

IPCC Annual Report and Financial Accounts 2018

Action for Bogs and Wildlife



Message from the IPCC Committee of Management



Project participants in the Northern Ireland CANN project undertaking a *Sphagnum* restoration project in Peatlands Park, Co. Armagh under the guidance of IPCC. This training programme is being supported from funding under the InterregV initiative. Photos: C. O'Connell

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council's (IPCC) mission is to conserve a representative portion of the peatlands of Ireland for people to enjoy now and in the future. We run the national Save the Bogs Campaign, we own a network of five peatland nature reserves in Kerry, Kildare, Meath and Waterford and we manage the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, which is open to visitors and school groups. We provide an extensive information service on our web site at www.ipcc.ie. IPCC have five members of staff and is supported by 100 volunteers. Four thousand individuals subscribe to our campaign. CHY6829

We are delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Accounts of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council for 2018.

In this year we raised substantial funding to manage and enhance biodiversity on our network of nature reserves in Counties Kildare, Kerry and Meath. We continued our species monitoring programmes of Curlew, Marsh Fritillary and Large Heath on our reserves. We drew up a management plan for butterflies on Lullymore West Bog and we provided professional training for Peatland Managers in Northern Ireland on Sphagnum Restoration Methods. We held an international Dutch-Irish Peat Crossing Borderlines Event as part of the national celebrations of European Year for Cultural Heritage. We ran a campaign focusing on the unsustainable

harvesting of sod moss from raised bogs that should be protected.

Our success is due to the support of our donors, volunteers and staff. Thank you all so very much.

IPCC's voluntary Committee of Management held 6 meetings in 2018 plus an AGM. Our work included regulating IPCC's finances and operations, monitoring health and safety, facilitating an audit of our finances, appointing new directors, ensuring compliance with the Governance Code and enacting the IPCC Succession Plan. IPCC reported on all of our activities to the Charities Regulator.

Committee of Management IPCC:

Rachel Kavanagh, Martin Kelly, Miriam Mooney Catherine O'Connell, Seán Ó Fearghail and Jennifer Roche

Governance Code

IPCC confirm that our organisation complies with the Governance Code for the community, voluntary and charitable sector in Ireland.

9th May 2017



IPCC wish to pay tribute to His Excellency Peter Kok, Netherlands Ambassador to Ireland and IPCC Patron who died during 2018 shortly after his participation in the Dutch-Irish Peat Crossing Borderlines Event. Photo: J. Kielesch

Conserving Peatlands in Ireland



The actions undertaken by IPCC on our reserves network are documented in a series of reports produced each year.

IPCC restored 64m² of cutover raised bog on **Girley Bog, Co. Meath** using the *Sphagnum* transfer method. This project was funded by the Heritage Council and the Peatlands Community Engagement Fund. The work was undertaken by volunteers across three workcamps. We attended 4 meetings of the Girley Bog Meitheal and were involved in a public open day entitled: Bog Tales. IPCC produced a Girley Bog Walking Map and Guide on behalf of the Meitheal. With a Heritage Grant from Meath County Council IPCC undertook a bird survey of the site and discovered 29 species. Four species of conservation concern were identified on the site including Linnet, Meadow Pipit, Yellowhammer and Sand Martin.

Volunteer and Citizen Scientist - Myfanwy Humfreys measuring water levels in a blocked drain on Coad Bog, Co. Kerry. Photo © M. Mahony

Thanks to support from the Heritage Council IPCC produced a new management plan for **Lullymore West Bog** - 'Lullymore West Bog, Co. Kildare Conservation Management Plan 2018-2025'. The vision of the plan is "to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of species on Lullymore West Bog with special attention being given to butterfly and moth species, in particular the rare Marsh Fritillary Butterfly". This document contains 15 conservation objectives and 32 management actions to achieve them over the lifetime of the plan.

IPCC's hosted a public information evening and led children from

Caherdaniel National School on a trip across **Coad Bog** thanks to funding from Kerry County Council under Local Agenda 21. Citizen scientists trained by IPCC monitored water levels and wildlife on the bog and made a photographic diary of the changing light and colour throughout the year on this beautiful site.

IPCC undertook a Curlew Conservation Action Programme on **Lodge Bog** thanks to funding support from the Heritage Council and the Curlew Conservation Partnership. The programme included monitoring the birds, conducting a Curlew habitat survey, produc-

ing a Curlew habitat map, erecting an electric fence to prevent livestock from entering the bog, liaising with a local farmer and providing him with compensation for delaying the topping of his fields to allow cover for the Curlew, predator control measures and tree and scrub removal to reduce perching posts for avian predators.

Five Curlew were observed on the Lodge Bog breeding territory in 2018 between April and May, unfortunately none of these birds bred successfully and no nest was found on the site. IPCC believe that failure to breed was due to predation. Seven Curlew were seen on the bog in late June but these may have been early returning migrants.

IPCC received funding to undertake a public awareness event and a schools visit focusing on **Fenor Bog** in Co. Waterford during 2019 as part of the 20 year celebrations of the acquisition of this site.



Peatland Campaigns



Members of the Curlew Task Force met in the Bog of Allen Nature Centre in March 2018. Representatives from various organisations including farming, nest protection, eNGO, academic, Governmental and individuals with long-standing experience of Curlew conservation attended. Photo: C. O'Connell.

