Company registration number: 564126

## Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee Abbey Street Sligo

(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

**Financial statements** 

for the financial year ended 31st March 2021

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## Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee Company limited by guarantee

## Directors and other information

**Directors** 

Gerald Conway Allen Banks Darren Egan Paul Brennan Christine Dolan Deirdre Butler

John Reilly (Nominee of CE, Sligo County Council)

Brian O'Sullivan Finbarr Filan Ann Clinton

Clir. Arthur Gibbons

Secretary Allen Banks

Company number 564126

Registered office Abbey Street

Sligo

Business address Abbey Street

Sligo

Auditor Gilroy Gannon

Stephen Street

Sligo

Bankers Bank of Ireland

Stephen Street

Sligo

Solicitors Carter Anhold & Co Solicitors

1 Wine Street

Sligo

#### **Directors report**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2021.

#### **Directors**

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

Gerald Conway

Allen Banks

Darren Egan

Paul Brennan

Christine Dolan

Deirdre Butler

John Reilly

Brian O'Sullivan

Finbarr Filan

Ann Clinton

Cllr. Arthur Gibbons

Note:

Nominee of CE, Sligo County Council is John Reilly (LEO)

### **Principal activities**

The Sligo Business Improvement District (BID) is an initiative formed in Sligo in March 2016 after two years research into formulating a model of destination building and place management specifically designed to address increasing footfall to Sligo city, to attract more businesses and to secure a long term sustainable model for the management of the town. BID represents businesses in the BID area - a geographically defined zone. Membership of the Sligo BID is designed to benefit all the business people in Sligo and every member has a say in its democratic governance. Having followed the required consultation process in accordance with the legislation, Sligo BID is funded by the businesses located within the BID zone and a contribution is payable from every member of the business community located within the zone.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are independent, business-led organisations, where commercial centre management skills are adapted for the more complex urban environment. The BID model works on the principle that where the majority of businesses choose to establish a BID in their area, each business contributes to the common good of the district in question. In Ireland, the rates system is regarded as the fairest mechanism for establishing appropriate contributions for each business. BID's are governed by the Local Government (Business Improvement Districts) Act 2006.

The Sligo BID Company Company Limited by Guarantee is establised as a non-profit company for the purposes of implementing, managing, administering and renewing the BID scheme. An elected Board of Management manages the affairs of the company, members are nominated and elected at the AGM of the Company. Board members serve a three year term. The BID company is not allowed to duplicate or replicate the work of an existing organisation.

Throughout Covid-19, Sligo BID worked with local and national stakeholers to ensure that BID members were represented and informed on grants, subsidies and pandemic guidelines.

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

### **Directors report**

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors, in acknowledging the risks and uncertainties to the company posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic since the year end, have put in place measures and will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the company's activities.

#### **BID** vote

Sligo BID had a mandate to operate for a five year term and had a ballot in February 2021 to all registered rate payers and businesses who voted whether BID would continue for another five year term.

This vote was successful and BID will operate for another five year term.

## Events after the end of the reporting period

There has been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

#### **Accounting records**

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

#### Relevant audit information

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

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

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Gilroy Gannon Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27th October 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Brian O'Sullivan

Director

Allen Banks Director

### Directors responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, which is issued by the Financial Reporting Council, ("relevant financial reporting framework"). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



## Independent auditor's report to the members of Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

### Report on the audit of the financial statements Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee ('the company') for the financial year ended 31st March 2021 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (, applying Section 1A of that Standard).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st March 2021 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland [, applying Section 1A of that Standard]; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

#### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with 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, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

#### Respective responsibilities

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

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

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

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

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

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mel McKeown

For and on behalf of Gilroy Gannon Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Stephen Street Sligo

27th October 2021

## Income and expenditure account Financial year ended 31st March 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	€	€
Income	5	408,108	414,761
Expenditure		(288,708)	(394,881)
Other operating income	6	12,511	1,838
Operating surplus	7	131,911	21,718
Interest payable and similar expenses		(2,876)	(929)
Surplus for the financial year		129,035	20,789
Retained surplus at the start of the finance	cial year	137,755	116,966
Retained surplus at the end of the financi	ial year	266,790	137,755
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## Balance sheet As at 31st March 2021

