

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

Marion Briggs (Resigned 27 July 2024)
Sarah O'Suilleabhain (Resigned 27 July 2024)
David Heller
Valery Molay (Resigned 13 March 2025)
Emma Lane-Spollen
Colm O'Cuanachain
Justin Moran
Molly O'Shea
Anna Pringle
Denise Charlton (Appointed 2 May 2024)
Carol-Anne O'Brien (Appointed 2 May 2024)
Kenneth Keavey (Appointed 25 September 2024)
Siún Ní Raghallaigh (Appointed 8 May 2025)

Company Secretary

David Heller (Appointed 5 December 2024)
Anna Pringle (Resigned 5 December 2024)

Company Number

383678

Registered Office and Business Address

9 Upper Mount Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Auditors

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited
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 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal Activity and Review of the Year

Friends of the Earth's mission is to campaign and build movement power to bring about the system change needed for a just world where people and nature thrive. We deliver this mission by campaigning and building people power through activities such as research and policy development, participatory education such as global citizenship education, peer support and skills training, networking with community and grassroots groups and building coalitions of civil society organizations, media engagement, advocacy, digital campaigning and supporting active citizenship.

This work is enabled by all the members of the Friends of the Earth community who support and participate in our work: our committed staff, volunteers and Board members, along with our supporters and funders.

Highlights from across our work in 2024 included:

- 2024 was our 50th Anniversary which we celebrated through a number of events including our first-ever conference on Faster and Fairer Climate Action on Earth Day, as well as an Education Day, both featuring exciting lineups of speakers and panelists, and offering participants ways to take action.
- The UCC research report that we commissioned showed the dangers of continuing data centre expansion if Ireland is to meet its climate obligations. It received hugely significant media coverage in Ireland and abroad which furthered our organisational campaign on the issue.
- Thanks to pressure through our Solar Schools campaigning, the School Photovoltaic Programme was rolled out nationwide by the Irish Government, providing eligible schools with free solar panels.
- Our main campaigning objectives in 2024 related to the general, local and European elections. We undertook extensive activities, from hustings to pledges to policy briefs (see below). This resulted in a range of significant commitments across party manifestos directly related to our campaigns (climate governance, fossil fuel phase out, data centres and energy poverty). While very far from perfect, it has also resulted in certain important commitments in the Programme for Government which we can build upon. 399 Local Election Candidates and 119 Elected Local Election candidates signed the climate pledge we shared ahead of the Local and MEP Elections.
- Ireland's Deposit Return Scheme launched in February after years of campaigning through Sick of Plastic with VOICE.

Organizational Goals and Strategic Objectives, to the end of 2025, are:

- Building movement power To contribute to building a diverse and inclusive movement strong enough to bring about system change in a way that supports others' social justice struggles and that aligns with our values.
- Driving policy change To drive a fair and fast transition to a zero pollution future.
- Cultivating our community To ensure Friends of the Earth supporters feel they are members of a mutually supportive community and present ways for them to participate in and sustain the work of the organization for as long as it is required.
- Developing our organization To ensure Friends of the Earth has the robust governance and effective management systems, and the appropriate financial resources, to maximise our impact and to cultivate a positive working environment.

Our Strategic Objectives to achieve those goals are:

Building movement power

1. To be a central and trusted hub for training and capacity building for individuals and groups who identify as being part of the movement for social justice and environmental sustainability. Our role is to train, mentor, promote reflection and develop increasing levels of ownership and leadership.
2. To support the development of opportunities and structures for local organizing and campaigning that contribute to advancing the missions of Friends of the Earth Ireland and International.
3. To collaborate directly and supportively with other groups and organizations whose work intersects with our mission and aligns with our values, and to participate actively in efforts to facilitate connections, coordination, collaboration and mutual support between intersecting causes in the climate movement and wider civil society.

Driving policy change

4. To establish a new climate governance regime in Ireland that drives the development and adoption of policies to eliminate emissions in all sectors, based on legally-binding carbon budgets, expert-advice, and parliamentary accountability.
5. To ensure Ireland's climate-polluting emissions are on track for a 50% reduction by 2030, and Ireland's actual fair share of climate action is a key issue in the next electoral cycle.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. To prevent a lock-in to fossil gas and enable Ireland to become an international example for the struggle to break the grip of the fossil fuel industry on policy-making.