IPCC's campaigning work is influenced by the policy actions set out in our publication - *Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020*.

Raising the Bar for Peat and Biodiversity

In 2018 our priority campaign work focused on the use of peat for horticulture and in particular the production of sod moss peat from raised bogs. IPCC used the case study of the illegal cutting of Mostrim Bog, County Longford for sod moss to highlight this issue and the need for the Peatlands Council to begin the work on Action 5 of the National Peatlands Strategy - "A review of the use of peat in the horticultural industry".

The campaign was highly successful on social media generating substantial engagement. We posted nine times to Facebook and Twitter which had a

total facedown reach of 14,618. A video entitled *DIY Composting Saves Bogs* was created and uploaded to IPCC's YouTube channel.

Senior County Planners, National Parks and Wildlife Service Staff, Local Authority Water Officers, Heritage Officers and others were mailed a survey form seeking information on the extent of sod moss production in their locality. There was a 23% response to the survey.

IPCC undertook a survey of Co. Kildare to determine the extent of sod moss production with assistance from Bord na Móna.

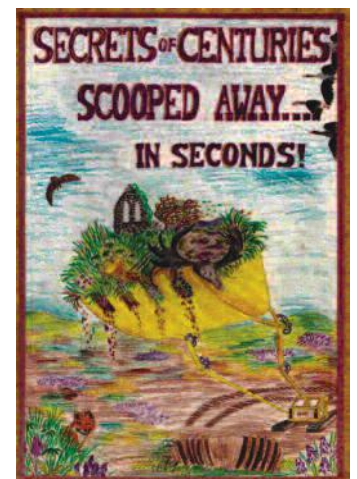
IPCC would like to acknowledge the Irish Environmental Network who supported this project under the Biodiversity Policy Work Package 2018 and the Patagonia/Tides Foundation.

IPCC attended two meetings of the **Curlew Task Force** in liaison with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. We contributed to a report entitled: "*Recommendations of the Curlew Task Force*" which is to be presented to Minister Josepha Madigan in the Department of Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands.

IPCC chair the **Irish Peatland Society**. In 2018 we helped to arrange a meeting focusing on new peatland research being undertaken in Northern Ireland. The meeting was based in the Cuilcagh Mountains. Participants were informed about three major projects underway in Northern Ireland including the Collaborative Action for the Natura Network (CANN), Cooperating Across Borders for Biodiversity (CABB) and Understanding Blanket Bog Ecosystems (QUBBES). Important



Raising the Bar for Peat & Biodiversity Report 2018



Creating brown deserts and destroying Irish peatland heritage generated the greatest engagement on social media reaching 2711 users on facebook.

information and new skills will result from these three projects including examining the complex relationship between plant life and hydrology on blanket bog and the impacts this has on water quality and run off, offsetting the effects of Nitrogen deposition on peatland and ensuring restoration of peatlands makes them climate change resilient.

Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action/Outcome
Ardee Bog Co. Louth	Bypass threatening Bog	Wrote to Minister of Transport requesting that care be taken to ensure the bog is not affected by bypass. Ongoing.
Attymon & Clonkeen Bogs Co. Galway	Rehabilitation Plan Bord na Móna	20% wetland recovery not enough/removal of forestry needed with co-operation of Coillte. Bord na Móna should monitor <i>Sphagnum</i> regrowth on site and report rehabilitation process
Ballysorrell Bog Co. Tipperary	Rehabilitation Plan Bord na Móna	Will the site be designated in future/will Bord na Móna perform public restoration training/Canadian <i>Sphagnum</i> transfer method?
Carrownagapul Bog SAC Co. Galway	LIFE Project Visitor Facilities Consultation	IPCC against turf cutting demo/visitor carpark should not be inside the boundary of the raised bog SAC
Coolree Bog Co. Kildare	Proposed turf cutters Relocation Site	Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht planning application, IPCC objected as right beside Ballynafagh Bog SAC. Kildare County Council refused planning. Case will be appealed.
Crossmolina Flood Relief Co. Mayo	Scoping Mayo County Council	IPCC asked for inclusion of restoration of wetlands as a method to alleviate flooding
Dursey Island Co. Kerry	Cable Car & Visitor Centre Scoping	Kerry Dark Skies/Architecture needs to be sensitive, impact of increased visitors & erosion/litter/designated sites on the island
Derryadd Wind Farm Co. Longford	Second Consultation Bord na Móna	Designated sites and bog remnants, status of bog remnants in development area wildlife habitats, species and archaeology in the hinterland
Derrykillev Wind Farm Co. Donegal	Extention Scoping	Project splitting, cumulative impacts with other wind farms, high density of designated sites, habitat fragmentation of blanket bog.
Drumskellan, Crockglass & Lower Illies, Co. Donegal	Wind farm Project Scoping	Cumulative impacts/habitat fragmentation/tourism routes/ IPCC Frogs database - all covered in IPCC submission
Kilcolumb Bog Co. Galway	Proposed turf cutters Relocation Site	IPCC made an observation on Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht planning application, requested stricter rules and insisted that no-one can be left turf cutting on the SACs
Loughree Powerstation Co. Longford	Co-Fuelling Scoping	Cumulative impacts of two power station's on the supply bogs for the station. No new sites can be opened to supply stations
Littleton Bog Complex Co. Tipperary	Rehabilitation Plan Bord na Móna	Stop horticultural peat extraction where there is an acidic layer left to aid restoration/too little wetland recovery proposed compared to the size of the site
North Kildare Wind Farm Co. Kildare	Project Scoping	Project outline crosses Mulgeeth Bog (intact)/Curlew setback distances must be applied
N55 Athlone - Ballymahon	Route selection Scoping Co. Longford/Westmeath	3 Designated Sites/Curlew/Archaeology/IPCC requested a re-route around fens/raised Bogs/Marshlands
Mostrim Bog Co. Longford	Bord na Móna Illegal Drainage	IPCC reported this breach to key stakeholders. NPWS is taking a case as cutting was done inside bird breeding season. The bog is now being restored for biodiversity by Bord na Móna
West Offaly Powerstation Co. Offaly	Co-fueling/peat supply bogs Project Scoping	Cumulative impacts and climate change/decarbonisation were elements in IPCC's submission
Teagasc	Peat as a substitute for	IPCC wrote to Teagasc regarding their internet promotion on the use of peat instead of straw bedding. Teagasc replied by removing the information from the website and retracting statements.
Timahoe North Co. Kildare	Solar Farm Project Scoping Bord na Móna	Archaeology/WaterFrameworkDirective/Intact Peatland Remnants/Curlew/6 Designated Sites/Wetlands that need an ecological survey were the elements in IPCC's submission
Tullnamoyle Co. Leitrim	Wind Farm Extention Project Scoping	High number of designated sites within an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty & High Visual Amenity
West of Ardara SAC Co. Donegal	Windfarm within SAC	Wrote to Minister DCHG & Head of NPWS to ask why the NPWS has let Donegal County Council approve planning within an SAC