		202	1	202	0
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	63,165		77,759	
			63,165		77,759
Current assets					
Debtors	11	311,647		158,937	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,564		4,955	
		323,211		163,892	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(96,606)		(91,034)	
blet cumout con etc			226,605	***************************************	72,858
Net current assets					
Total assets less current liabilities			289,770		150,617
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	13		(22,980)		(12,862)
Net assets			266,790		137,755
Capital and reserves					
Income and Expenditure account			266,790		137,755
Members funds			266,790		137,755

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies' Regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27th October 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:  $\Lambda$ 

Brian O'Sullivan

Director

Allen Banks

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### 1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee for the Financial year ended 31st March 2021. Sligo Bid Company Limited by Guarantee is a Company Limited by Guarantee registered under Part 18 of Companies Act 2014, incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 564126). The registered office is Abbey Street, Sligo which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying Section 1A of that standard.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the "Small Companies Regime" in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS102.

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

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

#### Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements bearing in mind the current uncertainty around the Covid 19 pandemic. The directors believe that the company is in a position to meet its liabilities as they fall due for twelve months from the date of signing the accounts, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### Income

Income comprises the invoice value of services provided by the company.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Christmas Lights - 12.5% straight line
Gum Bins - 12.5% straight line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

#### Impairment of assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### Government grants

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### Financial instruments

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from invoices issued on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

#### Loans and borrowings

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

#### 4. Limited by guarantee

The liability of the members of the company is limited. The max liability of each member in the event of a wind up is €1.

#### 5. Income

The whole of the turnover is Income to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in Ireland.

2020

2024

#### 6. Other operating income

	2021	2020
	€	€
EWSS subsidy	8,965	-
Government grant income	3,546	1,838
	12,511	1,838
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## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

## 7. Operating surplus

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	14,594	14,594
Impairment of trade debtors	129,526	99,221
•		

### 8. Staff numbers

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year is 1.

The company has 11 directors and none are paid a salary.

## 9. Appropriation of income and expenditure account

	ZUZ I	2020
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	137,755	116,966
Surplus for the financial year	129,035	20,789
At the end of the financial year	266,790	137,755
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	construction of the state of th	

2024

2020

### 10. Tangible assets

	Plant and Fixtures and		Total
	Equipment	Fittings	
	€	€	€
Cost	113,080	3,669	116,749
At 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021	113,000	3,009	110,140
Depreciation			
At 1st April 2020	37,392	1,598	38,990
Charge for the financial year	14,135	459	14,594
At 31st March 2021	51,527	2,057	53,584
Carrying amount	(* PAPE PAPE AND	and an annual annual annual affects and af	
At 31st March 2021	61,553	1,612	63,165
At 31st March 2020	75,688	2,071	77,759

The basis by which depreciation is calculated is stated in Note 3.

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### 11. Debtors

	2021 €	2020 €
Trade debtors	<del></del>	377,142
	•	(219,681)
Other debtors	30,000	1,476
	311,647	157,461
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	-	€
Bank loans	•	25,154
Loans from proponents	2,400	2,400
Trade creditors	4,350	19,476
Other creditors	5,200	4,200
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	12,434	4,630
Accruals	34,674	35,174
	96,606	91,034
	Trade debtors Provision for doubtful debts Other debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Bank loans Loans from proponents Trade creditors Other creditors Tax and social insurance: PAYE and social welfare	Trade debtors 513,638  Provision for doubtful debts (231,991) Other debtors 30,000  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  EBank loans 2,400 Trade creditors 2,400 Trade creditors 4,350 Other creditors 5,200  Tax and social insurance: PAYE and social welfare 12,434 Accruals 34,674

The loans from Western Development Commission and Clan Credo are repayable on demand.

## 13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Government grants - Leader (Note 14)	22,980	12,862

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2021

#### 14. Government grants

	2021	2020
	€	€
Grants received or receivable	26,526	14,700
Released to profit or loss	(3,546)	(1,838)
As at the end of the financial year	22,980	12,862
The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are	e as follows: 2021	2020
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	22,980	12,862
Recognised in other operating income:		Marine has a resolution of the standards.
Government grant income	3,546	1,838

Grant 1

Agency: Sligo Leader Partnership

Purpose of grant: Part funding christmas lights (2019)

Total capital grant: €14,700

Amortisation period: 8 years in line with depreciation.

Grant 2

Agency: Sligo Leader Partnership

Purpose of grant: Part funding christmas lights (2020)

Total capital grant: €13,664

Amortisation period: 8 years in line with depreciation.

### 15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 27th October 2021.