7. To shape public debate on key issues related to our mission. To create public understanding that much of the change we wish to see will generate positive impacts and opportunities, not costs and hardships. To bring justice and fairness to the center of the debate about climate and environmental issues - change should happen when justice and fairness requires it, even if it is not popular with everyone, especially the rich and powerful.

Cultivating our community

8. To grow our community

9. To nurture our community

10. To sustain Friends of the Earth

Developing our organization

11. To ensure the organization is appropriately structured to guarantee effective and efficient management.

12. To be accountable and transparent to all our key stakeholders.

13. To foster a culture of collaboration, respect and trust within a staff team where wellbeing is prioritized. To retain and attract motivated, committed and skilled staff.

14. To secure the financial resources to deliver our programmes and achieve our goals while ensuring value for money. To diversify and increase our income.

15. To innovate and support continuous learning and improvement in both management and delivery of commitments. To implement and maintain relevant Information and Communications Technology.

Activity Report 2024

The following activities were undertaken in 2024 and are reported under the relevant organizational goal.

Building movement power

Education, outreach and capacity building

2024 was another extremely busy year for our education and training programme. In 2022, we were successfully granted funding over 3 years by Irish Aid for a new Global Citizenship Education programme, so in 2024 going into 2025, this work came to fruition.

The Informed Action Learning Hub included 50 participants at the webinar and another 30 at the follow-up participatory workshop on fossil fuel phase out. The webinar was titled 'Challenging Fossil Fuel Influence and Greenwashing' on the theme of challenging fossil fuel influence in politics & advertising.

We continued to support the BOLD Climate Action group which was set up by older people concerned about the climate crisis and the failure of the Irish government to address it, with 120 participants organised in working groups. Some of their actions included: a dialogue & action series of 4 events; contributions to the Energy Poverty Action Plan Consultation; the development of an election manifesto; 3 singing workshops for the Age & Opportunity Bealtaine festival - 39 participants.

We also organised a major 'Education Day' to mark FOE's 50th with 60 participants engaged in very in-depth work, with a panel discussion with the ESRI, Maynooth University, FEASTA and Queen's University; participatory activities led by alumni of our own Climate Change, Colonialism & Extractivism course 2023, and a film screening of 'The Illusion of Abundance' with Q&A with the director.

Participants in other Movement Building events joined in person & online from 20 counties.

In the run up to the general elections, we organized activities nationwide to mobilise supporters and communities around climate decision making. In particular we facilitated 16 community conversations called 'Cuppas for Climate', in Carlow, Ballinteer, Tipperary & Galway as well as Dublin. We held larger Regional Gathering workshops in Galway, Cork, Dublin, and Portlaoise.

We shared over 10,000 climate campaign leaflets and stickers to activists and groups around the country. Supporters sent our e-action to constituency candidates to tell them they are climate voters and ask candidates to sign our climate pledge.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

In May we ran two nationwide online youth workshops in collaboration with Concern, Oxfam & Young FOE to strengthen youth's understanding and influence in relation to climate-related decisions made at local councils and the European Parliament.

In June we organised an online MEP hustings and hosted 4 outreach events – our Regional Gatherings resulted in more than 10 local actions: Climate Canvassing/Leafleting, Cuppas for Climate & visually impactful demonstrations (Dublin, Fingal, DúnLaoghaire, Kilbarrack, Tipperary, Carlow, Skibbereen, Louth, Kildare (Naas - No Planet B), Donegal (Buncrana - Changemakers Donegal).

Networking and coalition building

Cooperation, coordination, collaboration – “joining forces” as we put it in our strategic plan – have always been at the heart of Friends of the Earth's strategic approach, and 2024 was no different.

Our long-standing collaboration with the Trade Unions led to the creation of the Just Transition Taskforce to advise Government on a permanent statutory Just Transition Commission. Our then CEO was elected as the Pillar nominee to the Taskforce, which made its recommendations to Government in Feb 2024 and ultimately the Commission was set up and members appointed in 2024 including our former CEO who had been instrumental in its inception.

