# THE BIG IDEA HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

MHCHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Claregate Street,
Kildare Town,
Co. Kildare
Tel. (045)522400
Fax (045) 522399

#### COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Enda Murtagh Cyril Treacy Gavin O'Doherty Caroline Hynes

Sinead Cuthbert Cunningham

Mary Clare Byrne Joe Hogan Paul Sweetman Eugene Gibney Derek Hardiman Dominic Higgins

(Appointed 7 November 2024) (Appointed 7 November 2024) (Appointed 7 November 2024)

Secretary

Mary Clare Byrne

Company number

670593

Registered office

Rathvinden Leighlinbridge Co. Carlow

Auditor

Michael J. Joyce & Co. Chartered Accountants Claregate Street Kildare Town Co. Kildare.

Business address

Rathvinden Leighlinbridge Carlow.

Bankers

Allied Irish Banks, plc 36/37 Tullow Street

Carlow.

#### MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

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### MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to inspire and empower the next generation to solve big issues on a local to global scale through critical thinking and creative problem-solving programmes, through bridging a gap between industry and education.

#### Results for the period

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The company is a not for profit organization, with any present losses being covered by committed future funding.

#### Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle

Fergal Doyle

Enda Murtagh

Cyril Treacy

Gavin O'Doherty

Caroline Hynes

Sinead Cuthbert Cunningham

Mary Clare Byrne

Joe Hogan

Paul Sweetman

Niamh Cooney

Eugene Gibney

Derek Hardiman Dominic Higgins (Resigned 19 March 2025)

(Resigned 20 February 2025)

(Appointed 7 November 2024 and resigned 19 March 2025)

(Appointed 7 November 2024)

(Appointed 7 November 2024)

(Appointed 7 November 2024)

#### Accounting records

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task, and liaising with the company's auditors. The accounting records are held at the company's registered office, Rathvinden Leighlinbridge Co. Carlow.

#### Post reporting date events

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

#### Future developments

From a financially robust business model with additional potential income streams and recurring revenue, The B!g Idea is planning for future expansion with confidence.

#### Auditor

Michael J. Joyce & Co. (Chartered Accountants), were appointed auditors by the directors and they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

#### Going concern

The Directors have received it's forecasts and projections and the availability of funding from it's various sources and based on this premise, they have adopted the going concern basis.

#### Small companies exemption

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the directors' report.

By order of the board

Mary Clare Byrne 68 4 (

10 June 2025

Joe Hogan

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Director

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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 that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 surplus or deficit of the company 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 financial statements 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, 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 surplus or deficit 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.

By order of the board

Mary Clare Byrne Secretary

10 June 2025

Joe Hogan Director

MCHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Claregate Street,

Kildare Town, Co. Kildare Tel. (045)522400 Fax (045) 522399

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BIG IDEA HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Big Idea House Company Limited by Guarantee ('the company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. 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 issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

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 2024 and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 14 to the financial statements, 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 the date 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.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information in the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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.

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BIG IDEA HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### 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 in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that 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, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 company's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the company's financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This 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.

Chartered Accountants
Claregate Street,

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Tel. (045)522400 Fax (045) 522399

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BIG IDEA HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)

Michael Joyce For and on behalf of Michael J. Joyce & Co.

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

10 June 2025

Dooras House, Claregate Street, Kildare Town, Co. Kildare.

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
	Notes	€	•
Income		548,741	623,045
Administrative expenses		(633,245)	(623,045)
Operating deficit	3	(84,504)	
Interest payable and similar expenses		(2,222)	
Deficit before taxation			
Deficit before taxation		(86,726)	
Tax on deficit			
Deficit for the financial year		(86,726)	

#### MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

## BALANCE SHEET

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		202	4	202	3
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		5,631		7,407
Current assets					
Debtors	7	20,369		46,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,603		4,544	
		21,972		50,544	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	8	(23,475)		(17,951)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,503)		32,593
Total assets less current liabilities			4,128		40,000
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	9		(90,854)		(40,000)
Net liabilities			(86,726)		
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			(86,726)		
Members' funds			(86,726)		

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 June 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mary Clare Byrne Director

MOBY Q

Joe Hogan Director

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Claregate Street,
Kildare Town,
Co. Kildare

Tel. (045)522400 Fax (045) 522399

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Income and expenditure	Total
	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2023		
Year ended 31 December 2023:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		
Balance at 31 December 2023		
Year ended 31 December 2024:		
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	(86,726)	(86,726)
Balance at 31 December 2024	(86,726)	(86,726)
		-

