

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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

David Joyce (Resigned 21 September 2023)
Marion Briggs (Resigned 27 July 2024)
Sarah O'Suilleabhain (Resigned 27 July 2024)
David Heller
Valery Molay
Emma Lane-Spollen
Colm O'Cuanachain
Justin Moran (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Molly O'Shea (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Anna Pringle (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Carol-Anne O'Brien (Appointed 2 May 2024)
Denise Charlton (Appointed 2 May 2024)

Company Secretary

Anna Pringle (Appointed 14 March 2023)
Ciara Kirrane (Resigned 14 March 2023)

Company Number

383678

Registered Office and Business Address

9 Upper Mount Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Auditors

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit
Firm
9 Exchange Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1

Bankers

Bank of Ireland Plc
College Green
Dublin 2

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal Activity and Review of the Year

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

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

Highlights from across our work in 2023 included:

- After four years of campaigning together with the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the Government invited us to sit on a Taskforce to advise on setting up a permanent Just Transition Commission.
- In March, we launched a major research report on the policy changes necessary to address rising energy poverty while making Irish homes warmer and breaking our dependence on fossil fuels for home heating. "Still Left Out in the Cold" made a major impression in the media and has been foundational to our increasing advocacy, networking and campaigning for "Warm Homes for All".
- In September, An Bord Pleanála refused planning permission for a proposed import terminal for liquefied fossil gas (LNG). This was on foot of objections from Friends of the Earth and grassroots fossil free campaign groups that the proposal was in contravention of the 2021 moratorium on LNG that we had all campaigned for.
- In October, we launched a new Act Local network as part of our work to support local activists to be visible and vocal in championing bold climate action by decision makers, and in December we recruited a new role of Senior Campaign Coordinator to enhance the coordination of campaigns across all our organisational functions (e.g. activism and mobilization, policy and advocacy, media and digital communications).
- Through the year we supported the establishment of a new group of older activists called BOLD Climate Action, who inspired us with their expertise, experience and energy.
- We launched a major project to increase our reach and engagement on social media and grow the Friends of the Earth community in partnership with Ask Direct.

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

1. 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.

2. Driving policy change

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

3. 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 organisation for as long as it is required.

4. Developing our organization

To ensure Friends of the Earth has the robust governance and effective management systems, and the appropriate financial resources, to maximise our impact and to cultivate a positive working environment.

Our Strategic Objectives to achieve those goals are:

Building movement power

1. To be a central and trusted hub for training and capacity building for individuals and groups who identify as being part of the movement for social justice and environmental sustainability. Our role is to train, mentor, promote reflection and develop increasing levels of ownership and leadership.

2. To support the development of opportunities and structures for local organizing and campaigning that contribute to advancing the missions of Friends of the Earth Ireland and International.

3. To collaborate directly and supportively with other groups and organizations whose work intersects with our mission and aligns with our values, and to participate actively in efforts to facilitate connections, coordination, collaboration and mutual support between intersecting causes in the climate movement and wider civil society.

Driving policy change

4. To establish a new climate governance regime in Ireland that drives the development and adoption of policies to eliminate emissions in all sectors, based on legally-binding carbon budgets, expert-advice, and parliamentary accountability.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. To ensure Ireland's climate-polluting emissions are on track for a 50% reduction by 2030, and Ireland's actual fair share of climate action is a key issue in the next electoral cycle.
6. To prevent a lock-in to fossil gas and enable Ireland to become an international example for the struggle to break the grip of the fossil fuel industry on policy-making.
7. To shape public debate on key issues related to our mission.
8. To create public understanding that much of the change we wish to see will generate positive impacts and opportunities, not costs and hardships. To bring justice and fairness to the center of the debate about climate and environmental issues - change should happen when justice and fairness requires it, even if it is not popular with everyone, especially the rich and powerful.

Cultivating our community

9. To grow our community
10. To nurture our community
11. To sustain Friends of the Earth

Developing our organization

12. To ensure the organization is appropriately structured to guarantee effective and efficient management.
13. To be accountable and transparent to all our key stakeholders.
14. 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.
15. To secure the financial resources to deliver our programmes and achieve our goals while ensuring value for money. To diversify and increase our income.
16. To innovate and support continuous learning and improvement in both management and delivery of commitments. To implement and maintain relevant Information and Communications Technology.

