

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
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FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Niamh Garvey (Resigned 13 December 2019) Sian Cowman (Resigned 11 July 2019) Ciara Kirrane Jamie Gorman (Resigned 26 September 2019) William Hederman (Resigned 30 July 2020) David McMullin David Joyce Marion Briggs Sarah O'Suilleabhain Clodagh Schofield (Resigned 26 September 2019) Emma-Jayne Geraghty (Appointed 26 September 2019) Celeste Roche (Appointed 26 September 2019)
Company Secretary	Ciara Kirrane
Company Number	383678
Registered Office and Business Address	9 Upper Mount Street Dublin 2
Auditors	Roberts Nathan Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 9 Exchange Place International Financial Services Centre Dublin 1
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Plc College Green Dublin 2

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal Activity

The organization is engaged in promoting public education and action on environmental justice and sustainability.

Policy and Advocacy

Our campaigning and advocacy work in 2019 focused on a number of key areas; Influencing the Oireachtas Committee on climate action (and their subsequent recommendations), campaigning for an end to fossil fuel exploration and infrastructure (offshore exploration and LNG terminals) and support for renewable energy and access for communities to participate in renewable energy generation, and campaigning for legislation on waste reduction. Here are some of the impacts this work contributed to:

- We described the report of the special all-party Oireachtas Committee on Climate Action as “the Good Friday Agreement on Climate Action”. Its recommendations included proposals for a climate law and carbon budgeting system that Friends of the Earth has advocated since 2005. It also included a specific recommendation for microgeneration support.
- The Government used arcane parliamentary procedure to block the Climate Emergency Measures Bill to end offshore oil and gas exploration but the Taoiseach then announced an end to new oil exploration at the UN in September.
- The work to end support for new fossil infrastructure (LNG terminals) gained momentum, with a forced emergency hearing in the Dail, significant media coverage and international celebrity support. The Minister committed to undertaking an Energy Security Review to inform future decisions on fossil fuel infrastructure.
- The Government also blocked the Bill to introduce a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans, despite a Dáil majority in favour. They commissioned an independent study on its feasibility but have yet to publish it. However, the Minister committed to introducing latte levy for all single use cups and increasing the plastic bag levy. At EU level, Ireland supported the Single Use Plastic Directive which became law. Member states, including Ireland, have two years to transpose it into Irish law and begin implementing policies to reach its targets.
- The new Renewable Electricity Support Scheme was amended to include a preference category for community-led projects. Community Power, the community-owned electricity supplier in which we are partners, submitted applications for 3 community led solar farms (April 2020).
- The Climate Action Plan included a specific recommendation of support and grants for solar PV was introduced by SEAI for schools.
- We prepared and published a joint statement on Just Transition for workers in fossil fuel industries with the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and SIPTU.

Education and Activism

- We provided organisational, logistical and occasional financial support for a growing wave of grassroots climate activism, such as the school strikes, including mobilising national adult solidarity actions.
- In March we asked our supporters to chip in and pay for the stage and sound system for the Dublin Rally as part of the global youth led Strike for Climate action on March 15th. 10,000 young people took to the streets in Dublin.
- In September, together with fellow members of Stop Climate Chaos, trade unions, and other civil society groups we mobilised adults across Ireland to take part in the Global Climate Strike on Sept 20th alongside the school strikers. 50,000 people took part across Ireland.
- We supported grassroots actions by campaigners against LNG terminals to import fracked gas. We mobilised activists around the Climate Emergency Measure Bill.
- We coordinated a youth weekend on activism in Sligo, and a youth voices with MEP candidates event with the Irish Environmental Network.
- We launched the Friends of the Earth Facilitators and Trainers' Network, and supported a renewal of Dublin FoE.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

- We organized approximately 40 training events including: workshops on 'Climate Action' at WorldWide Global Schools' National Teacher Training; university lectures in UCO, NUIG, Trinity, and with Suas's STAND Global Issues course; two days of 'Climate Connects' workshops to connect policy and activist groups working on climate; a course on Financial Justice in Latin America with LASC and FJI.
- We supported the formation of 60+ local Sick of Plastic action groups across the country via organizing platform ChangeX and created an action toolkit for local groups to organise and take action in lead up to 2nd annual Shop and Drop day of action on Supermarket plastic packaging.
- Activists held a demonstration outside the Dept of Environment calling on government to introduce a Deposit Return Scheme. Activists delivered dozens of bags full of plastic bottles found littered in nature and on the streets.
- Through the Growing Together project we organised a series of workshops and events including co-hosting the festival 'The Future is Rural' with Foodture and the Irish Environmental Network to bring awareness to sustainable agriculture and present opportunities for young people to get involved in agri-activism.
- We ran a series of activism trainings called 'Power Up' to support activist groups in developing skills and resilience, this also created opportunities for activists to facilitate sessions themselves.

