Registered number: 622490

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Thomas Dunne (appointed 8 September 2021) Cat O'Driscoll Brendan Teeling Tim Carey Siobhan Bourke Richard Shakespeare Vincent Jackson Rhona O'Brien (resigned 17 June 2021)
Company secretary	HOMS Corporate Secretaries Limited
Registered number	622490
Registered office	14 Henrietta Street Dublin 1 D01 HH34 Republic of Ireland
Independent auditors	PKF O'Connor, Leddy & Holmes Limited Dublin 6W Republic of Ireland
Bankers	Bank of Ireland O'Connell Street Dublin 1 Ireland
Solicitors	Holmes O'Mally Sexton Solicitors Limited Bishopsgate Henry Street Co. Limerick Ireland

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for Dublin City Council Culture Company Limited by Guarantee for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with Section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 and this report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements 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 Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to create and deliver cultural initiatives in Dublin City and to initiate, implement and manage cultural programmes and buildings for the benefit of the citizens of Dublin locally, citywide.

The organisation is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

DCCCC’s values are Participation; Partnership; Relevance; Capacity Building and Quality.

The mission of DCCCC is to connect people through culture and conversation, to ignite imaginations and experiences. DCCCC has a five-year strategy (2019-2024) with five key goals: Working with, through and for people in Dublin, it will Engage, Experiment, Learn, Share and Embed culture in the city. The company continued to deliver on its mission in 2021, in new and exciting ways, despite the ongoing challenges in the external environment.

In 2021, although Covid-19 restrictions continued to impede business and reduce capacity, 4,009 people attended guided tours of 14 Henrietta Street and 1,349 people attended outdoor guided tours at Richmond Barracks and Henrietta Street.

In addition, by the end of the year, DCCCC had
- arranged 152 events, including 18,621 audience members.
- led introductions to culture across 241 events with 4,161 new audiences
- made cultural projects with 4,673 participants
- led 380 creative workshops with 57 artists and makers
- commissioned 100 speakers or contributors for online and in-person events

During the year, the company attended 50 meetings in Europe with the other 8 partner cities and, to celebrate the end of a challenging year, DCCCC hosted a Christmas Fair at Richmond Barracks. This event showcased the work of local craftspeople, artists and food traders as well as 13 local businesses and welcomed 3,543 visitors to the venue.

The digital reach in 2021 continued to grow and reached approximately 3,945,946.

Results

The deficit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €153,528 *(2020 - surplus€23,564)*.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Thomas Dunne (appointed 8 September 2021)
Cat O'Driscoll
Brendan Teeling
Tim Carey
Siobhan Bourke
Richard Shakespeare
Vincent Jackson
Rhona O'Brien (resigned 17 June 2021)

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was HOMS Corporate Secretaries Limited.

In accordance with the Constitution, the directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Governance

DCCCC has an independent Board of Directors that meets 6 times a year. The company has a Finance & Audit Committee that meets regularly and has met with the auditors to discuss any matters arising.

The company is led by the CEO, Iseult Byrne, who is not on the board.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at 14 Henrietta Street, Inns Quay, Dublin 1.

Future developments

The directors do not intend to make any significant changes to the nature of the business in the near future. Dublin City Council Culture Company intends to continue to make culture accessible, in people's homes and neighbourhoods, as well as in buildings that are safe for the public.

The required closure of the 14 Henrietta Street museum during 2021 had some negative impact on box office income, while all of the cultural programmes had to take a different form. In planning its future activities, the directors will seek to develop the company's activities whilst managing the effects of the difficult period caused by this outbreak.

Principal Risk and Uncertainties

DCCCC has a Risk Management Policy and maintains a detailed Risk Register, which includes controls and actions designed to manage and mitigate risks. This is reviewed regularly by the board of directors.

The directors consider that the following are the principal risks and uncertainties that can materially negatively affect the company's future operating results and financial situation:

- Dublin City Council Funding – the requirement for timely drawdowns in line with Service Level Agreements schedules to ensure cash flow for operations

- Covid-19 Pandemic – loss of generated income and adjustment to funding levels

- Covid-19 Pandemic – wellbeing and health of all team members

There have been no material changes to the risk profile of the company in 2021 and the board continues to manage risks appropriately.

