

Financial Statements

The Cork Opera House DAC

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Company Information

Directors

Sean Martin
Desmond Cahill (resigned 12 May 2021)
Majella Patricia Cullagh (resigned 31 March 2022)
Edward Murphy (resigned 31 March 2022)
Terry Shannon
Gearóid Murphy
Joe Kavanagh
Ciaran Bermingham
Tim Healy
Áine Ní Shé
Mary Rose Desmond
Denis Kelleher
Rónán Ó Dubhghaill
Garret Kelleher (appointed 30 June 2021)

Company secretary

Margaret Lane

Registered number

17029

Registered office

Emmet Place
Cork

Independent auditors

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Sixth Floor
Penrose One
Penrose Dock
Cork

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
32 South Mall
Cork

Solicitors

JRAP O'Meara
89/90 South Mall
Cork

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

The chair presents his statement for the period.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Cork Opera House, I present the annual report and financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2022.

It is an honour to chair the Board of this great cultural institution, which has been serving and entertaining the people of Cork and this region for over 160 years.

Our House has seen many challenges during its history, sometimes even threatening our very existence, we have met and survived such challenges through the support of Government, Cork City & County Councils, through the commitment and talent of our people but mainly through the continued support of our patrons, the people of Cork and of this region.

When Cork Opera House had to close its doors on the 12th of March 2020 due to the pandemic we faced yet a new and uncertain challenge. Like many other companies across Ireland and indeed the world, we have felt the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and our sector has been among the hardest hit, being first to close and one of the last to reopen.

Throughout the closures, we have adapted and pivoted and have brought online and outdoor performances and safe in-house performances when we were permitted to do so. We have made every effort to ensure our future survival, including reducing costs in all areas of the business.

Last year, in our Financial Statements for year ending 31 March 2021, we reported a deficit for the year of €226,247. I am pleased this year to be able to report a surplus of €260,146, making a combined surplus of €34,889 for the first two years of the pandemic. This would not have been possible without the support of our key stakeholders and employees.

Firstly, the Arts Council who in addition to our annual grant (which we were able to draw down early), made an allocation to Cork Opera House of €663,342 from their Emergency Stabilisation Fund in respect of the calendar year 2021 (€290,693 for 2020). This in effect covered the deficit incurred in the first three months of 2021 shown in last year's accounts while addressing our needs for the remainder of 2021. This funding has been critical to Cork Opera House and we are very grateful for this and for their continuing support.

Secondly, we have continued to receive financial support from Cork City Council and Cork County Council for which we are deeply grateful. Cork City Council has continued to provide support through their annual grant of €250,000, deferred our capital repayments until after the pandemic. They have also restructured our capital debt for the future, placing us in a stronger position to face the ongoing challenges.

Finally the success of our Pantomime, with grant assistance from the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media to allow it proceed, the work and commitment of our staff and cast in terms of Health & Safety to ensure it had a full run, and most critically the support of our patrons in attending, made it both an artistic and financial success.

We are extremely grateful for the continuing support of our stakeholders; to the Arts Council, to the Chief Executive of the City, Ann Doherty, the Chief Executive of the County, Tim Lucey, and their elected members as well as the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, whose support are crucial to our ongoing success.

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Our partnership with University College Cork aimed at developing the next generation of arts leaders – a collaboration that places Cork at the centre of innovation and establishes Cork Opera House as a Learning Theatre, continues despite the challenges of the pandemic. I would like to acknowledge and thank our friends at UCC for their commitment and efforts in realising our joint mission.

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

My gratitude goes also to the members of the Cork Opera House Board for their contribution 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. Over the past year, they have invested considerable time and energy to ensure our survival and that we make decisions that best support the delivery of the company's strategic objectives and the interests of our stakeholders.

I want to pay a special tribute to Majella Cullagh and Eddie Murphy whose terms on the board expired on the 31st March 2022 and to Cllr. Des Cahill who stepped down from the Board on 12th May 2021. Their active participation, unstinting energy and insightful contribution has made a significant difference to the success of Cork Opera House over many years.

A special thank you to our staff in Cork Opera House whose resilience, loyalty and ongoing commitment to the company's success is greatly valued. I would also like to acknowledge the work of our CEO, Eibhlín Gleeson and thank her and the entire Executive for their efforts during this pandemic.

Last but not least, I would like to thank our loyal patrons. 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 support and patronage. It has been a delight to welcome you back.