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland

Casework

IPCC responded to 20 site issues (see table page 4) and made submissions to 3 policy documents in 2018 (see table below).

IPCC attended a meeting with the EPA regarding the impact of peat extraction on water bodies. IPCC lobbied EPA to encourage Bord na Mona to rewet more than 20% of their rehabilitation sites. IPCC attended 1 meeting of LULUCF to discuss Land Use and Changing Land Use using peat extraction as an example. We attended an EU Commission meeting regarding management of peatlands. Another meeting was attended with the NPWS to discuss windfarms on blanket bogs and the

need for a fen survey. IPCC attended the Bord na Mona Biodiversity Action Plan Review Day. We asked whether the drainage of Mostrim Bog, Co. Longford will affect the Horticultural Extractive Industry Review promised in the National Peatland Strategy.

IPCC lobbied public representatives in the Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht on developments including a ring road, a wind farm and extraction of sod moss which IPCC felt threatened the conservation designation of the sites and or the habitats and species dependent on them. We made quarterly reports on our campaigning activities to Lobbying.ie.

IPCC made submissions to the following Policies and Consultations in 2018

1. Public Consultation on Coillte Forestry Management - IPCC gave a list of 122 peatland sites within IPCC Sites database threatened by afforestation.
2. Public Consultation on EU Initiative for Pollinators - IPCC gave a voice for wetland restoration to improve pollinator biodiversity within fens.
3. EU Commission Study on Inventory of Citizen Science Activities. IPCC promoted fens.

Peatlands Council

IPCC attended two meetings of the Peatlands Council. The Council released the first report on the implementation of the Peatlands Strategy in 2018 by the Peatlands Strategy Implementation Group. IPCC inputted to this report in the areas of education and land use planning.

A key part of the conservation of raised bogs has been the provision of compensation to turbarry rights holders who were actively cutting turf when sites were designated. To date the Irish Government have paid out €20 million in



Illegally cut Sod Moss on Mostrim Bog, Co. Longford 2018. IPCC hope to see this case prosecuted in Court as an offence against the Wildlife Act. Photo: T. Whyte

compensation. IPCC are members of the Turf Cutting Compensation Appeals Sub Group and we attended three meetings and reviewed five turf cutting cases.

Living Bog LIFE Raised Bog Restoration Project

IPCC are on the steering committee of the Living Bog LIFE Raised Bog Restoration Project which is funded by the European Union and the Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht. We attended 2 meetings of the group who are working to restore 12 raised bog SAC sites in the midlands. In 2018 the project completed drain blocking works on Mongan Bog, Co. Offaly and Garriskill Bog, Co. Westmeath.

SAC Appeals Board

IPCC attended three meetings of the SAC Appeals Board and reviewed a series of designations on peatlands in Galway which were disputed by land owners. For each site minor modifications to the site boundaries were implemented which ensured that the blanket bog habitats

remained intact for conservation.

Abbeyleix Bog Conservation Project

IPCC attended one meeting of the Abbeyleix Bog Conservation Project which is protecting a raised bog in Co. Laois.

Bord na Móna Raised Bog Conservation Programme and Cutaway Bog Rehabilitation Plans

IPCC reviewed 4 rehabilitation plans prepared by Bord na Mona for sites for which peat extraction has been completed. IPCC have concerns around wetland creation targets being set at 20% or less on the cutaway bogs, about the reporting of rehabilitation works, issues of climate change resilience and the inclusion of more drained raised bog sites in the country's network of raised bog sites. These issues have been raised with Bord na Mona, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



IPCC staff and friends of the bog join Prof Matthijs Schouten (left) – the father of peatland conservation on Scragh Bog, Co. Westmeath (one of three bogs purchased by Dutch people and given to Irish people as a gift to encourage us to conserve our bogs). Photo: J. FitzGerald



Selection of booklets, posters and artwork produced by IPCC to raise awareness about peatlands and their wonderful wildlife.

