REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THE HUNT MUSEUM (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS John Moran- Chairman

John Field

Donncha O'Treasaigh

Maria Kelly

Asheesh Dewan (Resigned on 18/09/2019)
Patrick Murphy (Resigned 01/11/2019)

Justyna Cwojdzinska

Gordan Daly Maebh O' Gorman

Joe O'Connell (Appointed on 24/01/2019)
Elaine O'Malley (Appointed on 01/11/2019)

SECRETARY Eugene Hayes

COMPANY NUMBER 204519

AUDITORS Deloitte Ireland LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Deloitte & Touche House

Charlotte Quay

Limerick

BANKER Bank of Ireland

125 O' Connell Street

Limerick

SOLICITOR Dundon Callinan

17 The Crescent

Limerick

REGISTERED OFFICE The Custom House

Rutland Street Limerick

CHARITY NUMBER 20028206

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

LEGAL STATUS

The Hunt Museum is a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company operates a museum ("the Museum") in the Custom House in Limerick City. The Hunt Collection ("the Collection") is owned by the Hunt Museums' Trust, a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The Museum houses part of the Collection, which is a unique collection of original works of art and antiquities, ranging from the simple tools of the Neolithic hunter to drawings by Pablo Picasso, with a concentration on medieval works of European decorative art. The Company is responsible for managing, maintaining and controlling the Collection for exhibition, preservation and study purposes.

The directors do not anticipate a change in the company's activities in the foreseeable future.

RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The company recorded a deficit of €Nil (2018: €102,477) for the financial year.

The year was positive with admissions revenue exceeding its target of €55,000 for the year, the summer exhibition: Lavery and Osborne was a great success generating visitor revenues of €59,000 and an overall profit of €45,000. Collections performed very well in 2019 achieving all five of the objectives set out in the business plan.

The fire safety works that resulted in the Museum being closed for three months are now complete and this together with the renovations works carried out during the period and in the prior period has the Museum in much better condition.

Grant funding was very positive for the year with a great diversification of sources and also look very good for 2020 with a number of different grant streams projected.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - CONTINUE

DIRECTORS

The directors, who served throughout the financial year, were as follows:

John Moran- Chairman
John Field
Donncha O'Treasaigh
Maria Kelly
Asheesh Dewan (Resigned on 18/09/2019)
Patrick Murphy (Resigned 01/11/2019)
Justyna Cwojdzinska
Gordan Daly
Maebh O' Gorman
Joe O'Connell (Appointed on 24/01/2019)
Elaine O'Malley (Appointed on 01/11/2019)

BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE 2019

Director	Meetings Attended	Appointment/Resignation
John Moran	7	Appointed 18.02.2015
Donncha O'Treasaigh	5	Appointed 18.02.2015
Asheesh Dewan	3	Resigned 18.09.2019
John Field	6	Appointed 07.04.2017
Joe O'Connell	3	Appointed 24.01.2019
Justyna Cwojdzinska	3	Appointed 06.12.2018
Gordon Daly	5	Appointed 09.01.2019
Maria Kelly	2	Appointed 12.09.2013
Maebh O'Gorman	2	Appointed 24.01.2019
Patrick Murphy	0	Resigned 01.11.2019
Elaine O'Malley	1	Appointed 01.11.2019

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit risk and liquidity. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to manage financial exposure of the company.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies are set by the board of directors and are implemented by the company's management. The team adheres to specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

This is closely monitored by the company directors to minimise this risk.

Liquidity risk

The company ensures it has sufficient liquid investments and deposits to ensure that it has sufficient available cash to enable it to meet payments when due.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - CONTINUED

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

Going Concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in the market situation. The directors have considered the effects of COVID-19 and concluded that there is no impact on the going concern and viability of the company. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 to the financial statements.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There is a risk that the projected amounts of funding from grants and sponsorships are not forthcoming. This risk is partially addressed by the employment of a dedicated fundraiser, working on diversifying sources of income but if this does not bear sufficient fruit consideration would need to be given to staff reduction back to 2018 levels.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in the market situation. The directors consider the emergence and spread of COVID-19 to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. Given the inherent uncertainties, it is not practicable at this time to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the company or to provide a quantitative estimate of this impact. However, the directors do not consider COVID-19 to have a material effect on the company's operations when analysed over a full twelve month period.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken 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 employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The books of account are maintained at The Custom House, Rutland Street, Limerick.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements is aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - CONTINUED

AUDITORS

The auditor, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, continue in office in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

JOHN FIELD

JOHN FIELD

JOHN FIELD

DONNACHA OTREASAIGH
DONNACHA OTREASAIGH

Date: 8 May, 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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 FRS102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those 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 the 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNT MUSEUM (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of The Hunt Museum Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital) (the 'company')

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 2019 and of the result for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Income Statement;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- Cash Flow Statement
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Accounting and Auditing Supervisory Authority, 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 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements, 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNT MUSEUM (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)

Responsibilities of directors

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 otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, 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.

