

Financial Statements

The Cork Opera House DAC

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

Registered number: 17029

The Cork Opera House DAC

Company Information

Directors

S. Martin
F. Kerins
D. Cahill
M. Cullagh
E. Murphy
T. Shannon
M. Finn
C. Bermingham
T. Healy
Á. Ní Shé
Mary Rose Desmond
D. Kelleher
R. O'Dubhghaill

Company secretary

Margaret Lane

Registered number

17029

Registered office

No. 6 Lapps Quay
Cork

Independent auditors

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
14 South Mall
Cork

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
32 South Mall
Cork

Solicitors

JRAP O'Meara
89/90 South Mall
Cork

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The Cork Opera House DAC

Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's Statements to Annual Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

The chairman presents his statement for the period.

Dear Stakeholders

On behalf of the Board of Cork Opera House, it gives me great pleasure to present the annual report and financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2019.

The company continues its strong performance of recent years and I am delighted to confirm that once again Cork Opera House has posted positive results in financial, performance and artistic terms. The company has achieved its financial goals while providing our patrons with a full and varied programme of entertainment to enjoy during the period.

We staged a record number of 302 performances during the year and welcomed some 224,000 people to our theatre and indeed, our city. Being at the heart of Cork's arts and entertainment industry is a privilege and enables us to contribute positively to both the social fabric and commercial well-being of our city and region.

We provide a varied programme with something for everybody. We offer our patrons entertainment in music, opera, comedy, theatre, dance, musical theatre, family and children's entertainment. We continue to work hard to deliver the acts that people want to see, programming shows that have proven to be both artistically and commercially successful, while still supporting alternative and non-mainstream artistic endeavours. Our role as a producing house is also very important to us and provides opportunities and employment for artists and others. The arts and cultural scene in Cork city continues to thrive and Cork Opera House remains a key contributor to our sector's growth and development.

Our varied programme has provided for another year of strong financial performance. We generated a surplus of €251,667 while meeting all our liabilities and reducing our debt and our accumulated losses as can be seen in our balance sheet. It has also allowed us to reinvest in our business through some much-needed capital purchases in the areas of sound and lighting equipment. This has ensured that we can meet the artistic requirements of the many varied shows we present on our stage – providing for a world class experience for both artists and patrons alike. Furthermore, we invested in a new ticketing system that has provided improved analytics and reporting for our business and very importantly, improved our patrons' overall online buying experience.

Our continued success could not have been achieved without the contribution of our many supporters. To this end, I would like to thank the Cork City Council, Cork County Council and the Arts Council of Ireland whose consistent support for our vision and financial contribution has been the cornerstone on which we have built a solid and now thriving Opera House to the benefit of our region and the arts sector as a whole. We are extremely grateful to the Chief Executive of the City, Ann Doherty, the Chief Executive of the County, Tim Lucey and their members as well as the Arts Council and the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, whose support is crucial to our ongoing success.

I would like to acknowledge University College Cork with whom we formed a partnership a year ago aimed at developing the next generation of arts leaders. This mutually beneficial collaboration places Cork at the centre of innovation and establishes Cork Opera House as a Learning Theatre, providing students with an immersive learning environment that enriches their student experience.

I would like to thank our professional advisors, Emer O'Callaghan of JRAP O'Meara Solicitors and our Auditors Michael Nolan and his team at Grant Thornton for their ongoing advice and stewardship.

My sincerest thanks goes also to the members of the Cork Opera House Board for their significant and serious commitment to the success of the company. Our Board Members give their time and expertise in a voluntary capacity and are an active and committed Board. Their experience and impact on the strategic direction of Cork Opera House directly contributes to the profitability of the business. The Board are currently carrying out a review of the governance arrangements of Cork Opera House in conjunction with the Institute of Public Administration to

The Cork Opera House DAC

Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's Statements to Annual Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

ensure they meet the highest standards for a not-for-profit company in receipt of public support. The Board will continue to take decisions that will allow us to deliver on the expectations of everyone who has an interest in Cork Opera House.