The Stop Climate Chaos coalition (SCC), whose secretariat we host, didn't have a dedicated coordinator in 2024 but thanks to the collaboration of members facilitated by FOE, the Coalition managed to have yet another very impactful photo stunt before COP in December - 'Lady Justice' dripping in oil, highlighting the fossil fuel industry's unfair influence.

As detailed below in the Policy Change section we have led the establishment and coordination of a new network on energy poverty with social NGOs and housing organizations.

As part of the project 'Our Energy Future' FOE organised and facilitated dialogues between nature NGOs, mostly Pillar members, and the renewables industry regarding the acceleration of renewables while protecting the environment. Thanks to our work with Pillar members, we have produced a joint declaration signed by the Pillar, as well as Wind Energy Ireland and Solar Ireland. Our work with the Pillar overcame difficulties with industry and this declaration constitutes one of the best examples of deliberation and collaboration across the sector which can have a major impact on policy. The joint statement puts forward policy recommendations to the Government regarding nature-inclusive renewables & grid rollout, access to data, stakeholder engagement, permitting, and environmental education. This is a useful step forward given the Minister for Climate, Energy & Environment's strong support for renewables, as well as the commitments in this area in the Programme for Government.

We also undertook extensive campaigning and advocacy with Not Here Not Anywhere and Frack Action against LNG in 2024. We partnered with the team behind the Fossil Fuel Non Proliferation Treaty and coordinated with the likes of Trocaire and Christian Aid for Ireland to endorse the Treaty.

We support and collaborate with a range of civil society organisations in our work against data centres, and also support this campaign through our membership of the Irish Coalition on Business and Human Rights.

We have led the establishment and coordination of a new network on energy poverty with social NGOs and housing organisations. In 2024 we prioritised the strengthening of the network, coordinating four meetings and making a joint submission on energy poverty. The Department of Climate, Energy & Environment invited FOE to present the network's joint submission at its Stakeholder Forum. It is now the go-to for the Department on energy poverty and retrofitting.

We have had an elected representative on the steering committee of the Environmental Pillar since it was formed in 2009. We have been dedicated to working to make it strategic and effective as an advocacy coalition. In 2024 we supported the Pillar's development of a position on renewables and continued to support the strategic prioritisation of Nature Restoration. We prioritised Pillar recommendations on agriculture in our election manifesto and supported the Pillar in the drafting of its election asks, with a focus on climate action and fossil fuel phase-out. Our Campaigns Director represents the Pillar on NESC, as well as the EPA and Eirgrid respective advisory committees.

We collaborated with Environmental Justice Network Ireland to engage constructively and critically in the process of Ireland updating its National Energy and Climate Plan as part of the broader EU process. EJNI engagement will remain important given the potential for legal action regarding Ireland's compliance with national and EU climate law.

We are joint founders with VOICE of the “Sick of Plastic” campaign which worked for years towards the deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and aluminium cans, which has now finally gone live and is a huge success.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Contribution to the FOE Europe / FOE International Federation

International Executive Committee

Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) founded in 1971, is the world's largest grassroots environmental federation with 70 national member groups and millions of supporters and members worldwide. Emma Jayne Geraghty, Head of Movement Building with FOE Ireland, sits on the FOEI's Executive Committee (ExComm) as one of two representatives for the European region. She was elected to the ExComm in November 2023. Emma Jayne is a member of the Membership Development Committee and is also the representative to the ExComm for the Gender Justice and Dismantling Patriarchy Working Group. The ExComm has been leading out on the development of FOEI's 6 year workplan/ strategic plan.

International Solidarity

Friends of the Earth Ireland has been actively supporting our colleagues from PENGON (FOE Palestine) through FOEI's Internationalist Solidarity System. We are active in the Friends of the Earth Europe's Palestine Solidarity working group along with multiple other FOEE groups including: Croatia, EWNI (England, Wales & Northern Ireland), France, Spain, Sweden and Scotland.

Driving policy change

Faster and Fairer Climate Action

From our partnership with 'Ireland Thinks' we produced strategic polling to inform media and political work. We conducted two main waves in Oct 2024 and Jan 2025 just before and after the General Election. Only 21% expressed a desire for less action.

