Registered number: 212420

IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE
IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

84 Northumberland Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

Duignan Carthy O'Neill Limited

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditors

DUIGNAN CARTHY O'NEILL LIMITED

IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Ciara Higgins

Martin Doyle

Eiléan Ní Chuilleanáin (retired September 2018)

Marie Heaney (retired Sptember 2018)

Noel Fahey (Chairperson)

Gerald Dawe Declan Meade John Roche Frank Callanan Alison Lyons Martin Veiga

Company secretary

Sinéad MacAodha

Registered number

212420

Registered office

Centre for Literary Translation

Trinity College Dublin 28/29 Westland Row

Dublin 2

Trading Address

Literature Ireland

Centre for Literary Translation

Trinity College

Dublin

Independent auditors

Duignan Carthy O'Neill Limited

84 Northumberland Road

Ballsbridge Dublin 4

Bankers

Ulster Bank

157 Phibsborough road

Phibsborough Dublin 7

Solicitors

Hayes Solicitors

Lavery House Earlsfort Terrace

Dublin 2

DUIGNAN CARTHY O'NEILL LIMITED

CONTENTS

		Page
Directors' Report		1 - 4
Independent Auditors' Report	r . "	5 - 7
Statement of Comprehensive Income		8
Balance Sheet		9
Statement of changes in funds		10
Statement of Cash Flows		11
Notes to the Financial Statements		12 - 19
The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements:		
Detailed Profit and Loss Account and Summaries		20 - 22

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss 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's financial statements 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 profit or loss 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the promotion of the Literature of Ireland in translation through the provision of grant aid to publishers internationally and in Ireland.

Business review

The company is the national organisation for the international promotion of Irish literature, in English and Irish. It does this primarily by offering translation grants to international publishers. It also offers residential bursaries to literary translators, organises translator and author events at international festivals and participates regularly in the major world book fairs.

A not-for profit organisation, Ireland Literature Exchange (t/a Literature Ireland) is funded by the Arts Council of Ireland and Culture Ireland. Established in 1994, Literature Ireland has funded the translation of over 1,800 works of Irish literature into 56 languages around the world.

In the opinion of the directors, the state of affairs of the company is satisfactory and there is no material change since the balance sheet date. The company made a surplus of €36,590 this year and the cumulative deficit of €76,320 existing last year is now reduced to €39,730 at31 December 2018. Further details are set out in note 2.2 to the accounts. The directors are confident that the company will operate at an overall profit in future years to allow it to eliminate the deficit over the coming year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The surplus for the year, after taxation, amounted to €36,590 (2017 - €314).

Directors and their interests

The Directors who served during the year were:

Ciara Higgins
Martin Doyle
Eiléan Ní Chuilleanáin (retired September 2018)
Marie Heaney (retired Sptember 2018)
Noel Fahey (Chairperson)
Gerald Dawe
Declan Meade
John Roche
Frank Callanan
Alison Lyons
Martin Veiga

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. There are 7 directors of the company, all of whom are members of the company. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he/she is a member or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he/she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding two euro.

At the annual general meeting in every third year, three of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one-third, shall retire from office. The directors to retire in every third year shall be those who have been longest in office since the last election, but as between persons who become directors on the same day. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election for a term or terms of office which, when aggregated, do not exceed six years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Investment powers and policy

In accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the company has the power to invest in any way the directors' decide.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are aware of the risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the organisation and the requirement to agree future funding with its grant donors and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to risk.

Health and safety of employees

The well-being of the Company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards. Health and safety legislation imposes certain requirements on employers and the Company has taken the necessary action to ensure compliance with the legislation, including the adoption of a Safety Statement.

Environmental matters

The Company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The Company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the Directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at the Centre for Literary Translation, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

Events since the end of the year

There have been no material events since the year end.

Future developments

The company will continue the promotion of the Literature of Ireland in translation through the provision of grant aid to publishers internationally and in Ireland.

