current assets					
Debtors	12	2,703		77,522	
Cash at bank and in hand	12				
Cash at bank and in hand		430,589		369,919	
		433,292		447,441	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	13	,		,	
one year		(230,895)		(247,120)	
Net current assets			202,397		200,321
T () ()					
Total assets less current liabilities			210,107		204,402
Funds of the charity					
Restricted funds			-		-
Unrestricted funds			210,107		204,402
Total charity funds			210,107		204,402
					·

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Margaret Kelleher Director Dave Drohan **Director**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	RestrictedUi reserves €	nrestricted reserves €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	198,039	198,039
Financial year ended 31 December 2018: Net movement in funds for the financial year		6,363	6,363
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	204,402	204,402
Financial year ended 31 December 2019: Net movement in funds for the financial year	-	5,705	5,705
Balance at 31 December 2019		210,107	210,107

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	20		66,863		143,293
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(6,236)		-	
Interest received		43		36	
Net cash (used in)/generated from inve	cting				
activities	sung		(6,193)		36
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivale	ents		60,670		143,329
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning o	ſ				
financial year	, i		369,919		226,590
Cash and cash equivalents at end of fir	nancial				
year			430,589		369,919

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee is primarily engaged in the investigation into the causes of suicide and self-harm in Ireland and undertaking research into various topics relating to suicide and self-harm in order to provide a knowledge base for suicide prevention, intervention and postvention and to provide training and positive mental health programmes.

Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee is a company limited by guarantee without a share capital, and is domiciled and incorporated in Ireland, company registration number 224676. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

The registered office is 1 Perrott Avenue, College Road, Cork.The company's principal place of business is 4.36 Western Gateway Building, University College Cork, Cork.

The financial statements have been prepared by Suicide Research Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland (FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and on a going concern basis, modified to include certain items at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

Since the end of the financial year Ireland has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. As the company carries out its operations in University College Cork the impact of the Pandemic has necessitated significant operational changes. Whilst COVID-19 has necessitated changes to the company's set up, almost all aspects of the research programme can continue with staff members working at home whilst some adjustments to timeframes of field-based research have been necessary.

There has been no financial impact on the NSRF as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. In line with HSE policy, the 2020 Service Arrangement and associated Programme of Work with the National Office for Suicide Prevention were agreed and signed before 28 February 2020. The funding for the running of the Registry and the agreed programme of work has been increased to €907,000 for 2020. The NSRF has an overall agreement with the HSE NOSP for the duration of the *Connecting for Life*, Suicide Reduction Strategy 2015-2024.

In summary, from a financial perspective, there is unlikely to be a change to the annual funding provided by the NOSP.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Incoming resources

Incoming resources are recognised in the financial year in which the charity is entitled to the income, when the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Incoming resources represent grant income, private donations and investment income.

Grants from government and other agencies have been included in income from activities in furtherance of the charity's objectives where these amount to a contract for services provided, for example monies received for core funding, but as donations where the funds are given with greater freedom of use.

Income from government and other grants is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. Grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance and included within grant income.

Voluntary donations are recognised when the charity is entitled to the income, has certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Investment income is included when receivable and the amount can be reliably measured, which is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Grants relating to expenditure to be incurred in a future accounting period received in advance are deferred and recognised in the financial period to which they relate.

No incoming resources have been included in the statement of financial activities net of expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

1.4 Resources expended

Resources expended are recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Resources expended include any VAT which cannot be recovered, and are reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates. Costs relating to a particular activity are allocated directly, others are apportioned on an appropriate basis, for example on estimated usage.

Resources expended have been allocated to the categories listed on the statement of financial activities.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Professional and related fees, IT costs and other administration costs are costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include audit and accountancy fees, costs of legal advice, maintenance of the data base and its security and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity including the cost of directors' meetings.

Resources expended are allocated based on activity (no fund raising activities) and liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a transfer of value to a third party as a result of past transactions or events.

1.5 Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure. In order to carry out the primary purposes of the charity it is necessary to provide support in the form of personnel development, financial procedures, provision of office services and equipment and a suitable working environment.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving public accountability of the charity (including audit fees) and costs in respect of its compliance with regulation and good practice.

Support and governance costs are apportioned directly to the activity to which they relate.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at historical cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment

20% Straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to the statement of financial activities.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of assets on an ongoing basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through surplus and deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity Number CHY 11351.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the financial year in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company contributes to various defined contribution pension plans for the benefit of its employees. The cost to the company of the contributions payable are charged to the statement of financial activities in the financial year they are payable. The pension plans are held in the names of the individual employees/ members and thus the assets held in those plans are not included in the company's assets.

