FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. CONTENTS

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

Directors

Clara Kirrane

William Hederman (Resigned 31 July 2020)
Frances McMullin
David Joyce Marion Briggs Sarah O'Suilleabhain

Emma-Jayne Geraghty (Resigned 31 December 2020)
Celeste Roche

Colm O'Cuanachain (Appointed 28 January 2021) David Heller (Appointed 28 January 2021) Emma Lane-Spollen (Appointed 28 January 2021) Valery Molay (Appointed 28 January 2021)

Company Secretary

Ciara Kirrane

Company Number

383678

Registered Office and Business Address

9 Upper Mount Street Dublin 2

Ireland

Roberts Nathan

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

Bankers

Auditors

Bank of Ireland Plo College Green Dublin 2

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Principal Activity

The organization is engaged in campaigning and building people power through activities such as research and policy development, participatory education such as global citizenship education, education for sustainable development and development 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.

Building movement power

We developed One Future – the People's Campaign for Faster and Fairer Climate Action. Launched before the February 2020 General Election, 300 One Future 'Canvass for Climate' packs were sent out across the country for distributing materials in communities - kick starting many important climate conversations between friends, families and most importantly with election candidates. By the end of the election, there was an active One Future Group in 19 constituencies and by the end of the year there were 28 with over 500 members.

During the negotiations for the Programme for Government we held 10 "call-a-thons" with over 500 people registering to join Zoom calls for peer support while they called their TDs to push for greater climate action.

We held 5 webinars on key climate topics during this period and into the summer with 2000 people registering to attend, including 461 people for the one called "Why is everybody talking about 7% and what does it mean".

As usual after a General Election we held a "mass lobby" of TDs with our partners in the Stop Climate Chaos Coalition. This year we held it in December after the draft Climate Action Bill was published and while the Olreachtas Committee was considering recommendations to strengthen what was a weaker Bill than we wanted. Due to Covid restrictions we held it online for the first time. More than 1000 people held group conversations with their local constituency TDs, more than 100 of whom took part, over the course of a marathon 13-hour Zoom meeting.

We launched our Learning Hub - an initiative building on the 2019 book club and offering development education workshops on relevant and emerging themes in the books. Our first book was Mary Robinson's book Climate Justice. Over 200 people registered. As well as the books themselves we created "read and watch" lists.

We ran a successful 6-week online course with 30 participants named after the Friends of the Earth International slogan: Mobilize. Resist. Transform. We ran a seminar series on Issues from "Women on the global frontlines of climate change" to "Energy Democracy" with different partner organizations, with over 1200 people registering.

Driving policy change

In first half of the year the focus was on the General Election and on the parties negotiating the Programme for Government. Over 70 organizations and coalitions endorsed the One Future Policy Platform we developed in dialogue with others in advance of the election.

As well as supporting the mobilization efforts described above our policy staff maintained continuous engagement with TDs and advisers throughout the inter-party negotiations to ensure they had the most up-to-date information and briefings.

During this period, we commissioned and published opinion poll date showing significant public support for climate action.

When it was finally agreed and published the Programme for Government was, on climate change and the energy transition, the most progressive set of policy commitments an Irish government had ever adopted. As well as a new Climate Bill, the Programme included commitments to end new licences for offshore gas exploration, end support for LNG terminals, ban the import of fracked gas, introduce proper support for community-scale renewable electricity and a deposit and return scheme for plastic bottles and cans.

The second half of the year was focused on the delivery of the flagship commitment to a Climate Action Bill in the first 100 days. The deadline for publication in October was met but the Bill was weaker than we expected with significant loopholes. We then invested all our energy in the pre-legislative process carried out by the Oireachtas Committee, pushing for it to be an expert-based process and providing new briefings for TDs at every stage of the process, along with supporting the mobilization for the "mass lobby" described above.

When the Oireachtas Committee published their report just before Christmas it included all of our top recommendations for how the Climate Bill should be strengthened.

Cultivating our community

The number of registered members of the Friends of the Earth Community fell from 27,742 at the end of 2019 to 25,731 at the end of 2020. This was because of the intensity of communications increased largely due to Covid. We sent a total to 234 emails to supporters in 2020 compared to 83 in 2019. And as described above, the engagement of supporters in online events, was in a different league compared to how many had participated in physical events in the past.