Reserves Policy

DCCCC has a reserves policy that has been approved by the board, based on holding reserves equal to at least three months of budgeted operating expenditure, in addition to reserves equalling committed capital expenditure not provided for out of restricted reserves. The Finance & Audit Committee review reserves levels at least annually, to ensure they are maintained at a suitable level. Where museum box office sales generate amounts in excess of this reserves level, the company is committed to reinvesting funds into cultural programmes and events.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Auditors

The auditors, PKF O'Connor, Leddy & Holmes Limited, were appointed in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on 6 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:
Richard Shakespeare
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Richard Shakespeare
Director

DocuSigned by:
Cat O'Driscoll
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Cat O'Driscoll
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dublin City Council Culture CLG (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; 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 further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE 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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG (CONTINUED)

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, 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.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders 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 shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 shareholders for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:
Tony Kelly
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Tony Kelly
for and on behalf of
PKF O'Connor, Leddy & Holmes Limited
Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin 6W
Republic of Ireland

6 October 2022

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 €	*2020 €*
Income	4	**1,771,043**	*1,731,466*
Expenditure		**(602,481)**	*(750,289)*
Gross surplus		**1,168,562**	*981,177*
Administrative expenses		**(1,196,424)**	*(943,856)*
Exceptional item	9	**(123,693)**	-
(Deficit)/surplus before taxation	5	**(151,555)**	*37,321*
Tax on (deficit)/surplus	8	**(1,973)**	*(13,757)*
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		**(153,528)**	*23,564*
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**(153,528)**	*23,564*

All amounts relate to continuing operations

Signed on behalf of the board:

DocuSigned by:
Richard Shakespeare
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....
Richard Shakespeare

Director

DocuSigned by:
Cat O'Driscoll
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....
Cat O'Driscoll

Director

Date: 6 October 2022

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL CULTURE CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 €		2020 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		**46,753**		*25,179*
			46,753		*25,179*
Current assets					
Stocks	11	**72,754**		*5,814*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**140,023**		*149,742*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**73,127**		*80,295*	
		285,904		*235,851*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**(276,116)**		*(174,654)*	
Net current assets			**9,788**		*61,197*
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	14	**(123,693)**		-	
			(123,693)		-
Total assets less current liabilities			**(67,152)**		*86,376*
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account	15		**(67,152)**		*86,376*
Equity attributable to the owners of the company			**(67,152)**		*86,376*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

DocuSigned by:
Richard Shakespeare
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....
Richard Shakespeare
Director

DocuSigned by:
Cat O'Driscoll
EA61035823CF4E2...
....
Cat O'Driscoll
Director

Date: 6 October 2022

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Income and expenditure account	Total equity
	€	€
At 1 January 2020	**62,812**	**62,812**
Surplus for the financial year	**23,564**	**23,564**
At 1 January 2021	**86,376**	**86,376**
Deficit for the financial year	**(153,528)**	**(153,528)**
At 31 December 2021	**(67,152)**	**(67,152)**

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Dublin City Council Culture Company Limited by Guarantee for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Dublin City Council Culture Company Limited by Guarantee is a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is 14 Henrietta Street, Inns Quay, Dublin 1, which is also the principal place of business of the Company. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3)

The Company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102.7.1B from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the Company is small.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

At 31 December 2021 the company had a deficit for the year of €153,528 and at that date current liabilities amounted to €67,152.

The company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued support of the company's Members and Related Parties.

The directors have also considered the performance of the business subsequent to the year-end together with future budgets and projected cashflows and are fully satisfied, based on their assessment of the opportunities in the Company’s key markets, that the company will be profitable into the future and are therefore satisfied that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Income

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Funding from Dublin City Council is based on a Service Level Agreement and is received pursuant to an annual drawdown schedule, with generally 50% in January, 25% in Quarter 3 and 25% in Quarter 4.

2.5 Grant Income

Grants are recognised in the income and expenditure account on receipt and any related liabilities are disclosed.

