

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Company information

Directors

Mark Garavan
Anne Ryan (resigned 10.09.2018)
Seán Conlan (resigned 10.09.2018)
Graham Barnes
John Sharry
Michele Brady
Wilhelm Kiefel
Michael Sandler

Secretary

Michele Brady

Company number

319430

Registered office

Grafton Buildings,
34, Grafton Street,
Dublin 2.

Business address

1 Ard na gCapall,
Cloughjordan,
Co. Tipperary

Auditor

Hayden Brown
Grafton Buildings
34 Grafton Street
Dublin 2

Bankers

Bank of Ireland,
Rathmines,
Dublin 6.

Rabobank Ireland plc.,
Charlemont Place,
Dublin 2.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**DIRECTORS REPORT
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2018.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Mark Garavan
Anne Ryan (resigned 10.09.2018)
Seán Conlan (resigned 10.09.2018)
Graham Barnes
John Sharry
Michele Brady
Wilhelm Kiefel
Michael Sandler

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to identify the characteristics that a society must have in order to be truly sustainable and to communicate this analysis to the widest possible audience. To do this the organisation draws on an international, trans-disciplinary network committed to deepening our understanding of the key systems that support our world (food, energy, environment, economy) and of the complex, interdependent relationships between them. This understanding is developed through networking, conferences, lectures, website and publications.

Results and Review of the Business

The surplus for the year after providing for depreciation amounted to €137 (31st December 2017 - surplus €2,059). The results for the year were in line with the directors expectations. Funding received was spent for the purposes which it had been granted. The surplus for the year will be utilised in future periods under the terms of the grants received.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Feasta is aware of the dual nature of risk: the likelihood of an adverse event and the consequences if such an event were to happen. Feasta is also aware of its dual nature as a company limited by guarantee and that of a body founded for public purposes.

Feasta's policy on risk has a number of components. Firstly, Feasta seeks to avoid entering into any risky liabilities; and where a proposal necessarily involving some risk is considered appropriate Feasta seeks to minimise the risk. Secondly, where it has been determined to enter into a project involving some risk, Feasta seeks to ensure, so far as practicable and appropriate, that it is covered against the risk, whether by insurance or otherwise. The degree of risk is monitored as the project proceeds and where necessary adjustments are made in the light of changes in the degree of risk or the consequences. Thirdly, Feasta avoids spending too much time, energy or expense in addressing issues of risk and uncertainty: these concerns are never allowed to put a break on the dynamic of the organisation.

The Board carries responsibility for the financial viability of the company.

Implementation of the policy is mainly concerned with managing financial risks. A proactive balance has to be drawn between work on improving the company's finances and work on advancing the objects of the organisation. It also crucially involves making maximum use of the human resources available, the creative energies of Feasta members.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**DIRECTORS REPORT (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

At the end of 31st December 2018 the situation and prospects of the company give rise for concern. In 2018, in the absence of new, stable sources of funds, a number of options will need to be examined to ensure the continuation of the company in its present form. This may involve a significant re-structuring of the company. The current uncertainties in the world economy not only confirm Feasta's messages but also cry out for the sorts of radical analysis and constructive proposals for action that Feasta offers and provides. Feasta's all round abilities and the diversity of its activities and participants give it a resilience that few other organisations could match.

Going Concern

The company is dependent on income provided from government funders. As with many government funded organisations, the company is affected by both budgetary constraints implemented by the national government and external economic restraints. The directors have reviewed all relevant information and are confident that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Consequently, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Taxation Status

The company, as a charity (CHY no. 13052), is not liable to corporation tax under section 207 (as applied to companies by section 76) of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. The company is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority under section 39 of the Charities Act 2009 (reference number 20039615).

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at 1 Ard na gCapall, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

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

Auditors

The auditors, Hayden Brown, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

.....
Mark Garavan
Director

.....
Michele Brady
Director

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

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 the 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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and 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.

This statement was approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

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Mark Garavan
Director

.....
Michele Brady
Director

.....

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Feasta Company Limited By Guarantee for the year ended 31st December 2018 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, balance sheet, statement of changes in reserves, statement of cashflows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st December 2018 and of its surplus 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 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 section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 12 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our 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.

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
- in our opinion, the directors report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and 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 material misstatements in the directors report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Our 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.