I would like to thank the staff of Cork Opera House who share the vision of the Board and are professionally and personally motivated to contribute to the success of this business. I would like to acknowledge the work of our CEO, Eibhlín Gleeson. The CEO reports to and consults with the Board and provides the assurance that the company is committed to maintaining a solvent and successful business for the benefits of our staff, patrons, partners and wider community.

Ms Gleeson's artistic vision and commitment to high standards ensures that Cork Opera House continues to thrive. I wish to acknowledge and thank Programme Manager, Ashley Keating for stepping into the role of Interim CEO during Ms Gleeson's Maternity Leave. Cork Opera House is fortunate to have a strong and flexible management team who can meet the challenges of the business at any given time.

I look to the future with confidence. While managing a venue such as Cork Opera House and maintaining a balance between continuously improving our artistic programme within a balanced budget will always present challenges, I am confident Cork Opera House is well positioned to meet such challenges.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge and thank our patrons for their continued interest and support. Providing a programme of entertainment to the people of our region is our privilege and to this end, I extend our heartfelt thanks for your continued patronage.

Tim Healy
Chair
Cork Opera House

Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's Statements to Annual Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

Chief Executive Officer's Statement for the Annual Report

I am delighted and proud to present the results of our 2018/2019 financial year. Once again, Cork Opera House has proven itself a vital part of the arts and entertainment landscape in Ireland.

We have solidified our position as the biggest producer of musical theatre in Ireland by presenting the Wizard of Oz to over 34,000 patrons during the summer months. Our pantomime continues to be the highlight of our Christmas calendar with over 56,000 people attending Aladdin, securing the only five star Panto rating in the country from The Irish Times.

Our Concert series, under the baton of conductor John O'Brien saw us produce and present concert performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's The Mikado, Verdi's Rigoletto, and Mozart's Marriage of Figaro much to the delight of our opera enthusiasts. We presented our annual Christmas Concert over 2 nights this year, and performed a specifically-curated concert for the Cork Midsummer Festival featuring Camille O'Sullivan performing a host of contemporary pop songs, showcasing the Orchestra's ability to perform a wide range of music.

Another highlight on the Orchestra's calendar was its participation in our second Right Here, Right Now Festival in June. Presented by Cork Opera House and Coughlan's Live Promotions, Right Here Right Now is a three-day festival that celebrates and supports Cork's local music scene, providing a unique platform for artists to showcase their work.

We continue to collaborate with the Cork Midsummer Festival and were delighted to once again be part of this year's programme. We presented three key pieces of work: the aforementioned Cork Opera House Concert Performance with Camille O'Sullivan; the experimental pianist and Oscar-nominated composer Hauschka and the site-specific opera Backstage, which is the second instalment of the Cork Opera House trilogy, by Ulysses Theatre Company and co-produced by Cork Opera House. In September, we presented the world premiere of I, Thou by the Liz Roche Dance Company, which was commissioned by Cork Opera House in association with Sirius Arts Centre and funded by the Arts Council of Ireland.

Every year we feature a wide ranging music programme catering to all audiences. This year did not disappoint with musicians such Leo Sayer, Billy Ocean, Albert Hammond, John Grant and Snow Patrol taking to our stage. The Cork Jazz Festival line-up included The Academic and Jenny Greene and we were delighted to participate in the Cork Harbour Festival with the screening of The Camino.

Highlights from our theatre offering included the Abbey Theatre's Jimmy's Hall and The Kite Runner - fresh from a recent West End run. Our younger audiences were entertained by Peppa Pig who returned with her Big Adventure.

A year ago, Cork Opera House established an exciting new long term partnership with University College Cork. In our first year we have been successful in creating something special together, to the benefit of both institutions and the greater public. We welcomed a number of students into Cork Opera House to undertake internships in the areas of marketing, production and stage management; we appointed Cork based actor and theatre practitioner, John McCarthy as Theatre Artist in Residence; our PhD candidate, Lina Schumacher has commenced working on a research piece and we have developed a brand new Master's Degree in Arts Management and Creative Producing commencing in September 2019. Special thanks goes to our colleagues at UCC who's hard work and drive has mobilised our partnership successfully during the period.