While the challenges of this pandemic are not over, the Board and Executive of Cork Opera House are committed to surviving the present crisis and adapting as necessary to drive forward with a revival and renewal programme to serve the people of Cork and this region for many years to come.

I believe that as a Board and Executive, we are creating a solid foundation for the future that includes not only our on-stage presentations, but also sound processes, policies and governance, sustainable finances, strong community partnerships, an inspiring workplace, and of course, a reputation for world-class theatre. The arts matter. They make our communities a better place to live. They entertain and stir the soul. They build community. They spark conversation about important issues and they contribute to our economic future. So let us cherish our Cork Opera House memories and look forward to making many more in the years to come.

Tim Healy
Chair
Cork Opera House

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Chief Executive Officer's Statement for the Annual Report

We are delighted to bring you the results of our financial year 2021/2022. This has been one of the most difficult years in our recent history. The doors of Cork Opera House were closed to the public for 7 months of this year. Once they re-opened we faced many significant challenges, including reduced capacities, government-led restrictions, constant uncertainty about whether shows could proceed and the threat of re-closure or cancellations due to outbreaks of Covid amongst our artists and staff.

It was devastating to see our auditorium empty - a place that is usually so full of joy and energy. It was heart-breaking that so many of our staff were at home and not at their usual stations making magic happen on our stage. However, throughout all of the ups and downs, we remained optimistic and hopeful. We focused our energy on re-opening and recovery - and when the time came, we were ready.

Throughout this year, we took every opportunity to present art and experiences within the allowed restrictions so that we could remain in the hearts and minds of the people of Cork. One of the highlights of the year artistically was the launch of the Cara O'Sullivan Associate Artist Programme. This programme was designed to celebrate and memorialise the incredible and beloved Cork soprano, Cara O'Sullivan, who we sadly lost in January 2021. The Associate Artist Programme celebrated and promoted four opera singers in Cara's name, providing opportunities for them to perform locally for Cork audiences throughout 2021 and 2022. The appointed Associate Artists were sopranos Emma Nash and Rachel Croash, tenor Gavan Ring and baritone Rory Musgrave.

There were several spectacular moments during the Summer of 2021 when we presented a free outdoor Opera programme to the people of Cork with these artists. These abridged and outdoor operas included Puccini's *La Bohème*, Verdi's *La Traviata* and Mozart's *Così Fan Tutte*, and were performed at five locations across the city to audiences free of charge. Many of our audiences hadn't engaged with live music for over a year due to the limitations of the pandemic, so these were incredibly poignant performances.

Cork Opera House had the great privilege of being one of the venues chosen to host a national pilot event for the performing arts. The purpose of this event was to help inform our industry's journey towards reopening safely. On July 10th, 2021 we welcomed audiences into our auditorium for the first time in 16 months. We presented an evening of opera classics in collaboration with Irish National Opera, titled *Casta Diva*. This was an emotional and special evening for all at Cork Opera House, staff and audiences alike. It will go down in history as a momentous and important event.

In August 2021, we cautiously moved towards putting plans in place for a full Panto to open at Christmas time. We adopted an optimistic approach and began to imagine once again filling our house with families and children. The journey to getting Panto on stage was not straight forward. Very close to opening night, a new restriction requiring us to operate our venue to 50% capacity was introduced. In order for the show to go on, we needed to double the amount of shows on the schedule and move 50% of our audiences into new dates. Despite all of the challenges we had an extremely successful Panto run. We will forever be grateful to our Panto audiences for their understanding and patience during this really difficult challenge.

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

As we entered the New Year, we began the process of presenting the 100 or so shows that needed to be rescheduled from our closure in March 2020, and we began the process of programming our house once again. Despite the fact that we continued to operate with restrictions in place until for the remainder of the financial year, we very quickly got on with doing what we do best: providing quality arts and entertainments experiences to the people of Cork.

As we look back at the past 12 months, the word that comes to mind again and again is resilience. The resilience of our staff, the artists who perform on our stage, our community of patrons, our voluntary Board, our stakeholders and all of the people that make Cork Opera House a success.

Our stakeholders and funders have played a central role in our recovery - namely The Arts Council of Ireland, Cork City Council, Cork County Council and the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media. Each stakeholder has been patient, generous and overwhelmingly invested in our recovery. We owe a debt of gratitude to each and every person involved in decision making in these agencies, in particular around the many grants that were made available to us when we needed it most.