Activity Report 2023

The following activities were undertaken in 2023 and are reported under the relevant organizational goal:

Building movement power

Education, outreach and capacity building

2023 was another extremely busy year for our education and training programme. In 2022, we were successfully granted €70,000 a year for 3 years by Irish Aid for a new Global Citizenship Education programme, so 2023 saw this work really get under way.

We ran another successful informed action Learning Hub series, comprising 4 webinars and 4 follow-up participatory workshops. This Learning Hub series was framed around the theme 'Energy For Who?'. Through the series we aimed to delve into issues relating to corporate energy use through the increased number of data centers (now consuming 18% of Ireland's electricity and forecast to grow to 30% by 2030), and tackle the rising number of people who are pushed into energy poverty – exacerbating other inequalities.

BOLD Climate Action is a new group of older people whose group formation we supported. We held 16 planning & development meetings with a core group of older activists in 2023. We organised a targeted advisory group workshop that brought together older people with various lived experiences, and professional expertise from social or environmental movements and faith backgrounds, to help shape the project. Members of BOLD did outreach to engage Trade Unions, and as a result were invited to present at two different TU retired worker events for ICTU & UNITE. The group designed and developed a series of 4 dialogue and action events, 3 of which were rolled out in Autumn 2023.

In November 2023, we delivered our second in-person training course on Climate Change, Extractivism and Colonialism. For this, we brought together climate activists, local organisers and community educators to delve into topics including: Historical Colonisation, Modern-day Colonialism, Extractivism and Colonialism, and Solidarity and Justice. The training weekend focused on building participants' knowledge and understanding of the nuances and complexities of these issues through immersive exercises and group activities – experimenting with activities and exercises from the Facilitators & Learners' handbook.

We were joined by Sive Bresnihan from Comhlamh who delivered a meaningful and participatory session at the start of the weekend to support participants to manage the complexities and emotions that emerge when dealing with these

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

kinds of issues. We also invited Eddie Mitchell from Love Leitrim and James Gilmartin from Treasure Leitrim, who shared with participants about their lived experience of community resistance and struggle against extractivism in their local area.

In a new, original initiative, we brought a small group together to rewrite and rehearse the lyrics of some well-known Christmas carols, to eventually perform them on the streets of Dublin for the Global Day of Action on 9th December during the UN Climate Talks. Through creative forms of activism like this, we aim to replenish the collective energy as well as raise the interest of passers-by who haven't yet been concerned about climate justice.

In one of the most innovative and interesting collaborations we have ever undertaken we have now funded a Roma peer-education worker in Cairde as part of our Irish Aid-funded education work.

Participants in our events in 2023 came from far and wide including: Dublin, Wicklow, Leitrim, Kildare, Monaghan, Cork, Meath, Waterford, Sligo, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Louth, Tipperary, Wexford, Carlow and Westmeath.

Networking and coalition building

Cooperation, coordination, collaboration – "joining forces" as we put it in our strategic plan – have always been at the heart of Friends of the Earth's strategic approach, and 2023 was no different.

Our Just Transition Alliance with the trade unions bore fruit in 2023 when the Minister for Climate set up a Government taskforce on Just Transition with representatives from the five pillars of social dialogue, including ICTU and environmental NGOs. Our CEO was elected as the Environmental Pillar representative. The Taskforce, which also included senior civil servants, was given six months to make recommendations to the Government on establishing a new permanent Just Transition Commission.

The Stop Climate Chaos coalition (SCC), whose secretariat we host, didn't have a dedicated coordinator for the second half to 2023 but thanks to the collaboration of members still managed to have one of its most impactful photo stunts before the UN Climate Talks in the UAE in December, highlighting that fossil fuel interests were "The Elephant in the Room", blocking progress.

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

We have had one of our nominees serve as a director on the Board of the Irish Environmental Network (IEN), either by rotation or election, for most of the period since 2006. Our CEO, Oisín Coghlan, rotated onto the Board in 2022 and serves as Vice Chair. He is chair of the HR committee and in that capacity worked very closely with IEN's chief executive during 2023 to prepare the transfer the management of the Environmental Law Implementation Group project (ELIG) and its one staff member from the IEN to An Taisce, on foot of a Board decision.

We have had an elected representative on the steering committee of the Environmental Pillar, the advocacy arm of the IEN, since it was formed in 2009. And we have been continuously dedicated to working to make it as strategic and effective as possible. In 2023 we continued to support the strategic prioritisation of Nature Restoration as the central policy focus of the Pillar.

