

Company registration number: 138413
Charity Registration number: RCN 2022297



Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Ms Geraldine Reilly Mr Tommy Simpson Dr Kim Reilly (Appointed 17 July 2019) Dr Doireann Wallace (Appointed 28 August 2019)(Resigned 19 October 2020) Ms Kathy Marsh (Appointed 14 December 2019)(Resigned 19 October 2020) Ms Teresa Stack Mr Michael O'Dowd Ms Rita O'Sullivan (Resigned 22 May 2019)
Secretary	Ms Susan Wogan
Company number	138413
Registered office	The Ninch Laytown Co.Meath
Business address	The Ninch Laytown Co.Meath
Auditor	McEvoy Craig 10 Dublin Road Drogheda Co. Louth
Bankers	AIB Dyer Street Drogheda Co.Louth

**Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee**

Directors and other information (continued)

Solicitors

Branigan & Matthews
33 Laurence Street
Drogheda
Co.Louth

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Directors report

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

Directors

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

Ms Geraldine Reilly - since 27th February 2002

Mr Tommy Simpson - since 4th September 1988

Ms Teresa Stack - since 1st September 2015

Mr Michael O'Dowd - since 28th September 2016

Ms Rita O'Sullivan - appointed 27th October 2002 resigned 22nd May 2019

Dr Kim Reilly - appointed 17th July 2019

Dr Doireann Wallace - appointed 28th August 2019

Ms Kathy Marsh - appointed 14th December 2019

Charity Purpose and Objectives

Our Vision

Our Vision is to be community hub, enabling people to live more sustainably to address the twin environmental crises the world currently faces - the climate crisis and the biodiversity crisis.

Our Mission

Our Mission is to be an educational centre which will protect and increase understanding of the natural environment, and will educate the public and schools in ways of conserving the environment.

Our Values

Our Values are to be professional, responsive, efficient, accountable and ethical through striving to attain excellence in all our activities and by working in partnership with other organisations and stakeholders to meet our charitable purpose.

Our Charitable Purpose

Our charitable purpose is:

- to provide education in all aspects of ecology
- to promote sustainable living through learning and cooperation
- to promote sustainable development
- to promote organic, ecological and sustainable farming practices
- to promote environmental awareness and nature conservation
- to promote appropriate and sustainable technologies
- to promote the use of genuinely renewable resources
- to promote intercultural exchange
- to promote reconciliation
- to promote fair trade

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Directors report (continued)

Charitable Activities during 2019

Due to the increased cost of insurance the company closed as a visitor centre in August 2017 but continued to open for specific events, environmental education, operating an organic garden and running ad hoc events.

During 2019 the Energy Park was refurbished using a Pobal grant obtained at the end of 2017 to install demonstration infrastructure showcasing renewable energy including solar panels, wind energy, electric car charging etc. Work was ongoing throughout 2019 by volunteers to landscape the site and upgrade other existing exhibits and the wildlife pond.

During mid 2019 the Centre reopened fully to the public (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays 10am to 5pm) in May 2019, with the Nature Trail, Bee Museum and Eco Shop open from May and a newly refurbished vegetarian and vegan restaurant opening the following month. The old reception area reopened as a slow fashion second hand shop showcasing the ecological impact of fast fashion. The Eco Shop carried out an environmental and social impact assessment of the product portfolio and implemented a zero waste - zero plastic focus with all packaging for the fresh fruit and veg sold in the shop and supplied at markets in plastic free packaging. The product portfolio was expanded to include more locally produced and zero waste options, and a zero waste refill station for cleaning and body care products was established. Products that cannot be sourced locally and are internationally traded commodities such as coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa etc are Fair Trade enabling us to support sustainable communities around the world.

Sonairte produce was sold at local markets including a regular stall once per month at Drogheda Cottage Market. The website was updated to showcase Sonairte facilities, including room rental options for the Long Hall and Yoga Room and a lively programme of classes and workshops both internal and external occurred throughout the year. These included yoga and Tai Chi classes, gardening courses, summer camps, biodiversity workshops, global citizenship education, Halloween festivities, Apple day competitions and a highly successful Xmas Fayre. A number of excellent new volunteers were recruited and many of these activities could not have happened without their contribution. We continued our association with local community employment schemes TUS and CE. Much of the day to day running of the centre depends on our hosted TUS and CE staff and the Directors thank all hosted staff and volunteers for their contributions.

