

St. Vincent's University Hospital (Branch)

Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

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BRANCH INFORMATION

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
O'Connell Street
Dublin 1

Solicitors

Mangan O'Beirne
31 Morehampton Road
Dublin 4

McCann Fitzgerald
Riverside One
Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2

Independent Auditors

Deloitte Ireland LLP
29 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
DO2 AY28
Ireland

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF ST. VINCENT'S HEALTHCARE GROUP DAC IN RESPECT OF ST. VINCENT'S UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BRANCH ACCOUNTS

The directors of the company present their report and the audited financial statements of the branch for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

St. Vincent's University Hospital ("the Hospital") is a branch of St. Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC. The hospital is a public healthcare hospital and is owned by St. Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC whose shares are held by St Vincent's Holdings CLG.

The project to relocate the National Maternity Hospital to the Elm Park Campus, and which will be integrated with St. Vincent's University Hospital, was approved by the Government on 17 May 2022. The first phase of the enabling works are completed with the second phase started in January 2024 and expected to be substantially completed by December 2025.

The hospital is run by the Board of Directors. The hospital's primary source of funding is from revenue and capital grants from the HSE in line with agreed Service Level Agreements and other agreements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Hospital is subject to the normal operating and financial risks associated with the current public and private healthcare environments.

The principal risks facing the Hospital are set out below:

- The principal financial risk facing a publicly funded hospital is the cost of running the agreed service levels within the budgetary allocation provided by the HSE, particularly in the context of the demand led nature of unscheduled care. The Board recognises that the financial risks are greater than previously faced due to increasing volumes of activity, medical inflation, associated complexities and private hospital income pressures which have a direct impact due to the net funding model.
- The Hospital is dependent upon skilled and competent staff in order to maintain activity levels and ensure a safe delivery of service to patients. The retention of staff is a key priority given the increasingly competitive labour market and the shortage of skilled and experienced healthcare professionals across a number of specialities and disciplines.
- The Hospital is providing increasingly complex medical procedures, with the associated underlying clinical risks for patients. The ageing demographic will see a considerable increase in demand for healthcare and management of chronic illness over the coming years.
- The Hospital has a sizeable infrastructure and equipment asset base which will need substantial investment over the next number of years to ensure that they are able to meet all relevant requirements and standards.

Business Review

The loss for the year amounted to €11,816,158 (2023: Loss €11,855,786).

St Vincent's University Hospital operates as a public hospital under section 38 of the Health Act 2004. Under the terms of that legislation the HSE provides capital and non-capital funding to the hospitals on an annual basis in accordance with the terms of agreed service level agreements (SLAs).

High levels of unscheduled demand in our emergency departments throughout the year in addition to a return to full scheduled care activity gave rise to consistently high occupancy rates in SVUH. Our outpatient activity numbers increased year on year with associated higher patient acuity also resulting in admissions. Despite the significant capacity challenges ensuing from these activity levels the Hospital continued to prioritise urgent scheduled care.

The Hospital's cost base was also affected by the high levels of inflation bringing about increased non-pay costs across the supply chain and continued low levels of patient income, both resulting in additional funding requirements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT – continued

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The financial statements of St. Vincent's University Hospital (branch) are non-statutory branch financial statements. The directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland)

Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no events since the end of the financial year that require disclosure or any adjustment to the financial statements.

Research and development

The group facilitates on-going medical research in its hospitals.

Political contributions

The Hospital made no political contributions for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: €Nil).

Public Pay policy

The directors acknowledge that St. Vincent's University Hospital, as publicly funded entity, is required to comply with Public Pay Policy and have done so for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Independent auditors

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm continue in office.