Research and development activities

There was no research and development expenditure during the year.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Duignan Carthy O'Neill Limited, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on 24 July 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Clara Higgins Director

John Roch Director

Page 4

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ireland Literature Exchange Idirmhalartan Litriocht Eireann Company Limited By Guarantee (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Funds and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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 further described in the Auditors' 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 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 ISA (Ireland) 570 requires 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw your attention to Note 2.2 in the financial statements which indicates that the company has incurred significant accumulated trading losses to date and continues to be reliant on the financial and operational support of grant income received by grant donors. These circumstances indicate the existence of a potential material uncertainty which could cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the relevant bodies have undertaken to continue to provide financial support through grant aid, and based on these undertakings, the directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE (CONTINUED)

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland). This description forms part of our Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Timothy F. Carthy

for and on behalf of Duignan Carthy O'Neill Limited

84 Northumberland Road Ballsbridge Dublin 4

24 July 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Note	2018 €	2017 • €
Turnover Cost of sales		5	490,000 (174,496)	469,150 (185,133)
Gross profit		-	315,504	284,017
Distribution costs			(80,509)	(115,101)
Administrative expenses			(198,405)	(168,602)
Operating profit		6	36,590	314
Profit for the financial year			36,590	314
Тах			and the second of the second o	
Total comprehensive income for the fina	ncial year	:	36,590	314

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

Fixed assets	Note		2018 €		2017 €
Tangible assets	8		20,679		25,678
Current assets			20,679		25,678
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	9 10	24,143 22,062		31,134 13,594	
Conditions of the condition of the conditions of		46,205		44,728	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Net current liabilities	11	(106,614)	(60,409)	(146,726)	(101,998)
Total assets less current liabilities			(39,730)		(76,320)
Net liabilities Capital and reserves			(39,730)		(76,320)
Profit and loss account	13		(39,730)		(76,320)
Shareholders' funds			(39,730)		(76,320)

John Roche

Director

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Ciara Higgins

Director

Date: 24 July 2019

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Page g

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Reserves	Total funds
	€	€
At 1 January 2017	(76,634)	(76,634)
Comprehensive income for the year		
Surplus for the year	314	314
Total comprehensive income for the year	314	314
Total transactions with owners		
At 1 January 2018	(76,320)	(76,320)
Comprehensive income for the year		
Surplus for the year	36,590	36,590
Total comprehensive income for the year	36,590	36,590
Total transactions with owners	-	-
At 31 December 2018	(39,730)	(39,730)
	Particular de la constant de la cons	

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year Adjustments for:	36,590	314
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,219	4,030
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	6,991	(8,883)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(40,986)	46,323
Net cash generated from operating activities	8,814	41,784
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,220)	(29,512)
Net cash from investing activities	(1,220)	(29,512)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,594	12,272
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,023	751
· Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	20,617	13,023
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	22,062	13,594
Bank overdrafts	(1,445)	(571)
	20,617	13,023

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

Ireland Literature Exchange Idirmhalartan Litriocht Eireann Company Limited by Guarantee ('Literature Ireland' or 'the company') is a company registered in Ireland, which was incorporated under the Companies Act 2014 in February 1994 and is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, disclose a surplus of €36,590 in 2018 (2017: surplus €314) but there is still an excess of liabilities over assets of €39,730 as at 31 December 2018 (2017: deficit €76,320). The company is entirely reliant on continued grant funding from government and state agencies. The directors are satisfied that sufficient sources of funding will enable the company to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. These views are based on the company's plans and on the successful outcome of ongoing discussions with the various agencies which provide the company with its main sources of funding (Note 16).

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings

20%

Office equipment

20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements 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 was unable to continue as a going concern.

Useful Lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each property and the estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation of the fixed assets and the amortisation of the capital grants during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. **Grant conditions**

Name of Grantor:

The Arts Council

Name of Grant:

Annual Funding 2018 (A099202)

Amount of Grant: €200,000

Purpose of Grant:

Building international readership for Irish literature, deepening awareness and appreciation

of Irish writers, supporting and developing the careers of Irish writers.

Name of Grantor:

Culture Ireland

Name of Grant:

2018 Grant Funding

Amount of Grant: €290,000

Purpose of Grant:

Culture Ireland grant to support the promotion of Irish literature abroad through translation

grants and promotional initiatives.

5. Income

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

				2018 €	2017 €
Arts Council				200,000	191,000
Culture Ireland	1879			290,000	273,200
Department of Justice and Equality					4,950
				 490,000	469,150

The income of the company for the year has been derived from grant support received in Ireland.

6. Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018 €	2017
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,219	4,030
Defined contribution pension cost	2,100	2,100

7. **Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	No.	No.
	3	3
-		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. Tangible fixed assets

Cost or valuation	Fixtures and fittings €	Office equipment . €	Total €
At 1 January 2018	47 700		
	47,799	20,406	68,205
Additions	1,220		1,220
At 31 December 2018	49,019	20,406	69,425
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	22,121	20,406	42,527
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,219	=	6,219
At 31 December 2018	28,340	20,406	48,746
Net book value			2/
At 31 December 2018	20,679	-	20,679
At 31 December 2017	25,678	-	25,678

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9.	De	hto	re
-	DC	$u \iota u$	13

		2018	2017
		€	€
	Trade debtors	100	_
	Other debtors	5,945	6,318
	Prepayments	18,098	24,816
		24,143	31,134
10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Cash at bank and in hand	22,062	13,594
	Less: bank overdrafts	(1,445)	(571)
		20,617	13,023
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 €	2017 €
	Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	1,445	571
	Trade creditors	81,341	98,557
	Taxation and social insurance	11,086	8,461
	Other creditors	1,125	2,050
	Accruals	11,617	37,087
		106,614	146,726

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12. Financial instruments

	2018 €	2017 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	22,062	13,594
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	_	136,215

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise overdraft, creditors and accruals.

13. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The income and expenditure account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in income & expenditure account, net of transfers to/from other reserves.

14. Key management personnel compensation

The compensation paid to key management personnel during the year ended 31 December 2018 was €65,400 (2017: €26,250)

15. Related party transactions

No director was paid a salary in 2018 but some directors were reimbursed for costs incurred by them personally on travel and accommodation on behalf of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. Post balance sheet events

Although the company made a surplus in 2018, the directors are conscious that the company has accumulated losses of €39,730 at year end. However, grant funding has been confirmed at €491,800 for 2019 and the company continues to reduce costs and therefore the directors are confident that the company will operate at an overall surplus in future years to allow it to eliminate the deficit in the coming years.

al al			Budget 2019 €	Actual 2018 €
Culture Ireland			291,800	290,000
The Arts Council		7	200,000	200,000
			491,800	490,000

17. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its members and board of directors.

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 24 July 2019

DUIGNAN CARTHY O'NEILL LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

IRELAND LITERATURE EXCHANGE IDIRMHALARTAN LITRIOCHT EIREANN COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover		490,000	469,150
Cost Of Sales		(174,496)	(185,133)
Gross profit		315,504	284,017
			The second secon
Gross profit %		64.4 %	60.5 %
Less: overheads			
Selling and distribution expenses		(80,509)	(115,101)
Administration expenses		(198,405)	(168,602)
Operating profit		36,590	314
Profit for the year		36,590	314

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	TOWN THE TENNERS OF DESCRIBER 2010	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover		C	e
Other income - Other EU		200,000	191,000
Other income - Other EU - interco			4,950
Spare - Domestic		290,000	273,200
		490,000	469,150
		2018	2017
Cost of sales			
Spare		125,320	120,646
Spare		6,480	7,405
Spare		7,975	6,455
Spare		21,817	28,336
Spare		12,904	15,691
Spare			6,600
		174,496	185,133
		2018 €	2017 €
Selling and distribution expenses			
Promotion		8,764	207
Selling - spare		28,929	36,672
Selling - spare		38,930	24,890
Selling - spare		4,501	3,994
Selling - spare		(615)	49,338
		80,509	115,101
		Manager and the second	

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018		
	2018 €	2017 €
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	135,059	113,354
Staff national insurance	13,460	10,449
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	2,100	2,100
Staff training		880
Hotels, travel and subsistence	1,452	510
Printing and stationery	1,740	1,887
Postage	3,111	4,754
Telephone and fax	1,415	2,735
Computer costs	3,182	6,229
General office expenses	2,324	998
Advertising and promotion	548	1,441
Trade subscriptions	456	849
Legal and professional		1,107
Auditors' remuneration	5,239	3,571
Accountancy fees	3,824	4,335
Bank charges	571	699
Insurances	789	-
Depreciation - office equipment	6,219	4,030
Admin - spare	750	397
Admin - spare	375	1,250
Admin - spare	8,294	2,485
Admin - spare	4,061	404
Admin - spare	1,610	2,483
Admin - spare	1,826	1,655
	198,405	168,602