Company registration number: 243980

Cork Butter Museum Company Limited by Guarantee (A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

Quintas
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Profit And Loss Account Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

	Note	Dec ¹18 €	Dec '17 €
Turnover	4	130,064	127,127
Cost of sales			(305)
Gross profit		130,064	126,822
Administrative expenses		(118,495)	(133,267)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	11,569	(6,445)
Profit before taxation		11,569	(6,445)
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		11,569	(6,445)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

Balance Sheet As At 31st December 2018

	Note	€	Dec ¹18 €	€	Dec '17 €
Fixed assets	8	34,158		3,426	
Tangible assets	•	34,130	34,158	3,420	3,426
Current assets					
Debtors	9	5,772 27,964		1,816 19,570	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,736		21,386	
		33,730		21,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(78,127)		(54,042)	
Net current liabilities			(44,391)		(32,656)
Total assets less current liabilities			(10,233)		(29,230)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(7,428)		-
Net liabilities			(17,661)		(29,230)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	11		(17,661)		(29,230)
Members deficit			(17,661)		(29,230)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 916 July 2619 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Colin Rynne

Director

David Bird Director

Notes To The Financial Statements Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is The Cork Butter Museum, O'Connell Square, Shandon, Cork.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

Financial instruments

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

Operating profit/	(loss)
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5.	Operating profit/(loss)		
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2018	2017
		€	€
	Amortisation of intangible assets	(2,476)	(675)
	Depreciation of tangible assets	3,326	1,774
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	-	305
	Research and development expenditure written off	250	597
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,520	1,707
6.	Staff costs		
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
		2018	2017
		€	€
	Wages and salaries	66,932	66,910
	Social insurance costs	6,557	6,458
		70.400	70.000
		73,489	73,368
7.	Appropriations of profit and logg appount		
1.	Appropriations of profit and loss account	Dec '18	Dec '17
		€	€
	At the start of the financial year	(29,230)	(22,785)
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	11,569	(6,445)
	At the end of the financial year	(17,661)	(29,230)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

8.	Tangible assets				
			Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Fixtuers & Fittings Refurbishment	•
		€	€	•	
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2018 Additions	13,116 10,735	263,471 -	23,323	276,587 34,058
	At 31 December 2018	23,851	263,471	23,323	310,645
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the	12,578	260,583	-	2.5,.5.
	financial year	2,972	354		3,326
	At 31 December 2018	15,550	260,937	***************************************	276,487
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	8,301	2,534	23,323	34,158
	At 31 December 2017	538	2,888		3,426
9.	Debtors				
				2018	2017
	Other debtors			€ 5,519	€ 1,650
	Prepayments			253	166
				5,772	1,816
10.	Cash and cash equivalents				
	ware array and the and array areas for			2018	2017
				€	€
	Cash at bank and in hand			27,964	19,570
	Bank overdrafts			(2,033)	-
				25,931	19,570

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) Financial Year Ended 31st December 2018

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	2,033	-
Other creditors	60,217	38,135
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	11,408	11,690
Accruals	4,469	4,217
	78,127	54,042

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on .