On behalf of the board



Conall O'Halloran
Director



Paul Lynch
Director

Date: 25/09/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF ST. VINCENT'S UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (BRANCH)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of St. Vincent's University Hospital (Branch) ("the entity")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity as at 31 December 2024 and of the loss for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Cash Flow Statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 3.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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 described below in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF ST. VINCENT'S UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (BRANCH)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF
ST. VINCENT'S UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (BRANCH)**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the entity's members, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the entity'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 entity and the entity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Kevin Sheehan
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

29 September 2025

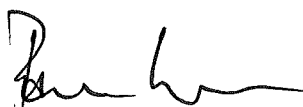
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
Income - continuing operations			
Allocation from the Health Services Executive		464,798,412	423,520,750
Patient income		13,279,632	13,975,651
Other income		18,143,798	16,760,359
Amortisation of deferred grants		21,076,191	18,630,163
	5	<u>517,298,033</u>	<u>472,886,923</u>
Expenditure			
Catering		2,945,173	2,915,718
Surgery and dispensary		103,154,879	94,921,899
General costs		16,860,857	15,533,297
Salaries and wages	6	354,951,690	314,626,660
Clinical support and administration services		15,903,906	14,483,735
Establishment		2,285,764	3,642,353
Miscellaneous		11,825,218	19,892,441
Depreciation – buildings	7	14,830,958	13,364,889
Depreciation – equipment	7	6,245,233	5,265,275
Depreciation – buildings revaluation	7	3,942,395	3,552,680
Total expenditure		<u>532,946,073</u>	<u>488,198,947</u>
Operating loss		(15,648,040)	(15,312,024)
Interest and finance charges		(110,513)	(96,442)
Loss for the financial year		<u>(15,758,553)</u>	<u>(15,408,466)</u>
Transfer from Buildings Revaluation Reserve		3,942,395	3,552,680
Loss for the year after transfer from reserves		<u>(11,816,158)</u>	<u>(11,855,786)</u>
Carried forward from previous year		<u>(16,579,473)</u>	<u>(4,723,687)</u>
Accumulated deficit		<u>(28,395,631)</u>	<u>(16,579,473)</u>

On behalf of the board



Conall O'Halloran
 Director



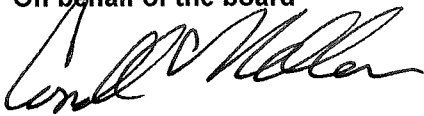
Paul Lynch
 Director

Date: 25/09/2025

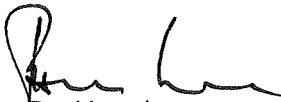
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Deficit for the financial year	(15,758,553)	(15,408,466)
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
Reversal of land revaluation reserve	<u>(14,829,196)</u>	<u>(15,750,000)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(30,587,749)</u>	<u>(31,158,466)</u>

On behalf of the board



Conall O'Halloran
Director



Paul Lynch
Director

Date: 25/04/2025

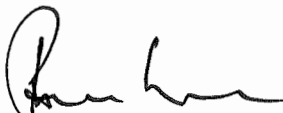
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	<u>364,330,184</u>	<u>355,018,055</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	8	6,983,181	6,079,793
Debtors	9	38,748,513	48,588,712
Cash at bank and in hand		16,447	52,205
		<u>45,748,141</u>	<u>54,720,710</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(74,265,634)</u>	<u>(71,422,044)</u>
Net current liabilities			
		<u>(28,517,492)</u>	<u>(16,701,334)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
		335,812,691	338,316,721
Capitalisation accounts – deferred grants			
	11	<u>(198,019,600)</u>	<u>(169,935,881)</u>
Net assets			
		<u>137,793,091</u>	<u>168,380,840</u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		(28,395,631)	(16,579,473)
Land revaluation reserve	7	153,420,804	168,250,000
Buildings revaluation reserve		12,767,918	16,710,313
		<u>137,793,091</u>	<u>168,380,840</u>

On behalf of the board



Conall O'Halloran
Director



Paul Lynch
Director

Date: 25/09/2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Land revaluation reserve €	Buildings revaluation reserve €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 January 2023	184,000,000	20,262,993	(4,723,687)	199,539,306
Movement during 2023:				
Loss for the year	-	-	(15,408,466)	(15,408,466)
Reversal of land revaluation reserve	(15,750,000)	-	-	(15,750,000)
Total comprehensive income	(15,750,000)	-	(15,408,466)	(31,158,466)
Release of reserve	-	(3,552,680)	3,552,680	-
At 31 December 2023	<u>168,250,000</u>	<u>16,710,313</u>	<u>(16,579,473)</u>	<u>168,380,840</u>
Movement during 2024:				
Loss for the year	-	-	(15,758,553)	(15,758,553)
Reversal of land revaluation reserve	(14,829,196)	-	-	(14,829,196)
Total comprehensive income	(14,829,196)	-	(15,758,552)	(30,587,749)
Release of reserve	-	(3,942,395)	3,942,395	-
At 31 December 2024	<u>153,420,804</u>	<u>12,767,918</u>	<u>(28,395,631)</u>	<u>137,793,091</u>