1.13 Government grants

Current revenue grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. Revenue grants are credited to the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which they are received, or when the relative expenditure takes place, whichever is the later.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the financial year end. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction payment or receipt. All differences in foreign currency translations between the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions and the dates of payment or receipt are credited or debited to the statement of financial activities.

1.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at the transaction prices (present value of cash payable to the creditors). Interest expenses are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which they are charged.

Borrowings are classified as appropriate, given that the company has a right to defer settlement of some of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Fund accounting

The following funds are operated by the charity:

Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds represent grants, donations and sponsorships received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors or sponsorship programmes binding on the directors/trustees. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted Funds includes general funds and designated funds and it represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the directors/trustees in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

1.17 Services provided by directors/trustees

For the purposes of these financial statements, no monetary value has been placed on the administrative and management services provided by the directors/trustees, except under contracts of employment by the company.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years where the revision affects both current and future financial years.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Debtors accruals and deferred income

The company estimates the debtors accruals and deferred income liabilities in relation to projects on a basis of performance carried out under the contract before and after the financial year end. The basis for each debtor's accrual and deferred income liability is the contract term remaining as a proportion of the entire contract term in relation to the total funds received/receivable under the contract by the financial year end date less funding already received up to 31 December of each financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Incoming resources

The incoming resources of the company for the financial year have been wholly derived from its principal activity and is mostly undertaken in the Republic of Ireland.

Grant income comprises restricted revenue grants made by the Health Service Executive (HSE) and other agencies to fund the provision of specific deliverables under performance related contracts with each of the agencies. The amounts of such grants received in the financial year from each agency is detailed below. All grants from the Health Service Executive and other agencies where performance conditions were attached are classified as grant income in the statement of financial activities.

The incoming resources for the financial year have been derived from:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Restricted Income		
HSE NOSP - National Suicide Research Foundation	300,000	300,000
HSE NOSP - National Self-Harm Registry Ireland	591,219	552,779
Donegal Mental Health Service - Donegal Study	74,937	69,055
HSE NOSP/CHO 4 - National Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Project	118,545	155,580
International Association for Suicide Prevention Project	13,737	8,847
World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre	5,607	7,767
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland Health Research Board Project	-	19,855
HSE NOSP/CHO 4 GLOW Project	-	6,168
World Health Organisation Commissioned Work	6,576	10,239
HSE NOSP - Coronial Data & Statistical Care Project	55,178	27,960
Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm	34,530	32,247
	1,200,329	1,190,497
Unrestricted Income		
Overhead funding	-	22,470
Generated income - lectures and fees	562	-
Private donations	100	1,120
	662	23,590
Total funding	1,200,991	1,214,087

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Analysis of Resources Expended

5

6

a	Foundation and Research	Registry	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and salaries including social				
insurance costs	445,605	494,653	940,258	917,108
Pension costs	17,349	5,290	22,639	22,717
Recruitment costs	-	-	-	6,888
Data collection costs	-	7,742	7,742	10,323
Data collection travel costs	-	43,191	43,191	40,977
Travel, meetings and conferences	28,268	10,438	38,706	48,743
Fees and subscriptions	31,814	8,383	40,197	54,695
Stationery, printing and postage	4,239	4,234	8,473	5,323
Telephones	701	638	1,339	2,705
Rent	10,767	10,766	21,533	15,400
Insurance	3,940	4,035	7,975	7,158
Bank charges	392	392	784	690
Accountancy fees	5,104	5,105	10,209	6,396
Audit fees	3,690	3,690	7,380	7,380
Computer running costs	19,308	22,988	42,296	44,897
Intern cost	-	-	-	15,000
Depreciation	-	2,607	2,607	1,360
	571,177	624,152	1,195,329	1,207,760
Auditor's remuneration			2040	204.0
Fees payable to the company's auditors:			2019 €	2018 €
For audit services				
Audit of the financial statements of the compar	лу		7,380	7,380
For other services				
All other non-audit services			10,209	6,396
Net Incoming Resources				
			2019	2018
Net Incoming resources are stated after chargi	ing:		€	€
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets			2,607	1,360

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the financial year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Foundation	13	14
Registry	15	14
	28	28
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	862,929	840,197
Social security costs	77,329	76,911
Pension costs	22,639	20,253
	962,897	937,361

No remuneration was paid to any director during the financial year and the directors had no financial interests in the company at any time during the financial year. There was one employee (2018: One) who received employee benefits excluding employer pension costs of between \in 70,000 and \in 80,000 during the financial year. In addition there was one employee (2018: One) who received employee benefits excluding employer pension costs of between \in 60,000 and \in 70,000 during the financial year.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

2019	2018
€	€
43	36
43	36
	€ 43

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Taxation

11

The company has obtained exemption from the Revenue Commissioners in respect of corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purpose of making a surplus. DIRT tax is payable on any interest income received in excess of \in 32. No provision has been made in these financial statements for corporation tax as the company is exempt from corporation tax.