Communications and Outreach

- Our Sick of Plastic petition reached 22,018 signatures by the end of 2019.
- We launched our partnership with Community Power, Ireland's first community-owned 100% clean energy provider and encouraged our supporters and networks to switch their providers.
- 40 schools applied to our Solar Schools competition to win €10,000 worth of solar panels for their roof. 20,000 members of the public voted and the final decision was made by a panel of independent judges. 5 schools won solar panels for their school.
- 90 schools signed up for 'Hands up for Solar' to show their support for our policy demands to allow a feed-in-tariff and to change planning rules.
- Friends of the Earth remained a go-to organization for the media. While our profile remained high and included RTE Nine News and Prime Time, we also increasingly passed on media invites to newer voices in the climate movement.
- Our number of Twitter followers rose by 22%, our Facebook followers increased by 7%, and our Instagram followers grew by over 25%.
- The total number of people who visited our website (unique users) continued to rise (10%) after record-breaking rises in 2018 (89%) and 2017 (75%).
- In June 2019 we migrated our mass communications over to Action Network which has transformed how we manage our supporter data and engage with our supporters, allowing us to target and segment communications and create actions and events.
- Commissioned work for new Friends of the Earth website, due to launch in 2020

Supporter Relations and Development

- There were 27,742 members of the Friends of the Earth community at year end 2019
- 2019 saw us run innovative and engaging events for the Friends of the Earth community, including a book club, sunrise sea swims on the summer and winter solstices and a collective attendance at Naomi Klein's Dublin event.
- We continued to enhance our fundraising efforts in the context of increased public engagement on climate change.
- All supporters received quarterly newsletters updating them on our work, how their support has resulted in positive impact and ways they can get more involved.
- Monthly and high donors received direct mail which included a report on our movement building work, a thank you postcard written by a school striker for supporting us to support them and appeal to increase their monthly donations to help us keep doing that work.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

- Monthly and high donors each received a Christmas card. Christmas Gift Packs were sent to those who donated over €50 to our Christmas appeal
- The number of people giving us monthly donations rose by 22% to its highest ever number, and the overall monthly value of their donations rose by 25% to its highest ever level. Just under half of our monthly donors are now tagged as being interested in plastic.
- The value of individual giving rose 52% year on year, to its highest ever level.

Administration and Organization

- Two directors retired after serving two three-year terms. One director stood down after one term as he was moving abroad and one director stood down before the end of her first term as she was moving abroad.
- Two new directors were appointed. One is from the "open call" list from 2018 and the other is a former member of staff and activist with Young Friends of the Earth.
- We held a Board and staff "away day" in Fumbally in Dublin as part of our strategic planning process.
- Three people were employed, including an office manager appointed in April 2019, whose role evolved to Operations Manager by the end of the year, allowing for a stronger focus on administrative, financial and organisational policies and procedures and a more robust governance as a result.
- Application to the Charity Regulator was submitted in October 2019 (registered as of 24th July 2020)
- We began an assessment of compliance with the new Statutory Code of Governance that is replacing the Voluntary Code and developed an implementation plan for 2020.

Future Developments and current Strategic Objectives, to the end of 2020

To continue to trade and endeavour to maintain current levels of activity given the restraints and restrictions implemented as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and will seek to identify new and increased sources of funding while ensuring expenditure is closely monitored.

