Company registration number: 508465

Kids Own Publishing Partnership Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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Kids Own Publishing Partnership Company Limited by Guarantee Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors

Mark O'Brien (Appointed 05th March 2018)

Irene Lawlor Jennifer Hennessy Maria Corbett

Carmel Brennan (Appointed 13th June 2018)

Secretary

Declan Michael Feeney (Resigned 05th March 2018)

Joanna Holmwood (Appointed 05th March 2018)

Company number

508465

Revenue Commissioners Charity No.

20639

Charity Regulatory Authority No.

20082109

Registered office

40 Wolfe Tone Street

Sligo F91 R231

Business address

40 Wolfe Tone Street

Sligo Co. Sligo F91 R231

Auditors

Casey Kavanagh & Company

44 John Street

Sligo

Bankers

Allied Irish Bank 26 Stephen Street

Sligo

Allied Irish Bank

St Helens 1 Undershaft

London

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2018.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Mark O'Brien (Appointed 5th March 2018)
Irene Lawlor
Jennifer Hennessy
Maria Corbett
Carmel Brennan (Appointed 13th June 2018)

Company Secretary

The company secretary throughout the year was Joanna Holmwood (appointed on 05th March 2018). Declan Michael Feeney was secretary up to his resignation on 05th March 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the production and promotion of publishing by and with children for distribution to a wider audience. The company is primarily focused on supporting the engagement that occurs between artists and children and in developing a way of working with children and young people that develops their own individual creative expression through the creative process.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events since the balance sheet date.

Research and development

The company, in conjunction with the Paul Hamlyn Foundation (UK), is involved in the development of long-term artist-teacher partnerships in sites of learning in Northern Ireland, and has developed a research framework to explore the impact of this work over four years (2016-2020).

Compliance With Sector Wide Legislation and Standards

The charity engages proactively with legislation, standards and codes which are developed for the sector in Ireland. The company subscribes to and is compliant with the following;

- -The Companies Act 2014
- -FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"
- -Charities Act 2009

In addition to this the charity is a member of 'The Wheel.'

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at 40 Wolfe Tone Street, Sligo, Co. Sligo.

Directors report (continued)

Statement on Relevant audit information

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

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

Auditors

In accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors Casey Kavanagh & Company, Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors, will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 2616 1/9 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Jennifer Hennessy

Maria Corbett Director

Man Corbett

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kids Own Publishing Partnership Company Limited by Guarantee for the year ended 31st December 2018 which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes on pages 11 - 19, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 13 to the financial statements,, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Services provided are preparation of financial statements, tax compliance services and company secretarial services.

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 ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- iin our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014
- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Further details relating to our work as auditor is set out in the Scope of Responsibilities Statement contained in the appendix of this report located at page 8, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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

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

Joseph Casey

For and on behalf of

Casey Kavanagh & Company

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

44 John Street

Sligo

Date: 24+ July 2019

APPENDIX

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- " Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- " Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- " Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- " Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concerns. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as going concerns.
- " Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- "We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31st December 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	€	€
Turnover		339,153	245,883
Cost of sales		(179,538)	(106,293)
Gross profit		159,615	139,590
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(146,573) 1,500	(137,243)
Operating surplus	4	14,542	2,347
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses		(196)	1 (471)
Surplus for the financial year before taxation		14,346	1,877
Tax on surplus	6		12
Surplus for the financial year		14,346	1,877
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	ear	5,431	3,554
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	ar	19,777	5,431

Balance sheet As at 31st December 2018

		201	8	2017	7
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	2,065		6,711	
			2,065		6,711
Current assets					
Debtors	9	33,616		5,004	
Cash at bank and in hand		50,916		78,546	
		84,532		83,550	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	10	(66,820)		(84,830)	
Net current assets			17,712		(1,280)
Total assets less current liabilities			19,777		5,431
Net assets			19,777		5,431
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			19,777		5,431
Members funds			19,777		5,431

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 2616179 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Jennifer Hennessy

Director

Maria Corbett

How covert

Director

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2018

1.General Information

These financial statements comprising the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Kids Own Publishing Partnership Company Limited by Guarantee for the financial year ended 31st December 2018.