This sentiment was echoed by 59% of Fianna Fáil voters and 55% of Fine Gael voters. Notably, there is no significant gap between rural and urban voters. These polls countered media narratives during the election that climate issues were not a priority for voters. The release of these polls before the election and during the new government's formation was key.

In the run up to the General Elections we developed a 5-point manifesto and coordinated a joint Stop Climate Chaos manifesto, influencing political parties. For the local elections we published activist toolkits and leaflets. For the European elections we held a hustings and produced detailed policy recommendations for manifestos. We provided critical analysis to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Climate on the hearings with Ministers under the Climate Law and delivered briefings to guide questioning.

We held a highly successful Climate Hustings in the Royal Irish Academy in conjunction with the DCU and Stop Climate Chaos with representatives of seven political parties. We also facilitated an assessment by academics from UCD, UCC, and Maynooth of the election manifestos of nine political parties against our proposed Programme for Faster and Fairer Climate Action.

399 Local Election Candidates and 119 Elected Local Election candidates signed the climate pledge we shared ahead of the Local and MEP Elections. We also produced and promoted a pledge ahead of the General Election which was signed by the leaders of several parties.

Thanks to this campaigning, the Programme for Government reaffirms the Coalition's commitment to Ireland's legally-binding climate targets and includes welcome pledges to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, support community-owned renewables, and prioritise retrofitting for lower-income households.

Energy Poverty & Efficiency

FOE presented to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Social Protection regarding energy poverty and coordinated the energy poverty network. This work led to a pre-budget submission which called on the government to increase investment in retrofitting and address barriers to renewable heat. We were invited to attend the National Economic Dialogue and also raised our recommendations with the Minister for Housing. We coordinated a joint press release from the energy poverty network urging government to reconsider universal energy credits and prioritise targeted support for energy-poor households. This received significant media coverage. Government ultimately committed in Budget 2025 to invest significantly in retrofitting, including more funding for the Warmer Homes Scheme and reduced VAT for heat pumps.

Our work on energy poverty has resulted in the development of a new dedicated organisational campaign in support of tenants and those in social housing. It has included two new and significant partnerships. In order to highlight the role of communities in taking action on energy efficiency and responding to energy poverty we partnered with Bohemians Football Club who hosted workshops with their supporters on community-led climate action, particularly in home retrofitting and heat pump installation. The resulting report "Levelling the Playing Field," put forward tailored solutions to enhance energy efficiency in the community, leveraging the influence of sports clubs to promote broader community involvement in sustainability efforts. Through the launch of this research we also had the opportunity to brief politicians in Leinster House.

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In 2024 FOE also partnered with the Irish Green Building Council to produce a report "Bridging the Gap Between Energy Poverty and Energy Renovation ". The report provides comprehensive recommendations to Government on targeting energy renovation programs, improving affordability measures, and increasing investment in social housing retrofitting.

Preventing Fossil Gas Lock-In

For the past 2 years, FOE has undertaken a range of policy and activities to highlight the polluting role of data centres in Ireland which account for over 20% of Ireland's electricity and risk locking-in fossil fuels. In 2024 we developed this into a front-facing organisational campaign calling for a moratorium on data centre connections. One significant obstacle was the lack of information on data centre expansion, their increasing use of fossil gas and adverse impacts on Ireland's legally-binding pollution limits. We commissioned UCC MaREI to undertake this analysis which we published in December to influence public debate and the Programme for Government negotiations. The report showed how data centres divert renewable energy from wider decarbonisation and how gas network connections risk overshooting carbon budgets. This research received some of the most extensive media coverage in the history of FOE including coverage on RTE TV and radio, plus articles in all the main papers, and radio interviews.