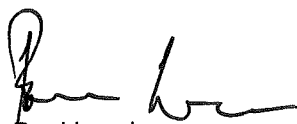
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Net cash (outflows) generated from operating activities	14	(6,738,246)	12,709,107
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		(47,579,918)	(9,138,414)
Grant income – capital grant	11	47,071,413	8,191,404
Other additions	11	940,487	1,840,299
Net cash inflows generated from investing activities		<u>431,982</u>	<u>893,289</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in overdraft facility		6,381,019	(13,456,469)
Interest paid		(110,513)	(96,442)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		<u>6,270,506</u>	<u>(13,552,911)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(35,758)	49,485
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>52,205</u>	<u>2,720</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>16,447</u>	<u>52,205</u>

On behalf of the board



Conall O'Halloran
 Director



Paul Lynch
 Director

Date: 25/09/2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

The Hospital is a public healthcare hospital and is funded by HSE funding under Section 38 of the Health Act 2004, patient income and other income. The Hospital forms part of St. Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC which is ultimately owned by its parent company St. Vincent's Holdings CLG.

St. Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC is incorporated as a company limited by shares in the Republic of Ireland. The address of its registered office is Elm Park, Dublin 4.

St. Vincent's Holdings CLG is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in the Republic of Ireland. The address of its registered office is Elm Park, Dublin 4. St Vincent's Holdings CLG is a registered Irish charity with not for profit status governed by Irish law.

The directors note that oversight and governance of the operating entities of the group remains with St. Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC and its board of directors.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK). The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement of buildings at their deemed cost on transition to FRS 102 and land at its fair value based on external independent valuation. The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the hospital's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Going Concern

The directors have performed an assessment of going concern including a review of the hospital's current cash position and financial forecasts. In doing so the directors have considered current activity levels in the Hospital.

St. Vincent's University Hospital (SVUH) operates as a public hospital under section 38 of the Health Act 2004. Under the terms of that legislation the HSE provides capital and non-capital funding to the hospital on an annual basis in accordance with the terms of agreed service level agreements (SLA). Events or conditions outside of the SLA may give rise to additional funding requests, for example additional costs relating to increased activity, unforeseen cost inflation or decreased patient income. Any such incremental costs are tracked and reported to the HSE throughout the course of the year. The HSE, through the Ireland East Hospital Group (in transition to the Regional Executive Region HSE Dublin and South East), has provided funding for the incremental costs incurred in dealing with the impact of these factors on the operation of the hospitals. The hospital is managed so that, taking account of HSE and non-HSE income, a position close to or at breakeven is achieved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(b) Going Concern - continued

In 2024 a funding deficit of €12.7m (2023: €14.9m) has arisen in St Vincent's University Hospital. We remain in negotiation with the HSE with regards to certain items of expenditure in 2023 and 2024 that were not fully funded. Negotiations will continue with the HSE on further Budget Allocations for 2025 and in respect of the unpaid amount owing for 2023 and 2024. It should be noted that the HSE continue to invest in the Elm Park and significant expansion of these facilities in addition to the National Maternity Hospital is being planned.

Having regard to the foregoing and after making enquiries, including a review of forecasts prepared for 2025 and 2026, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the hospital has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Therefore, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis is appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements

(c) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The hospital's functional and presentation currency is the Euro, denominated by the symbol "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro using the closing rate.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar charges' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other expenses'.

(d) Revenue recognition

Income is the amount of revenue derived from the provision of services falling within the hospital's ordinary activities after deduction of value-added tax, where applicable. For St. Vincent's University Hospital turnover primarily comprises income arising from the invoiced value of patient and other services provided by the hospitals and from the Health Service Executive (HSE) funding under Section 38 of the Health Act 2004.

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for services rendered, net of discounts, rebates allowed by the hospital and value added taxes.