Kids Own Publishing Partnership Company Limited by Guarantee is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital (registered under Part 18 of Companies Act 2014) and incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO Number: 508465). The registered office is 40 Wolfe Tone Street, Sligo, Co. Sligo, F91 R231 The principal place of business of the company is 40 Wolfe Tone Street, Sligo, Co. Sligo, F91 R231. The nature of the company operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' applying section 1A of that Standard

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) which is also the functional currency of the company. In instances where amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand Euro, this is indicated by the symbol €'000

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of preparation

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

Tangible fixed assets

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

Depreciation

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

Computer equipment- 33.33% straight line Fixtures, Fittings & equipment- 15% straight line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on sale of goods such as sale of books is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. Turnover on supply of services such as the providing of art projects to children is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily on the basis of time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

Charitable Activities & Government grants

Income from charitable activities include income earned from the supply of services under contractual arrangements and from performance related grants which have conditions that specify the provision of particular services to be provided by the charity. Income from government and other co-funders is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to the income because it is fulfilling the conditions contained in the related funding agreements.

Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred. Where a grant is received in advance, its recognition is deferred and included in creditors. Where entitlement occurs before income is received, it is accrued in debtors.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

Expenditure

Expenditure is analysed between costs of charitable activities. The costs of each activity are separately accumulated and disclosed, and analysed according to their major components. Expenditure is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be reliably measured Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but cannot be attributed to one activity. Such costs are allocated to activities in proportion to staff time spent or other suitable measure for each activity.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Taxation

The company has been granted charitable tax status by the Revenue Commissioners and is therefore not subject to Irish Corporation Tax on its profits.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date when the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

Financial instruments

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Income recognised by the charity from government agencies and other co-funders, but not yet received at year end, is included in debtors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Loans and borrowings

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors and accruals arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Funds already received from government agencies and other co-funders that do not meet the criteria for recognition as income, are shown in creditors.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

Deferred Income

Deferred Income relates to funding received for projects that have a life cycle of more than one year. Income is released to the Profit and Loss Account when related activity/expenditure is incurred.

JUDGEMENTS

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

Going Concern

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

Stock

The directors are of the opinion that the closing stock (consisting of books and journals) at the year end has little or no monetary value with a minimal likelihood of future sale and should therefore not be recognised as an asset in the financial statements.

3. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is one euro.

4. Operating surplus

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	€	€
Depreciation and amounts written off fixed assets		
Depreciation of tangible assets owned	1,495	1,029
Depreciation of Tangible assets held under finance leases	2	2,500
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	2,249	-
Total depreciation and impairment in value of fixed assets	3,744	3,529

Employee numbers

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 4 (2017: 4).

The directors perform their services on a voluntary basis without being paid remuneration.

6. Taxation

No taxation is chargeable as the company has been granted charitable tax exemption (Chy No.20639) under Secion 2017 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

7.	Appropriations of income and expendit	ure account			
				2018	2017
	At the start of the financial year			€ 5,431	3,554
	At the start of the financial year Surplus for the financial year			14,346	1,877
				1000000000	
	At the end of the financial year			19,777	5,431
8.	Tangible assets				
		Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		€	€	€	€
	Cost				
	At 1st January 2018	76,303	27,534	12,500	116,337
	Additions	3,098	-	12	3,098
	Disposals			(12,500)	(12,500)
	At 31st December 2018	79,401	27,534	8	106,935
	Depreciation				
	At 1st January 2018	75,841	27,534	6,251	109,626
	Charge for the	OD SEASO			1201-202-220
	financial year	1,495		sama dila	1,495
	Disposals			(6,251)	(6,251)
	At 31st December 2018	77,336	27,534		104,870
	Carrying amount				
	At 31st December 2018	2,065	-	*	2,065
	At 31st December 2017	462	-	6,249	6,711
9.	Debtors				
				2018	2017
	- 1 111			€	€
	Trade debtors			25,831	4,008
	Other debtors			5,750	000
	Prepayments			2,035	996
				33,616	5,004

All debtors are due within one year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	2,373	1,010
Trade creditors	11,578	6,288
Obligations under finance leases		1,389
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	5,405	7,045
Accruals	14,410	3,260
Deferred income (Note 15.)	33,054	65,838
	66,820	84,830

11. Details of Creditors

Fixed assets included a motor vehicle totalling €6,249 (31st December 2017) which was held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The motor vehicle was subsequently sold in 2018.

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

13. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of this size and nature, the auditors prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue Commissioners, assist with the annual filing of Company Office returns and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

14. Ultimate Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be the Board of Directors.

Key management personnel compensation

The directors performed their services on a voluntary basis and were not paid any remuneration.