Friends of the Earth has continued to oppose LNG in Ireland through regular engagement with Government and the Oireachtas, as well as through submissions and letters, and through our work with other groups and coalitions. Friends of the Earth continued to raise serious issues with implementation of the Government's Energy Security Review, in particular the then proposed state-controlled floating LNG terminal. We continued to call for a comprehensive risk assessment, for the strict climate conditions articulated in the package to be enshrined in standalone regulations or legislation before any decision is made, and for the existing moratorium to remain in place indefinitely. This has been a challenging period, particularly given the new Government's support for LNG development. However, in 2024 thanks to our extensive campaigning and advocacy work with all parties ahead of the General Election, several parties rejected LNG and supported a pause on data centre expansion in their manifestos. Several parties also supported community or local energy advice services to make sure retrofits are taken up by those who need them most and a number of parties committed to increasing retrofits of social housing and to minimum BERs for the private rental sector.

Regarding the UN climate talks in COP29, as mentioned we led the coordination of a photo shoot for SCC to call for a fast, fair and funded phase-out of all fossil fuels in the run up to the COP29. We also undertook extensive advocacy work in Azerbaijan including meetings with Ministers and extensive media engagement both in Baku and Dublin.

Shaping national public debate & Media presence

We continued to have a strong national media presence. To coincide with Earth Day we commissioned research on public opinion on climate which showed that the majority of people in Ireland remain very concerned about climate change. We undertook significant national media work to publicise these results and shape national debate on public attitudes to climate action. We used it to counteract a growing "backlash against climate action" narrative. We showed that this narrative was not evidence-based since there was no significant shift in public opinion.

Cultivating our community

In 2024 Cuppa for Climate grew as our flagship Community Fundraising offering, and 16 Cuppas took place. We revised/relaunched the Cuppa for Climate toolkit after collecting feedback to improve it. Funded by Biodiversity Week we brought the Cuppa to Cork. Staff also attended a number of our supporters' events. One such event involved a work team combining their Cuppa with a beach clean up. The Cuppa hosted by a supporter in Portlaoise led to the formation of a new local action group.

We hosted two Learning Hub events: one online based on the book 'Not Too Late' by Rebecca Solnit; one in person including a panel discussion and talks by our CEO & Head of Policy Change to support our community with Active Hope and thank our supporters.

While continuing our Social Media audience-building and usual Donor Care work, we progressed new initiatives to great effect: we ran a hugely successful Telefundraising Campaign to boost monthly donors; actively promoted legacies and launched a Legacy Appreciation Plan which already lead to over 10 commitments; offered options to donate in someone's name for Valentine's Day and Christmas; organised a sponsored Cold Water Dip Challenge; took part in Patagonia's 'Running Up for Air' fundraiser; and circulated an end of year Thank You video.

Developing our organization

Marion Briggs and Sarah O'Suilleabhain stood down from the Board in October 2023 after two terms and making significant contributions during their tenure. Three new board members joined: Carol-Anne O'Brien, Denise Charlton and Kenneth Keavey. Anna Pringle became Chair and David Heller took over as Secretary.

As the organization stabilised in size, after rapid growth in recent years, we averaged 18 staff during 2024.

We hired Caoimhe Flynn as our new Administrator and Operations Manager, Charlotta Kauranne as Head of Finance & Compliance, as well as Seán McLoughlin, Climate Policy Campaigner.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Rose Anne White, Administrator, Audrey Vallier, Head of Finance, Sadhbh O'Neill, Senior Climate Advisor, and David Rossiter, Fossil Free Campaigner, moved on and we wish them all well.

After twenty years at the helm, our founding director Oisín Coghlan informed the board at the end of 2024 that he would be stepping down. His wide-ranging and successful contribution to the growth and impact of our work was widely acknowledged by all. The board promptly put in place transition and search plans for a new CEO in anticipation of Oisín's departure during 2025 and after a very successful recruitment process our new CEO Deirdre Duffy will be starting in late August 2025. Fortunately, we had a strong team in place to manage the transition and maintain focus on our priority campaigns. Friends of the Earth scored very highly again at 90/100 (maintaining our 2023 score of 89.7/100) in the annual review of effectiveness and value for money by the independent assessors working for the Irish Environmental Network. This resulted in the awarding of €51,479.48 in core funding from the Department of the Environment, a small increase compared to €49,308.14 in 2023.

Looking Ahead to 2025-2026

Overarching themes Our overarching themes for the remainder of 2025, will remain the same: the "race to zero" pollution and "getting off fossil fuels" in line with the strategic objectives 4, 5 and 6 in our strategic plan 2021-2025.