The hospital recognises income when the specific criteria relating to each of the hospital's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Patient services

The hospital provides services to patients. Income is recognised in the financial year in which the services are rendered. Income from Road Traffic Accidents and the Emergency Department are recognised on a cash receipts basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(d) Revenue recognition - continued

Health Service Executive (HSE) funding

The HSE funding is the excess of expenditure over annual income in respect of the hospital and is receivable from the HSE (provided that the hospital operates within or exceeds the agreed Service Level Agreements) and is treated as income in the financial statements.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is presented as 'interest receivable and similar income' in the profit and loss account.

(e) Capital grants

Capital grants are treated as deferred credits and are amortised to income on the same basis as the related assets are depreciated.

(f) Tangible assets

Tangible assets, excluding land, are carried at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs.

Land is shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Increases in the carrying value of land are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation reserve. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

In accordance with Standard Accounting Policies issued by the Department of Health all fixed assets over €10,000 are capitalised and included in the balance sheet.

The hospital's assets for which monies have not been specifically provided for by HSE capital grants or other specific funding sources are in the first instance written off to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which the expenditure is incurred and subsequently capitalised and shown with the corresponding adjustment to a revenue capitalisation account. Other assets are recognised at their fair value in tangible assets with a corresponding amount credited to the other capitalisation account. The capitalisation accounts are amortised to the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with the depreciation rate charged on such assets.

Tangible assets are valued as follows:

Land	open market value
Buildings	deemed cost
Assets under construction	cost
Equipment	cost

Land and assets under construction are not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost (or deemed cost) of tangible assets over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Land	nil
Assets under construction	nil
Buildings (Structural)	2% straight line
Other buildings	6.7% straight line
Leasehold properties	2% straight line over the life of the lease
Equipment	10% - 50% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(e) Tangible assets - continued

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

No depreciation charge is made where assets are not commissioned or in use by the year end.

(f) Leased assets

Operating leases

Operating leases do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessor. Payments under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(g) Stocks

Stocks are measured subsequently at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(i) Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognised when the hospital has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss, presented as part of 'interest payable and similar charges' in the financial year in which it arises.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

(ii) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because it is not probable that the hospital will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(j) Taxation

The hospital has charitable status for corporation taxation.

(k) Employee benefits

The hospital provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits and post-employment benefits (in the form of defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans).

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service.

(ii) Superannuation benefits

The majority of the staff employed by the hospital, are members of either one of two State-funded Public Pension Schemes: the Voluntary Hospitals Superannuation Scheme ('VHSS') or the Single Public Service Pension Scheme ('the Single Scheme'). The liabilities of both of these schemes are liabilities of the State.

The VHSS was established by the Minister for Health in 1969 and the Hospital has administered the scheme, on behalf of the state, in relation to VHSS members who are current or retired staff of the Hospitals since this date.

The Hospital has been directed by the Department of Health/HSE to retain the VHSS contributions paid by current Hospital staff and this has been treated as income in line with this direction. On receipt of written authorisation and direction from the HSE, pension entitlements are paid to retired Hospital staff who are members of the VHSS. These pension payments are funded by the deductions retained from current staff and additional HSE revenue grant funding which is periodically adjusted by the HSE to reflect changes in the pension liabilities to be paid and the terms of the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(k) Employee benefits - continued

(ii) Superannuation benefits - continued

On 1 January 2013, the VHSS was effectively closed to new members and was superseded by the Single Scheme in line with its introduction across the entire public service. Under the terms of this Scheme, the hospital is required to remit the pension deductions from current staff to the Exchequer and all future pension benefits paid under the scheme will be funded by the Exchequer.

These financial statements do not include pension liabilities and assets of those staff who are members of the VHSS or the Single Scheme as the hospital has concluded that the liabilities of the scheme are liabilities of the State and not liabilities of the hospital.

Contributions from employees who are members of the Single Public Service pension scheme are remitted to the Exchequer in accordance with the terms of the scheme.

Contributions from employees who are members of the Voluntary Hospital Superannuation Scheme are credited to the Income and Expenditure account when received. Pension payments under the scheme are charged to the Income and Expenditure account when paid.

