# THE BIG IDEA HOUSE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle

Fergal Doyle Kelly Mackenzie Lesley Tully Fiona Byrne

Secretary

Fiona 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.

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## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the 9 Months ended 31 December 2021.

#### 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 and dividends

The results for the 9 Months are set out on page 7.

The company is a not for profit organization and all surplus receipts are accrued for future programme costs.

#### Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the 9 Months and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle Fergal Doyle Kelly Mackenzie Lesley Tully Fiona Byrne

### 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

In early 2020, the Covid-19 virus spread worldwide and, at the date of approval of the financial statements, it continues to have a significant societal and economic impact on life in Ireland.

In common with many other countries, the Irish Government issued guidance and restrictions on the movement of people designed to slow the spread of the virus. These levels of restriction have been fluctuating throughout 2020, 2021 and to date in 2022.

The company reacted to these conditions by amending their work practices in line with public health guidance, continuing to operate with a combination of staff working from home and restricting face to face meetings. This has resulted in the company remaining operational to date during the pandemic period.

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

#### **Future developments**

The company plans to continue its present activities and expand on it's current operating levels.

#### 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.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 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.

### 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

Fiona Byrne

Secretary

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle

Director

21 June 2022

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Fiona Byrne Secretary

21 June 2022

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle

Director

# 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 9 Months ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its surplus for the 9 Months then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities* for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 11 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 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.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors 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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

[The auditor's assessment of the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.] ICAEW guidance relating to reporting on irregularities, November 2020, based on ISA 700 A39-1 to A39-5

[Which laws and regulations the auditor identified as being of significance in the context of the entity.] ICAEW guidance relating to reporting on irregularities, November 2020, based on ISA 700 A39-1 to A39-5

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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

[The auditor's explanation of its audit response will depend on the risks identified but may include:

- Enquiry of management, those charged with governance and the entity's solicitors (or in-house legal team) around actual and potential litigation and claims.

- Enquiry of entity staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

- Reviewing internal audit reports.

- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with

applicable laws and regulations.

- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.]

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the company's financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/Standards-Guidance-for-Auditors-in-Ireland/Description-of-the-auditor-s-responsibilities-for. 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.

Michael Joyce

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

Chartered Accountants and

Statutory audit firm

21 June 2022

MICHAEL J. JOYCE & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Claregate Street,
Kildare Town,
Co. Kildare
Tel. (045)522400
Fax (045) 522399

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# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	9 Months ended 2021 €	7 Months ended 31 March 2021 €
Income		224,441	90,036
Administrative expenses		(224,441)	(90,036)
Surplus before taxation		Œ	+
Tax on surplus		\ <u>-</u>	<u> </u>
			( <del></del> )
Surplus for the financial 9 Months		:=	<b>.</b>

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2021	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets Tangible assets	4		2,188		-
Current assets Cash at bank and in hand		136,922		67,507	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(139,110)		(67,507)	
Net current liabilities			(2,188)		=
Net assets					-
Reserves	7				

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 Statement 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 21 June 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kim Mackenzie-Doyle

Director

Fiona Byrne

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Income and expenditure	Total
	€	€
Balance at 12 May 2020	-	₩2
Year ended 31 March 2021:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>15</u> 1:	=
	View and the second	
Balance at 31 March 2021	=	₩:
Period ended 31 December 2021:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		*
	<del></del>	
Balance at 31 December 2021	=	<u>=</u> 9

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 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 Reporting period

[ FRS 102 3.10 An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information as set out in paragraph 3.14) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.]

# 1.4 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 and The Centre of Excellence in Universal Design.

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

# 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 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 not amortised.

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.

#### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### 1.10 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.

### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# 2 Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the period is stated after charging:	2021 €	2021 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	729	-

#### 3 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2021 Number
Total	8	4	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets				Computers
	Cost				€
	At 1 April 2021				(F <u>#</u>
	Additions				2,917
	At 31 December 2021				2,917
	Depreciation and impairmen	it			
	At 1 April 2021				- 1
	Depreciation charged in the 9	Months			729
	At 31 December 2021				729
	Carrying amount				·
	At 31 December 2021				2,188
	At 31 March 2021				
	At 31 March 2021				
5	Creditors: amounts falling d	ue within one year		2021	2021
				€	€
	Trade creditors			2,500	<b>=</b> 0
	Other creditors			133,585	62,707
	Creditors and accruals			3,025	4,800
				139,110	67,507
				=====	———
6	Grants and state funding				
	Grant Agency	Grant Agency	Type of funding	9 Months 2021	12 Months 2021
	Netice I Diselette A all sets	0 ( ( ( )	MOLLO	0.4.000	
	National Disability Authority	Centre of Excellence in Universal Design	M.O.U. Consultancy Grant	34,000	\ <u>-</u>
	Department of Tourism,	Creative Ireland	SLA Programme	98,500	<b>-</b> 9
	Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media		Development		
	Carlow County Council	Local Enterprise Office	Employment grant	17,500	<b>E</b> .
	Restriction on use - The g agreement.	rant funding is restricted as	per terms and condi	tions of the an	nual funding
	Tax clearance - Yes				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 7 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.

#### 8 Capital commitments

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

### 9 Events after the reporting date

In early 2020, the Covid-19 virus spread worldwide and, at the date of approval of the financial statements, it continues to have a significant societal and economic impact on life in Ireland.

In common with many other countries, the Irish Government issued guidance and restrictions on the movement of people designed to slow the spread of the virus. These levels of restriction have been fluctuating throughout 2020, 2021 and to date in 2022.

The company reacted to these conditions by amending their work practices in line with public health guidance, continuing to operate with a combination of staff working from home and restricting face to face meetings. This has resulted in the company remaining operational to date during the pandemic period.

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

### 10 Related party transactions

Directors of the company received salaries of € 30,000 for the operation of programmes for the company.

### 11 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

# 12 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 21 June 2022

# DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		9 Months ended		7 Months ended 31 March
		2021		2021
	€	2021	€	€
Income		-	-	•
Mentor Membership		28,184		_
Corporate sponsorship		46,257		87,606
Website grant		-		2,430
LEO Grant		17,500		_,
CEUD Grant received		34,000		_
Creative Ireland Grant received		98,500		즐
		224,441		90,036
Administrative expenses	40.000			
Wages and salaries	40,000			
Social security costs	3,090		-	
Programme and promotional materials	34,512		18,716	
Online Showcase Event costs	27,122		-	
Insurance	955		955	
Teleconferencing and meeting costs	2,255		322	
Professional subscriptions	294		80	
Programme development costs	17,300		4.500	
Audit fees	1,525		1,500	
Bank charges	601		356	
Printing and stationery Promotion costs	474		650	
Public relations	5,871		472	
	6,830		2.005	
Website Development	16,990		3,665	
Sundry expenses	1,748		363	
Income in advance for future programmes	64,145		62,957	
Depreciation	729		-	
		(224,441)		(90,036)
Operating results		7=		