Other related party transactions

During part of the year the company rented a premises from Orla Kenny (a former key management employee of the company during the financial year) and Declan Michael Feeney (company secretary during part of the financial year). Rented premises consisted of one room used for office and canteen space. The cost of the rent was €2,400 per annum and was provided at arms' length prices.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

15. Deferred Income

Deferred Income relates to funding received for projects that have a life cycle of more than one year. Income is released to the Income and Expenditure Account when related activity/expenditure is incurred.

Deferred Income: Projects: 2018 = €33,054, (2017 = €65,838)

€12,000 was received from the Department of Foreign Affairs during 2017 (Young Writers Project). This was released to the Profit and Loss Account during 2018 when the related activity and expenditure on the project was incurred.

16. Income and Expenditure Account material variations

Exchange rate gains/losses varied by €1,159 from the previous year (2018: €1,159, 2017: €0). This was due to the completion of journals in this set of financial statements to reconcile the sterling balances held in the Balance Sheet to their equivalent euro exchange rate at the financial year end. This Profit & Loss item varies year on year depending on the level of exchange rate fluctuations during a financial year.

17. Reserves

The company's free reserves at 31 December 2018 were approximately €19,700. The company is committed to building up reserves annually and will develop a reserves policy in 2019 in line with best practice.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

18. 2018 Grants Information

	Arts Council	Arts Council	Department of	Paul Hamlyn
Name of Grantor	(Republic of Ireland)	(Northern Ireland)	Foreign Affairs	Foundation
Name of Grant	Annual Funding	Lottery-Project Funding	Reconciliation Fund	More & Better Grant
Purpose of Grant	Strategic Funding	Virtually There Project	Cross Borders Young Writers Project	Virtually There Project
Accounting for grants				
a) amount and term	€ 57,500 over	£6900	€ 12,000 over	£97,000 (£388,000
	1 year	1 year	1 year	over 4 years)
b) taken to income in the current				
year &	€ 57,500	£6900	€ 12,000	£97,000
c) Reconciliation table				
Cash received	€ 51,750	26900	Nil	£97,000
Amount taken to income	€ 57,500	26900	€ 12,000	£97,000
Deferred or due at period end	€ 5,750	Nil	Nil	Nil
Employees				
No. of employees whose total				
employee benefits €60k upwards	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Employer pension contributions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Restrictions	None	None	None	None

We confirm that we have adequate financial control systems in place to manage granted funds.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on . 7674 2017

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

Detailed income and expenditure account (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Turnover		
Book Sales	4,241	542
Consulting Income	1,069	4,461
Project Funding/Income	256,615	181,397
Arts Council	57,500	45,000
Arts Council-Northern Ireland	7,728	14,483
Department of Foreign Affairs	12,000	
	339,153	245,883
Cost of sales		
Opening stock		(968)
Art Materials	(3,716)	(3,037)
Project Cost Expenses	(62,498)	(23,838)
Paul Hamlyn-Direct Costs/Expenses	(79,183)	(62,173)
Contract labour: Artist Fees	(34,141)	(16,277)
	(179,538)	(106,293)
Gross profit	159,615	139,590
Gross profit percentage	47.1%	56.8%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(98,120)	(108,809)
Staff training	(1,069)	(550)
Rent payable	(6,700)	(2,400)
Insurance	(1,351)	(871)
Light and heat	(1,274)	1871
Repairs and maintenance	(1,507)	(612)
Printing, postage and office supplies	(3,998)	(2,813)
Marketing/Advertising	(2,094)	(895)
Telephone/Internet/Website Costs	(3,830)	(4,389)
Travelling, Subsistence and accomodation	(3,618)	(4,688)
Legal and professional	(5,372)	(2,400)
Auditors remuneration	(4,183)	(3,260)
Exchange rate gains/losses	(1,159)	
Bank charges	(679)	(533)
Relocation expenses	(5,662)	-
General expenses	(1,693)	(1,034)
Subscriptions	(520)	(460)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(1,495)	(3,529)
Gain/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(2,249)	
	(146,573)	(137,243)

Detailed income and expenditure account (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Other operating income		
Rent receivable	1,500	
	1,500	
Operating surplus	14,542	2,347
Operating surplus percentage	4.3%	1.0%
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	1
Interest payable and similar charges	(196)	(471)
Surplus before taxation	14,346	1,877