Ciarán Murray (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Hayden Brown
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Grafton Buildings
34 Grafton Street
Dublin 2

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Income		16,863	18,185
Gross income		<u>16,863</u>	<u>18,185</u>
Project costs		(5,927)	(5,840)
Administrative expenses		<u>(10,799)</u>	<u>(10,286)</u>
Surplus for the financial year	6	<u>137</u>	<u>2,059</u>

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 year as set out above.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mark Garavan
Director

Michele Brady
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

BALANCE SHEET
31ST DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 €	€	2017 €	€
Current assets					
Debtors	9	840		718	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,586		24,682	
		<u>25,426</u>		<u>25,400</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,021)		(1,132)	
Net current assets			24,405		24,268
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>24,405</u>		<u>24,268</u>
Net assets			<u>24,405</u>		<u>24,268</u>
Reserves					
Income and Expenditure account			24,405		24,268
Members funds			<u>24,405</u>		<u>24,268</u>

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

.....

.....

Mark Garavan
Director

Michele Brady
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Income and Expenditure account €	Total €
At 1st January 2017	22,209	22,209
Surplus for the year	2,059	2,059
Total comprehensive results for the year	2,059	2,059
At 31st December 2017	24,268	24,268
Surplus for the year	137	137
Total comprehensive results for the year	137	137
At 31st December 2018	24,405	24,405

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	137	2,059
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Accrued expenses/(income)	37	-
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	(122)	5
Trade and other creditors	(148)	(9)
Cash generated from operations	<u>(96)</u>	<u>2,055</u>
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	<u>(96)</u>	<u>2,055</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(96)	2,055
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>24,682</u>	<u>22,627</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>24,586</u></u>	<u><u>24,682</u></u>

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

1. 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'.

2. Accounting policies

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 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and with Irish law comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

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

Income

Income is accounted for when amounts receivable on grants and funding applications are paid.

Voluntary Income: Voluntary income is recognised in the period in which the organisation is entitled to the resource, receipt is virtually certain and when the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Restricted Income: Income received by the organisation, the application of which is restricted to a specific purpose by the donor, is treated as restricted income and any unspent amounts as restricted assets. Such specified purposes are within the overall aims of the organisation.

Unrestricted Income: Other income, apart from restricted income, is used by the organisation in the furtherance of it's work and objectives. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or may be used at the discretion of the organisation for specified purposes that are within the aims of the organisation.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% straight line

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.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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 income or expenditure. 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 are 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.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

3. Critical Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenditure.

Judgements and estimates 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.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The 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 are discussed below.

(a) Establishing useful economic life for depreciation purpose

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimate of residual value. The directors regularly review these assets useful lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

(b) Going concern

The directors have prepared budgets for the next financial year which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Limited by guarantee

The liability of the members is limited. In the event of the Company being wound up each member undertakes to contribute towards the payment of any debts and liabilities of the Company. Any such contribution by each member is limited to €1.27.

5. True and Fair View Override

The directors have availed of the provisions of section 291(5) of the Companies Act 2014 to use a format for the financial statements that better describes the activities of a company not trading for a profit. The main change is the replacement of the title "Profit and Loss" with the title "Income and Expenditure" and consequential changes in the descriptions of certain items to be consistent with the descriptions appropriate to the not for profit sector.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

6. Surplus

Surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	€	€
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	1,021	984

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Core Administration	1	1

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Wages and salaries	6,636	6,636
Social insurance costs	571	564
	<u>7,207</u>	<u>7,200</u>

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

8. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018	8,299	8,299
Depreciation		
At 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018	8,299	8,299
Carrying amount		
At 31st December 2018	-	-

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2017	8,299	8,299
Depreciation		
At 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2017	8,299	8,299
Carrying amount		
At 31st December 2017	-	-

9. Debtors

	2018 €	2017 €
Other debtors	328	-
Prepayments and accrued income	512	718
	840	718

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Tax and social insurance: PAYE and social welfare	-	148
Accruals	1,021	984
	<u>1,021</u>	<u>1,132</u>

11. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments is as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>24,586</u>	<u>24,682</u>

12. Ethical standard - provisions available for small entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements. We also use our auditors to provide tax advice and to represent us, as necessary, at tax tribunals.

13. Approval of financial statements

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

DRAFT financial statements 6th September 2019 16:36:46

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS.

FEASTA COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	2018	2017
	€	€
Income		
Donations	2,443	2,223
Subscriptions	885	835
EENGO Core Funding	13,534	12,619
Bank Interest Received	1	6
Conference Income	-	52
IEN / SP Meeting Income	-	750
Cloughpenny Currency Project	-	1,300
Biodiversity Week	-	400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,863	18,185
Project work		
Project Work	420	793
Website Development	5,507	5,047
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,927	5,840
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	6,636	6,636
Employer's PRSI contributions	571	564
Insurance	957	787
Printing, postage and stationery	131	230
Meetings, Travel and Subsistence	650	395
Conference	240	460
Auditors remuneration	1,021	984
Bank charges	220	230
General expenses	373	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(16,726)	(16,126)
Surplus	137	2,059
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>