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 company's 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 the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the group) 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 the auditor identifies during the audit.

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.

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Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HUNT MUSEUM (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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:

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- 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 the Companies Act 2014.

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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Cathal Treacy
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Charlotte Quay
Limerick

Date: 8 May, 2020

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Income	3	894,592	680,406
Operating expenditure		(963,873)	(799,979)
Operating (loss)/profit		(69,281)	(119,573)
(Deficit)/surplus before transfers		(69,281)	(119,573)
Transfer from endowment fund		69,281	19,000
Transfer to endowment fund		-	(1,904)
RESULT/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u> </u>	(102,477)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		(102,477)
Other Comprehensive Income for the financial year	<u>-</u>	-
Total Comprehensive result/(deficit) for the financial year	<u>-</u>	(102,477)

All gains and losses arose from continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	Note 9	2019 € 2,993,167	2018 € 2,922,687
CURRENT ASSETS Stock Debtors (Amounts falling due within one financial year) Cash at bank and in hand	10 11	20,011 99,527 563,733	20,381 161,679 464,220
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one financial year) NET CURRENT ASSETS	12	683,271 (226,087) ————————————————————————————————————	646,280 ————————————————————————————————————
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,450,351	3,323,595
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after more than one financial year)	13	(2,470,605)	(2,274,568)
TOTAL NET ASSETS CAPITAL AND RESERVES		979,746	1,049,027
Income and expenditure deficit Endowment fund	14	979,746	(308,985) 1,358,012
RESERVES		979,746	1,049,027

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 May 2020 and authorised for issue on 8 May 2020.

JOHN FIELD		DONNACHA O'TREASAIGH	
	DIRECTOR		DIRECTOR
JOHN FIELD		DONNACHA O'TREASAIGH	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Cash flow from operating activities Operating (deficit)/surplus Depreciation of tangible assets Decrease / (Increase) in stocks Decrease / (Increase) in debtors Increase in creditors Amortisation of grant	2019 € (69,281) 96,180 370 62,152 258,524 (81,771)	2018 € (119,573) 94,312 (1,481) (77,612) 69,162 (76,116)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	266,174	(111,308)
Cash flows from investing activities Acquisitions of tangible fixed assets Receipt for matured investments	(166,661)	(428,851) 300,000
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(166,661)	(128,851)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	- -	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	99,513	(240,159)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	464,220	704,379
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	563,733	464,220

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Unrestricted funds €	Endowment fund €	Total €
AT 1 JANUARY 2019	(308,985)	1,358,012	1,049,027
Total comprehensive deficit for the financial year Transfer to endowment fund Transfer from endowment fund	(69,281) 378,266 -	- (378,266) -	(69,281) - -
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	-	979,746	979,746

In respect of prior financial year:

	Unrestricted funds €	Endowment fund €	Total €
AT 1 JANUARY 2018	(206,508)	1,375,108	1,168,600
Total comprehensive deficit for the financial year Transfer to endowment fund Transfer from endowment fund	(119,573) (1,904) 19,000	1,904 (19,000)	(119,573) - -
AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	(308,985)	1,358,012	1,049,027

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Hunt Museum by Guarantee is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is The Custom House, Rutland Street, Limerick. The company registration number is 204519. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 3 to 5.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of The Hunt Museum by Guarantee is considered to be euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any allowance for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line/reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Buildings and related fit out 20 – 50 years Interest in Rutland Street 20 years

Fixtures and fittings approximately 10 years

Computers 3 years

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

TAXATION

The Hunt Museum (formerly The Hunt Museum Limited) is a charity, which subject to the provisions of Sections 207, 609 and 266 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, is exempt from Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax and Deposit Income Retention Tax.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The company provides a range of benefits to its employees. Short term employee benefits, including paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service.

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS

Retirement benefits are funded over the relevant employee's period of service by way of contribution to an insured fund. Annual contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account in the period to which they relate.