The Bog of Allen Nature Centre is a portal for IPCC's awareness, education and training programmes. Through our in-house and outreach education programmes we impact on a national audience.

The highlights of the year included:

1. Peat Crossing Borderlines – Sharing the Dutch-Irish Save the Bogs Story. IPCC hosted this event to celebrate International Bog Day as part of European Year of Cultural Heritage. The weekend event will highlighted the connection between Ireland and the Netherlands in the journey to save the bogs of Ireland. We were delighted to hear Prof Matthijs Schouten from the Dutch Foundation for the Conservation of Irish Bogs speak about the essential wilderness

value of peatlands. Other speakers at the event included His Excellency Mr Peter Kok, Netherlands Ambassador to Ireland, Dr Catherine O'Connell on the Save the Bogs Campaign and welcome notes from Mr. Sean Power, Mayor of Kildare.

The talks were followed by a special Bog tour visiting Scragh Bog, Co. Westmeath and Girley Bog in Co. Meath.

Peat Crossing Borderlines provided a great opportunity to share the Dutch-Irish Save the Bogs story and begin a new conversation about conserving Irish bogs.

The Peat Crossing Borderlines event was supported by Kildare, Meath and Westmeath County Council and Creative Ireland as part of European Year for Cultural Heritage.

2. Bog of Allen Nature Centre Visitor Attraction.

IPCC welcomed 523 independent travellers, 1374 students (41 groups) and 5 other groups (149 members) to the nature centre during the year. We organised 9 events at the centre as part of Féile an Dulra which brought an additional 195 visitors. Highlights were Culture Night and International Curlew Day. 20 teachers attended our primary school training course.

3. Partnerships.

IPCC continued to network with groups nationwide. We built strong relations with Local Authorities, SEAI, Stop Food Waste, Heritage in Schools and Waterways Ireland to complete a variety of peatland-related initiatives. Highlights included delivering 57 school visits under the

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Dr Catherine O'Connell delivered a raised bog ecology and plant identification workshop in conjunction with the National Biodiversity Data Centre in 2018. Fifteen people attended the workshop.

Heritage in Schools Scheme and Exploring Energy Workshops. Working with Local Authorities IPCC published a second edition of *'Your Community Your Environment'* - a book describing sustainable living techniques. We delivered 1 training course on raised bog flora and ecology in liaison with the National Biodiversity Data Centre.

4. Heritage Week 2018. IPCC organised four public awareness events during Heritage Week across our reserves in Kildare, Meath and Kerry. The events were well attended with 61 participants on awareness walks and training events. Event titles were: Hungry Caterpillars, I Heard the Curlew Cry, Summer in the Mossy Bog and Webs and Wings.

5. Hop to It Frog Survey IPCC's added another 162 frog records to our database in 2018. Thanks to the work of numerous citizen scientists IPCC now hold records of 5245 frogs on our database.

6. Blanket Bog Training. IPCC in liaison with Local Authorities delivered two training courses on blanket bogs in the Slieve Felim and Slieve Bloom mountains to community groups. The courses were part of IPCC's Blanket Bog Advocacy Campaign which began in 2016.

7. Stop Food Waste. IPCC continued with our consultancy on the SWF initiative of the EPA. In 2018 we worked with Community groups in Kildare, Dublin, Westmeath, and Cavan to set up composting sites and/or promoting the prevention of food

waste through a five step training programme including awareness, shopping planning, storage, cooking methods and composting.

8. Kildare Anti-litter Campaign. IPCC partnered Kildare County Council in education to raise awareness of the value of peatlands with 10 school groups in Kildare as a way of preventing littering. 250 children visited Lodge Bog to explore the value and diversity of peatland wildlife and the negative impacts of dumping on these wetlands.

9. Garden Trail at the Bog of Allen. IPCC installed a new cement path linking the biodiversity trail through the gardens to the nature centre. The result is better access for all.



Garden path provides better access for visitors to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. Project supported by Dredh.



Heritage Week was celebrated across the network of IPCC's peatland nature reserves.

Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising

Press Releases 2018

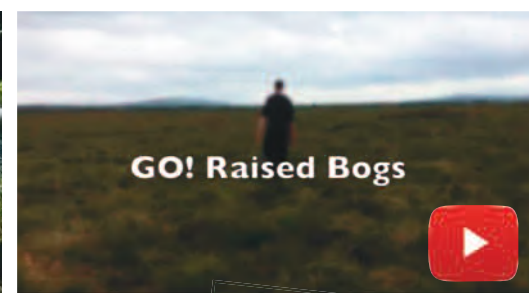
Save the Bogs
Campaign Calls for
Stoppage of
Horticultural Peat
Production
Boggers offset
carbon footprints in
restoration project
Bird survey highlights
the importance of
conserving Girley
Bog
Bogs a flutter for
heritage week
Peat Crossing
Borderlines -
Sharing the Dutch-
Irish Save the Bogs
Story
Jewels of the
boglands pageant
during Biodiversity
Week 2018
Green light for
Curlew Conservation
Action in the Bog of
Allen
Conservation group to
host event
highlighting the
plight of
endangered Curlew
A Frogging February

Peatland News and Action for Bogs Magazines

These publications are the corner stone in IPCC's communication and supporter development work. Two printed issues of Peatland News and one virtual issue of Action for Bogs were released in 2018.