I would like to thank the many artists, promoters, producers, curators, collaborators and sponsors who put their faith in us on an ongoing basis. It has been a pleasure working with you in presenting another year's programme of high quality arts and entertainment for the people of Cork.

The Cork Opera House DAC

Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's Statements to Annual Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

I would like to acknowledge and thank our team at Cork Opera House for their commitment and belief in what we do. It is through their hard work and consistent delivery that we can look back on another successful year. I am very

lucky and grateful to have such a strong and dedicated team at Cork Opera House. I would particularly like to thank Ashley Keating, Programme Manager for stepping into the brief of Interim CEO while I took Maternity Leave. He successfully managed the CEO's brief in my absence and I am grateful for his support and commitment to Cork Opera House. I would also like to acknowledge EA to CEO, Delia Webster for her flexibility, hard work, support and dedication to the office.

I would like to thank and acknowledge the Board of Directors, and its chair Tim Healy for their continued support and dedication to Cork Opera House's success. Their commitment and interest in the work is hugely appreciated by all of the Executive team.

And finally, I would like to most sincerely thank our patrons. Our programme of work is designed with you in mind and your ongoing commitment and the support has ensured our continued success. We look forward to many more years of welcoming you to your Opera House.

Eibhlín Gleeson
CEO
Cork Opera House



The Cork Opera House DAC

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company has continued to be the operation of a theatre licence trading under the names of The Cork Opera House and The Half Moon Theatre.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €251,667 (2018 -€312,761).

The directors are unable to propose a dividend for the current financial year (2018 -€NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

S. Martin
F. Kerins
D. Cahill
M. Cullagh
E. Murphy
T. Shannon
M. Finn
C. Bermingham
T. Healy
Á. Ní Shé
Mary Rose Desmond
D. Kelleher
R. O'Dubhghaill

The directors and secretary of the company who held office on 31 March 2019 did not have any interests in the shares of the company in issue at that date.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The challenges facing the company in the short term will include a continuing focus on controlling costs appropriate to the current levels of revenue.

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 Cork Opera House, Emmet Place, Cork.

Events since the end of the year

There have been no events subsequent to year end which would require disclosure.

Future developments

The directors do not expect any significant future developments.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

Research and development activities

There were no research and development activities during the period.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The company is a non-profit DAC with charitable status. The main KPIs used by the company to measure performance are attendances by patrons and the number of performances during the year. Actual financial performance is measured against budgets and plans.

There are also the broad range of KPIs used within the organisation which are broken down by department and responsible persons on a monthly basis. These KPIs are in turn monitored and reported on to ensure that KPI targets are achieved.

Acknowledgements

The company wish to acknowledge and thank our sponsors, UCC and patrons for their continued support. In particular, we wish to acknowledge the recent investment of the Cork City Council, Cork County Council, the Arts Council and the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the company outside the State.

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.

Auditors

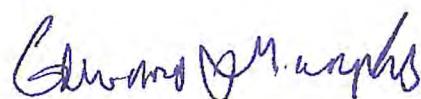
The auditors, Grant Thornton, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

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



Tim Healy
Director

Date: 31/7/19



Edward Murphy
Director

Date: 31/7/19

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

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 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, 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.

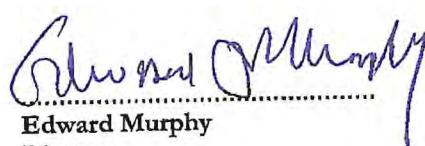
The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board



Tim Healy
Director

Date: 31/7/19



Edward Murphy
Director

Date: 31/7/19



Independent auditors' report to the members of The Cork Opera House DAC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Cork Opera House DAC, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.(Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, The Cork Opera House DAC's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended; 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 'responsibilities of the auditor 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, namely the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor, and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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 the 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Cork Opera House DAC (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- 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. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on our 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.