The Worldwide Global Schools programme delivered an excellent education programme in line with our charitable purpose. We expanded our activities to promote intercultural exchange by continuing our partnership with Sanctuary in Nature and by forming new links with the EU Voice project, hosting two excellent volunteers from this project in the Café and EcoShop.

Achievements and performance during 2019

Achievements and performance during 2019

- " Renewal of organic trust certification and growth of sales of organic produce in plastic free packaging
- " Refurbishment of Energy Park
- " Updating of website and promotion of revenue generating enterprises
- " Worldwide Global Schools programme
- " EU Voice project volunteer hosting

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are an increased cost of insurance and the potential increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company, health and safety, taxation and other legislation.

Future developments

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Directors report (continued)

For 2020 the Directors propose to continue the development of our income generating schemes in order to place Sonairte on a firm financial footing for the future. We propose to increase our focus on applications for external grant funding and to grow our professionalism and capacity in this area. We will continue our focus on core mission and explore and develop ways to deliver on our charitable purpose.

We will continue our journey in compliance with the Charities Regulator Code of Governance. We intend to review our governing documents including agreeing a new constitution in line with the Code. We will review and update our Policies including methods used to recruit and appoint new trustees. We will strive to ensure best practice in gender representation in decision making bodies on our board (at least 40% representation of both genders).

Corporate Governance including internal and budget controls

Three new Directors (Dr Kim Reilly, Dr Doireann Wallace and Ms Kathy Marsh) were recruited during 2019, with one Director Ms Rita O'Sullivan standing down. The Directors thank Ms O'Sullivan for her service. In December 2019 Dr Kim Reilly was elected as Chair, replacing Mr Thomas Simpson.

Sonairte continued its membership of the Wheel and several Directors attended training by the Wheel including courses in Corporate Governance, Compliance with the Charities Code and in Financial Management.

As a result specific changes in financial practices were instated - specifically the bank mandate was updated such that two Directors are required to approve all outgoing payments by cheque and by internet banking, and procedures for donations were brought into line with the SORP.

Dividends

During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

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 The Ninch, Laytown, Co.Meath.

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.

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Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 3 February 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Tommy Simpson
Director



Dr Kim Reilly
Director

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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" 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit 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; 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 the 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 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG (continued)**

Other Information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 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, 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG (continued)**

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

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.

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 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 directors' 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 a going concern. 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 a going concern.
- 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.

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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG (continued)**

Gail McEvoy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
McEvoy Craig
Certified Public Accountants
10 Dublin Road
Drogheda
Co. Louth

3 February 2021

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Turnover	5	66,025	34,496
Cost of sales		(13,853)	(18,179)
Gross profit		<u>52,172</u>	<u>16,317</u>
Administrative expenses		(66,489)	(101,337)
Other operating income	6	20,887	67,090
Operating profit/(loss)	7	<u>6,570</u>	<u>(17,930)</u>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>6,570</u>	<u>(17,930)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u><u>6,570</u></u>	<u><u>(17,930)</u></u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 16 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	6,570	(17,930)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	<u>13,371</u>	<u>31,301</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u><u>19,941</u></u>	<u><u>13,371</u></u>

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	€	2018 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10	7,865		11,798	
Tangible assets	11	47,992		55,788	
			55,857		67,586
Current assets					
Stocks	12	2,998		1,128	
Debtors	13	4,598		7,398	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,428		1,774	
		23,024		10,300	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(26,862)		(27,140)	
Net current liabilities			(3,838)		(16,840)
Total assets less current liabilities			52,019		50,746
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(32,078)		(37,375)
Net assets			19,941		13,371
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			19,941		13,371
Members funds			19,941		13,371

The notes on pages 16 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 February 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Tommy Simpson
Director



Dr Kim Reilly
Director

The notes on pages 16 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is The Ninch, Laytown, Co.Meath.

2. 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'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Development costs - 12.5 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the financial year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

6. Other operating income

	2019	2018
	€	€
Government grant income	20,887	67,090

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

7. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,933	3,933
Depreciation of tangible assets	9,307	8,915
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	13,853	5,457
Impairment of trade debtors	1,867	-
Operating lease rentals	977	-
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,173	2,465
	<u>2,173</u>	<u>2,465</u>

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors, was as follows:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Administrative	-	1
Managerial	-	1
Retail	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	11,009	22,817
Social insurance costs	947	2,154
	<u>11,956</u>	<u>24,971</u>

9. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2019	2018
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	13,371	31,301
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	6,570	(17,930)
At the end of the financial year	<u>19,941</u>	<u>13,371</u>

