Company registration number: 138413

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 2020

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

Contents

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Ms Geraldine Reilly Mr Tommy Simpson Dr Kim Reilly Dr Doireann Wallace (Resigned 19 October 2020) Ms Kathy Marsh (Resigned 19 October 2020) Mr Paul Reilly (Appointed 15 October 2021) Ms Teresa Stack Mr Michael O'Dowd
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

Directors and other information (continued)

Solicitors	Branigan & Matthews 33 Laurence Street Drogheda Co.Louth

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

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
Mr Tommy Simpson
Dr Kim Reilly
Dr Doireann Wallace (Resigned 19 October 2020)
Ms Kathy Marsh (Resigned 19 October 2020)
Ms Teresa Stack
Mr Michael O'Dowd

Principal activities

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

Charitable Activities during 2020

The year 2020 was a tumultuous year for society due to the Covid 19 pandemic which had a significant impact on Sonairte during 2020. In line with government guidelines we closed to the public on 12th March 2020 until 25th July 2020. We closed to the public again on 21st October 2020, reopening on 5th December but closing again on the 26th December 2020.

This had a significant impact on all of our activities. The directors express their heartfelt thanks and appreciation to our hosted Tus and CE staff and our volunteers who all responded with flexibility and resilience to the changing situation, working from home where possible and keeping our essential activities running behind the scenes.

During the early part of 2020 an exciting programme of events had been planned, however many of these including our plastics workshop, and International Women's day events had to be cancelled.

We continued our veg box delivery scheme and Eco shop sales as an online sales and delivery model, initially using our existing website and later as part of the Open Food Network platform an alternative model which supports small producers, local food and chains, reduced carbon footprint, reduced "food miles", and local food sovereignty. This enabled us to continue at least some of our activities during lock down periods when we were closed to the public.

When possible to re-open to the public during 2020 the Eco Shop, garden and nature trail (but not café) were re-opened with protective measures in line with government guidelines in place. Sonairte produce was sold at local markets when possible including the regular stall once per month at Drogheda Cottage Market.

We continued our progress in compliance with the Charities Regulator Governance Code and updated our policies and procedures, our constitution and developed and agreed a new strategic plan for the period 2021-26.

Achievements and performance during 2020

Achievements and performance during 2020

" Renewal of organic trust certification and growth of sales of organic produce in plastic free packaging
" Successful completion of Department of Agriculture inspection of the organic production garden
" Development and approval of a new strategic plan 2021-26
" Development and approval of a new constitution in line with Charities Regulator Governance Code
" Publication on our website of our audited accounts in line with Charities Regulator Governance Code
" Updated all policies and procedures in line with Charities Regulator Governance Code
" Installed a new fire exit for office area
" Three staff members were trained as emergency first responders (PHECC) and one received Designed Liaison Person training (Strategic Plan Governance and Management KPI 4).
" Launch of online Open Food Network platform for online sales (Strategic Plan Eco shop KPI 1)
" Sonairte together with neighbouring landowners applied to become an SEAI Sustainable Energy Community (Louth East Meath Sustainable Energy Community - LEMSEC). (Strategic Plan Energy Park KPI 1)
" Electric Car charging point in carpark ((Strategic Plan Energy Park KPI 4)
" Hosted a programme of gardening courses and other events when possible under covid restrictions (Strategic Plan Garden KPI 1, 2 and 6)

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

For 2021 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 further focus on recovering after covid and on growing and develop our earned income from our garden, Eco Shop, café, and courses and events programmes. We will continue our focus on core mission and explore and develop ways to deliver on our charitable purpose.

Corporate Governance including internal and budget controls

Two Directors (Dr Doireann Wallace and Ms Kathy Marsh) stood down during 2020 due to other commitments, and the Directors thank Dr Wallance and Ms Marsh for their service.
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.

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.

Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Tommy Simpson	Dr Kim Reilly
Director	Director

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 2020 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 2020 and of its loss 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.

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.

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.

