

ARTGALLERY (UCC) DAC

**Annual Report
Financial Year Ended 30 September 2024**

CONTENTS

	Page
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION	2
DIRECTORS' REPORT	3 to 5
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	6 to 8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	9
BALANCE SHEET	10
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	11
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	12 to 21
DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – UNAUDITED	22

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors at 27 January 2025

P Cogan
N Geary
R Martin
J O'Halloran
C Roche
P Poland
D Bousquet-Desrosiers

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
32 South Mall
Cork

Secretary and Registered Office

N Geary
Secretary's Office
University College Cork
Western Road
Cork

Solicitors

Ronan Daly Jermyn
2 Park Place
Citygate Park
Mahon
Cork

Registered Number: 357578

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Albert Quay
Cork

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 September 2024. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The company has availed of the exemptions available to a small private company.

Principal activities

The company's activities comprise the operation of the Lewis Glucksman ArtGallery at University College Cork. The Glucksman aims to make contemporary art and creative practice accessible to all by providing a cultural space for the scholarly investigation of visual culture from national and international sources and by presenting quality exhibitions and public programmes for the benefit of university students, staff and the wider public. The company aims to enhance the cultural and intellectual life of the university community and wider region through its built heritage, and the exhibition and interpretation of the UCC art collection, and to enable the advancement of education through student and public participation in its artistic and educational programmes; and to provide a significant resource for the teaching and research of visual culture on campus.

The company provided exhibitions, educational activities and public events for the UCC students, staff and wider community during the year.

Future developments

The directors expect the company to continue the operation of the Lewis Glucksman ArtGallery at University College Cork.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain 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; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Results and dividends

The result for the financial year was a loss of €897 (2023: profit of €125). The company continued to generate income from activities such as the craft fair, education activities and gallery hire services. The company received subvention income of €405k (2023: €404k) from its parent company, University College Cork, to cover its annual operating expenses. In addition, the company recognised €107k (2023: €137k) in grant income from the Arts Council. Operating expenses increased by €13k from the prior year as a result of increased activity within the Art Gallery.

The directors do not propose a dividend for the financial year (2023: €Nil).

Research and development

The company did not engage in any research and development activities during the financial year.

Political donations

The Companies Act 2014 section 326 (2)(d) requires companies to disclose all political donations over €200 in aggregate made during the financial year. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations in excess of this amount have been made by the company.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at the Secretary's Office, University College Cork, College Road, Cork.

Directors and secretary

The directors and secretary, who served at any time during the financial year were as follows:

P Cogan	
N Geary	
R Martin	
J O'Halloran	
L O'Hana	(resigned 1 December 2024)
T Russell	(resigned 4 June 2024)
D O'Sullivan	(resigned 15 November 2023)
C Roche	
P Poland	
D Bousquet-Desrosiers	

Directors' and secretary's interests in shares

The directors and secretary in office at 30 September 2024 had no interests in the share capital of the company or any group companies at 1 October 2022 and 30 September 2024.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Going concern

The directors have considered the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through net cash inflow from operations, cash resources and, if required, intercompany financing.

The balance sheet shows that at the balance sheet date, the company has net assets of €79k (2023: €80k) and net current assets of €78k (2023: €79k).

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the directors have taken into account all available information up to 31 March 2026, being at least twelve months following the approval of these financial statements. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue to operate within the level of its current arrangements. The directors note that its parent undertaking, University College Cork has indicated its intent to provide the necessary financial support to enable the company to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due, if required. After making all necessary enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Events since end of the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end requiring disclosure.

Disclosure of information to the auditor:

The directors in office at the date of approval of this report have each confirmed that:

- as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution that they be re-appointed will be proposed at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the board

C Roche



J O'Halloran



27 January 2025



Independent auditors' report to the members of ArtGallery UCC (DAC)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, ArtGallery UCC (DAC)'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30 September 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2024;
 - the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
 - the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our 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.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.



Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- 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.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

A handwritten signature in grey ink that reads 'Shane O'Regan'.

Shane O'Regan
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Cork
27 February 2025

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the financial year ended 30 September 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover	6	237,286	190,147
Operating expenses		<u>(780,517)</u>	<u>(767,844)</u>
Operating loss	7	(543,231)	(577,697)
Other income	8	544,758	580,790
Interest payable and similar charges	10	<u>(2,424)</u>	<u>(2,968)</u>
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		<u>(897)</u>	<u>125</u>

All amounts included in the profit and loss are derived from continuing operations. The company has no other income or expenses other than those included in the profit and loss account above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been prepared.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 September 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	<u>423</u>	<u>951</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	5,700	5,700
Debtors	14	203,529	158,702
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>159,378</u>	<u>126,971</u>
		<u>368,607</u>	<u>291,373</u>
Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(290,406)</u>	<u>(212,803)</u>
Net current assets		<u>78,201</u>	<u>78,570</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>78,624</u>	<u>79,521</u>
Net assets		<u>78,624</u>	<u>79,521</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital - presented as equity	16	1	1
Profit and loss account	16	<u>78,623</u>	<u>79,520</u>
Shareholders' funds surplus		<u>78,624</u>	<u>79,521</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