Under the Companies Act 2014, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Cork Opera House DAC (continued)

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Cork Opera House DAC (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The auditor's 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), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will 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 of 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their 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 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 a true and fair view.

The Auditor shall 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 may be identified during the audit.



GrantThornton

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Cork Opera House DAC (continued)

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael Nolan".

Michael Nolan

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm

Cork
Date: 31/7/19

Statement of comprehensive income

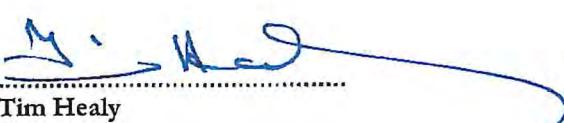
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

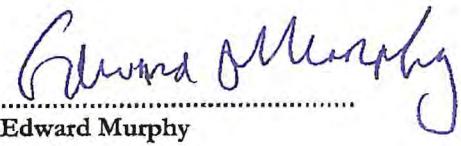
	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Turnover - continuing operations		7,128,417	6,944,364
Cost of sales		(4,113,523)	(3,851,356)
Gross profit		3,014,894	3,093,008
Administrative expenses		(3,183,314)	(3,201,566)
Other operating income		480,008	480,008
Operating profit		311,588	371,450
Interest payable and expenses	6	(59,921)	(58,689)
Profit before tax		251,667	312,761

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:€NIL).

Signed on behalf of the board:


Tim Healy
Director


Edward Murphy
Director

Date: 31/7/19

Date: 31/7/19

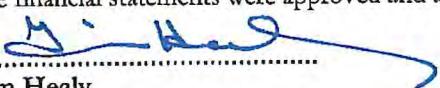
The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

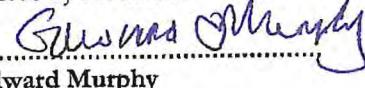
As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 €	2019 €	2018 €	2018 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		9,108,947		8,970,575
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			9,108,947		8,970,575
Current assets					
Stocks	9	29,726		36,569	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	402,946		343,092	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	1,934,107		1,645,297	
		<hr/>	2,366,779		2,024,958
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,380,042)		(2,270,535)	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current liabilities			(13,263)		(245,577)
Total assets less current liabilities			9,095,684		8,724,998
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(1,544,698)		(1,611,417)
Government and Arts Council grants	15		(3,095,645)		(2,909,907)
Net assets excluding pension asset			4,455,341		4,203,674
Net assets			<hr/>		<hr/>
			4,455,341		4,203,674
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	16		77,458		77,458
Revaluation reserve			3,572,218		3,572,218
Capital redemption reserve			2,116,775		2,116,775
Profit and loss account			(1,311,110)		(1,562,777)
Shareholders' funds			<hr/>		<hr/>
			4,455,341		4,203,674

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:



 Tim Healy
 Director
 Date: 31/7/19



 Edward Murphy
 Director
 Date: 31/7/19

The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Called up share capital €	Capital redemption reserve €	Revaluation reserve €	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 1 April 2017	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,875,538)	3,890,913
Profit for the year	-	-	-	312,761	312,761
At 1 April 2018	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,562,777)	4,203,674
Profit for the year	-	-	-	251,667	251,667
At 31 March 2019	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,311,110)	4,455,341

The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	251,667	312,761
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	154,262	(132,000)
Depreciation of tangible assets	185,100	111,268
Gain on disposal of tangible assets	(1,000)	-
Interest paid	59,921	58,689
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	6,843	(9,876)
(Increase) in debtors	(59,854)	(154,374)
Increase in creditors	83,159	580,755
Increase in provisions	195,387	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>875,485</u>	<u>767,223</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale of tangible assets	1,000	1,587
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(323,472)	(567,557)
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(322,472)</u>	<u>(565,970)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(104,464)	(102,087)
Repayment of other loans	(99,818)	(153,984)
Interest paid	(59,921)	(58,689)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(264,203)</u>	<u>(314,760)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>288,810</u>	<u>(113,507)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	1,645,297	1,758,804
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	<u>1,934,107</u>	<u>1,645,297</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,934,107</u>	<u>1,645,297</u>
	<u>1,934,107</u>	<u>1,645,297</u>

The notes on pages 17 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The Cork Opera House DAC is a company incorporated in Ireland with a registered address of No. 6 Lapps Quay, Cork.