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

10. Intangible assets

	Development costs	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	46,359	46,359
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2019	34,561	34,561
Charge for the financial year	3,933	3,933
At 31 December 2019	38,494	38,494
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	7,865	7,865
At 31 December 2018	11,798	11,798

11. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	561,742	53,832	71,568	6,000	693,142
Additions	-	780	730	-	1,510
At 31 December 2019	561,742	54,612	72,298	6,000	694,652
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	561,742	6,552	63,059	6,000	637,353
Charge for the financial year	-	6,839	2,468	-	9,307
At 31 December 2019	561,742	13,391	65,527	6,000	646,660
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	-	41,221	6,771	-	47,992
At 31 December 2018	-	47,280	8,509	-	55,789

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

12. Stocks	2019	2018
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,998	1,128
	<u>2,998</u>	<u>1,128</u>
13. Debtors	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade debtors	-	2,536
Other debtors	-	794
Prepayments	4,598	4,068
	<u>4,598</u>	<u>7,398</u>
14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	€	€
Payments received on account	500	250
Trade creditors	4,717	8,786
Other creditors	4,643	5,056
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	69	-
Accruals	2,153	2,153
Government grants WWGS	14,780	10,895
	<u>26,862</u>	<u>27,140</u>
15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	€	€
Government grants	32,078	37,375
	<u>32,078</u>	<u>37,375</u>

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

16. Government grants

	2019	2018
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	48,270	25,514
Grants received or receivable	19,475	89,846
Released to profit or loss	(20,887)	(67,090)
At the end of the financial year	46,858	48,270

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due within one year	14,780	10,895
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	32,078	37,375
	46,858	48,270
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	15,590	62,090
Government grants released to profit or loss	5,297	5,000
	20,887	67,090

The amount recognised in other operating income in relation to the Irish Aid Worldwide Global Schools was €12,115.

17. Events after the end of the reporting period

Since the year end the world economy has been particularly affected by the Covid-19 global pandemic. Whilst there remains a degree of uncertainty over final impact of the virus, the directors believe there will be no significant effect on the assets, liabilities or continued going concern of the Company.

18. Controlling party

The directors are the controlling party.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 3 February 2021.

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Turnover		
Donations	11,322	595
Admissions	2,380	345
Membership Friends	605	-
Fundraising	772	-
Room Hire Rental	8,066	4,104
Centre Income	603	734
Sales Eco Shop	8,571	3,537
Cafe sales	23,893	1,119
Garden Sales and Stalls at Market	6,175	21,897
Tours and Camps	1,864	1,530
Courses	1,415	465
Other income	359	170
	66,025	34,496
 Cost of sales		
Opening stock	(1,128)	-
Purchases	(15,723)	(6,585)
Subcontract labour	-	(12,722)
	(16,851)	(19,307)
 Closing stock	2,998	1,128
	(13,853)	(18,179)
 Gross profit	52,172	16,317
 Gross profit percentage	79.0%	47.3%
 Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(11,009)	(22,817)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(947)	(2,154)
Staff training	(55)	(350)
Rates	954	(293)
Volunteer Expenses	(545)	(3,883)
Administration Expenses	(9,326)	(31,154)
Insurance	(7,244)	(6,189)
Operating lease payments - plant and machinery	(977)	-
Computer/Website Costs	(564)	(118)
Light and heat	(2,850)	(2,124)
Cleaning	(1,159)	(1,032)
Repairs and maintenance	(3,261)	(4,438)

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Printing, postage and stationery	(249)	(356)
Advertising	(148)	(55)
Telephone	(920)	(1,094)
Motor expenses	(313)	(234)
Travelling expenses	(3,474)	(5,692)
Legal and professional	-	(885)
Consultancy Fees	(3,000)	-
Audit and Accountancy	(2,173)	(2,465)
Bank charges	(1,021)	(467)
Bad debts	(1,867)	-
Discounts received	2	1
General expenses	(2,418)	(2,075)
Subscriptions	(685)	(615)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(3,933)	(3,933)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(9,307)	(8,915)
	<u>(66,489)</u>	<u>(101,337)</u>
Other operating income		
Government grant income	3,475	23,454
WWGS current year	12,115	38,636
Grant income released to P & L	5,297	5,000
	<u>20,887</u>	<u>67,090</u>
Operating profit/(loss)	6,570	(17,930)
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	10.0%	52.0%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>6,570</u>	<u>(17,930)</u>