Company registration number: 343407

Irish Horse Welfare Trust Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

Company information

Directors

Matthew Dempsey (Appointed 3 August 2016)

Jane Myerscough

Jill Power (Resigned 27 June 2016)

Phillipe La Farge Joe Keappock Joseph O'Donnell Heather Osbourne

Sharon Power (Resigned 27 June 2016)

Secretary

Sharon Power

Company number

343407

CHY number

14634

Registered office

Larch House

44 Northumberland Avenue

Dun Laoghaire Co. Dublin

Business address

Ballinamona

Woodenbridge

Arklow Co. Wicklow

Auditor

ACM & A

Windsor House 15 Windsor Terrace Dun Laoghaire Co. Dublin

Bankers

Allied Irish Bank Church Road Greystones Co. Wicklow

Solicitors

Andrew Cody Reidy Stafford & Co Moorefield Terrace Newbridge Co. Kildare

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Directors report Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

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

Matthew Dempsey Jane Myerscough Jill Power Phillipe La Farge Joe Keappock Joseph O'Donnell Heather Osbourne Sharon Power

Principal activities

The company's principal activity consists of charitable activities contributing to the welfare of equines.

The company continued to produce a surplus during the year and shows a healthy financial position at the year end.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are no unusual significant risks and uncertainties that impact on the company.

Dividends

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

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 Larch House, 44 Northumberland Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

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.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

This report was approved by the board of directors on 28/06/17 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Heather Osbourne

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Director

Drector

Directors responsibilities statement Year ended 31 December 2016

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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in 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 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 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 surplus or deficit 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 Irish Horse Welfare Trust Company Limited by Guarantee Year ended 31 December 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Irish Horse Welfare Trust Company Limited by Guarantee for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

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 auditors 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting framework and, in particular the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Irish Horse Welfare Trust Company Limited by Guarantee (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors remuneration and transactions specified by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Edmond Cannon

For and on behalf of

ACM & A

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Windsor House

15 Windsor Terrace

Dun Laoghaire

Co. Dublin

28 June 2017

Statement of income and retained earnings Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
Income	4	172,678	204,319
Operating expenses		(234,847)	(253, 177)
Other operating income	5	115,000	181,271
Operating surplus/(deficit)	6	52,831	132,413
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(37,924)	(44,641)
Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities be	fore taxation	14,907	87,772
Tax on surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year and	l total		
comprehensive income		14,907	87,772
Dividends declared and paid or payable during	ng the year	-	12
Retained earnings at the start of the year		176,886	89,114
Retained earnings at the end of the year		191,793	176,886

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31 December 2016

		20	16	20	15
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10	910 F00		040 750	
	10	810,500		812,750	
			810,500		812,750
Current assets					
Debtors	11	521		521	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,943		119,794	
		81,464		120,315	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	12	(109,461)		(117,382)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(27,997)		2,933
Total assets less current liabilities			782,503		815,683
927 SE			. 52,000		013,003
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	40				
alter more than one year	13_		(590,710)		(638,797)
Net assets			191,793		170,000
			====		176,886
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			191,793		176,886
Members funds			191,793		176,886
					=====

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 28 June 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Heather Osbourne

Director

Joseph O'Donnell

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards, FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2014.

2. Accounting policies

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 euros, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

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 - nil%
Plant and machinery - nil%
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 12.5%
Motor vehicles - 12.5%

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.

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 (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

3. Limited by guarantee

The company is established for charitable purposes, there is no liability on the members of the company in the event of the company being wound up.

4. Income

Income arises from:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Sale of goods	1,804	5,248
Rendering of services	91,727	100,251
Royalties	5,269	5,405
Donations	73,878	93,415
	172,678	204,319

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

5. Other operating income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Government grant income	115,000	181,271

6. Operating surplus

Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,250	9,716
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	1,845	1,845

2040

2045

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

7. Staff costs

8.

9.

The average number	of persons	employed	by the	company	during th	he year,	including th	e directors.
was as follows:				W - 5	J	150 15	J	

was as follows:		
	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Administrative	4	6
Directors	1	1
		-
	5	7
	. 	0
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Wages and salaries	129,632	143,438
Directors remuneration		
The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:		
and the second s	2016	2015
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	19,173	24,615
	====	====
Interest naughle and similar shares		
Interest payable and similar charges		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,924	44,641
	===	====

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

10.	Tangible assets					
		Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	1,895,206	2,468	61,786	18,000	1,977,460
	Depreciation At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year At 31 December 2016	1,095,206	2,468	61,786	5,250 2,250 7,500	1,164,710 2,250 1,166,960
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2016	800,000			10,500	810,500
		Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	•	€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 1 January 2015 Additions	1,895,206	2,468	61,786	4,000 14,000	1,963,460 14,000
	At 31 December 2015	1,895,206	2,468	61,786	18,000	1,977,460
	Depreciation At 1 January 2015 Charge for the year	1,095,206	2,468	54,320 7,466	3,000 2,250	1,154,994 9,716
	At 31 December 2015	1,095,206	2,468	61,786	5,250	1,164,710
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2015	800,000			12,750	812,750
11.	Debtors				2016	2015
	Prepayments and accrued income			_	€ 521	€ 521

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

ether observable several several several control of the several several several sets. Several several several	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	88,216	90,421
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE	2,898	2,490
Social welfare	4,053	4,146
USC	864	1,095
Accruals	13,430	19,230
	109,461	117,382

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

	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	590,710	638,797

14. Details of indebtedness

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are due for repayment after more than five years from the balance sheet date:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Indebtedness repayable by instalments:		
Bank loans	678,927	729,218

Bank borrowings are secured by a fixed charge on the property of the trust by Allied Irish Bank.

15. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

grand	die de l'ellette.	
	2016	2015
	€	€
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grant income	115,000	181,271

16. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party are the trustees of the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 28 June 2017.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed income statement Year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	€	€
Income		
Supporter subscriptions	9,261	9,483
HRI income	5,269	5,405
Capital appeal donations	2,080	2,090
Donations	59,607	84,023
Fundraising	12,191	7,302
Golf classic	47,367	40,815
Entry fees	-	425
Sales of merchandise and online donations	1,804	5,248
Educational horse projects	35,099	49,528
	172,678	204,319
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(234,847)	(253,177)
	(234,847)	(253,177)
Other operating income		
Government grant income	115,000	181,271
	115,000	181,271
Operating surplus	52,831	132,413
Interest payable and similar charges	(37,924)	(44,641)
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation	14,907	87,772
	(

Detailed income statement (continued)

	2016 €	2015 €
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	110,459	118,823
Directors remuneration	19,173	24,615
HR support	3,689	-
Redundancy	3,544	=
Farrier	3,953	3,280
Insurance	5,920	6,195
Light and heat	1,023	1,411
Repairs and maintenance	15,290	22,993
Education	3,626	9,829
Livery and schooling	2,850	1,589
Printing, postage and stationery	935	1,046
Advertising	1,013	609
Fundraising expenses	14,547	4,314
Feedstuffs	8,525	10,592
Telephone	2,057	2,172
Ex race horse promotion	4,745	
Regional welfare officer expenses		590
Motor expenses	10,485	10,493
Legal and professional	570	1,026
Accountancy fees	1,882	2,248
Auditors remuneration	1,845	1,845
Bank charges	735	589
Carcass disposal	3,600	5,600
Veterinary expenses	6,789	10,033
General expenses	5,342	3,569
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,250	9,716
	234,847	253,177