C Roche

J O'Halloran

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 30 September 2024

	Called-up share capital - presented as equity €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 October 2022	1	79,395	79,396
Profit for the financial year	-	125	125
At 30 September 2023	<u>1</u>	<u>79,520</u>	<u>79,521</u>
At 1 October 2023	1	79,520	79,521
Loss for the financial year	-	(897)	(897)
At 30 September 2024	<u>1</u>	<u>78,623</u>	<u>78,624</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General Information

The company's activities comprise the operation of the Lewis Glucksman ArtGallery at University College Cork. ArtGallery (UCC) DAC is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The registered number of the company is 357578. The address of the registered office is Secretary's Office, University College Cork, College Road, Cork.

The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Cork.

University College Cork National University of Ireland, Cork, prepares group financial statements and is the largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which ArtGallery (UCC) DAC is a member. Copies of the University College Cork National University of Ireland, Cork group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary at University College Cork, Western Road, Cork.

These financial statements are the company's financial statements for the financial year beginning 1 October 2023 and ending 30 September 2024.

2 Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and the Companies Act 2014). The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014.

3 Going concern

The directors have considered the basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through net cash inflow from operations, cash resources and, if required, intercompany financing.

The balance sheet shows that at the balance sheet date, the company has net assets of €79k (2023: €80k) and net current assets of €78k (2023: €79k).

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the directors have taken into account all available information up to 31 March 2026, being at least twelve months following the approval of these financial statements. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue to operate within the level of its current arrangements. The directors note that its parent undertaking, University College Cork has indicated its intent to provide the necessary financial support to enable the company to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due, if required. After making all necessary enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 5. Certain notes have been changed to ensure comparability.

Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company is a qualifying entity and has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities:

- (i) Exemption from the requirements of Section 7 of FRS 102 and FRS 102 paragraph 3.17(d) to present a statement of cash flows; and
- (ii) Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.
- (iii) Exemption from the financial instrument disclosure requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.42, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii) and 11.48(a)(iv).

Foreign currency

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Turnover includes amounts receivable generated for sale of services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Income from fundraising (donations and gifts) comprises cash donations and gifts and is recognised in the financial statements in the year in which it is receivable by the company.

Other income

The company also earns income from a number of different activities. Each of these income streams are accounted for as set out below;

Government income and other grant income

Grant income is not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Other income - continued

Subvention income

Subvention is paid by the parent company, University College Cork, in order to cover the organization's annual operating expenses. Subvention income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Income tax

The income of the company is exempt from taxation once it is applied to the furtherance of the charitable objectives of the company.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits such as paid holiday arrangements and post-employment benefits (in the form of defined benefit or defined contribution pension plans).

(i) Short term employee benefits

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

(ii) Post-employment benefits

The company operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are included in accruals in the balance sheet.

Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

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

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

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

In particular:

- (i) Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the end of the financial year to carry out the restructuring. The company has a constructive obligation to carry out a restructuring when there is a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and the company has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected; and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Provisions and contingencies – continued

(ii) Provision is not made for future operating losses.

(iii) *Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because it is not probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year.

Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

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

Tangible assets

(i) *Cost*

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

(ii) *Depreciation and residual values*

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the asset's useful lives. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year-end. The key assumptions used in the depreciation of tangible assets are as follows:

- Plant and machinery 5 years
- Fixtures and fittings 10 years

(iii) *Subsequent additions and major components*

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

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

(iv) *Assets in the course of construction*

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

(v) *Derecognition*

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Leased assets

(i) Finance leases

Finance leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee.

At the commencement of the finance lease term the company recognises its right of use and obligation under a finance lease as an asset and a liability at the amount equal to the fair value of the leased asset, or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental and directly attributable costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a finance lease are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each financial year.

The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the outstanding liability and finance charges, using the effective interest method, to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(ii) Operating leases

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

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts due to group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors and amounts due to group companies and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset (or cash-generating unit) and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss reverses (the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply), the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Distributions to equity shareholders

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period. Interim dividends are recognised in the financial year they are authorised.

Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(b) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

No critical judgements have been identified in these financial statements.

6 Turnover		2024	2023
		€	€
The analysis of turnover by category, all of which originates in Ireland, is as follows:			
Fundraising and donor gifts		61,242	84,353
Education		42,355	30,363
Gallery hire		27,625	19,149
Shop sales		37,058	29,822
Craft fair		27,460	23,960
Rental income		30,000	2,500
Curtorial services		11,546	-
		<u>237,286</u>	<u>190,147</u>
7 Operating loss		2024	2023
		€	€
Operating loss has been arrived at after charging:			
Depreciation (note 12)		<u>528</u>	<u>528</u>
8 Other income		2024	2023
		€	€
Subvention income (i)		405,094	403,935
Arts Council grant (ii)		107,000	137,000
Miscellaneous grant income		<u>32,664</u>	<u>39,855</u>
		<u>544,758</u>	<u>580,790</u>

(i) Subvention income is paid by the parent company, University College Cork, to cover the company's annual operating expenses.