I want to acknowledge the dedication of our Board of Directors who give their time in a voluntary capacity. We have an exceptional Board at Cork Opera House, whose sound governance and guidance has been central to our recovery. The Executive Team remain deeply grateful for their leadership throughout the year. In particular, I want to thank our Chair, Tim Healy for being consistently present throughout the hard times. Tim's understanding of what it takes to make Cork Opera House a success is always evident. His guidance and support was hugely important to us as we navigated our way through the most difficult time in our recent history.

Lastly, a heartfelt and sincere thank you is due to our incredible, talented and tenacious staff. Their dedication to getting Cork Opera House back on its feet was astonishing and humbling. We simply could not have done it without them. I will never forget the professional and personal sacrifices they made and the patience and understanding they demonstrated throughout all of the difficulties we encountered. The experience has made us a stronger and tighter team. We are now looking towards the future, full of hope and excitement about all the things we will achieve together.

Eibhlín Gleeson
CEO
Cork Opera House

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

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.

Business review

There has been no significant changes in the above activities during the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €260,146 (2021 - loss €226,247).

The directors do not propose a dividend for the current financial year (2021 -€NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Sean Martin
Joe Kavanagh
Desmond Cahill (resigned 12 May 2021)
Majella Patricia Cullagh (resigned 31 March 2022)
Edward Murphy (resigned 31 March 2022)
Terry Shannon
Gearóid Murphy
Ciaran Bermingham
Tim Healy
Áine Ní Shé
Mary Rose Desmond
Denis Kelleher
Rónán Ó Dubhghaill
Garrett Kelleher (appointed 14 June 2021)

The directors and secretary of the company who held office on 31 March 2021 did not have any interests in the shares of the company in issue at that date.

Political contributions

There were no political donations made in the current year.

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.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Health and safety of employees

The company is subject to legislation and regulation with respect to the health, safety and working conditions of employees. It is policy of the company to ensure the health and welfare of employees by maintaining safe places and systems of work.

As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, workplaces have been disrupted. This is expected to impact adversely on business throughout 2022/2023. We will continue to follow various government policies and advice, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our people.

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 Cork Opera House, Emmet Place, Cork.

Events subsequent to the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end. The Company directors continue to monitor and assess the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and related restrictions on the Company. Management has not determined the financial impact of these events, as the COVID-19 crisis is ongoing at the date of signing of the financial statements.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company recorded a profit of €260,146 (2021: loss of €226,247) during the year and had net assets of €4,549,524 (2021: €4,289,378) 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.

On the basis of continuing actions to contain costs, recommence live shows in the coming months 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.

Future developments

The directors do not expect any significant future developments.

Research and development activities

There were no research and development activities during the period.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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.

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.


Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the company outside the State.

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:

30th November 2022



Denis Kelleher
Director

Date:

30th November, 2022

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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 judgements 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.


On behalf of the board



Tim Healy
Director

Date:

30/11/22



Denis Kelleher
Director

Date:

30th November, 2022

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 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the 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 2022 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, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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, including the Directors' report. 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 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 judgement 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.

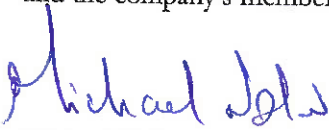
The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.

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.



Michael Nolan
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm
Cork

Date: 30 November 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Turnover		2,247,828	95,493
Cost of sales		(1,464,356)	(199,963)
Gross profit/(loss)		783,472	(104,470)
Administrative expenses		(1,992,042)	(1,066,627)
Other operating income	6	1,518,675	979,637
Operating profit/(loss)		310,105	(191,460)
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(49,959)	(34,787)
Profit/(loss) before tax		260,146	(226,247)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		260,146	(226,247)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

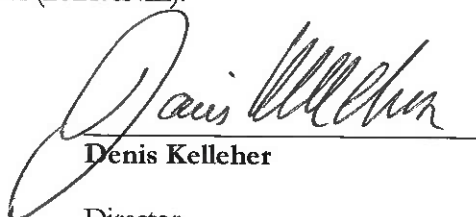
There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021:€NIL).

Signed on behalf of the board:



Tim Healy

Director



Denis Kelleher

Director

Date: 30/11/22

Date: 30th of November, 2022

The notes on pages 19 to 31 form part of these financial statements.