No provision has been made in the financial statements for deferred tax as the company is exempt from corporation tax.

10 Tangible fixed assets

Financial instruments

	Computer equipment
	€
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	31,064
Additions	6,236
At 31 December 2019	37,300
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	26,983
Depreciation charged in the financial year	2,607
At 31 December 2019	29,590
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	7,710
At 31 December 2018	4,081

	2019	2018
	€	€
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt & other financial instruments measured at amortised cost	433,292	447,441
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	209,612	225,141

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 €	2018 €
	Accrued income Other debtors	2,320 383	76,131 1,391
		2,703	77,522
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 €	2018 €
	PAYE and social security Accruals	21,283 127,355	21,979 105,704
	Deferred income	82,257	119,437
		230,895	247,120

Deferred income relates to grants received under contracts where the performance conditions have not been completed by the financial year end as the periods of these contracts extend over more than one financial year. All such funding received is deferred until the performance conditions have been met in accordance with the contracts.

14 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 €	2018 €
Charge to statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes	22,639	22,717

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

15 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding $\in 1$ per member.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

16	Analysis of Net Assets by Fund				
		Fixed Assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Closing Balance
		€	€	€	€
	Unrestricted income				
	Unrestricted Funds	-	275,622	(21,747)	253,875
	Restricted income				
	Restricted Funds	7,710	157,670	(209,148)	(43,768)
		7,710	433,292	(230,895)	210,107

- 34 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

17 Events after the reporting date

Since the end of the financial year Ireland has been significantly affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. As the company carries out its operations in University College Cork the impact of the Pandemic has necessitated significant operational changes. Whilst COVID-19 has necessitated changes to the main office set up, almost all aspects of the research programme can continue with staff members working at home whilst some adjustments to timeframes of field-based research have been necessary.

In line with government advice, all third level institutes closed on 12 March 2020. The team at the NSRF had anticipated the closure of the Western Gateway Building (WGB) in University College Cork where its office is located and had made preparations for staff to work at home. All WGB-based staff members were set up and trained to work remotely and can access shared files and project documents using secure software.

Operations Group meetings have been held weekly via Zoom initially, and more recently using Microsoft Teams. A weekly staff meeting with a focus on self-care is held and in addition, a weekly e-mail is sent to staff members outlining the most up-to date Irish and international research and resources relating to COVID-19. All of the above measures are in addition to the Registry weekly team meetings and individual phone/Skype meetings that staff members are continuing to have with their supervisors. The NSRF is at all times aware of the need to comply with the requirements of the General Data Protections Regulations while working at home.

The work relating to the National Self-Harm Registry is continuing. Whilst it is not possible for some Data Registration Officers to go in to hospitals to collect data at the present time, these individuals had collected data in advance and have been involved in trialling the new system of data uploading that was introduced for the Registry in March 2020. Other Data Registration Officers continue to collect data electronically.

In summary, the research programme is continuing in line with agreed objectives and the company has been asked to undertake additional research projects as outlined below in future developments.

There has been no financial impact on the NSRF as a result of COVID-19. In line with HSE policy, the 2020 Service Arrangement and associated Programme of Work with the National Office for Suicide Prevention were agreed and signed before 28 February 2020. The funding for the running of the Registry and the agreed programme of work has been increased to €907,000 for 2020. The NSRF has an overall agreement with the HSE NOSP for the duration of the *Connecting for Life*, Suicide Reduction Strategy 2015-2024.