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

The Big Idea House Company Limited by Guarantee is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Ireland. The registered office is Rathvinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow and its company registration number is 670593. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate committed resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Income is represented by membership receipts, corporate sponsorship and grants received from Local Enterprise Office, Creative Ireland, Dormant Accounts Fund and The Centre of Excellence in Universal Design and other income streams.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers

33.33% - Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The company operates as a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Operating deficit

Operating deficit for the year is stated after charging:	2024 €	2023
. Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,816	3,703

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed	by the company during	the year was:
		2024 Number	2023 Number
	Total	9	
5	Directors' remuneration		
		2024 €	2023 €
	Remuneration for qualifying services	135,000	102,000
6	Tangible fixed assets		
			Computers
	Cost		€
	At 1 January 2024		12,466
	Additions		1,040
	At 31 December 2024		13,506
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2024		5.059
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,816
	At 31 December 2024		7,875
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2024		5,631
	At 31 December 2023		====
	At 31 December 2023		7,407
7	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 €	2023
	Corporate Sponsorship Due	20,369	46,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

8	Creditors: amounts falling	due within one year			
				2024	202
				€	
	Trade creditors			3,205	702
	PAYE and social security			10,549	
	Creditors and accruals			9,721	6,932
				23,475	17,951
	Creditors: amounts falling	due after more than one	Vear		
			year	2024	2023
			Notes	€	€
	Amounts owed to credit instit	lutions		90,854	40,000
0	Grants and state funding				
	Grant Agency	Grant Agency	Type of funding	2024	2023
	National Disability Authority	Centre of Excellence in Universal Design	M.O.U. Consultancy Grant	26,000	20,500
	Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media	Creative Ireland	SLA Programme Development	50,000	111,500
	Carlow County Council	Local Enterprise Office	Employment grant		7,500
	Carlow County Council	Graduate Program	Employment grant	15,000	7,500
	European Union	European Commission	European integration	2,869	36.862
	Department of Education	Curriculum and Creative Education Assessment			
		Policy Unit	TY Programme 200	0,000 10	0,000

Restriction on use - The grant funding is restricted as per terms and conditions of the annual funding agreement.

Tax clearance - Yes

#### 11 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 12 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at it's year end.

#### 13 Events after the reporting date

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

#### 14 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements

#### 15 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 10 June 2025.

### DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024		2023
	€	€	€	
Income				
Mentor Membership		28,205		19,724
Corporate Sponsorship		65,898		154,438
Third Level Partners		5,000		12,500
Gifts and Donations				25,500
Talks, Events, and Competitions Income		3,000		5,650
PI Individual Givings		32,953		
Workshops		4,000		Sp. Mile .
LEO Grant				7,500
CEUD Grant Income		26,000		20,500
Creative Ireland Grant Income		50,000		111,500
Rethink Grant Income		67,000		67,000
Future Island - Island		32,816		
EU Project BANG Grant Income		2,869		36,862
Social Entrepreneurs Ireland Grant Income				10,000
ESB Grant Income		15,000		12,371
DCCI Grant Income				3,000
Aviva Grant Partner Income				20,000
Carlow Co Co Grad Grant Start Programme Income (LEG	O Grant)	15,000		7,500
Irish Youth Foundation Grant Income		1,000		9,000
The Dormant Accounts Fund Grant Partner Income		200,000		100,000
		548,741		623,045
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	244,437		202 452	
Social Security Costs	41,904		303,153	
Staff Training	7,971		43,670	
Directors' remuneration	135,000		2,099	
Marketing and Promotional materials	25,787		45,288	
Online Showcase Event Costs	29,983		84,007	
Think BIG Pack	30,352		04,007	
Insurance	1,615		1,315	
Teleconferencing and Meeting Costs			1,060	
Accommodation and Travel Expenses	13,722		15,216	
Professional subscriptions	918		698	
Consultancy Fees	37,756		090	
Programme Development Costs	367		5,616	
Creative Ireland Shared Island Initiative Programm	13,872		31,224	
Accelerator Costs	3,542		31,224	
Audit fees	2,276		2,232	
Bank charges	1,231			
Printing and stationery	1,201		595	
Promotion Costs			10,962	
Website Development	27,132		6.317	
Tools and Applications	10,508		33,370	
Telephone	891		000	
Sundry expenses	1,165		886	
ncome Received in Advance for Future Programmes	1,105		1,038	
Depreciation	2,816		(71,404) 3,703	
		(633,245)		

## DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	€	2024	€	2023
Operating results		(84,504)		
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(2,222)		
Deficit before taxation	15.80%	(86,726)		
				-