Balance sheet

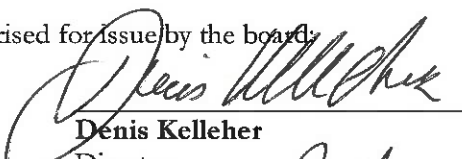
As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 €	2022 €	2021 €	2021 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		8,694,328		8,891,525
			<u>8,694,328</u>		<u>8,891,525</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	11	27,686		10,734	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	422,930		93,233	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,513,065		1,242,129	
		<u>2,963,681</u>		<u>1,346,096</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,845,663)		(1,604,312)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>118,018</u>		<u>(258,216)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,812,346</u>		<u>8,633,309</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(1,708,891)		(1,609,429)
Accruals and deferred income			(2,553,931)		(2,734,502)
Net assets excluding pension asset			<u>4,549,524</u>		<u>4,289,378</u>
Net assets			<u>4,549,524</u>		<u>4,289,378</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	18		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			(1,216,927)		(1,477,073)
Shareholders' funds			<u>4,549,524</u>		<u>4,289,378</u>

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: 30/11/22


Denis Kelleher
 Director
 Date: 30th November, 2022

The notes on pages 19 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 April 2021	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,477,073)	4,289,378
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	260,146	260,146
At 31 March 2022	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,216,927)	4,549,524

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 April 2020	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,250,826)	4,515,625
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(226,247)	(226,247)
At 31 March 2021	77,458	2,116,775	3,572,218	(1,477,073)	4,289,378

The notes on pages 19 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the financial financial year	260,146	(226,247)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	(180,571)	(180,571)
Depreciation of tangible assets	240,257	231,442
Interest paid	111,016	34,787
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(16,961)	22,255
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(329,697)	349,192
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,339,513	(3,972)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	(107,765)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,423,703	119,121
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(43,060)	(91,172)
Net cash from investing activities	(43,060)	(91,172)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(36,160)	11,873
Repayment of other loans	(52,209)	7,496
Interest paid	(21,347)	(34,787)
Net cash used in financing activities	(109,716)	(15,418)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,270,927	12,531
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	1,242,129	1,229,598
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	2,513,056	1,242,129
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	2,513,056	1,242,129
	2,513,056	1,242,129

The notes on pages 19 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Analysis of Net Debt

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	At 1 April 2021 €	Cash flows €	At 31 March 2022 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,242,129	1,270,936	2,513,065
Debt due after 1 year	(1,176,190)	151,037	(1,025,153)
Debt due within 1 year	(76,298)	(62,688)	(138,986)
	<u>(10,359)</u>	<u>1,359,285</u>	<u>1,348,926</u>

The notes on pages 19 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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 judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company recorded a profit of €260,146 (2021: loss of €226,247) during the year and had net assets of €4,549,524 (2021: €4,289,378) 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.

On the basis of continuing actions to contain costs, recommence live shows in the coming months 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 2022

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 profit or loss.

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 other comprehensive income 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 2022

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 profit or loss 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 2022

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 profit or loss 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 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company recorded a profit of €260,146 (2021: loss of €226,247) during the year and had net assets of €4,549,524 (2021: €4,289,378) 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.

On the basis of continuing actions to contain costs, recommence live shows in the coming months 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.

2.15 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 ordinary shares.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.17 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.18 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.

3. Judgements 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

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, 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 2021/22 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

4. Employees

	2022 €	2021 €
Staff salaries	715,928	597,234
Staff national insurance	82,838	43,676
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	24,521	15,431
	<u>823,287</u>	<u>656,341</u>

5. Employees

Directors' remuneration during the financial year amounted to €NIL (2021- €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 €80,000 - €90,000 for the 2021/2022 financial year. No other employee falls in a payband greater than €60,000 for the year ended 31 March 2022. Pay bands and disclosures for the 2021/2022 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:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Average monthly number of persons employed	<u>30</u>	<u>14</u>

6. Other operating income - revenue grants received

	2022 €	2021 €
Cork City Council	250,000	250,000
Arts Council	132,340	114,250
Arts Council - Emergency Stabilisation fund	663,342	290,693
AP Wireless	25,000	25,000
Government subsidies received - TWSS	-	183,483
Government subsidies received - EWSS	243,870	116,211
Department of arts and culture	204,123	-
	<u>1,518,675</u>	<u>979,637</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

7. Arts Council Income

	Grant awarded €	Received at 31 March 2022 €
Emergency Stabilisation fund	663,342	663,342
Arts Centre funding	179,000	114,660
Commissions	18,000	14,400
	<u>860,342</u>	<u>792,402</u>

Included within accrued income is €64,340 relating to arts centre funding not received at year end. €129,000 has been recognised in the Profit and loss account during the year and €50,000 has been included within deferred income.

Commissions funding of €14,400 received during the year is included within deferred income balance at year end.

