

Company registration number: 401121

**Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
The Company is one Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital.**

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2 - 3
Directors responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report to the members	5 - 7
Statement of income and retained earnings	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Joe Peoples Eileen Burgess (Resigned 31/03/2025) Paddy Doherty Aideen Doherty Liam McCarron Traolach Ó Fionnáin Declan MacAleer
Secretary	Liam McCarron
Company number	401121
Registered office	Cove Hill Port Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Business address	Cove Hill Port Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Auditor	SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd Unit 3, First Floor Glenview Business Park Mountain Top Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. 61 Upper Main Street Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Solicitors	VP McMullin Donegal Street Ballybofey Co. Donegal

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Directors

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

Joe Peoples
Eileen Burgess (Resigned 31/03/2025)
Paddy Doherty
Aideen Doherty
Liam McCarron
Traolach Ó Fionnáin
Declan MacAleer

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the promotion of educational, community and cultural development.

Dividends

During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no post balance sheet events.

Research and development

The company did not engage in research and development activities during the financial year.

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 Cove Hill, Port Road, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

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, SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd, will continue in office.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 22 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



.....
Traolach Ó Fionnáin
Director



.....
Declan MacAleer
Director

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable 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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 surplus or deficit 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
Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss 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; 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 issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 9 to the financial statements, 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 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG (continued)**

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 applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and 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
Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG (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.

James G. Devine

James G Devine (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd
Unit 3, First Floor
Glenview Business Park
Mountain Top
Letterkenny
Co. Donegal

22 December 2025

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Income		169,597	169,597
Administrative expenses		(251,137)	(249,697)
Other operating income		76,701	76,701
Operating deficit		<u>(4,839)</u>	<u>(3,399)</u>
Deficit before taxation		<u>(4,839)</u>	<u>(3,399)</u>
Tax on deficit		-	-
Deficit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		<u>(4,839)</u>	<u>(3,399)</u>
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year		(125,599)	(122,200)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year		<u>(130,438)</u>	<u>(125,599)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.


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Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025


	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	2,800,382		2,887,705	
			2,800,382		2,887,705
Current assets					
Debtors	7	-		1,134	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,346		24,870	
		23,346		26,004	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,954,166)		(3,039,308)	
Net current liabilities			(2,930,820)		(3,013,304)
Total assets less current liabilities			(130,438)		(125,599)
Net liabilities			(130,438)		(125,599)
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			(130,438)		(125,599)
Members deficit			(130,438)		(125,599)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



 Traolach Ó Fionnain
 Director



 Declan MacAleer
 Director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Cove Hill, Port Road, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal. The principal activity of the company is the promotion of educational, community and cultural development.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Going concern

The company owns the property known as the Regional Cultural Centre at Cove Hill, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal which is rented to Donegal County Council and Donegal Music Education Partnership. The company is dependent on the continued support of Donegal County Council in the form of rents receivable. After making enquiries and considering the above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive an adequate level of support to allow the company to meet its debts as they fall due. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates in arriving at the figures in the financial statements. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement, or complexity, and areas where assumptions are most significant to the financial statements are disclosed below :

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is based on estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed regularly, and amended where necessary to reflect current estimates, based on future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

Income

Income represents the total invoice value, excluding Value Added Tax, of rents received in the year.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

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 calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	- 2%	straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

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.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Company is one Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.

5. Appropriations of income and expenditure account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(125,599)	(122,200)
Deficit for the financial year	(4,839)	(3,399)
At the end of the financial year	(130,438)	(125,599)

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	4,366,146	4,366,146
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2024	1,478,441	1,478,441
Charge for the financial year	87,323	87,323
At 31 March 2025	1,565,764	1,565,764
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	2,800,382	2,800,382
At 31 March 2024	2,887,705	2,887,705

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	-	1,134

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	491,001	499,441
Accruals	2,084	2,084
Deferred income	2,461,081	2,537,783
	2,954,166	3,039,308

9. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the Revenue Commissioners and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

Donegal Community & Cultural Development Company CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

10. Guarantee and Charges

The minister for Arts, Sports and Tourism, Kildare Street, Dublin 2 has secured the capital grants by way of a registered charge in the amount of €2,539,480 over the property known as the Regional Cultural Centre, Covehill, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

International Fund for Ireland has created security over the property and future property or land which at any time become vested in the company together lease agreements and rental income by way of assignment.

11. True and Fair Override Applied in the Preparation of Financial Statements

In preparing the financial statements the directors have departed from the prescribed format for financial statements as set out in the Companies Act 2014. In the opinion of the directors the format of the financial statements as presented in these financial statements better describes the activities of the company not trading for profit. The principal departure from the prescribed formats as set down by the Companies Act 2014 is the replacement of the title "Profit and Loss Account" with the title of "Income and Expenditure Account" and some consequential changes in the notes to the financial statements.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 22 December 2025.