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 financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company achieved a profit of €251,667 (2018: €312,761) during the year and had net assets of €883,123 (2018: €631,456) as at the balance sheet date. The directors have considered the current operating costs, the cash flow projections and the necessity for additional financial support. The directors are pleased with profitability in 2018/19 and with the amount of cash available as at 31 March 2019.

On the basis of continuing actions to contain costs, satisfactory results during 2018/19 and the continued focus on costs appropriate to the current level of activity, the directors consider that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that would arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover represents the value of goods and services supplied by the company, exclusive of discounts and value added tax. Sales relating to future performances are deferred to the appropriate period. Turnover also includes a restoration levy charge on each ticket and related costs are included in the Profit and loss account.

Turnover attributable to third party performing companies, with whom a rental agreement exists, are deducted from the gross turnover to show the net amount attributable to the company.

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Premises, including electrical and mechanical services and fittings, were stated at valuation. During the prior year, the directors opted to use the fair value, being the revalued amount, as the deemed cost of the premises as at the transition date, as permitted under FRS 102. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost.

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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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 not provided on the valuation of the site. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Premises front of house	- 50 years
Premises including electrical and mechanical services	- 55 years from 1 July 1981
Furniture, fittings & stage equipment	- 10% per annum
Computer equipment	- 20% per annum
Refurbishment of premises	- 7 years

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 Profit and loss account.

2.4 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and loss account unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 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 Profit and loss account 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 Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

In certain circumstances the company may give a specific covenant in relation to grants received whereby the company will commit to a certain course of action for a specific period of time. Any such covenants are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.7 Operating lease rentals and income

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

Income receivable under operating leases are credited to the Profit and loss account over the expected lease period.

2.8 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions or at a contracted rate. The resulting monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the balance sheet rate or the contracted rate and the exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and loss account.

2.9 Sponsorship

Amounts granted by sponsors in support of certain productions are accounted for on a receivable basis.

2.10 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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 Profit and loss account 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.17 Restoration Fund

The restoration fund is in relation to the restoration levy which is charged on each ticket purchase of €1 with consent. This restoration fund will be used going forward for the upkeep and restoration of Cork Opera House as required.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

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

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Going concern

As described in the basis of preparation in Note 2.1 above, the validity of the going concern basis is dependent upon continuing actions to contain costs and obtaining the financial support required to develop projects. After making enquiries and considering the matters referred to in Note 2.1, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On the basis of continuing actions to contain costs, satisfactory results during 2018/19 and the continued focus on costs appropriate to the current level of activity, the directors consider that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

4. Other operating income - revenue grants received

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cork City Council	250,000	250,000
Arts Council	155,000	155,000
A.P Wireless	25,008	25,008
Cork County Council	50,000	50,000
	480,008	480,008

The Cork Opera House DAC

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

5. Employees

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,688,564	1,528,037
Social insurance costs	176,251	157,334
Pension costs	30,172	29,055
	<hr/> <u>1,894,987</u>	<hr/> <u>1,714,426</u>

Directors' remuneration during the financial year amounted to €NIL (2018- €NIL).

As part of Grant Circular 13/14 there is now a requirement to disclose the breakdown of total employee remuneration over €60,000 paid in the period.

One employee falls within the pay band of €60,000 - €70,000 and one employee falls within the pay band €70,000 - €80,000 for the 2018/2019 financial year. Pay bands and disclosures for the 2018/2019 financial year are calculated based upon emoluments paid in the financial year.