The full €663,342 Emergency Stabilisation fund was received during the year under review and recognised in full in the profit and loss account.

Strategic funding of €200,000 was awarded for the year ended 31 March 2023, €50,000 was received in advance during the year under review and is included in the deferred income balance at year ended 31 March 2022.

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 €	2021 €
Interest payable to credit institutions	12,499	17,091
Other loan interest payable	8,848	17,696
Loans from group undertakings	28,612	-
	<u>49,959</u>	<u>34,787</u>

9. Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

10. 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 2021	9,343,440	2,351,701	469,264	3,931,016	16,095,421
Additions	-	38,598	4,462	-	43,060
At 31 March 2022	9,343,440	2,390,299	473,726	3,931,016	16,138,481
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	1,312,658	1,909,752	393,641	3,587,845	7,203,896
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	86,869	47,082	23,381	82,925	240,257
At 31 March 2022	1,399,527	1,956,834	417,022	3,670,770	7,444,153
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022	7,943,913	433,465	56,704	260,246	8,694,328
At 31 March 2021	8,030,782	441,949	75,623	343,171	8,891,525

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

11. Stocks

	2022 €	2021 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	27,686	10,734
	<u>27,686</u>	<u>10,734</u>

12. Debtors

	2022 €	2021 €
Trade debtors	81,611	32,338
Other debtors	-	1,941
Prepayments and accrued income	341,319	58,954
	<u>422,930</u>	<u>93,233</u>

All debtor balances are due within one year.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash at bank and in hand	2,513,065	1,242,129
	<u>2,513,065</u>	<u>1,242,129</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 €	2021 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	138,966	76,298
Trade creditors	776,934	359,650
Taxation and social insurance	60,610	102,837
Other creditors	950,910	855,976
Accruals	918,243	209,551
	<u>2,845,663</u>	<u>1,604,312</u>

Included in other creditors is €950,910 (2021: €855,976) 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.

	2022 €	2021 €
Other taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI control	43,846	94,583
VAT control	16,764	8,254
	<u>60,610</u>	<u>102,837</u>

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

	2022 €	2021 €
Debentures loans	31,652	31,652
Loans owed to credit institutions	461,801	560,629
Other loans	621,369	583,909
Restoration reserve	428,558	366,203
Deferred income	165,511	67,036
	<u>1,708,891</u>	<u>1,609,429</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

16. Financial instruments

	2022 €	2021 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value at amortised cost	2,513,065	1,242,129
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	350,074	34,279
	<u>2,863,139</u>	<u>1,276,408</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(6,453,806)</u>	<u>(5,412,167)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value at amortised cost 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

17. Government and Arts Council grants

	City Council €	Corporate Sector €	Arts Council €	Dept. of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media €	Cork County Council €	Total €
At 1 April 2021	1,809,791	63,487	497,552	5,229,009	170,000	7,769,839
At 31 March 2022	1,809,791	63,487	497,552	5,229,009	170,000	7,769,839
Amortisation						
At 1 April 2021	(1,474,257)	(35,144)	(294,765)	(3,162,363)	(68,810)	(5,035,337)
Amortisation	(101,407)	(1,548)	(6,467)	(46,863)	(24,286)	(180,571)
At 31 March 2021	(1,575,664)	(36,692)	(301,232)	(3,209,226)	(93,096)	(5,215,908)
Net book value						
At 31 March 2022	234,127	26,795	196,320	2,019,783	76,904	2,553,931

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 Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media 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.

c) During the year The Cork Opera House DAC received additional funding from The Arts Council from the Emergency Stabilisation Fund to the amount of €663,342. The purpose of Emergency Stabilisation Funding is to provide once-off financial support to Strategic Funded and Arts Centre Funded organisations that are in need of emergency grant aid.

18. Share capital

	2022 €	2021 €
Authorised		
6,000,000 (2021 - 6,000,000) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	7,500,000	7,500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
62,336 (2021 - 62,336) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each less calls in arrears of €462	77,458	77,458

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

19. Contingent liabilities

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

20. 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 2020, contributions to the scheme were €24,521 (2021: €15,431).

21. Related party transactions

During the year the company made a payments totalling €Nil (2021: €2,400) to the directors of the Company for their services as performers. These transactions were at arm's length and in the normal course of business.

22. Events after the accounting date

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end. The Company directors continue to monitor and assess the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and related restrictions on the Company.

23. Controlling party

The company is under the ultimate control of the directors.

24. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 30/11/22.