As this plan is coming to an end we are also engaging in a review and in the development of our next Strategic Plan; we hope to complete this process by Spring 2026, and this is ideal timing with the arrival of our new CEO in late August 2025. The key themes of Fast and Fairer Climate action and "getting off fossil fuels" will remain a focus.

Programmes

We continue to have three programmes that relate to our campaigning: climate, heat and gas .

- The climate programme specially furthers strategic objective 4 (and contributes to 5)
- The heat programme contributes to objective 5
- The gas programme specifically furthers strategic objective 6

These are funded by a mix of institutional grants and supporter donations. Under these programmes, our two key organizational campaigns for 2025-2026 are focused on a moratorium on data centres, and reducing energy poverty and pollution, particularly for tenants. We also continue to work actively on government accountability in relation to implementation of legally-binding climate obligations and against LNG in Ireland.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

In common with similar companies in Ireland, the principal risk and uncertainty of Friends of the Earth Limited relates to the ability of the company to obtain funding to support its operations.

Financial Results

The surplus/(deficit) for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €(129,214) (2023 - €116,469).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €498,573 (2023 - €648,529) and liabilities of €241,118 (2023 - €261,860). The net assets of the company have decreased by €(129,214).

Directors and Secretary

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

Marion Briggs (Resigned 27 July 2024)
 Sarah O'Suilleabhain (Resigned 27 July 2024)
 David Heller
 Valery Molay
 Emma Lane-Spollen
 Colm O'Cuanachain
 Justin Moran
 Molly O'Shea
 Anna Pringle
 Carol-Anne O'Brien (Appointed 2 May 2024)
 Denise Charlton (Appointed 2 May 2024)
 Kenneth Keavey (Appointed 25 September 2024)

The secretaries who served during the financial year were:

Anna Pringle (Resigned 5 December 2024)
 David Heller (Appointed 5 December 2024)

In accordance with the Constitution, the directors are not required to rotate.

Neither the Director's nor the Company secretary held any direct or indirect interests in the company at any point during the current or preceding financial year.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

Political Contributions

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

Auditors

The auditors, Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited, (Chartered Certified Accountants), continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company is a close company within the meaning of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

Research and Development

The company was not involved in research and development during the current or preceding financial period.

Branches outside the State

The company has no branches operating outside of Ireland during the current or preceding financial year.

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.

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



Anna Pringle
Director

Date: 9/25/2025



Emma Lane-Spollen
Director

Date: 9/25/2025

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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 that 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.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- 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



Anna Pringle
Director

Date: 9/25/2025



Emma Lane-Spollen
Director

Date: 9/25/2025

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 2024 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the 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", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, 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 2024 and of its deficit 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 described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

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

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 course of 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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- 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
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

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

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 requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. 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 set out on page 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that 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, if 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 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 contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 14, 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

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

Date: 25/09/2025

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 2024**

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
Income		979,608	1,054,553
Expenditure		(1,108,822)	(938,084)
(Deficit)/surplus before tax		(129,214)	116,469
Tax on (deficit)/surplus		-	-
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year	13	(129,214)	116,469

Approved by the board on 18/09/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Anna Pringle
Director



Emma Lane-Spollen
Director

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	<u>24,607</u>	<u>38,810</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	17,938	93,474
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>456,028</u>	<u>516,245</u>
		<u>473,966</u>	<u>609,719</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(241,118)</u>	<u>(261,860)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>232,848</u>	<u>347,859</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>257,455</u>	<u>386,669</u>
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account	13	<u>257,455</u>	<u>386,669</u>
Members' Funds		<u>257,455</u>	<u>386,669</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 18/09/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Anna Pringle
Director



Emma Lane-Spollen
Director

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Friends of the Earth Ireland C.L.G. is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in Ireland. 9 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2, Ireland 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 in light of 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.

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 2024 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 represents grants and donations and other funds received and receivable.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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.

continued

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

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.

Tangible 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 FRS 102 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 operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

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.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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. In the opinion of the directors the format of the financial statements as presented in these financial statements better describes 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.