Gail McEvoy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

30 November 2021

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Turnover	**5**	35,404	66,025
Cost of sales		(7,721)	(13,853)
Gross profit		27,683	52,172
Administrative expenses		(71,807)	(66,489)
Other operating income	**6**	35,502	20,887
Operating (loss)/profit	**7**	(8,622)	6,570
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(8,622)	6,570
Tax on (loss)/profit		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(8,622)	6,570

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 25 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 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(8,622)	6,570
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	19,941	13,371
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	11,319	19,941

Sonairte The National Ecology Centre CLG
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Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2020 €	2019 €	2019 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**10**	3,932		7,865	
Tangible assets	**11**	43,169		47,992	
			47,101		55,857
Current assets					
Stocks	**12**	3,092		2,998	
Debtors	**13**	4,764		4,598	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,251		15,428	
		32,107		23,024	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**14**	(41,108)		(26,862)	
Net current liabilities			(9,001)		(3,838)
Total assets less current liabilities			38,100		52,019
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**15**		(26,781)		(32,078)
Net assets			11,319		19,941
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			11,319		19,941
Members funds			11,319		19,941

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Tommy Simpson
Director

Dr Kim Reilly
Director

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

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'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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 only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

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.

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.

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.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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

	2020	2019
	€	€
Grant income	35,502	20,887

7. Operating (loss)/profit

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

	2020	2019
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,933	3,933
Depreciation of tangible assets	9,136	9,307
Impairment of trade debtors	-	1,867
Operating lease rentals	2,452	977
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,153	2,173

8. Staff costs

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Administration	1	-
Retail	4	1
	5	1

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Wages and salaries	8,068	11,009
Social insurance costs	704	947
	8,772	11,956

No employee earned in excess of €60,000.

9. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2020	2019
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	19,941	13,371
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(8,622)	6,570
At the end of the financial year	11,319	19,941

10. Intangible assets

	Development costs	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	46,359	46,359
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020	38,494	38,494
Charge for the financial year	3,933	3,933
At 31 December 2020	42,427	42,427
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	3,932	3,932
At 31 December 2019	7,865	7,865

11. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	€	€	€	€	**€**
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	561,742	54,612	72,298	6,000	694,652
Additions	-	-	4,313	-	4,313
At 31 December 2020	561,742	54,612	76,611	6,000	698,965
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	561,742	13,391	65,527	6,000	646,660
Charge for the financial year	-	6,839	2,297	-	9,136
At 31 December 2020	561,742	20,230	67,824	6,000	655,796
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	-	34,382	8,787	-	43,169
At 31 December 2019	-	41,221	6,771	-	47,992

12. Stocks

	2020	2019
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,092	2,998

13. Debtors

	2020	2019
	€	€
Trade debtors	386	-
Prepayments	4,378	4,598
	4,764	4,598

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	€	€
Payments received on account	500	500
Trade creditors	12,171	4,717
Other creditors	2,025	4,643
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	69	69
Accruals	4,305	2,153
Government grants	22,038	14,780
	41,108	26,862

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	€	€
Government grants	26,781	32,078

16. Grant Income

	2020	2019
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	46,858	48,270
Grants received or receivable	37,463	19,475
Released to profit or loss	(35,502)	(20,887)
At the end of the financial year	48,819	46,858

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	2020	2019
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred grants due within one year	22,038	14,780
Deferred grants due after more than one year	26,781	32,078
	48,819	46,858
Recognised in other operating income:		
Grants recognised in income	35,502	20,887

Included in the above amounts are capital grants which are amortised at 12.5% per annum. The amount released as Income is €5297 per year.

GRANT INCOME

During the year ended 31st December 2020 the centre received grant income from a number of state and public bodies. Details of the grant income received from these public bodies during the current financial year are listed below in line with the requirements of grant agreements in place.

Grantor: Department of the Environment Climate and Communications via Irish Environmental Network
Type of funding: Annual Core Funding
Details of funding: Pay and general administration expenses
Amount: €11,799
Restrictions: This funding is unrestricted and is used to pay general administration expenses. The grant has no restrictions and its expenditures are compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: Department of the Environment Climate and Communications via Irish Environmental Network
Type of funding: Covid Adaptation Fund
Details of funding: To pay for covid adaptation costs
Amount: €476
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for covid adaption costs during 2020.