The average monthly number of persons employed during the financial year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Average monthly number of persons employed	<hr/> <u>42</u>	<hr/> <u>43</u>

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	€	€
Interest payable to credit institutions	37,339	32,223
Other loan interest payable	22,582	26,466
	<hr/> <u>59,921</u>	<hr/> <u>58,689</u>

7. Taxation

No taxation charge arises due to the company's charitable status for tax purposes.

The Cork Opera House DAC

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Premises inc. electrical & mechanical services	Furniture, fittings & stage equipment	Computer equipment	Refurbishme nt of premises	Total
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2018	9,343,440	1,965,506	382,940	3,873,383	15,565,269
Additions	-	239,666	44,537	39,269	323,472
At 31 March 2019	<u>9,343,440</u>	<u>2,205,172</u>	<u>427,477</u>	<u>3,912,652</u>	<u>15,888,741</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	1,052,054	1,866,036	355,504	3,321,100	6,594,694
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	86,868	3,564	5,484	89,184	185,100
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,138,922</u>	<u>1,869,600</u>	<u>360,988</u>	<u>3,410,284</u>	<u>6,779,794</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019	<u>8,204,518</u>	<u>335,572</u>	<u>66,489</u>	<u>502,368</u>	<u>9,108,947</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>8,291,386</u>	<u>99,470</u>	<u>27,436</u>	<u>552,283</u>	<u>8,970,575</u>

Fixed assets would have been stated as follows under the historical cost convention:

	Premises inc. electrical & mechanical services	Refurbishment of premises	Furniture, fittings & stage equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Cost	6,646,818	4,439,454	2,186,002	641,018	13,913,292
Accumulated depreciation	(2,208,469)	(3,821,894)	(2,052,826)	(355,504)	(8,438,693)
N.B.V at 31 March 2019	4,438,349	617,560	133,176	285,514	5,474,599

The Cork Opera House DAC

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

9. Stocks

	2019	2018
	€	€
Goods for resale	<u>29,726</u>	36,569
	<u>29,726</u>	<u>36,569</u>

The replacement cost of stock is not considered to be materially different from the balance sheet value.

The total value of stock expensed through cost of sales during the year was €247,018 (2018: €243,385).

10. Debtors

	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade debtors	98,049	129,948
Other debtors	2,349	1,457
VAT repayable	26,301	2,099
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>276,247</u>	209,588
	<u>402,946</u>	<u>343,092</u>

All debtor balances are due within one year.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,934,107</u>	1,645,297
	<u>1,934,107</u>	<u>1,645,297</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Loans owed to credit institutions	123,731	123,731
Other loans	99,818	95,934
Trade creditors	408,775	454,024
Taxation and social insurance	36,063	35,131
Other creditors	1,000,019	777,849
Accruals	711,636	783,866
	<hr/> <u>2,380,042</u>	<hr/> <u>2,270,535</u>

Included in creditors is €1,000,019 (2018 €777,849) in advance ticket sales. The deferred revenue is released to the Profit and loss account as income in the subsequent period.

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

Other taxation and social insurance	2019	2018
	€	€
PAYE/PRSI control	36,063	35,131
	<hr/> <u>36,063</u>	<hr/> <u>35,131</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Debentures loans	31,652	31,652
Loans owed to credit institutions	612,172	716,636
Other loans	581,434	685,136
Restoration fund	195,387	-
Deferred income	124,053	177,993
	<hr/> <u>1,544,698</u>	<hr/> <u>1,611,417</u>

The Cork Opera House DAC

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

14. Financial instruments

	2019	2018
	€	€
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,934,107	1,645,297
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	100,398	131,405
	<hr/> 2,034,505	<hr/> 1,776,702
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<hr/> (6,664,882)	<hr/> (6,578,735)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of overdrafts owed to credit institutions, loans owed to credit institutions, other loans, trade creditors, other creditors, accruals, debenture loans, other loans and deferred income.