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

The Big Idea House Company Limited by Guarantee is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Ireland. The registered office is Rathvinden, Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow and its company registration number is 670593. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate committed resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The company operates as a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Operating deficit

Operating deficit for the year is stated after charging:	2024 €	2023
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,816	3,703
		-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4	Employees
	The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was

		2024	2023
		Number	Number
	Total		
		9	10
5	Directors' remuneration		
		2024	2023
		•	€
	Remuneration for qualifying services		
	dualitying services	135,000	102,000
6	Tangible fixed assets		
			Computers
	Cost		€
	At 1 January 2024		
	Additions		12,466
			1,040
	At 31 December 2024		40.500
			13,506
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2024 Depreciation charged in the year		5,059
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,816
	At 31 December 2024		
			7,875
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2024		5,631
	At 31 December 2023		====
	At 31 December 2023		7,407
			-
	Debtors		
		2024	2023
	Amounts falling due within one year:	€	2023
	Comorate Spansombia Dura		
	Corporate Sponsorship Due	20,369	46,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

8	Creditors: amounts falling	due within one year						
				2024	202			
				€				
	Trade creditors			3.205				
	PAYE and social security			10,549	1 44			
	Creditors and accruals			9,721	6.932			
					0,532			
				23,475	17,95			
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year							
				2024	2023			
			Notes	€	•			
	Amounts owed to credit instit	90,854	40.000					
0	Grants and state funding							
	Grant Agency	Grant Agency	Type of funding	2024	2023			
	National Disability Authority	Centre of Excellence in Universal Design	M.O.U. Consultancy Grant	26,000	20,500			
	Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media	Creative Ireland	SLA Programme Development	50,000 111,500				
	Carlow County Council	Local Enterprise Office	Employment grant		7,500			
	Carlow County Council	Graduate Program	Employment grant	15,000	7,500			
	European Union	European Commission	European integration	2,869	36,862			
	Department of Education	Curriculum and Creative Education Assessment						
		Policy Unit	TY Programme 200	0.000 10	0.000			

Restriction on use - The grant funding is restricted as per terms and conditions of the annual funding agreement.

Tax clearance - Yes

#### 11 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 12 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at it's year end.

#### 13 Events after the reporting date

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

#### 14 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements

#### 15 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 10 June 2025.

### DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024		2023
	€	€	€	
Income				
Mentor Membership		28,205		19,724
Corporate Sponsorship		65,898		154,438
Third Level Partners		5,000		12,500
Gifts and Donations				25,500
Talks, Events, and Competitions Income		3,000		5,650
PI Individual Givings		32,953		
Workshops		4,000		
LEO Grant				7,500
CEUD Grant Income		26,000		20,500
Creative Ireland Grant Income		50,000		111,500
Rethink Grant Income		67,000		67,000
Future Island - Island		32,816		
EU Project BANG Grant Income		2,869		36,862
Social Entrepreneurs Ireland Grant Income				10,000
ESB Grant Income		15,000		12,371
OCCI Grant Income		THE PROPERTY.		3.000
Aviva Grant Partner Income				20,000
Carlow Co Co Grad Grant Start Programme Income (LE	O Grant)	15,000		7,500
rish Youth Foundation Grant Income		1,000		9,000
The Dormant Accounts Fund Grant Partner Income		200,000		100,000
				100,000
		548,741		623,045
Administrative expenses				
Vages and salaries	244 427			
Social Security Costs	244,437		303,153	
Staff Training	41,904		43,670	
Directors' remuneration	7,971		2,099	
Marketing and Promotional materials	135,000		102,000	
Online Showcase Event Costs	25,787		45,288	
hink BIG Pack	29,983		84,007	
nsurance	30,352			
실었으면 2005 THE THE PROPERTY OF	1,615		1,315	
eleconferencing and Meeting Costs			1,060	
ccommodation and Travel Expenses rofessional subscriptions	13,722		15,216	
Consultancy Fees	918		698	
	37,756			
rogramme Development Costs	367		5,616	
creative Ireland Shared Island Initiative Programm	13,872		31,224	
#보겠다. [1] 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3,542			
udit fees	2,276		2,232	
ank charges	1,231		595	
rinting and stationery			10,962	
romotion Costs			6,317	
Vebsite Development	27,132		33,370	
ools and Applications	10,508			
elephone	891		886	
undry expenses	1,165		1,038	
ncome Received in Advance for Future Programmes			(71,404)	
epreciation	2,816		3,703	
MCHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.		(633,245)		(623,045)

## DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		The state of the s		
	€	2024	•	2023
Operating results		(84,504)		
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(2,222)		
		(=,===)		
Deficit before taxation	15.80%	(86,726)		

## MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.