Our strategic objectives to ensure Ireland does its fair share to prevent runaway climate change and its fair share to cope with the impacts of climate change globally are:

- To promote a rapid and just transition to a community-centred, zero-carbon energy system for Ireland.
- To promote food sovereignty and security while protecting and restoring a diversity of landscapes, habitats and wildlife.
- To pursue economic and regulatory measures that shift Ireland towards a more resource efficient "circular economy" and reduce inequality.
- To engage people in popular education and collective action which contributes to a growing environmental justice movement in Ireland.
- To foster a sense of belonging to Friends of the Earth that sustains our work in Ireland and contributes to and draws inspiration from Friends of the Earth internationally.
- To achieve best practice in our own governance and management, while deepening our collaboration with others to maximise the impact of the environmental sector in Ireland.

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

Financial Results

The surplus/(deficit) for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €84,077 (2018 - €(18,390)).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €210,650 (2018 - €66,324) and liabilities of €88,544 (2018 - €28,295). The net assets of the company have increased by €84,077.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Niamh Garvey (Resigned 13 December 2019)
Sian Cowman (Resigned 11 July 2019)
Ciara Kirrane
Jamie Gorman (Resigned 26 September 2019)
William Hederman (Resigned 30 July 2020)
David McMullin
David Joyce
Marion Briggs
Sarah O'Suilleabhain
Clodagh Schofield (Resigned 26 September 2019)
Emma-Jayne Geraghty (Appointed 26 September 2019)
Celeste Roche (Appointed 26 September 2019)

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Ciara Kirrane.

Neither the Directors nor Secretary held any interests in the company at any point during the current or preceding financial year.

The directors are not required to rotate as per the constitution of the company.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic on 12 March 2020, with many governments taking stringent steps to contain and / or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in significant disruption to business operations and presented a significant increase in economic uncertainty impacting the global economy. The nature of the government restrictions imposed to limit the spread of COVID 19 has changed the manner in which the company operates, and the directors are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic in order to take the appropriate steps to mitigate the impact on the company.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full effect of the pandemic and the steps taken by world governments cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving.

Research and Developments

The company did not have any research and development in the current financial year.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year.

Auditors

The auditors, Roberts Nathan, (Chartered Certified Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company is one limited by guarantee and has been granted exemption from Corporation Tax due to 'Mutuality of Trade' status been granted by the Revenue Commissioners on 29 September 2005.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Accounting Records

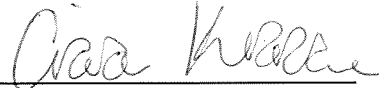
To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at 9 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2.

Signed on behalf of the board



**Sarah O'Suilleabhain
Director**

Date: 2/9/20



**Ciara Kirrane
Director**

Date: 28/08/2020

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and 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 readily and properly 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board



Sarah O'Suilleabhain
Director

Date: 2/1/20



Ciara Kirrane
Director

Date: 28/08/2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of the Earth Ireland C.L.G. ("the company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and 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 charity'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 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.

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 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. 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 any 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

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 they 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

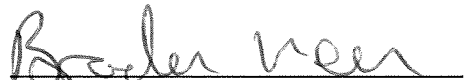
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 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 contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 12, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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 any 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.



Brendan Kean

for and on behalf of

Roberts Nathan

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

Date: 2/9/20

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement 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 company's 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.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

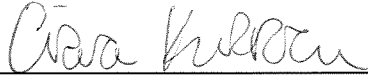
	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Income		546,041	241,506
Expenditure		(461,964)	(259,896)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		84,077	(18,390)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	13	84,077	(18,390)

The Income and Expenditure Account includes all recognised gains and losses incurred during the financial year.

All Income and expenditure relates to continuing activities

Approved by the board on 21/9/20 and signed on its behalf by:


 Sarah O'Suilleabhain
 Director



 Ciara Korrane
 Director

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**


	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	<u>3,043</u>	<u>62</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	63,867	27,675
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>143,740</u>	<u>38,587</u>
		<u>207,607</u>	<u>66,262</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(88,544)</u>	<u>(28,295)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>119,063</u>	<u>37,967</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>122,106</u>	<u>38,029</u>
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account	13	<u>122,106</u>	<u>38,029</u>
Members' Funds		<u>122,106</u>	<u>38,029</u>

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

Approved by the board on 21/12/20 and signed on its behalf by:-



Sarah O'Suilleabhain
Director



Ciara Kirrane
Director

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Friends of the Earth Ireland C.L.G. is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. 9 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2 is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of office equipment and website development, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review the useful economic life of these assets and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives considering prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

(b) Provision for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The 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" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Income

Income is recognised in the Income and Expenditure account only when the company is legally entitled to the income, the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability and it is probable that the income will be received by the company.