The Cork Opera House DAC

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

15. Government and Arts Council grants

	City Council	Corporate Sector	Arts Council	Dept. of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	Cork County Council	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 April 2018	1,639,791	63,487	497,552	5,229,009	-	7,429,839
Additions	170,000	-	-	-	170,000	340,000
At 31 March 2019	1,809,791	63,487	497,552	5,229,009	170,000	7,769,839
Amortisation						
At 1 April 2018	(1,192,268)	(30,500)	(275,364)	(3,021,803)	-	(4,519,932)
Amortisation	(79,175)	(1,548)	(6,467)	(46,834)	(20,238)	(154,262)
At 31 March 2019	(1,271,443)	(32,048)	(281,831)	(3,068,637)	(20,238)	(4,674,194)
Net book value						
At 31 March 2019	538,348	31,439	215,721	2,160,372	149,762	3,095,645

a) The Arts Council hold a debenture to cover €317,435 carrying a specific charge over The Half Moon Street property of the company.

b) Included in the grants received from The Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is a grant of €1,900,000 which is secured by a lien over the Cork Opera House, land and all buildings on or to be erected on said land.

16. Share capital

	2019	2018
	€	€
6,000,000 (2018 -6,000,000) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	7,500,000	7,500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
61,966 (2018 -61,966) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	77,458	77,458

17. Contingent liabilities

Capital grants received from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in the amount of €4,120,961 may become repayable if certain conditions outlined in the agreement are not met.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

18. Pension commitments

The company operates on a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. Payments to this money purchase scheme are invested by an insurance company in a separately managed fund. During the year ended 31 March 2019, contributions to the scheme were €30,172 (2018: €29,055).

19. Related party transactions

During the year the company made a payment of €1,810 to one of the directors of the company, Majella Cullagh, for her services as a performer. This transaction was at arm's length and in the normal course of business.

20. Controlling party

The company is under the ultimate control of the directors.

21. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on

31/7/19.
G. Murphy

Registered number: 17029

The Cork Opera House DAC
Management information
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

The Cork Opera House DAC

Detailed profit and loss account
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Turnover - continuing operations		7,128,417	6,944,364
Cost of sales		(4,113,523)	(3,851,356)
Gross profit		3,014,894	3,093,008
Other operating income		480,008	480,008
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(3,183,314)	(3,201,566)
Operating profit		311,588	371,450
Interest payable		(59,921)	(58,689)
Profit for the financial year		251,667	312,761

The Cork Opera House DAC

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Turnover		
Sales	<u>7,128,417</u>	6,944,364
	<u>7,128,417</u>	<u>6,944,364</u>
	2019	2018
	€	€
Cost of sales		
Goods for resale and payments to stage companies	<u>4,113,523</u>	3,851,356
	<u>4,113,523</u>	<u>3,851,356</u>
	2019	2018
	€	€
Other operating income		
Government grants receivable	<u>480,008</u>	480,008
	<u>480,008</u>	<u>480,008</u>

The Cork Opera House DAC

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	1,688,564	1,528,037
Staff national insurance	176,251	157,334
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	30,172	29,055
Staff welfare	177,754	130,549
Printing and stationery	51,322	104,550
Telephone and fax	43,428	34,918
General office expenses	70	17
Advertising and promotion	285,687	228,485
Legal and professional	119,834	209,336
Auditors' remuneration	9,561	7,877
Equipment hire	143	-
Bad debts	(25,734)	149
Water	216	5,871
Light and heat	113,289	101,529
Cleaning	155,959	138,377
Insurances	89,253	70,319
Repairs and maintenance	104,110	330,035
Profit on sale of tangible assets	(1,000)	-
Security	3,634	25,213
Depreciation net of amortisation	30,838	(20,732)
Internet charges	129,507	117,045
Recruitment costs	456	3,602
	3,183,314	3,201,566
<hr/>		
	2019	2018
	€	€
Interest payable		
Bank loan interest payable	37,339	32,223
Other loan interest payable	22,582	26,466
	59,921	58,689
<hr/>		