(ii) The company recognised grant income from the Arts Council of €107k (2023: €137k), including funding for core, artistic purposes and funding in relation to touring and dissemination of work. The prior year funding included income to offset Covid-19 related costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

9 Employee information	2024	2023
	€	€
Employee costs during the financial year:		
Wages and salaries	379,837	363,092
Social security costs	40,938	39,142
Retirement benefit contributions	15,004	12,859
	<u>435,779</u>	<u>415,093</u>
	No.	No.
The average monthly number of persons employed during the financial year was:		
Administration	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Directors' remuneration, for those who are considered the key management of the company, is €Nil for both financial years, and any further required disclosures in accordance with Section 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are Nil for both financial years.		

10 Interest payable and similar charges	2024	2023
	€	€
Bank interest payable	<u>2,424</u>	<u>2,968</u>

11 Taxation

Provision for taxation has not been made as the company has been established for charitable purposes only. The income of the company is exempt from taxation once it is applied in furthering the charitable objectives of the company.

12 Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 October 2023			
Cost	6,080	99,077	105,157
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(6,080)	(98,126)	(104,206)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>951</u>
Financial year ended 30 September 2024			
Open net book amount	-	951	951
Depreciation	-	(528)	(528)
Closing net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>423</u>
At 30 September 2024			
Cost	6,080	99,077	105,157
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(6,080)	(98,654)	(104,734)
Net book amount	<u>-</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>423</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

13 Stocks	2024	2023
	€	€

Finished goods and goods for resale	5,700	5,700
-------------------------------------	-------	-------

Stocks are stated after an impairment of €Nil (2023: €Nil).

14 Debtors	2024	2023
	€	€

Amounts due from parent company - trade balance	203,390	154,147
Other receivables	139	4,555
	<u>203,529</u>	<u>158,702</u>

Debtors are stated after provision for impairment of €Nil (2023: €Nil).

Amounts due from parent companies are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

15 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	2024	2023
	€	€

Amounts due to parent company – trade balance	111,104	111,104
Deferred income	112,299	48,000
Trade creditors	13,510	4,027
Accruals	30,613	32,175
Taxation and social insurance	20,614	14,106
Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	2,266	3,391
	<u>290,406</u>	<u>212,803</u>

Tax and social insurance comprise of:

PAYE	5,291	5,278
Social Insurance	5,695	5,572
VAT	9,628	3,256
	<u>20,614</u>	<u>14,106</u>

Amounts owed to parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next three months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms. There are no amounts included in trade creditors which have reserved title to goods supplied.

Creditors for tax are payable in the time frame set down in the legislation. Tax and social insurance are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16 Called up share capital – presented as equity	2024	2023
	€	€
Authorised		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of €1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated comprehensive income for the financial year and prior financial years.

17 Related party transactions

See note 9 for disclosure of the directors' remuneration.

Transactions with entities that are part of the group and investees of the group, qualifying as related parties, are not disclosed as the company is exempt under FRS 102 33.9 – 'Related Party Disclosures'.

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with companies that are wholly owned within the University College Cork Group.

18 Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

19 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 January 2025 and were signed on its behalf on that date.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – UNAUDITED - continued
For the financial year ended 30 September 2024
(Supplementary information not covered by the Independent Auditors' Report)

SCHEDULE 1	2024	2023
	€	€
TURNOVER		
Subvention income	405,094	403,935
Arts Council- Strategic funding	107,000	107,000
Arts Council- Other grants	-	30,000
Other grants	32,664	39,855
Fundraising and gifts	61,242	84,353
Education	42,355	30,363
Shop sales	37,058	29,822
Craft fair	27,460	23,960
Rental income	30,000	2,500
Curatorial services	11,546	-
Gallery hire	27,625	19,149
	<u>782,044</u>	<u>770,937</u>
SCHEDULE 2	2024	2023
	€	€
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Staff salaries	435,779	415,093
Auditors' remuneration	7,687	8,118
Accountancy fees	6,300	7,800
Exhibitions	214,211	219,914
Education	38,690	34,966
UCC art collection	21,482	21,336
Fundraising and donor stewardship	3,143	3,361
Craft fair costs	3,664	1,828
Shop costs	30,221	20,064
Sundry expenses	5,865	7,944
Depreciation	528	528
Advertising and promotion	12,947	26,892
	<u>780,517</u>	<u>767,844</u>
SCHEDULE 3	2024	2023
	€	€
INTEREST PAYABLE		
Bank loan interest payable	<u>2,424</u>	<u>2,968</u>