GRANT INCOME

Grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going Concern

The principal risk relating to the company is the ability of the company to secure adequate funding from grants to provide services to the Limerick area. The directors take appropriate actions to secure funding on an annual basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in the market situation. The directors have considered the effects of COVID-19 and adjusted the budgeted income for the coming eighteen months to reflect these affects. The directors together with management have put together a plan to address these effects. The plan includes cutting cost where possible and availing of government supports where appropriate. These actions combined with the cash reserves will ensure the company can continue as a going concern.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no sources of estimation uncertainty during the preparation of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. INCOME		2019 €	2018 €
Grant income Other income		6,941 7,651	488,923 191,483
	89	4,592	680,406
An analysis of the compa	ny's income by geographical market is set out be	ow:	
INCOME		2019 €	2018 €
Republic of Ireland	89	4,592 ———	680,406
4. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2019 €	2018 €
Results for the financial you at after charging:	ear has been arrived		
Depreciation Amortisation		6,180 11,771)	94,312 (76,116)
5. EMPLOYEES AND REMU The average number of po	INERATION ersons employed was as follows:	2019 No.	2018 No.
Management and adminis	stration	13	10
	-	13	10
The staff costs are compr	ised of:	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and salaries Social welfare costs		6,926 5,640	334,428 33,210
	45	2,566	367,638

Staff costs relate both to administrative and project related wages and salaries. The directors are not paid a remuneration.

6. EXPENDITURE

All the company's activities are for charitable purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration is €Nil for both the current financial year and prior financial year. Therefore, all sections 305 and 306 Companies Act 2014 disclosures are €Nil for both the current and prior financial year.

8. TAXATION

There is no taxation liability for the financial year as the company has charitable status. The Hunt Museum by guarantee has a tax clearance certificate.

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

J.	TANGIBLE ASSETS	Buildings Fit out / Rutland €	Office & computer equipment €	Total €
	Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions	4,529,232 163,497	131,833 3,163	
	At 31 December 2019	4,692,729	134,996	4,827,725
	Accumulated Depreciation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the financial year	1,610,362 93,854	128,016 2,326	1,738,378 96,180
	At 31 December 2019	1,704,216	130,342	1,834,558
	Net Book Value 31 December 2019	2,988,513	4,654	2,993,167
	At 31 December 2018	2,918,870	3,817	2,922,687
10.	STOCK	2019 €		2018 €
	Gift shop stock	20,011		20,381
11.	DEBTORS (Amounts falling due within one financial year)	2019 €		2018 €
	Debtors and prepayments VAT recoverable Other debtors	87,481 7,305 4,741		79,813 81,866 -
		99,527		161,679

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12.	CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one financial year)	2019 €	2018 €
	Creditors and accruals	73,201	134,182
	PAYE/PRSI liability Deferred income – capital grants (note 14) Deferred income – Joint Education/Europeana/Exhibition	22,329 81,771 48,786	7,408 76,116 27,666
		226,087	245,372
	Taxation and social welfare is comprised as follows: PAYE/PRSI	22,329	7,408

Taxation and social welfare are payable in accordance with the statutory provisions. Accruals are payable in accordance with standard commercial credit terms.

13.	CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after more than one year)	2019 €	2018 €
	Deferred capital expenditure contributions		
	Balance at 1 January	2,274,568	2,350,684
	Additions	277,808	_
	Released to income statement	(81,771)	(76,116)
	Balance at 31 December	2,470,605	2,274,568

14. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The company is limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

The income and expenditure deficit represents surplus or deficit, net of dividends paid and other adjustments. The endowment fund represents restricted funds raised for specific purpose as outlined below:

	2019 €	2018 €
Upkeep, conservation and display of objects in the permanent Collection at the Hunt Museum Building maintenance, education programmes, information	80,364	136,072
technology and temporary exhibitions	150,012	257,531
Permanent exhibition and education facilities	305,381	520,420
Endowment fund	535,757	914,023
Endowment fund invested in fixed assets	443,989	443,989
	979,746	1,358,012

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The remuneration of the CEO for the financial year, excluding contributions made by the company to the company pension scheme, totalled €80,000 (2018: €63,333). The company made contributions to the company pension scheme of €2,667 (2018: \in NiI) in respect of the CEO.

Key management remuneration for the financial year amounted to €80,000 (2018: €63,333).

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS

The pension entitlements of certain nominated employees arises under a defined contribution scheme and are secured by contributions by the company and the employees to a separately administered pension fund. The cost for the year was $\le 19,230$ (2018: $\le 23,570$).

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Given the nature and variety of funding received by the company and the conditions attaching, in a limited number of circumstances where these conditions are not met the funding may become repayable.

The Bank of Ireland hold a guarantee of €6,250 in relation to company visa cards.

18. IAASA ETHICAL STANDARD - PROVISION AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other business of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

19. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Some prior financial period comparative amounts have been reclassed on a basis considered with the current financial period

20. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

			No. of Employees
	Salary and benefits (excluding pension) above €80,000 and	€90,000	1
	No employee's salary and benefits exceed this band.		
21.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	2019 €	2018 €
	Future capital expenditure approved but not provided for in the financial statements:		
	Contracted for but not provided for	134,729	167,792
		134,729	167,792

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

22. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in the market situation. The directors consider the emergence and spread of COVID-19 to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. Given the inherent uncertainties, it is not practicable at this time to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the company or to provide a quantitative estimate of this impact. The directors believe COVID-19 will have a significant effect on the company's operations when the effects are analysed over an annual period but due to the cash reserves the company has and the plan put in place to mitigate the effects of COVID-19, the company will be able to continue as a going concern.