Grant Income

Income received from grants are recognised as income when the company is legally entitled to the income because it is fulfilling the conditions contained in the related funding agreement.

Income due, but not yet received at the year end, is recognised in the Income and expenditure statement and included in debtors in the balance sheet.

Income received in relation to future years, but not yet expended in included in creditors as deferred income

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.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged in the Financial Statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical costs or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment.

The cost of an asset is made up of the purchase price of the asset plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of the asset or the revalued amount less the estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

Office equipment	-	33% Straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	20% Straight Line
Database development	-	20% Straight Line
Website development	-	33% Straight line

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount value may not be recoverable. Under Irish GAAP impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its recoverable amount (the higher of net realisable value and value in use). Net realisable value is defined as the amount at which an asset could be disposed net of any direct selling costs. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows obtainable through the continued use of an asset including those expected to be realised on its eventual disposal.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Taxation

No provision for Corporation Tax has been made due to the granting by the Revenue Authorities of 'Mutuality of Trade' status on 29 September 2005, thereby exempting the organisation from paying Corporation Tax on its operating profit.

4. DEPARTURE FROM COMPANIES ACT 2014 PRESENTATION

In preparing the financial statements the directors have departed from the prescribed format for financial statements as set out in the Companies Act 2014, Schedule 3A-2(3). In the opinion of the directors the format of the financial statements as presented in these financial statements better describe the not for profit activities undertaken by the company. 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 "Income and Expenditure Account" and some consequential changes in the notes to the financial statements.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

5. GOING CONCERN

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the entity will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements. The charity recorded a surplus for the year of €84,077 with a surplus of net funds amounting to €122,106 as at 31 December 2019.

The Directors have considered the financial position and trading performance of the charity, along with the potential impact of the current government measures to address the COVID-19 Coronavirus emergency. They have prepared prudent and conservative budgets and forecasts, for the 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which indicate that the charity will show an overall surplus for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Board of Directors acknowledge that the future success of the charity is underpinned by the successful achievement of the budgeted targets identified in the forecasts and projections in conjunction with the continued receipt of funding and support of funders.

On reviewing the year to date activities, the charity is currently on track to achieve the budgeted targets. To the date of the approval of the financial statements there has been no indication from funders of a reduction in the funding allocated to Friends of the Earth Ireland C.L.G. for the year ended 31 December 2020. The charity has 89% certainty of funding for the remainder of 2020 and 55% certainty of funding in 2021. The Directors acknowledge that the current COVID-19 emergency in Ireland may have a potential impact on the funding received in 2021 and beyond.

As a result, while recognising that there is uncertainty about the full impact of the measures implemented by the government to address the COVID-19 emergency, the directors are satisfied that the charity has the necessary resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future and accordingly they believe that it is appropriate for the Financial Statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

6. IRISH AID FUNDING

During 2019, Irish Aid approved a grant of €16,500 (2018 - €10,000) under the Empowering Active Global Citizens to Contribute to a Sustainable and Just World for the 12 months ended 30th April 2020.

7. OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	2019	2018
	€	€
Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,222	2,075
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit services	4,305	4,335
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

continued

8. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 8, (2018 - 4).

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Programme Officers	7	3
Chief Executive	1	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

The staff costs comprise:

	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and Salaries	226,562	119,916
Social Welfare costs	24,486	11,932
Pension costs	3,398	3,398
	<u>254,446</u>	<u>135,246</u>

The number of employees whose total employee benefits were in excess of €60,000 per annum are set out in the appropriate bands detailed below.

	2019 Number	2018 Number
€60,000 - €70,000	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The chief executive salary amounted to €58,709 (2018: €54,949) together with pension of €3,398 (2018: €3,398).

The directors of the company were not in receipt of any remuneration in respect of their holding of the office of director in the current or preceding financial year.