While we could not hold our solstice and equinox Sunrise Swims because of Covid, we did hold a number of supporter care and engagement events online, including a conversation with the author of Weather, Jenny Offill, interviewed by author and broadcaster Sinead Gleeson; a screening of the Story of Plastic, "Hopeful Chats" with children's author Oisin McGann whose climate book for teens we were crowdfunding, and two webinars for members of our "Sustainers Circle" of monthly donors.

We carried out a supporters' survey with interesting results. Climate and biodiversity / nature were people's top 2 issues people and joining informative events taking online actions were the top 2 ways to get involved. We also continued the quarterly online newsletter.

Despite Covid and the resulting economic shutdown, we increased the number of people making monthly donations, the average monthly gift increased by 7%, the total monthly value of regular giving rose by 9% and the total income from regular giving rose by 17% in 2020.

This was partly due to our first telephone campaign for many years where we called 400 of our existing monthly donors to thank them for their support, update them on our work and offer them the opportunity to increase their monthly gift.

We raised €14,344 in our "Christmas Crowdfunder" to finance the publication of "A Short Hopeful Guide to Climate Change" by Olsín McGann, published by Little Island Press in 2021.

Developing our organisation

Our application to the Charities Regulator was approved and we became a Registered Charity.

Work continued on the implementation of the Statutory Code of Governance for Charities to enable us to submit our first compliance report on time in 2021.

We held a staff retreat to assess how our management structures and culture need to evolve in light of the growth of the organization. A "management circle" of 5 staff, the Director and the heads of the 4 programmes described in this report, was established. The management circle also had the pro-bono support of a management of HR professional as they developed their collective culture and processes.

We continued to refine our use of online communications and collaboration tools, accelerated by Covid, and also our schedule of team and programme meetings. We also took steps to upgrade and standardize our recruitment and onboarding processes.

The team moved online overnight after St Patrick's Day 2020 because of Covid and we haven't been back to the office since. The team adapted and coped remarkably well. Moving online brought some new opportunities and efficiencies but it also brought new stresses and reduced the opportunities for social contact within the team.

The organization had another strong year financially, with income growing by 16%. While expenditure also grew by 19% we had an annual surplus of over €80,000 for the second year running. As a result, our closing balance was over €200,000 for the first time. The equivalent of just under a third of our expenditure in 2020, these reserves provide something of a safety net in these uncertain times.

Future Developments and current Strategic Objectives, to the end of 2025

Our Mission

We campaign and build movement power to bring about the system change needed for a just world where people and nature thrive.

Our four organizational goals to advance our mission are:

A. 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.

B. Driving policy change

To drive a fair and fast transition to a zero pollution future.

C. 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.

D. 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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

4. 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 centre 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

- To grow our community.
- 2. To nurture our community
- 3. To sustain Friends of the Earth.

Developing our organization

- To ensure the organization is appropriately structured to guarantee effective and efficient management.
- To be accountable and transparent to all our key stakeholders.
- 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.
- To secure the financial resources to deliver our programmes and achieve our goals while ensuring value for money. To diversify and increase our income.
- To innovate and support continuous learning and improvement in both management and delivery of commitments. To implement and maintain relevant Information and Communications Technology.

Financial Results

The surplus for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €80,407 (2019: €84,077).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €410,779 (2019: €210,650) and liabilities of €208,176 (2019: €88,544). The net assets of the company have increased by €80,407.

Directors and Secretary

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

Ciara Kirrane William Hederman (Resigned 31 July 2020) Frances McMullin David Joyce Marion Briggs Sarah O'Suilleabhain Emma-Jayne Geraghty (Resigned 31 December 2020) Celeste Roche Colm O'Cuanachain (Appointed 28 January 2021) David Heller (Appointed 28 January 2021) Emma Lane-Spollen (Appointed 28 January 2021) Valery Molay (Appointed 28 January 2021)

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

Neither the Directors nor Secretary held any direct or indirect interest 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

Following on from the global reaction to the Coronavirus pandemic during the 2020 financial year, the Irish Government implemented strict restrictions on 1st January 2021, following a spike in COVID-19 confirmed cases in December 2020. These restrictions were designed to restrict the transmission of the virus, by reducing and restricting the movement of the population.