In summary, from a financial perspective, there is unlikely to be a change to the annual funding provided by the NOSP.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of the affairs of the company in the financial period subsequent to the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

18 Related party transactions

During the financial year no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses was made to directors in connection with their duties as directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19	Analysis of changes in net funds			
		1 January 2019	Cash flows 31	December 2019
		€	€	€
	Cash at bank and in hand	369,919	60,670	430,589
20	Cash generated from operations			
			2019	2018
			€	€
	Net incoming resources for the financial year after tax		5,705	6,363
	Adjustments for:			
	Investment income		(43)	(36)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		2,607	1,360
	Movements in working capital:			
	Decrease in debtors		74,819	53,563
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(16,225)	82,043
	Cash generated from operations		66,863	143,293

21 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 13 May 2020

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	€	2019 €	€	2018 €
Foundation income	-	300,281	-	322,470
HSE NOSP - National Suicide Research		300,201		522,470
Foundation	300,000		300,000	
Lecture and fee income	281		-	
Overhead funding			22,470	
Foundation costs				
Salaries & wages	(200,580)		(203,004)	
Social welfare costs	(15,262)		(16,761)	
Staff recruitment costs	-		(3,444)	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	(9,475)		(9,529)	
Rent	(10,767)		(11,400)	
Insurance	(3,940)		(3,579)	
Travelling expenses	(3,589)		(4,558)	
Meeting & conference costs	(8,868)		(7,877)	
Postage, printing & stationery	(4,209)		(1,003)	
Bank charges	(392)		(345)	
Fees, training & subscriptions	(10,334)		(6,011)	
Accountancy fees	(5,104)		(3,198)	
Audit fees	(3,690)		(3,690)	
Computer running costs	(18,902)		(20,765)	
Telecommunications	(701)		(733)	
		(295,813)		(295,897)
		4,468		26,573

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2040		2049
	€	2019 €	€	2018 €
International Association for Suicide Prevention Project		-		-
Funding receivable	13,737		8,847	
Salaries & wages	(13,099)		(8,151)	
Social welfare costs	(638)		(696)	
Donegal Mental Health Service - Donegal Study		68		-
Funding receivable	74,937		69,055	
Salaries & wages	(55,352)		(52,067)	
Social welfare costs	(6,061)		(5,649)	
Travel costs	(4,404)		(961)	
Fees & subscriptions	(4,500)		(4,694)	
Meetings & conferences	(352)		(1,484)	
Pension costs	(4,200)		(4,200)	
HSE NOSP - National Dialectical Behaviour				
Therapy Project		-		-
Funding receivable	118,545		155,580	
Salaries & wages	(91,439)		(119,415)	
Social welfare costs	(9,767)		(12,365)	
Travel costs	(756)		(627)	
Stationery & supplies	(13)		(126)	
Fees & subscriptions	(15,235)		(11,745)	
Meetings & conferences	(1,335)		(11,302)	
World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre		-		-
Funding receivable	5,607		7,767	
Travel costs	(926)		(1,235)	
Stationery & supplies	(17)		-	
Telephones	-		(1,255)	
Computer running expenses	(206)		-	
Fees and subscriptions	(1,745)		(3,816)	
Meetings & conferences	(2,713)		(1,461)	
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland -		-		-
Health Research Board Project				
Funding receivable	-		19,855	
Salaries & wages	-		(13,167)	
Social welfare costs	-		(1,441)	
Fees & subscriptions	-		(4,124)	
Pension costs	-		(1,123)	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	€	2019 €	€	2018 €
HSE NOSP/CHO 4 GLOW Project		-		-
Funding receivable	-		6,168	
Salaries & wages	-		(2,819)	
Social welfare costs	-		(214)	
Travel & subsistence costs	-		290	
Fees & subscriptions	-		2,845	
World Health Organisation Commissioned Work		-		-
Funding receivable	6,576		10,239	
Salaries & wages	(5,765)		(8,092)	
Social welfare costs	(663)		(791)	
Travel costs	-		(598)	
Meetings & conferences	(148)		(758)	
HSE NOSP - Coronial Data & Clinical Care Project		-		-
Funding receivable	55,178		27,960	
Salaries & wages	(42,343)		(21,331)	
Social welfare costs	(4,636)		(2,603)	
Travel costs	(1,728)		(1,314)	
Computer running expenses	(200)		-	
Meetings & conferences	(2,597)		(248)	
Pension costs	(3,674)		(2,464)	
Our Mental Health		-		(15,000)
Fees & subscriptions	-		(15,000)	
Private donations		100		1,120
Foundation net movement in funds		4,636		12,693
roundation net movement in runus		4,030		12,093