Press Releases

IPCC issued 9 press releases on a diverse range of topics (see table overleaf).



Media Highlights

IPCC's campaign perspective was sought in two articles published in National Geographic Science and in the Guardian Newspaper focusing on the announced termination of the production of energy from peat by Bord na Móna. We published an article on the Curlew Conservation Programme in Peatlands International and we wrote a feature article for Éireanach - a celebration of native plants of Ireland for the Irish Society of Botanical Artists.

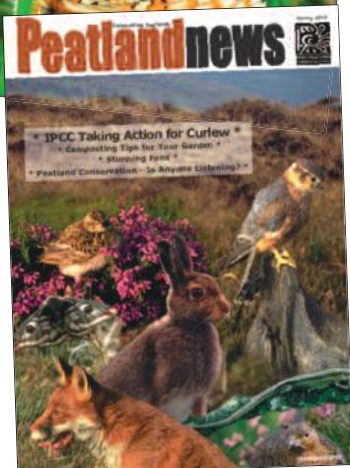
Our Education Officer Nuala Madigan contributed a weekly nature feature in the Leinster Leader.

Web Site and Social Media

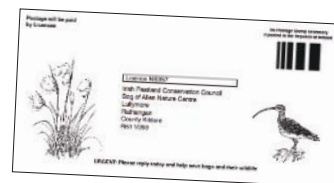
IPCC continue to monitor significant increases in the volume of traffic to our social media sites - YouTube, Instagram,

Twitter and Facedown pages (see table overleaf). During the year we maintained and refined the information on our web site and our on-line shop of 99 products. We were in regular contact with our facedown and twitter followers and we uploaded four new films to our YouTube channel which brings to 22 the number of programmes available to view there.

IPCC's work managing habitat for breeding Curlew inspired a video entitled *Action for Ireland's Breeding Curlew*. *GO Raised Bogs* is a video about raised bog habitats in Ireland and the threats they face. *DIY Composting Saves Bogs* is a how to programme about home composting which seeks to promote recycling and a reduction in the use of moss peat in gardening. *Freshwater Invertebrates as*



Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising



From the left:
Wild Ireland is produced in partnership with Flogas.

IPCC are participating in an art project with Martina O'Brien focusing on the volunteers in Kildare who measure weather daily and submit data to Met Éireann. The project is entitled "Quotidian".
Photo: D. Eagers, Independent.ie.

A reply envelope produced to make donating to the Save the Bogs campaign easier.

On Line Presence	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change
Web Site Visitors	55,672	52,780	49,264	46,752	-5%
Facedown followers	1,756	2,175	2,439	2,752	+12%
Twitter followers	-	440	737	1,291	+75%
YouTube views	10,316	13,951	21,732	27,689	+27%
Trip Advisor Reviews	-	-	28	32	+1%
Instagram	-	-	174	221	+27%

www.ipcc.ie

indicators of water quality promotes citizen science monitoring of water quality.

There was an 75% increase in the IPCC Twitter following.

Volunteers

Volunteers from our nature reserves team were involved in a variety of actions across our network of reserves including species monitoring, drain blocking, maintenance of livestock, health and safety assessments of sites, litter pick ups and water level monitoring. 70 volunteers were trained this year contributing 350 days to the IPCC. Volunteers continue to play a vital role in IPCC's collectors appeal which saw them sorting through over

100kg of used stamps during the year.

Research Projects

IPCC assisted national and international researchers in their work on Irish peatlands which included projects in the areas of art, local history, raised bog management, law, genetics, mapping and documentary education. These were: Mark Holmes Athlone IT; Fiona Humphreys and Patrick McLoughlin Maynooth University; Rebecca Whitla Edge Hill University UK; Amy Wilmot University College Galway; Martina O'Brien Visual Artist Kildare; Emily Toner Fullbright Scholar National Geographic; Bea Aldrich and Chelsea Polk Cleveland Institute of Art Boston; Katelyn Barry Scoil Mhuire Clane and Michael

Callaghan University College Dublin.

Fundraising

IPCC made 46 successful funding applications in 2018 to the Heritage Council, Waterways Ireland, Flogas, Local Authorities, Irish Environmental Network, Peatlands Community Engagement Fund, Community Foundation Ireland and the Curlew Conservation Programme among others.

IPCC received fundraising training from ASK Direct during the year to help us with our fundraising work. New initiatives arising from the training including providing a Response Envelope for donors, improving our supporters magazine

and encouraging supporters to renew their annual subscription.

IPCC supporters were very generous during the year supporting appeals for the curlew, sponsoring an acre of bog and peatland restoration. They also supported our gift catalogues, bought Christmas Cards and entered our raffle.

The artists Yanny Petters and Vera Bowe helped the campaign by donating a Christmas card motif and a painting for the IPCC raffle respectively.

Thanks once again to Flogas for printing the Wild Ireland Calendar 2019 which helps raise funds for our work.