In April 2021, a pathway to the easing of these restrictions was implemented and the current indications are that the restrictions shall continue to be eased during the coming months in line with the roll out and completion of the national vaccination program. At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full economic impact of the pandemic and the restrictions imposed by the Government cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving. The directors are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic and believe that the current steps taken to mitigate the financial and operational impact of the imposed restrictions are appropriate.

Political Contributions

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

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 limited by guarantee not having share capital and has been granted exemption from Corporation tax due to 'Mutuality of Trade' status being 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.

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	beha	lf of	the,	ooard

Sarah O'Suilleabhain

Director

Date:

Director Date:

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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: 24/8/2021

Ciara Kirrane

Director

Date: 20/08/2021

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 2020 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and 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 2020 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 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 solely 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 the Companies Act 2014.

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. In our opinion 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 disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not compiled 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, 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 11, 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

Date: 24/8/21

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 2020

	Notes		2020 €	2019 €
Income			632,407	546,041
Expenditure			(551,910)	(461,964)
Surplus before tax			80,497	84,077
Tax on surplus				. <u>-</u>
Surplus for the financial year	12		80,497	84,077
Approved by the board on 29th July 202	and signe	d on its be		

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 €	2019 €
Fixed Assets Tangible assets	8	26,018	3,043
Current Assets Debtors Cash and cash equivalents	9	75,321 309,440	63,867 143,740
		384,761	207,607
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(208,176)	(88,544)
Net Current Assets		176,585	119,063
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		202,603	122,106
Reserves Income and expenditure account	12	202,603	122,106
Members' Funds		202,603	122,106

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 29

July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Sarah O'Suilleabhain

Director

Ciara Kirrane Director

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, 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 live 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 2020 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.

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.

continued

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 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:

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

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.

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.

continued

GRANT INCOME 5.

During the year ended 31 December 2020 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.

Department of Environment via the Irish Environment Network

Type of funding: Details of funding: Annual Core Funding Pay and general administration expenses

Amount: Restrictions €15,305

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

Grantor

Department of Environment via the Irish Environment Network

Type of funding: Details of funding: Time Funding

Amount: Restrictions To pay for time and travel expenses

€7,575 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

Department of Environment via the Irish Environment Network

Type of funding: Details of funding:

Project Funding To pay for project expenses

Amount:

€14.481

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

Grantor

Irish Aid

Type of funding: Details of funding:

DFAT 2020 Development Education Grant scheme Project Support of 'Making Common Cause - Global Citizenship Education for a Global

Justice Transition'. The grant period is from 1st June 2020 to 31st May 2021

Amount of Grant:

Restrictions

The funding is restricted and may only be used in support of 'Making Common Cause -Global Citizenship Education for a Global Justice Transition' project. The cost of

administration and any other expenses incurred by the Grantee directly relating to this

contribution shall not exceed 10%.

Grantor

EuropeAid - EU DEAR

Type of funding: Details of funding: Project Funding To support the delivery of the "Supporting the implementation of the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG's) through mobilizing EU citizens to support effective Financing

Development". The period of the grant is 1st October 2018 to 31st March 2020.

Amount of Grant:

Restrictions

This grant is restricted to cover general administration expenses such as staff salaries activity costs and capital expenditure, related to the specific project noted above.

Grantor

EU INTERREG

Type of funding: Details of funding:

Project Funding To support the delivery of "Community-based Virtual Power Plant (cVPP): a novel model

of radical decarbonisation based on empowerment of low-carbon community driven energy initiatives" project. The period of the grant is 20th September 2017 to 19th

September 2020.

Amount:

Restrictions

€90,000 This grant is restricted to cover general administration expenses such as office expenses, staff costs, external expertise and travel and accommodation costs related to the specific

project noted above.

continued

GRANT INCOME (Continued)

Friends of the Earth Europe – European Commission, Education Audiovisual and Grantor **Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)**

Project Funding - ERA-EUYOTO 2018-2447/001-001 Type of funding:

To support the delivery of the Project 'Growing Together'. The period of the grant is 8th of Details of funding:

October 2018 to 7th of October 2020.

Amount:

The grant is restricted to cover administration expenses such as staff costs and venue Restrictions

hire related to the specific project noted above.