(l) Financial instruments

The hospital has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade receivables, amounts owing from HSE, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the hospital's financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) *Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies*

There were no judgements, apart from those involving estimates, made by the directors which had significant effect on the amounts recognised in the entity's financial statements;

(b) *Critical accounting estimates and assumptions*

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity's financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) *Useful economic lives of tangible assets*

The annual depreciation on tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 7 for the carrying amount of the tangible assets and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of tangible assets.

(ii) *Impairment of debtors*

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that a trade or other debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, the directors consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and the impairment loss recognised in the financial year.

(iii) *Valuation of land*

The branch carries its land at revalued amounts, with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. Increases in the carrying value of land are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation reserve under equity section. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Land is revalued by external independent valuers at least every three years or more frequently, if there are indicators of significant changes in fair value.

The determination of the fair value of the land involves significant judgement, particularly in selecting appropriate valuation techniques and assumptions. The key assumptions include market prices for similar properties, location, zoning restrictions and current market conditions. The valuations undertaken by the branch are based on fair value assuming the sites are cleared of all buildings and can be developed for the highest and best use in line with the relevant accounting policies. Given the inherent uncertainty in estimating fair values, actual outcome may differ from these estimates. After careful consideration, Management concludes that the valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate and reflect current market conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

5. Income – continuing operations	2024	2023
	€	€
Analysis of income by category		
Patient income	13,279,632	13,975,651
Other income	18,143,798	16,760,359
Amortisation of deferred grants	21,076,191	18,630,163
Allocation from HSE under Section 38 of the Health Act	464,798,412	423,520,750
	<u>517,298,033</u>	<u>472,886,923</u>

Other income is generated from activities such as canteen and cafeteria, pension deductions and shop rental. Turnover also includes amortisation credits arising from deferred grant revenue (refer to note 11).

6. Employees	2024	2023
	Number	Number
The average number of persons (whole time equivalents) employed during the year was:		
Number of employees		
Management and administration	573	572
Medical and dental	640	557
Nursing	1,497	1,307
Health and social care professionals	484	436
General support services	366	359
Other patient and client care	243	229
	<u>3,803</u>	<u>3,460</u>
	2024	2023
	€	€
The staff costs inclusive of agency costs are comprised of:		
Wages and salaries	301,891,530	266,306,141
Social welfare costs	30,434,035	27,054,801
Pension costs	22,626,126	21,265,718
	<u>354,951,691</u>	<u>314,626,660</u>

The group's key management personnel consist of the executive management team. The remuneration payable to the key management was €2,185,687 (2023: €1,943,161).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

6. Employees - continued

The table below shows the number of St. Vincent's University Hospital employees in receipt of gross pay over €65,000, in bands of €10,000:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
65,000 – 75,000	381	395
75,001 – 85 000	270	169
85,001 – 95,000	138	61
95,001 – 105,000	41	22
105,001 – 115,000	20	10
115,001 – 125,000	13	11
125,001 – 135,000	6	17
135,001 – 145,000	14	1
145,001 – 155,000	1	2
155,001 – 165,000	-	-
165,001 – 175,000	-	12
175,001 – 185,000	4	10
185,001 – 195,000	2	-
195,001 – 205,000	4	39
205,001 – 215,000	29	18
215,001 – 225,000	13	14
225,001 – 235,000	9	8
235,001 – 245,000	15	31
245,001 – 255,000	25	4
255,001 – 265,000	3	41
265,001 – 275,000	76	-
265,001 – 275,000	1	-
305,001 – 315,000	-	2
315,001 – 325,000	2	-
Total	<u>1,067</u>	<u>867</u>

The salary paid to the CEO of St. Vincent's University Hospital (excluding employer PRSI) amounted to €Nil (2023: €90,486).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