There are no further disclosures under Section 305 to 306 of the Companies Act 2014, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment	Fixtures & fittings	Database development	Website development	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	8,653	1,156	18,658	31,789	60,256
Additions	2,455	1,748	-	-	4,203
	<u>11,108</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>31,789</u>	<u>64,459</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	8,641	1,156	18,658	31,739	60,194
Charge for the financial year	822	350	-	50	1,222
	<u>9,463</u>	<u>1,506</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>31,789</u>	<u>61,416</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,645</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,043</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>62</u>

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

10. DEBTORS	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade debtors	115	1,905
Prepayments	860	501
Accrued income	62,892	25,269
	<u>63,867</u>	<u>27,675</u>
11. CREDITORS	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Taxation	16,532	9,708
Other creditors	-	1,810
Deferred Income	42,375	447
Accruals	29,637	16,330
	<u>88,544</u>	<u>28,295</u>

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

The term of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Taxes including social insurance are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions

12. STATUS

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding €1.00.

13. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2019	2018
	€	€
At 1 January 2019	38,029	56,419
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	84,077	(18,390)
	<u>122,106</u>	<u>38,029</u>

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There are no transactions with related parties undertaken in the current or preceding financial year that are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 Section 33.

15. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

16. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic on 12 March 2020, with many governments taking stringent steps to contain and / or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in significant disruption to business operations and presented a significant increase in economic uncertainty impacting the global economy. The nature of the government restrictions imposed to limit the spread of COVID 19 has changed the manner in which the company operates, and the directors are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic in order to take the appropriate steps to mitigate the impact on the company.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full effect of the pandemic and the steps taken by world governments cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving.

17. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 2/9/20.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCHEDULE NO 1: INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

INCOME	2019	2018
	€	€
Unrestricted Income		
Subscriptions and Donations	175,105	86,901
Fundraising	24,712	20,170
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	16,005	15,737
	<u>215,822</u>	<u>122,808</u>
Restricted Income		
Irish Aid	1,739	10,000
NTR Foundation	80,000	-
EU DEAR	9,698	20,744
EU Interreg	43,983	11,340
EU YET	24,080	-
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	1,400	6,385
Stop Climate Chaos Coalition	-	3,071
FOE Europe	5,584	265
FOE International	447	10,809
Tomar Trust	63,804	42,391
Trócaire	6,100	2,500
The Wheel	10,000	10,000
European Climate Foundation	20,000	-
Concern	13,000	-
Christian Aid	4,000	-
European Coordinator Via Campesina	6,000	-
Asociación Lurbide	10,000	-
Other Grants	30,384	1,193
	<u>330,219</u>	<u>118,698</u>
Total Income	<u><u>546,041</u></u>	<u><u>241,506</u></u>

**SCHEDULE NO 2: EXPENDITURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019**

	2019		2018	
	€	€	€	€
CAMPAIGNING AND COMMUNICATIONS				
Policy and Advocacy	24,644		19,657	
Education and Activism	53,916		17,294	
Communications and Outreach	49,618		31,723	
Solar Panels for Schools	31,662		-	
Salaries	181,030		106,964	
Employers' PRSI Contribution	19,582		10,527	
Staff Pension Costs	2,718		2,718	
Insurance	188		-	
Depreciation on Website Development	50		1,648	
		<u>363,408</u>		<u>190,531</u>
SUPPORTER RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT				
Supporter Care	17,270		14,127	
Supporter Recruitment	49		2,776	
Fundraising	663		6,266	
Insurance	240		-	
Salaries	20,870		6,476	
Employer's PRSI Contribution	2,285		703	
Staff Pension Costs	340		340	
		<u>41,717</u>		<u>30,688</u>
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION				
Audit Fee	4,305		4,305	
Accountancy & Bookkeeping Fees	1,153		10,440	
Bank Charges and Interest	847		1,145	
Governance Expenses	2,623		3,395	
General Office Costs	3,529		1,745	
Rent and Rates	9,046		9,701	
Heat, Light & Water	2,300		-	
Insurance	689		-	
Staff Development	3,554		-	
Salaries	24,662		6,476	
Employer's PRSI Contribution	2,619		703	
Staff Pension Costs	340		340	
Depreciation in Office Equipment, Fixture & Fittings	1,172		427	
		<u>56,839</u>		<u>38,677</u>
		<u>461,964</u>		<u>259,896</u>