Thank You



Companies, Agencies & Organisations

An Féar Gorta Tea
Rooms and Garden
Ashwood Gifts
ASK Direct
Ballymaloe Cookery
School
Bank of America
BirdWatch Ireland
Kildare Branch
Bord na Móna
Vera Bowe, Artist
Butterfly Conservation
Ireland
Carlow County Council
Cavan County Council
C.B. & H.H. Taylor 1984
Trust
Clare County Council
Community Foundation of
Ireland
Cork City Council
Cork County Council
Cork Institute of
Technology
Curlew Conservation
Programme
Department of Culture,
Heritage & the
Gaeltacht
Department of Education
and Skills
Department
Communications,
Climate Action and
Environment
Donegal County Council
Dublin Zoo
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown
County Council
Flogas Ireland Ltd
Fruit Hill Farm
Galway City Council
Gill and Macmillan Books
Girley Bog Meitheal
HDH Wills 1965
Charitable Trust

Heritage Council
IEN Irish Environmental
Network
Irish Peatland Society
Jackie & Ed Keilthy
Jewellery
Kerry County Council
Kildare County Council
Kildare Education Centre
Kilkenny County Council
Laois County Council
Leinster Leader
Leitrim County Council
Limerick City and County
Council
Longford County Council
Marsh Christian Trust
Mayo County Council
Meath County Council
Met Éireann
Michael Gorey Lullymore
Móin Fhionnurach
Development
Association
Monaghan County Council
National Biodiversity
Data Centre
National Parks and
Wildlife Service
Office of Public Works
Patagonia/Tides
Foundation
Yanny Petters, Artist
Revenue Commissioners
Roscommon County
Council
Seacology
South Dublin County
Council
Sunaura
Sustainable Energy
Association of Ireland
Tipperary County Council
Ulster Wildlife
Waterford City and
County Council
Waters and Communities
Waterways Ireland

Westmeath County
Council
Wetland Surveys Ireland
Wicklow County Council
Wild Kildare

Individuals

Daniel Bevans
Janet Brady
Wilbert Gelens
Patricia Goodwillie
Angela Horn
Dáithí Kimber
Michael Lynch
Florence McCarthy
M. E. Mitchell
Seán Ó Fearghail & Gwyn
Grace
Annette Peard
Yvonne Rogers
Lena Uí Dhubhghaill
David McPherson
Marian McElligott
Margaret Poulter
Susan Scott
Anthony Collins

Legacies and In Memoriam Gifts

Dorothy Jolley
Elizabeth Hurley
Myrtle Allen

Volunteers

Aisa Cooper
Amanda Nevin
Anna Collins
Anna David
Ann Reynolds
Bee Kesso
Cait Fagan
Christian Volmann
Claire Long
Cosette Olohan
Ellen Greaney
Emilie Ellis
Fionnuala FitzGerald
Gillian Madigan

Gwyn Grace
Helen Lawless
Ingrid Darniche
Jenni Roche
Jesmond Harding
Johann Kielesch
John Fearn
John FitzGerald
Julie Cassidy
Kate Flood
Katelyn Barry
Kay O'Connell
Lorcan Scott
Luke O'Callaghan
Martin Kelly
Martin Middleton
Martina Halpin
Mary Mahony
Mary Ó Corcora
Maura O'Donoghue
Maurice Eakin
Miriam Mooney
Monika Mentel
Mícheál Ó Corcora
Michelle Walsh
Myfanwy Humfreys
Natasha Sullivan
Paddy Judge
Padraig Webb
Pat Bell
Patricia Dunne
Patrick McLoughlin
Pierce O'Flynn
Rachel Kavanagh
Rita Byrne
Robert Gandon
Roisin Dixon
Ross Donnelly Swift
Seán Ó Fearghail
Susan O'Brien
Tara Adcock
Timothy Sullivan
Tom Mc Cormack
Tomás Murray
Werner Sheehan
Wilbert Gelens

IPCC Staff

Katie Geraghty
Cormac Kilbride
Nuala Madigan
Catherine O'Connell
Jeanne Sampier
Tristram Whyte

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

**Directors' report and
financial statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

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The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors and other information

Directors	Catherine O'Connell Martin Kelly Rachel Kavanagh Kate Macnamara (appointed 29 January 2019) Seán Ó Fearghail Miriam Mooney (appointed 2 October 2018)
Company secretary	Rachel Kavanagh
Registered number	116156
Registered office	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare
Independent auditors	Nexia Smith & Williamson (Ireland) Limited Chartered Accountants Statutory Audit Firm Paramount Court Corrig Road Sandyford Business Park Dublin 18
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	O'Shaughnessy Bairéad Solicitors 1 Father McWey Street Edenderry Co. Offaly
Charity number	CHY 6829

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity continues to be: conservation of a representative sample of Irish Bogs; education and publicity; promoting environmental awareness; provision of information; and encouraging the protection and conservation of our natural heritage for the common good.

Business review

Both the level of activity and the year end financial position were satisfactory and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

Results

The surplus for the year, after taxation, amounted to €30,304 (2017 €1,489).

Political contributions

The company made no political donations during the year, as defined by the Electoral Act 1997.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk and uncertainty is considered to be the reduction in income from donations. The directors are committed to working with the management team to ensure that fundraising strategies are in place to mitigate this risk.