Grantor Irish Aid

DFAT 2019 Development Education Grant scheme Type of funding:

Project Support of Empowering Active Global Citizens to Contribute to a Sustainable and Details of funding:

Just World'. The grant period is from 1st May 2019 to 30th April 2020.

€16.500 Amount:

Restrictions

The funding is restricted and may only be used in support of 'Empowering Active Global

Citizens to Contribute to a Sustainable and Just World' project. The cost of administration and any other expenses incurred by the Grantee directly relating to this contribution shall

not exceed 10%.

Friends of the Earth Europe – European Commission, Education Audiovisual and Grantor

Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)

Project Funding - Agreement Nr. 614863 Type of funding: To support the delivery of the Project 'Intersectional Convergence of European Youth Details of funding:

towards Green New Deal -Ireland. The period of the grant is 1st of January 2020 to 31st

of December 2021.

€38.275

Amount:

The grant is restricted to cover administration expenses such as staff costs and venue Restrictions

hire related to the specific project noted above.

6.	OPERATING SURPLUS	2020 €	2019 €
	Operating surplus is stated after charging: Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,703	1,222
	Auditor's remuneration - audit services	4,651	4,305

EMPLOYEES 7.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 10, (2019 - 8).

	Number	Number
Programme Officers	9	7
Chief Executive	· ·	
,	` 10	8
The staff costs comprise:	-	
The staff costs complise.	2020	2019
	€	€
Wages and Salaries	284,665	226,562
Social Welfare costs	30,545	24,486
Pension costs	8,701	3,398
	323,911	254,446

2010

2020

continued

7. EMPLOYEES (Continued)

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.

€60,000 - €70,000	2020 Number	2019 Number	
€60,000 - €70,000		1	1
		1	1

The chief executive salary amounted to €60,589 (2019: €58,709) together with pension of €3,398 (2019: €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.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
	Office equipment	Fixtures & fittings de	Database evelopment de	Website evelopment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost				21 722	04.450
		2,904			64,459
Additions	2,747	-	19,547	3,690	25,984
At 31 December 2020	13,855	2,904	38,205	35,479	90,443
Depreciation					
	9,463	1,506	18,658	31,789	61,416
Charge for the financial year	1,206	350	326	1,127	3,009
At 31 December 2020	10,669	1,856	18,984	32,916	64,425
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	3,186	1,048	19,221	2,563	26,018
At 31 December 2019	1,645	1,398	••	-	3,043
DEDTORS				2020	2019
DEBTORG				€	€
Trade debtors				3,791	115
				4,465	860
Accrued income				67,065	62,892
				75,321	63,867
				0000	2019
	year			2020	2019
Tavation				18.670	16,532
					29,637
Deferred Income				165,278	42,375
				208,176	88,544
	Cost At 1 January 2020 Additions At 31 December 2020 Depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the financial year At 31 December 2020 Net book value At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2019 DEBTORS Trade debtors Prepayments Accrued income CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	Cost At 1 January 2020 11,108 Additions 2,747 At 31 December 2020 13,855 Depreciation At 1 January 2020 9,463 Charge for the financial year 1,206 At 31 December 2020 10,669 Net book value At 31 December 2020 3,186 At 31 December 2020 1,645 DEBTORS Trade debtors Prepayments Accrued income CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year Taxation Accruals	Cost At 1 January 2020 Additions At 31 December 2020 Depreciation At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2020 Depreciation At 31 December 2020 Net book value At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2020 At 31 December 2020 Trade debtors Prepayments Accrued income CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year Taxation Accruals	Cost At 1 January 2020 11,108 2,904 18,658 At 31 December 2020 13,855 2,904 38,205 Depreciation At 1 January 2020 9,463 1,506 18,658 Charge for the financial year 1,206 350 326 At 31 December 2020 10,669 1,856 18,984 Net book value At 31 December 2020 3,186 1,048 19,221 At 31 December 2019 1,645 1,398 - DEBTORS Trade debtors Prepayments Accrued income CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year Taxation Accruals	Office equipment Fixtures & Effittings Database velopment Website velopment Cost At 1 January 2020 11,108 2,904 18,658 31,789 Additions 2,747 - 19,547 3,690 At 31 December 2020 13,855 2,904 38,205 35,479 Depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the financial year 1,206 350 328 1,127 At 31 December 2020 10,669 1,856 18,984 32,916 Net book value At 31 December 2020 3,186 1,048 19,221 2,663 At 31 December 2019 1,645 1,398 - - DEBTORS 2020 € Trade debtors Prepayments Accrued income 4,465 67,065 CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year € Taxation Accruals Deferred Income 18,670 Deferred Income 185,278

continued

11. 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.

12. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2020 €	2019 €
At 1 January 2020 Surplus for the financial year	122,106 80,497	38,029 84,077
At 31 December 2020	202,603	122,106

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

14. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Following on from the global reaction to the Coronavirus pandemic during the 2020 financial year, the Irish Government implemented strict restrictions on 1st January 2021, following a spike in COVID-19 confirmed cases in December 2020. These restrictions were designed to restrict the transmission of the virus, by reducing and restricting the movement of the population.

In April 2021, a pathway to the easing of these restrictions was implemented and the current indications are that the restrictions shall continue to be eased during the coming months in line with the roll out and completion of the national vaccination program.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full economic impact of the pandemic and the restrictions imposed by the Government cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving. The directors are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic and believe that the current steps taken to mitigate the financial and operational impact of the imposed restrictions are appropriate.

15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on $29 \, \text{m}$ $\sqrt{\omega}$ $\sqrt{2021}$.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

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 31ST DECEMBER 2020

INCOME	2020	2019
Managed A. Harris	€	€
Unrestricted Income		
Subscriptions and Donations	140,152	175,105
Fundraising	41,976	24,712
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	15,305	16,005
	197,433	215,822
Restricted Income		
Irish Aid	21,380	1,739
NTR Foundation	80,000	80,000
EU DEAR	18,864	9,698
EU Interreg	33,793	43,983
EU YET	18,965	24,080
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	22,056	1,400
FOE Europe	12,670	5,584
FOE International	-	447
Tomar Trust	-	63,804
Trócaire	10,500	6,100
The Wheel	-	10,000
European Climate Foundation	79,999	20,000
Concern	12,000	13,000
Christian Aid	4,000	4,000
European Coordinatior Via Campesina	6,783	6,000
Asociación Lurbide	11,124	10,000
Other Grants	102,840	30,384
	434,974	330,219
Total Income	632,407	546,041

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SCHEDULE NO 2: EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	202	0	2019	
	€	€	€	€
CAMPAIGNING AND COMMUNICATIONS				
Dallar, and Advancery			24,644	
Policy and Advocacy	-		•	
Education and Activism	-		53,916	
Communications and Outreach	22.524		49,618	
Events	32,534		-	
Materials	2,198		-	
Travel & Subsistence	2,459		-	
Communications & IT	68,646		-	
Reports & Research	12,481		-	
Other costs	9,241			
Non Employee Staff	24,954		-	
Solar Panels for Schools	12,041		31,662	
Insurance	507		188	
Depreciation in Website and Database	1,258		50	
Salaries	212,068		181,030	
Employers' PRSI Contribution	22,585		19,582	
Staff Pension Costs	6,344		2,718	
	_	407,317		363,4
SUPPORTER RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT				
Supporter Care	10,349		17,270	
••	10,343		49	
Supporter Recruitment	15,629		663	
Fundraising Events	655		003	
Travel & Subsistence	12		_	
	1,136		-	
Communications & IT	580		240	
Insurance	303		240	
Other Costs			-	
Non-employee staff	825		-	
Depreciation in Website and Database	130		20.070	
Salaries	38,221		20,870	
Employer's PRSI Contribution	4,231		2,285	
Staff Pension Costs	840	72.010	340_	44 7
	-	72,910	-	41,7
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION				
Audit Fee	4,551		4,305	
Accountancy & Professional Fees	3,075		1,153	
Bank Charges and Interest	813		847	
Governance Expenses	542		2,623	
General Office Costs	3,647		3,529	
Rent and Rates	7,881		9,046	
Heat, Light & Water	1,341		2,300	
Communications & IT	543		2,000	
Insurance	507		689	
Staff Development	5,846		3,554	
Depreciation in Office Equipment, Fixture & Fittings	3,315		1,172	
·	34,376		24,662	
Salaries	34,376 3,729		24,662	
Employer's PRSI Contribution			340	
Staff Pension Costs	1,517	71,684	340	56,8
		12,001	-	20,0