Grants received for specific expenditure, and not incurred in the year, are shown as deferred income and are credited ot the income and expenditure account over the period of the relevant expenditure.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits:
Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Defined contribution pension:
The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.7 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 20% - 33% Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment of assets, other than financial instruments

Where there is objective evidence that recoverable amounts of an asset is less than its carrying value the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the income and expenditure account, with the exception of losses on previously revalued tangible fixed assets, which are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in reserves, in respect of that asset.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the income and expenditure account, except for impairments on previously revalued tangible assets, which are treated as revaluation increases to the extent that the revaluation was recognised in reserves.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible 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.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilties

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking in to account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Taxation and deferred taxation

The company is limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 2014 and the sole member is the Chief Executive of Dublin City Council. The company is liable to Corporation Tax on its bank interest and any trading profits realised.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable income and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Income Recognition:
income received in advance is deferred and recognised in the relevant financial year. Judgement is used to determine the extent that income received in advance is deferred based on the timing of the receipt and the relevant financial year to which it relates.

Useful Lives of Tangible Fixed Assets:
The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial period end date was €46,753 (2020: €25,179).

Provisions
Determining tax provisions involves judgment on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Management has made judgments as to the nature, timing and extent of cash outflows that will be required to settle taxation liabilities together with the probability of future taxable revenues being generated against which tax losses will be available for offset.

Going Concern
Please see note 2.2 for further details of the directors assessment of the Company as a going concern.

Impairment of Stocks
The Company holds stocks amounting to €72,754 (2020: €5,814) at the financial period end date. The Directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

4. Income

The income for the financial year has been derived from:

	2021	*2020*
	€	*€*
Income - DCC funding	**1,670,114**	*1,644,900*
Income - Box office	**41,502**	*57,111*
Income - Sale of merchandise	**13,814**	*2,155*
Income - Designated	**40,283**	*18,406*
Income - Venue hire	**5,330**	*8,894*
	1,771,043	*1,731,466*

The whole of the company's income is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of funding for cultural projects provided by Dublin City Council Culture Company and the operation of 14 Henrietta Street, Georgian Townhouse Museum and the museum at Richmond Barracks for its owner, Dublin City Council.

5. Operating (deficit)/surplus

The operating (deficit)/surplus is stated after charging:

	2021	*2020*
	€	*€*
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**12,792**	*9,641*
Exchange differences	**-**	*43*
Defined contribution pension cost	**67,382**	*45,433*

Costs associated with creating and delivering all cultural projects were written off to the Income Statement in the year they were incurred.

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021	*2020*
	No.	*No.*
Administration	**18**	*14*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7. Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration during the year. Directors' expenses came to €NIL for 2021.

8. Taxation

	2021 €	*2020* *€*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**1,207**	*13,757*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**766**	*-*
	1,973	*13,757*
Total current tax	**1,973**	*13,757*
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	**-**	*-*
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**1,973**	*13,757*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

9. Exceptional items

	2021 €	*2020* *€*
Provision for taxation	**123,693**	*-*
	123,693	*-*

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	**42,466**
Additions	**34,366**
At 31 December 2021	**76,832**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	**17,287**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**12,792**
At 31 December 2021	**30,079**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	**46,753**
At 31 December 2020	*25,179*

11. Stocks

	2021 **€**	*2020* *€*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**72,754**	*5,814*
	72,754	*5,814*

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

12. Debtors

	2021 €	*2020 €*
Trade debtors	**78,894**	*103,760*
VAT Repayable	**4,000**	*45,179*
Prepayments	**20,802**	*803*
Accrued income	**36,327**	*-*
	140,023	*149,742*

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 €	*2020 €*
Trade creditors	**160,928**	*132,617*
Corporation tax	**-**	*13,757*
PAYE	**19,465**	*13,012*
Other creditors	**20,174**	*8,934*
Accruals	**5,549**	*6,334*
Deferred income	**70,000**	*-*
	276,116	*174,654*

14. Provisions

	Taxation Provision €
Charged to profit or loss	**123,693**
At 31 December 2021	**123,693**

The Company is currently engaged in discussions with the Revenue Commissioners concerning the application of taxes relevant to its operating activities. The information usually required by Section 21 of FRS 102 is not disclosed, because the directors believe that to do so would seriously prejudice the outcome of this matter

15. Reserves

Income and expenditure account

Includes all current and prior period retained surpluses and deficits.

16. Company status

The liability of the members is limited. The Chief Executive of Dublin City Council is currently the only member.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are a member, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 1.

17. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

18. Post balance sheet events

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

19. Controlling party

Dublin City Council is the sole member and ultimate controlling party.

20. Comparative information

Certain comparative figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform with current period presentation.

21. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 06 October 2022