

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Directors

Gary Clare
Ruth McGrath
Gay Brabazon
Kenneth Kilbride
Brendan Keane
Suzanne Cahn (Appointed 8 May 2019)

Company Secretary

Ruth McGrath

Company Number

275127

Registered Office and Business Address

9 Upper Mount Street
Dublin 2

Auditors

Roberts Nathan
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit
Firm
9 Exchange Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was to promote the protection and preservation of nature and the environment including the prejudice to generality of the foregoing of all flora and fauna.

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

Financial Results

The surplus for the financial year amounted to €18,813 (2018 - €423).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €95,187 (2018 - €76,255) and liabilities of €40,481 (2018 - €40,362). The net assets of the company have increased by €18,813.

Directors and Secretary

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

Gary Clare
Ruth McGrath
Gay Brabazon
Kenneth Kilbride
Brendan Keane
Suzanne Cahn (Appointed 8 May 2019)

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Ruth McGrath.

In accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the directors are not required to retire by rotation.

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

Future Developments

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 Coronavirus and the increasing economic impact of this worldwide pandemic, the directors have prepared prudent cashflow forecasts and budgets. Following the stress testing of these budgets and forecasts, along with a review of the performance of the company in 2020 to the date of signing of these financial statements, the directors believe that the impact to the company will result in decreased income which as of the date of signing of the financial statements cannot be fully quantified.

The directors are reviewing and considering all opportunities to mitigate the impact of the current pandemic on the company, including the use of Government schemes.

Further details in respect of the impact of the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic are disclosed in the "Post Balance Sheet Events" note to the financial statements.

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

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

Political Donations

There were no political donations in 2019 and as a result no disclosures are required under the Electoral Act, 1997.

Auditors

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

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Taxation Status

The company is a registered charity under the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY 13196. As such the company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

Research and Development

The company was not involved in any research and development activities during the current and preceding financial years.

Branches outside the State

The company did not have any branch operating outside the state in the current and preceding financial years.

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


Ruth McGrath
Director

Date: 05/10/2020


Kenneth Kilbride
Director

Date: 9 Oct 2020

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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


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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Signed on behalf of the board


Ruth McGrath
Director

Date: 05/10/2020


Kenneth Kilbride
Director

Date: 05/10/2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report. The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brendan Kean

for and on behalf of

Roberts Nathan

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

Date: _____

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 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.

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Income		257,881	387,755
Expenditure		(239,068)	(387,332)
Surplus for the financial year	12	<u>18,813</u>	<u>423</u>

Approved by the board on 01/10/2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Ruth McGrath
Director

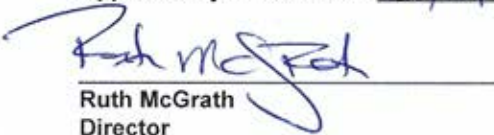

Kenneth Kilbride
Director


VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	45,406	31,304
Cash and cash equivalents		49,781	44,951
		<u>95,187</u>	<u>76,255</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(40,481)</u>	<u>(40,362)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>54,706</u>	<u>35,893</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>54,706</u>	<u>35,893</u>
Reserves			
Income statement	12	<u>54,706</u>	<u>35,893</u>
Members' Funds		<u>54,706</u>	<u>35,893</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 01/10/2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Ruth McGrath
Director


Kenneth Kilbride
Director

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of fixtures and fittings

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of fixtures and fittings, 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 lives 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.

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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

Income

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

Financial Instruments

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of the short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at the rate, the financial asset or liability measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at the market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequent at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- i) At fair value changes recognised in the Income Statement if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably.
- ii) At cost less impairment for all other investments.

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

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

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

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

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assess whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful economic lives, using the straight line method.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Income and Expenditure account.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 3 - 5 years
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The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leasing

Rental paid under operating leases are charges to the profit or loss on a straight

Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

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

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

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.

**VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

continued

Taxation

The company is a registered charity under the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY 13196. As such the company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

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

The charity recorded a surplus for the year of €18,813 with a surplus of net assets amounting to €54,706 as at 31 December 2019.

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

On reviewing the year to date activities, the charity is currently on track to achieve the budgeted targets. To the date of the approval of the financial statements there has been no indication from funders of a reduction in the funding allocated to VOICE of Irish Concern for the Environment C.L.G. for the year ended 31 December 2020. The charity has 71% certainty of funding for the remainder of 2020 and 68% certainty of funding in 2021. The Directors acknowledge that the current COVID-19 emergency in Ireland may have a potential impact on the funding received in 2021 and the resulting impact on expenditure.

As a result, while recognising that there is uncertainty about the full impact of the measures implemented by the government to address the COVID-19 emergency, the directors are satisfied that the company 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. INCOME

The income for the year has been derived from:-

	2019 €	2018 €
Donations	11,986	4,796
Sales of Products and Services	29,192	2,613
Membership Income	6,971	6,431
Public Funded Income	156,531	323,915
Private Funded Income	53,201	50,000
	257,881	387,755

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

continued

7. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 5 (2018 - 7).

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Co-ordinator staff	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	8,349	8,349
Disposals	(8,349)	(8,349)
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	8,349	8,349
On disposals	(8,349)	(8,349)
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2019 €	2018 €
Prepayments	937	959
Accrued income	44,469	30,345
	<u>45,406</u>	<u>31,304</u>

10. CREDITORS
Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 €	2018 €
Taxation	5,126	5,068
Deferred Income	31,408	30,533
Accruals	3,947	4,761
	<u>40,481</u>	<u>40,362</u>

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

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

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

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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 € 1.27.

12. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2019 €	2018 €
At 1 January 2019	35,893	35,470
Surplus for the financial year	18,813	423
At 31 December 2019	<u>54,706</u>	<u>35,893</u>

13. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and Buildings 2019 €	2018 €
Due:		
Within one year	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

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

15. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

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

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

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

VOICE OF IRISH CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT C.L.G.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Income		
Donations	11,986	4,796
Sales of products and services	29,192	2,613
Membership	6,971	6,431
Public Funded Income	156,531	323,915
Private Funded Income	53,201	50,000
	<u>257,881</u>	<u>387,755</u>
Expenditure		
Wages and salaries	144,387	157,554
Social welfare costs	15,289	17,982
Staff defined contribution pension costs	9,843	-
Staff training	436	2,000
Subcontractors	715	18,700
Workshops	10,523	110,600
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	5,000	5,000
Rent payable	2,731	2,475
Insurance	1,174	1,600
Light and heat	494	-
Repairs and maintenance	505	771
Repak Project	-	42,500
Printing, postage and stationery	18,876	1,835
Advertising and Promotion	1,759	10,340
Telephone	619	1,512
Computer costs	5,929	1,296
Travel	3,745	6,523
Accountancy	14,214	3,669
Bank charges	142	119
General expenses	21	364
Subscriptions	452	278
Auditor's remuneration	2,214	2,214
	<u>239,068</u>	<u>387,332</u>
Net surplus	<u>18,813</u>	<u>423</u>