Grantor: Department of the Environment Climate and Communications via Irish Environmental Network
Type of funding: Time funding
Details of funding: To pay for time and travel expenses for eligible meetings
Amount: €750
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for time and travel expenses for attendees as eligible meetings. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: Department of the Environment Climate and Communications via Irish Environmental Network
Type of funding: Biodiversity Day funding
Details of funding: To pay for a Biodiversity Day event during Biodiversity Week
Amount: €400
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for a Biodiversity Day event. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: Meath County Council
Type of funding: Community Grant Scheme - Equality & Social Inclusion
Details of funding: Community Grant Scheme 2020 (Grant no 2744). To pay for an Equality and Social Inclusion " Sanctuary in Nature and Heritage" event.
Amount: €400
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for an Equality & Social Inclusion event. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: Irish Aid WWGS
Type of funding: Irish Aid World Wise Global Schools programme
Details of funding: Irish Aid WWGS 2020/21 (Grant no AP 2348). To pay for a programme of global citizenship education.
Amount: €23,638.00 (Amount taken as income €2700 at 31/12/20, amount deferred/accrued at 31/12/20 €20,938)

Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for the WWGS 2020/21 programme of global citizenship education. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: Irish Aid WWGS
Type of funding: Irish Aid World Wise Global Schools programme
Details of funding: Irish Aid WWGS 2019/20 (Grant no AP 1989). To pay for a programme of global citizenship education.
Amount: Amount deferred/accrued at 01/01/20 €14.780. Amount taken as income €13.680. Amount deferred/accrued at 31/12/20 €1,100.
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for the WWGS 2019/20 programme of global citizenship education. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

17. Events after the end of the reporting period

Since the year end the world economy continues to be 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 30 November 2021.

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

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 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Turnover		
Donations	4,053	11,322
Admissions	2,038	2,380
Membership Friends	158	605
Fundraising	-	772
Room Hire Rental	4,843	8,066
Centre Income	250	603
Sales Eco Shop	7,615	8,571
Cafe sales	6,744	23,893
Garden Sales and Stalls at Market	9,015	6,175
Tours and Camps	-	1,864
Courses	688	1,415
Other income	-	359
	35,404	66,025
Cost of sales		
Opening stock	(2,998)	(1,128)
Materials purchased garden	(184)	(478)
Garden produce seeds	(108)	(1,176)
E shop purchases	(6,234)	(7,437)
Materials for courses and events	(86)	(103)
Cafe produce bought	(1,068)	(6,529)
Direct costs	(135)	-
	(10,813)	(16,851)
Closing stock	3,092	2,998
	(7,721)	(13,853)
Gross profit	27,683	52,172
Gross profit percentage	78.2%	79.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(8,068)	(11,009)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(704)	(947)
Staff training	(367)	(55)
Rent payable	(833)	-
Rates	(4,220)	954
Volunteer Expenses	(1,988)	(545)
Grant Programme Expenses	(17,148)	(12,800)
Insurance	(7,197)	(7,244)
Operating lease payments - plant and machinery	(2,452)	(977)

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 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Computer/Website Costs	(938)	(564)
Light and heat	(3,623)	(2,850)
Cleaning	(851)	(1,159)
Repairs and maintenance	(4,843)	(3,261)
Printing, postage and stationery	(154)	(249)
Advertising	-	(148)
Telephone	(645)	(920)
Motor expenses	-	(313)
Legal and professional	(43)	-
Consultancy Fees	-	(3,000)
Bookkeeping Fees	(250)	-
Audit and Accountancy	(2,153)	(2,173)
Bank charges	(1,728)	(1,021)
Bad debts	-	(1,867)
Discounts received	-	2
General expenses	(48)	(2,418)
Subscriptions	(485)	(685)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(3,933)	(3,933)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(9,136)	(9,307)
	(71,807)	(66,489)
Other operating income		
Grant income	35,502	20,887
	35,502	20,887
Operating (loss)/profit	(8,622)	6,570
Operating (loss)/profit percentage	24.4%	10.0%
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(8,622)	6,570