23. GRANT AND OTHER INFORMATION

Agency:	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaelteacht
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	Operational grant
Total Grant Awarded:	-
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	445,000
Taken to Income	445,000
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	-
Analysis of Grant Expenditure	-
Restriction for use:	Delivery of Quality Service to the Public

Agency:	Limerick City of Culture
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	Operational Grant
Total Grant Awarded:	-
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	25,000
Taken to Income	25,000
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	-

Agency:	Limerick City & County Council
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	Joint Education/Europeana Expo
Total Grant Awarded:	67,408
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	-
Taken to Income	41,641
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	16,336
Analysis of Grant Expenditure	-
Wages and Salaries:	-
Restriction for use:	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

23. GRANT AND OTHER INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Agency:	Limerick City & County Council
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	Summer Exhibition / Play for Toddlers
Total Grant Awarded:	18,750
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	17,750
Taken to Income	5,300
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	13,450
Analysis of Grant Expenditure	-
Wages and Salaries:	-
Restriction for use:	-

Agency:	Department of Employment and Social Protection
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	JobsPlus Incentive
Total Grant Awarded:	-
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	2,917
Taken to Income	2,917
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	-
Analysis of Grant Expenditure	-
Wages and Salaries:	2,917

Agency:	Limerick City & County Council
Sponsoring Government Department:	-
Purpose:	Joint Education Programme
Total Grant Awarded:	19,000
Term:	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 01/01/2019:	-
Received during the financial year:	19,000
Taken to Income	-
Capital expenditure funding	-
Grants deferred/ (due) at 31/12/2019:	19,000
Analysis of Grant Expenditure	-
Wages and Salaries:	-
Restriction for use:	-

The company also provides an undertaking that the State's investment is protected and will not be used as security for any other activity without prior consultation with the parent Department and sanction of DPER. State funding above is in compliance with DPE 022/05/13 Circular: 13/2014 'Management of and Accountability for Grants from Exchequer Funds'. The company does have one employee whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period exceed €60,000 and the company does make employer pension contributions to the employee. The table has been prepared to accompany the report as required under DPE 022/05/2013 Circular: 13/2014.

THE HUNT MUSEUM

SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT (NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT)

SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019	
	2010	2010
INCOME	2019 €	2018 €
INCOME	· ·	£
Revenue grants	516,941	488,923
Fund raising	7,500	1,904
Docent and Liberal Arts income	1,810	626
Admissions	137,895	60,167
Retail shop contribution	65,184	52,737
Café and facility rents	33,834	34,474
Exhibition income	42,670	30,188
Sundries / docent fees	· -	2,656
Commissions on sale of art	23,963	8,731
	22.112	
Sponsorship/donations	32,110	-
Education income	11,520	-
Event income	7,583	-
Room hire	5,123	-
Other income	8,459	-
	894,592	680,406
ODEDATING EVDENDITUDE		
OPERATING EXPENDITURE Staff costs	452,566	367,638
Advertising and public relations	11,213	23,092
Consultancy and professional fees	28,500	30,929
Sundry costs	10,696	10,194
Travel and subsistence	4,316	9,010
Stationery and printing	13,111	7,480
Telephone and postage	4,933	5,974
Bank charges	5,312	3,772
Premises maintenance and cleaning	93,696	67,412
Exhibition expenses	67,025	58,728
Light and heat	34,018	46,442
Educational activities	2,619	16,479
Depreciation on buildings and fixtures	96,180	94,312
Amortisation of capital grants	(81,771)	(76,116)
Security	63,116	62,033
Conservation works	8,003	3,574
Insurance	29,425	33,368
Water rates	2,285	2,113
Licences and subscriptions	3,325	2,210
Bad debt write off/provision	-	3,725
Docent intern costs	4,501	13,277
Educational conference	2,256	-
Trust expenses	2,644	2,010
Computer costs	11,575	7,710
Training costs	1,401	2,140
Hire of equipment	4,106	2,473
Event expenses	64,499	-
Regeneration activities	4,285	-
Exhibition marketing costs	12,276	_
Culture/Christmas events	5,184	-
European migration/export	2,578	-
	963,873	799,979
(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(69,281)	(119,573)
•		

SHOP TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Retail shop sales	105,929	84,520
Opening stock Purchases	20,381 40,375	18,900 33,264
	60,756	52,164
Less: Closing stock	(20,011)	(20,381)
Cost of sales	40,745	31,783
GROSS PROFIT	65,184	52,737