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 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

The charity recorded a deficit for the year of €129,214 (2023 surplus: €116,469) with a net asset position of €257,455 (2023: €386,669) as at 31 December 2024. The deficit during the current year is due to the timing of the recognition of income and expenditure.

The Directors have considered the financial position and trading performance of the charity. They have prepared prudent and conservative budgets and cash flow forecasts up to September 2026 respectively which indicate that the charity will show modest surpluses for these periods. The Board of Directors acknowledge that the future viability of the charity is underpinned by the successful achievement of the budgeted targets identified in the forecasts and projections. On reviewing the year-to-date activities, it appears that the charity is on track to achieve the budgeted targets.

As a result, while recognising that there is uncertainty about these matters at present, 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. GRANT INCOME

During the year ended 31 December 2024 the company has received grant income from a number of state and public bodies. Details of the grant income received from these parties, during the current financial year, are listed below in line with the requirements of the grant agreements in place.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Annual Core Funding

Details of funding: Pay and general administration expenses

Amount: €51,479

Restrictions: This funding is unrestricted and is used to pay general administration expenditures. The grant has no restrictions, and its expenditures are compliant with all relevant government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Time Funding

Details of funding: To pay for time and travel expenses

Amount: €16,421

Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for the time and travel expenses faced by employees. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Project Funding

Details of funding: To pay for project expenses

Amount: €9,902

Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for all expenses in relation to projects. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of Foreign Affairs

Type of funding: Irish Aid - DFA 2022 Global Citizenship Education Grant scheme

Details of funding: Project for collaborating to help build an inclusive and diverse movement with the knowledge and skills to be active global citizens committed to a fairer and more sustainable future for all.

Amount: €70,000

Restrictions: The term of the project is from the 1st September 2023 to the 31st August 2024. The funding provided must be used for the purpose detailed in the agreed programme of work. Any variations in expenditure

continued

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

from the budget which are greater than 15% must be approved by the Department in advance.

7. OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	2024	2023
	€	€
Operating (deficit)/surplus is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	17,845	14,154
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit services	7,688	5,309
	<u>7,688</u>	<u>5,309</u>

8. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 28, (2023: 26). Across the whole year staffing amounted to a full-time equivalent of 19 employees (2023: 15).

The chief executive salary amounted to €73,661(2023: €71,219) together with pension of €3,398 (2023: 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.

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Chief Executive	1	1
Programme Officers	18	16
	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Office equipment	Fixtures & fittings	Database development	Website development	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	24,584	2,904	36,574	16,244	80,306
Additions	1,044	-	-	-	1,044
Disposals	(874)	-	-	-	(874)
At 31 December 2024	<u>24,754</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>36,574</u>	<u>16,244</u>	<u>80,476</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	13,561	2,904	15,237	9,794	41,496
Charge for the financial year	5,465	-	7,315	2,467	15,247
On disposals	(874)	-	-	-	(874)
At 31 December 2024	<u>18,152</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>22,552</u>	<u>12,261</u>	<u>55,869</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	<u>6,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,022</u>	<u>3,983</u>	<u>24,607</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>11,023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,337</u>	<u>6,450</u>	<u>38,810</u>

continued

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10. DEBTORS	2024	2023
	€	€
Trade debtors	333	75,553
Other debtors	-	578
Prepayments	12,205	11,302
Accrued income	5,400	6,041
	<u>17,938</u>	<u>93,474</u>
11. CREDITORS	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors	5,130	32
Taxation	48,045	42,465
Other creditors	329	-
Accruals and deferred income	187,614	219,363
	<u>241,118</u>	<u>261,860</u>

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

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

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

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 STATEMENT

	2024	2023
	€	€
At 1 January 2024	386,669	270,200
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year	(129,214)	116,469
At 31 December 2024	<u>257,455</u>	<u>386,669</u>

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No directors have received payment in respect of services to the company.

16. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

17. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on
18/09/2025.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

NOT COVERED BY THE AUDITORS REPORT

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

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
SCHEDULE NO.1: INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Unrestricted Income		
Supporter Income:High Donors- e.g. major gifts	18,600	47,539
Supporter Income:Legacies	97,787	-
Supporter Income:Monthly Subscriptions	111,545	107,061
Supporter Income:Once off Donations	26,459	37,844
Community Fundraising	8,256	15,294
Corporate Donations	2,232	311
Civil Societies:Tomar Trust	-	20,000
Irish State:Department of the Environment via IEN CORE	51,479	48,308
Civil Societies:The Community Foundation Ireland	-	70,000
Other Income	2,137	490
Total unrestricted income	<u>318,496</u>	<u>346,847</u>
Restricted Income		
Civil Societies:Asociación Lurbide	24,544	23,006
Civil Societies:ECF- Climate 2022		10,000
Civil Societies:ECF- Climate 2023	-	90,000
Civil Societies:ECF- Climate 2024-25	39,946	-
Civil Societies:ECF- Heat 2023	35,401	118,711
Civil Societies:ECF- Heat 2024	102,945	-
Civil Societies:Irish Aid GCE 2022-2025	72,930	83,800
Civil Societies:NTR Foundation		60,000
Civil Societies:Rockefeller Philantropy	70,199	15,601
Civil Societies:The Community Foundation Ireland	122,422	60,310
Irish State:Irish Environmental Network Project	9,902	34,750
Irish State:Irish Environmental Network Time	16,421	16,252
Other grants	52,860	30,001
Other grants:Christian Aid	4,000	4,000
Other grants:Concern	29,988	12,000
Other grants:FoE Europe	14,000	16,500
Other grants:Renewable Grid Initiative	40,553	105,070
Other grants:Trócaire	25,000	7,500
FoE International	-	9,868
Grants for Solar Schools	-	10,337
Total restricted income	<u>661,112</u>	<u>707,705</u>
Total Income	<u>979,608</u>	<u>1,054,553</u>

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SCHEDULE NO.2 EXPENDITURE

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Administration & Organization	Campaigning and Communications	Supporter Relations and Development	Staff costs	Total 2024	Total 2023
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Accommodation					-	3,534
Advertising and Mass Emailing		5,452	13,609		19,062	9,431
Bank Charges	447	73	1,582		2,102	3,577
All other expenses	5,322		1,968		7,290	4,121
Audit Fee	7,688				7,688	5,309
Commissions and fees		15,594			15,594	
Employer's pension contribution				29,321	29,321	23,270
Employer's PRSI Contribution				74,707	74,707	62,552
Event costs		18,654	700		19,354	26,020
Facilitation fees		5,715	893		6,608	45,483
General Expenses	1,491	1,641	33		3,164	-
Graphic design, photography and videography		9,819	1,160		10,979	17,304
Heat, Light & Water	1,360				1,360	1,854
Insurance	1,059	1,316	1,159		3,535	2,434
Legal and Professional fees	4,715	424			5,139	23,083
Materials		6,942	4,302		11,243	9,189
Meals	1,169	1,516	9	58	2,751	-
Memberships and Subscriptions	2,215	4,028	2,417		8,659	8,342
Office expences (shared spaces)	2,183				2,183	2,923
Other Governance Expenses	539				539	4,457
Other ICT	8,852	13,273	1,238		23,363	16,332
Other admin costs	735		12		747	-
Payroll expenses	425				425	-
Phone and internet	827	2,299	704		3,830	-
Printing, postage and stationery	276	81	1,230		1,587	4,485
Rent and Rates	5,789	5,789	5,789		17,368	9,345
Repairs and Maintenance	231				231	4,353
Reports & Research		63,218			63,218	25,119
Small benefit	595	1,785	398		2,778	4,410
Solidarity funds		1,250			1,250	-
Staff Recruitment Fees	540	835			1,375	762
Staff Training and Development	1,983	3,401	1,569		6,953	10,612
Travel & Subsistence	1,287	13,466	87	21	14,862	8,512
Video Conferencing and Webinar		606	606		1,212	1,168
Wages and salaries				715,666	715,666	580,751
Website development		1,889	709		2,598	1,645
Wellbeing and development	76	2,143	341	- 425	2,135	
Depreciation in Website and Database		12,480			12,480	7,849
Depreciation in Office Equipment, Fixture & Fittings	5,465				5,465	9,858
Total	55,270	193,690	40,515	819,348	1,108,822	938,084
2023	206,909	594,583	136,592			