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

HSE NOSP - National Self-Harm Registry Ireland Funding receivable 591,500 National Self-Harm Registry costs (412,151) Vages and salaries (454,351) (412,151) Social welfare costs (0,302) (36,391) Staff recruitment costs - (3,444) Staff recruitment costs (10,323) (10,323) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collector travel costs (43,511) (40,007) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (41,41) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,333) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,155) (3,189) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Mational Self-Harm		€	2019 €	€	2018 €
Wages and salaries (454,351) (412,151) Social welfare costs (40,302) (36,391) Staff recruitment costs - (3,444) Staff persion costs defined contribution (5,290) (5,401) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (322) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 34,530 32,247			591,500		552,779
Wages and salaries (454,351) (412,151) Social welfare costs (40,302) (36,391) Staff recruitment costs - (3,444) Staff persion costs defined contribution (5,290) (5,401) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collector travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountarcy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 34,530 32,247	nal Self-Harm Registry costs				
Social welfare costs (40,302) (36,391) Staff recruitment costs - (3,444) Staff pension costs defined contribution (5,290) (5,401) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (1		(454,351)		(412,151)	
Staff recruitment costs . (3,444) Staff pension costs defined contribution (5,290) (5,401) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Meetings costs (654) (1,545)		· ,		· · ·	
Staff pension costs defined contribution (5,290) (5,401) Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (654) (1,545) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy	ecruitment costs	-		· ,	
Data collectors (7,742) (10,323) Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	ension costs defined contribution	(5,290)		. ,	
Data collection travel costs (43,191) (40,977) Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678		, ,		. ,	
Rent (10,766) (4,000) Fees to UCC - HRB scholar - (15,000) Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Subscriptions (34,530) 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	ollection travel costs	. ,		· · /	
Insurance (4,035) (3,579) Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Stational Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds (32,652) Meetings costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 33,678 Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (654) (1,545) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678		· ,		· ,	
Travelling expenses (2,770) (2,335) Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Morthern Ireland Registry net movement in funds Mational Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds (32,652) Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 33,678 Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	o UCC - HRB scholar	-		· /	
Meetings & conferences (7,668) (11,625) Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) (624,152) National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds (32,652) Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 33,678 Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	nce	(4,035)		(3,579)	
Stationery, printing & postage (4,234) (4,194) Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) (624,152) National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds (32,652) Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm 33,678 Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	ling expenses	(2,770)		(2,335)	
Bank charges (392) (345) Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Mational Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	igs & conferences	(7,668)		(11,625)	
Fees, training & subscriptions (8,383) (6,460) Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) Mational Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	nery, printing & postage	(4,234)		(4,194)	
Accountancy fees (5,105) (3,198) Audit fees (3,690) (3,690) Computer running costs (22,988) (24,132) Telecommunications (638) (717) Depreciation (2,607) (1,360) National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm Funding receivable 34,530 32,247 Travel costs (198) (525) Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	charges	(392)		(345)	
Audit fees(3,690)(3,690)Computer running costs(22,988)(24,132)Telecommunications(638)(717)Depreciation(2,607)(1,360)(624,152)National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(32,652)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-HarmFunding receivable34,53032,247Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	training & subscriptions	(8,383)		(6,460)	
Computer running costs(22,988)(24,132)Telecommunications(638)(717)Depreciation(2,607)(1,360)National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(624,152)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm33,678Funding receivable34,53032,247Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	ntancy fees	(5,105)		(3,198)	
Telecommunications(638)(717)Depreciation(2,607)(1,360)National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(624,152)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm(32,652)Funding receivable34,530Travel costs(198)Meetings costs(654)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	ees	(3,690)		(3,690)	
Depreciation(2,607)(1,360)National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(624,152)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm(32,652)Funding receivable34,530Travel costs(198)Meetings costs(654)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	uter running costs	(22,988)		(24,132)	
National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(624,152) (32,652)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm33,678Funding receivable34,530Travel costs(198)Meetings costs(654)Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	mmunications	(638)		(717)	
National Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds(32,652)Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm33,678Funding receivable34,530Travel costs(198)Meetings costs(654)Morthern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	ciation	(2,607)		(1,360)	
Northern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm33,678Funding receivable34,53032,247Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678			(624,152)		(589,322)
Funding receivable34,53032,247Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	nal Self-Harm Registry net movement in funds		(32,652)		(36,543)
Funding receivable34,53032,247Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678	ern Ireland Registry of Self-Harm		33 678		30,177
Travel costs(198)(525)Meetings costs(654)(1,545)Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy33,678		34,530	00,010	32,247	00,117
Meetings costs (654) (1,545) Northern Ireland Statistical Consultancy 33,678	-				
		· ,			
	-				
Overall National Self Harm Registry net movement in funds 1,026	ern Ireland Statistical Consultancy		33,678		30,177
	ll National Self Harm Registry net movement i	n funds	1,026		(6,366)
Overall operating net movement in funds 5,662	Il operating net movement in funds		5.662		6,327