Environmental matters

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Company Status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Every member of the company undertakes, if necessary during the time they are a member, to contribute to the assets of the company an amount not exceeding €1.27.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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 the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland.

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied 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 surplus or deficit for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

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.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end that require disclosure in the financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Auditors

The auditors LHM Casey McGrath have resigned and Nexia Smith & Williamson (Ireland) Limited were appointed on casual vacancy. They have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on

and signed on its behalf.

Catherine O'Connell
Director

Rachel Kavanagh
Director

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Members Funds and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standards 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's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 Auditors' 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 financial statements in Ireland, 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 Auditors' 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.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (continued)

Opinion 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;
- 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; and
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the 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.

Auditors 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 Auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (continued)

The purpose of the audit report 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 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.

Damien Kealy
Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of

Nexia Smith & Williamson (Ireland) Limited

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Audit Firm
Paramount Court
Corrig Road
Sandyford Business Park
Dublin 18

Date:

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Income	2	230,637	215,608
Expenditure		(2,167)	(371)
Gross surplus		228,470	215,237
Administrative expenses		(198,188)	(215,061)
Operating surplus	3	30,282	176
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	22	1,313
Surplus before taxation		30,304	1,489
Surplus for the financial year		30,304	1,489

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Signed on behalf of the board:

Catherine O'Connell
Director

Rachel Kavanagh
Director

Date:

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	349,376	358,894
		<u>349,376</u>	<u>358,894</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	10	12,047	12,474
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	7,932	1,017
Cash at bank and in hand	12	657,078	631,700
		<u>677,057</u>	<u>645,191</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,000)	(9,956)
Net current assets		<u>675,057</u>	<u>635,235</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,024,433</u></u>	<u><u>994,129</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Capital reserve		8,337	8,337
Restricted operational contingency reserve fund		246,590	200,000
Restrictive land reserve		105,535	88,945
Members funds		663,971	696,847
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>1,024,433</u></u>	<u><u>994,129</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

The financial statements have been prepared under the small company regime.

Catherine O'Connell
Director

Rachel Kavanagh
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Changes in Members Funds for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Capital reserve €	Restricted operational contingency reserve fund €	Restricted land reserve €	Members' funds €	Total funds €
At 1 January 2018	8,337	200,000	88,945	696,847	994,129
Comprehensive income for the year					
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	30,304	30,304
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	30,304	30,304
Transfer to/ from Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	16,590	(63,180)	(46,590)
Transfer between other reserves	-	46,590	-	-	46,590
At 31 December 2018	8,337	246,590	105,535	663,971	1,024,433

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Members Funds for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Capital reserve €	Restricted operational contingency reserve fund €	Restricted land reserve €	Members' fund €	Total funds €
At 1 January 2017	8,337	170,000	77,145	737,158	992,640
Comprehensive income for the year					
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	1,489	1,489
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,489	1,489
Transfer to/ from Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	11,800	(41,800)	(30,000)
Transfer between other reserves	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
At 31 December 2017	8,337	200,000	88,945	696,847	994,129

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	30,304	1,489
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	10,808	11,153
Interest received	(22)	(1,313)
Movement in stocks	427	317
Movement in debtors	(6,915)	-
Movement in creditors	(7,956)	110
Net cash generated from operating activities	26,646	11,756
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,290)	-
Interest received	22	1,313
Net cash from investing activities	(1,268)	1,313
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	25,378	13,069
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	631,700	618,631
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	657,078	631,700
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	657,078	631,700
	657,078	631,700

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. 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.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council and Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014.

1.2 Income

Income represents project grants from recognised government bodies in the amount of €109,788..

Income represents the total of the sales invoices issued to customers in regard to shop sales, donations and fundraising proceeds in the year and funded programme income and grant income released to the income and expenditure account during the year. Project income is recorded in or deferred to the period in which related expenditure is charged.

Donations are recognised as income upon acknowledgement of receipt by an officer of the company.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Costs include all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

1.5 Taxation

No tax charge arises due to the exempt status of the company. The company is not liable to corporation tax on its accumulated surplus under Section 333, Income Tax Act, 1967, as extended by Section 11 (6), Corporation Tax Act, 1976. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

1.6 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.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2018*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.9 Critical judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation mean that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2018*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

1.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

1.13 Restricted land reserves

The company maintains a restricted reserve of funds specifically designated for the purchase of threatened peatlands. Each year the directors review the amount of reserves restricted for this purpose based on the contributions received from fund raising activities and any acquisitions of threatened peatlands made in the year.

1.14 Restricted operational contingency reserve funds

To mitigate against the effects of closure of the organisation's service activities caused by an unplanned cessation of funding, the company maintains a level of financial reserves in order to ensure that these activities can continue on an immediate to short term basis.

The reserves also enable the organisation the opportunity to secure replacement funding.

The organisation accrues and maintains its restricted reserves at a level which is equivalent to 12 months operating costs, statutory grant funding obligations and statutory closure costs.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2018*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Income

An analysis of income by class of activity is as follows:

	2018 €	2017 €
Donations	206,729	196,730
Bogland Purchase Donations	16,590	11,800
Shop sales	7,318	7,078
	<u>230,637</u>	<u>215,608</u>

All income arose in Ireland.

3. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2018 €	2017 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>10,808</u>	<u>11,153</u>

4. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Employees	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

	2018 €	2017 €
Directors' emoluments	44,200	44,200
	<u>44,200</u>	<u>44,200</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

6. Key management compensation

Key management includes the Board of Directors, all members of the company management and the company secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services during the year is shown below:

	2018 €	2017 €
	-	-
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	48,996	48,951
	<u>48,996</u>	<u>48,951</u>

7. Interest receivable

	2018 €	2017 €
Other interest receivable	22	1,313
	<u>22</u>	<u>1,313</u>

8. Taxation

No tax charge arises due to the exempt status of the company. The company is not liable to corporation tax as its on accumulated surplus under Section 333, Income Tax Act, 1967, as extended by Section 11 (6), Corporation Tax Act, 1976. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property €	Fixtures and fittings €	Office equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2018	471,660	93,258	71,495	636,413
Additions	-	1,290	-	1,290
At 31 December 2018	471,660	94,548	71,495	637,703
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	119,645	88,671	69,203	277,519
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,433	917	458	10,808
At 31 December 2018	129,078	89,588	69,661	288,327
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	342,582	4,960	1,834	349,376
At 31 December 2017	352,015	4,587	2,292	358,894

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2018 €	2017 €
Freehold	342,582	352,015
	342,582	352,015

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

10. Stocks

	2018 €	2017 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,047	12,474
	<u>12,047</u>	<u>12,474</u>
	<u><u>12,047</u></u>	<u><u>12,474</u></u>

11. Debtors

	2018 €	2017 €
Other debtors	6,932	-
Prepayments	1,000	1,017
	<u>7,932</u>	<u>1,017</u>
	<u><u>7,932</u></u>	<u><u>1,017</u></u>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 €	2017 €
Cash at bank and in hand	657,078	631,700
	<u>657,078</u>	<u>631,700</u>
	<u><u>657,078</u></u>	<u><u>631,700</u></u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 €	2017 €
Taxation and social insurance	-	7,956
Accruals	2,000	2,000
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>9,956</u>
	<u><u>2,000</u></u>	<u><u>9,956</u></u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

14. Financial instruments

	2018 €	2017 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income	657,078	631,700

Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income comprise of bank and cash balances.

15. Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Every member of the company undertakes, if necessary during the time they are a member, to contribute to the assets of the company an amount not exceeding €1.27.

16. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end that require disclosure in the financial statements.

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Grants from Government Bodies

	2018	2017
	€	€
Bord na Móna	400	1,015
Carlow County Council	500	496
Cavan County Council	2,450	2,509
Clare County Council	50	245
Cork City Council	250	248
Cork County Council	502	496
Cork Institute of Technology	4,986	5,376
Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	10,654	778
Department of Education & Skills	1,196	
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (Irish Environmental Network)	22,571	20,752
Donegal County Council	254	1,593
Dublin City Council	-	496
Dublin Zoo	16,500	10,000
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	2,182	2,852
Galway City Council	-	248
Heritage Council (including Heritage in Schools & Grants)	15,338	31,233
Kerry County Council	744	740
Kildare County Council	13,814	14,639
Kilkenny County Council	254	-
Laois County Council	1,160	751
Leitrim County Council	254	-
Limerick City and County Council	288	288
Longford County Council	500	400
Mayo County Council	254	254
Meath County Council	3,407	1,250
Monaghan County Council	850	-
National Biodiversity Data Centre	469	500
National Museum of Ireland	-	190
Revenue Commissioners	7,044	4,447
Roscommon County Council	496	250
South Dublin County Council	1,816	316
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	8,195	6,460
Tipperary County Council	2,250	250
Waterford City and County Council	251	494
Waterways Ireland	1,000	1,900
Westmeath County Council	2,754	1,300
Wicklow County Council	490	528
	124,543	113,292

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Detailed Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Income		230,637	215,608
Expenditure		(2,167)	(371)
Gross surplus		228,470	215,237
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(198,188)	(215,061)
Operating surplus		30,282	176
Interest receivable		22	1,313
Surplus for the year		30,304	1,489

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Schedule to the Detailed Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Income		
Donations	190,908	186,380
Bogland purchases donations	16,590	11,800
Shop sales	7,318	7,078
Other income	15,821	10,350
	<u>230,637</u>	<u>215,608</u>
	2018 €	2017 €
Expenditure		
Opening stocks	12,474	12,791
Closing stocks	(12,047)	(12,474)
Purchases	1,740	54
	<u>2,167</u>	<u>371</u>
	2018 €	2017 €
Administration expenses		
Directors salaries	44,200	44,200
Staff salaries	92,589	93,168
Employer's PRSI	14,068	14,754
Supporter recruitment & development and volunteers	1,909	3,856
Travel & conferences	183	1,896
Printing, stationery, telephone and postage	4,642	3,858
Legal and professional	-	100
Auditors' remuneration	2,480	2,505
Bank charges	898	520
Sundry expenses	10	-
General expenses	(7,947)	1,845
Light, heat and rates	4,310	4,120
Insurances	4,151	5,773
Repairs and maintenance	3,555	4,072
Depreciation	10,808	11,153
Conservation projects	22,332	23,241
	<u>198,188</u>	<u>215,061</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Schedule to the Detailed Accounts *for the year ended 31 December 2018*

	2018 €	2017 €
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	22	1,313
	<u>22</u>	<u>1,313</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>1,313</u>