7. Tangible assets

	Buildings €	Assets under construction €	Land €	Equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2023	331,898,446	19,065,978	182,000,000	110,483,725	643,448,149
Additions during year	4,091,508	1,887,395	-	4,355,755	10,334,658
Retirement	-	-	-	(446,398)	(446,398)
Reversal of land revaluation reserve	-	-	(15,750,000)	-	(15,750,000)
At 31 December 2023	<u>335,989,954</u>	<u>20,953,373</u>	<u>166,250,000</u>	<u>114,393,082</u>	<u>637,586,409</u>
At 1 January 2024	335,989,954	20,953,373	166,250,000	114,393,082	637,586,409
Additions during year	27,790,612	11,700,530	-	9,668,768	49,159,910
Retirement	-	-	-	(108,250)	(108,250)
Reversal of land revaluation reserve	-	-	(14,829,196)	-	(14,829,196)
At 31 December 2024	<u>363,780,566</u>	<u>32,653,903</u>	<u>151,420,804</u>	<u>123,953,600</u>	<u>671,808,873</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	175,842,769	-	-	84,989,140	260,831,909
Charge for the year:					
Additions	16,917,568	-	-	5,265,275	22,182,843
Retirement	-	-	-	(446,398)	(446,398)
At 31 December 2023	<u>192,760,337</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,808,017</u>	<u>282,568,354</u>
At 1 January 2024	192,760,337	-	-	89,808,017	282,568,354
Charge for the year:					
Additions	18,773,353	-	-	6,245,233	25,018,586
Retirement	-	-	-	(108,250)	(108,250)
At 31 December 2024	<u>211,533,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,945,000</u>	<u>307,478,690</u>
Net book values					
At 31 December 2024	<u>152,246,876</u>	<u>32,653,903</u>	<u>151,420,804</u>	<u>28,008,601</u>	<u>364,330,184</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>143,229,617</u>	<u>20,953,373</u>	<u>166,250,000</u>	<u>24,585,065</u>	<u>355,018,055</u>

Fixed asset additions have been primarily funded by the Department of Health or the Health Service Executive via revenue or capital grants. These assets are used solely for the purpose of the hospital unless prior consent is received from The Minister of Health.

Assets under construction refer to the enabling and other building works associated with the relocation of the National Maternity Hospital to the Elm Park campus. Transfer of assets from under construction to buildings represents the certified value of completed car park and pharmacy works.

The freehold land was revalued on an open market basis by Cushman and Wakefield as at 31 December 2024. In 2024, a market value adjustment was recognised in relation to the land valuation of €14.8m (2023: €15.75) including estimated site clearance costs and other related adjustments.

On transition to FRS 102 the hospital elected to value Buildings at deemed cost at 1 Jan 2014 and not to apply a policy of revaluation of buildings under FRS 102. Accordingly, at 1 Jan 2014 the capital amounts held in the revaluation reserve were reclassified to a separate component of retained earnings and are released over time in line with associated depreciation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8. Stocks	2024	2023
	€	€
Theatre stocks	2,106,467	2,035,764
Drugs and chemicals	4,273,464	3,198,854
Consumables	603,250	845,175
	<u>6,983,1821</u>	<u>6,079,793</u>

9. Debtors	2024	2023
	€	€
Patient debtors	1,930,809	2,136,720
Other debtors	9,047,213	8,832,844
Amount owed by fellow branches	1,904,621	978,947
Amounts owed by group company	10,150,997	10,129,888
HSE grants receivable (note 12)	43,393,118	41,423,558
Provision for bad debts on HSE grants receivable	(27,678,245)	(14,913,245)
	<u>38,748,513</u>	<u>48,588,712</u>

All amounts above fall due within one year. Amounts owed by fellow branches and owed by group companies are unsecured, interest free and collectible on demand. Other debtors relate to non-patient debt and prepayments.

10. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	2024	2023
	€	€
Bank overdraft	7,653,755	1,272,736
Trade creditors	5,718,427	10,043,423
Tax and social insurance: PAYE/PRSI	9,604,112	8,676,812
Tax and social insurance: VAT/PSWT	658,285	571,608
Accruals	36,887,706	38,507,782
Deferred income	9,407,476	8,000,782
Amounts due to group companies	4,335,873	4,348,901
	<u>74,265,634</u>	<u>71,422,044</u>

Amounts due to group companies and fellow branches are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand. The maximum amount of the overdraft reached €12.2m in Q4 2024 with a variable interest rate of 3.65%. The overdraft facility is repayable on demand at any time. Deferred income refers to funding received in advance of expenditure outlay.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

11. Capitalisation accounts – deferred grants	2024 €	2023 €
Capital grants - (note 11 a)	181,074,912	152,365,778
Revenue capitalisation account - (note 11 b)	14,847,127	16,182,970
Donations - (note 11 c)	2,097,561	1,387,133
	<u>198,019,600</u>	<u>169,935,881</u>
(a) Capital grants		
Capital grants received and receivable NBV		
At 1 January	152,365,777	160,397,463
Transfer to other capitalisation account		-
Capital fixed assets additions	47,071,412	8,191,404
At 31 December	<u>199,437,189</u>	<u>168,588,867</u>
Amortisation		
Transferred to income:		
- buildings	13,798,576	12,479,193
- equipment	4,563,701	3,743,896
At 31 December	<u>18,362,277</u>	<u>16,223,089</u>
Net book amounts		
At 31 December	<u>181,074,912</u>	<u>152,365,778</u>
(b) Revenue capitalisation account		
Cost		
At 1 January	55,922,961	54,082,662
Revenue fixed asset additions	940,487	1,840,299
At 31 December	<u>56,863,448</u>	<u>55,922,961</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January	39,739,990	37,686,953
Transferred to income	2,276,331	2,053,037
At 31 December	<u>42,016,321</u>	<u>39,739,990</u>
Net book amount		
At 31 December	<u>14,847,127</u>	<u>16,182,970</u>
(c) Donations		
Cost		
At 1 January	3,591,120	3,288,164
Capital fixed assets additions	1,148,010	302,956
At 31 December	<u>4,739,130</u>	<u>3,591,120</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

11 Capitalisation accounts - continued	2024	2023
	€	€
(c) Donations- continued		
Accumulated Amortisation		
At 1 January	2,203,987	1,849,950
Transferred to income	437,582	354,037
At 31 December	<u>2,641,569</u>	<u>2,203,987</u>
Net book amount		
At 31 December	<u>2,097,561</u>	<u>1,387,133</u>

The revenue capitalisation account relates to assets for which no specific capital grant has been received. The capitalisation accounts are amortised to the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with the depreciation rates charged on such assets.

12. HSE grants receivable	2024	2023
	€	€
Balance 1 January	41,423,558	52,891,592
Allocation for year	464,798,412	423,520,750
Allocation receivable	12,765,000	14,913,245
Cash receipts	(475,593,852)	(449,902,029)
Balance 31 December	<u>43,393,118</u>	<u>41,423,558</u>

13. Capital commitments

The St Vincent's Healthcare Group DAC has entered a construction contract for enabling works to facilitate the construction of the NMH maternity facility at Elm Park. The first phase of the enabling works are completed with the second phase started in January 2024 and expected to be substantially completed by December 2025. These construction works are being fully funded by Government grant assistance.

14. Cash flow statement	2024	2023
	€	€
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash outflow generated from operating activities		
Operating loss	(15,648,040)	(15,312,024)
Depreciation	25,018,586	22,182,843
Amortisation of deferred grants	(21,076,191)	(18,630,163)
Increase in stocks	(903,392)	(1,023,653)
Decrease in Non-HSE debtors	(1,299,804)	(2,948,419)
Decrease in HSE debtors	10,795,440	29,381,279
Decrease in creditors	(3,624,845)	(940,756)
Net cash (outflows) generated from operating activities	<u>(6,738,246)</u>	<u>12,709,107</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

15. Pension costs

The hospital facilitates the operation of two State-funded Public Pension schemes for eligible employees of its two public healthcare hospitals: the Voluntary Hospitals Superannuation Scheme ('VHSS') and the Single Public Service Pension Scheme ('the Single Scheme'). The accounting treatment for these schemes is set out in the Accounting Policies on pages 17 and 18.

These financial statements do not include pension liabilities and assets of those staff who are members of the VHSS or the Single Scheme as hospital has determined that the liabilities of these schemes are liabilities of the State and not liabilities of the hospital.

16. Subsequent events

There have been no events since the end of the financial year that require disclosure or any adjustment to the financial statements.

17. Approval of financial statements

The branch financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised them for issue on 25TH SEPTEMBER 2025.