As part of the Pillar, our CEO completed a second two-year term on the Steering Committee of Coalition 2030, the Irish civil society coalition for the UN Sustainable Development Goals, at the end of 2023 and stood down. And our Head of Policy sits on the EirGrid Advisory Committee as a nominee of the Pillar.

On top of that, as part of Friends of the Earth's 'Our Energy Future' project, we facilitated a strategic dialogue between the nature NGOs in the Pillar and the renewable energy industry. The principal output in 2023 was a joint pre-Budget statement on the need for more public investment in environmental capacity in state agencies and civil society as part of renewables roll-out. We understand this call was noted during the development of a number of Budget measures. We have subsequently organised two further workshops with Pillar members and renewable energy industry representatives, with the objective of producing a broader joint declaration on supporting environmental protection and the development of renewable energy (planned for 2024).

Driving policy change

Climate Policy Governance

We successfully pressed the Oireachtas climate committee to hold statutory oversight hearings under the 2021 Climate Act for the first time. And we provided TDs and Senators with briefings to help them hold Ministers to account for their climate performance during those hearings. FoE and SCC also made detailed submissions to the Government's consultation on its Climate Action Plan.

In relation to EU climate governance, we were involved in ongoing coordination of advocacy on the Government's updating of Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (to 2030) and its Long Term Strategy on Climate Action (to 2050), including detailed letters to the Minister for Climate.

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FoE again coordinated the research and publication of an Annual Report Card on the Government's progress against the climate and environmental commitments in the Programme for Government. This was produced by academics from UCD, DCU and UCC with Government's overall grade edging upwards from a C to a C+. A "cause for hope but not celebration" was the headline, when the Report Card was published, receiving widespread media coverage.

Energy Poverty & Efficiency

In March 2023 Friends of the Earth published detailed research it had commissioned to analyse what policy changes are necessary to address rising energy poverty while making Irish homes warmer and more energy efficient. "Still Left out in the Cold" was based on input from 32 experts across housing, poverty, climate, and energy, and made 49 separate recommendations to the Government. The report got very significant media coverage and our key messages featured prominently, including in several national newspapers and on the country's most listened to radio show, Morning Ireland. Subsequently, our Decarbonising Heat Programme Coordinator, Clare O'Connor, presented the findings of the report to the Oireachtas committee on energy and climate.

We later participated in the government's first Energy Poverty Stakeholder Forum and provided recommendations on energy efficiency and fossil fuel phase out. We are coordinating the advocacy efforts on energy poverty of a group made up of environmental, anti-poverty and housing NGOs. FoE was the principal author of a Joint Pre-Budget Statement on Energy Poverty, with input from social justice and housing NGOs. The statement was signed by 30 organisations and coalitions representing older people, students, people with disabilities, members of the Traveller community, and rural communities.

Friends of the Earth initiated two research and advocacy partnerships in this area in 2023. One - with Bohemian FC, a fan-owned football club based in Dublin 7, on a community engagement project. The club engaged directly with fans to understand the barriers they face around home energy upgrades, and brought together local stakeholders to develop solutions tailored to this community. This partnership has allowed us to engage communities not traditionally involved in the climate space and discuss challenges and opportunities of retrofitting and heat pump installation, with a wider aim to empower individuals and encourage sustainable practices. The other - with the Irish Green Building Council to carry out in-depth research to develop a new delivery model for retrofitting and heat pump rollout in Ireland and target areas most in need and those living in the least-efficient homes. Both reports were subsequently published in 2024.

Preventing Fossil Gas Lock-In

For many years Friends of the Earth has been opposing New Fortress Energy's Shannon LNG project to build a fossil gas import terminal in Kerry, as have many grassroots activist groups. Our collective success in securing the 2021 Government moratorium on LNG infrastructure led to another key victory in 2023 when An Bord Pleanála refused planning permission for Shannon LNG's project. The company is appealing that decision.

We were the main NGO working on the Government's Energy Security Package that was unveiled in November 2023. We gave it a cautious welcome because it acknowledged that energy security must prioritise energy efficiency and ramping up renewable energy, and for the first time the State committed to reducing gas demand. It also proposed a permanent ban on commercial LNG. However the package also raised significant concerns because it designated a State-controlled floating LNG terminal as its preferred option for a temporary emergency gas reserve for use in case of disruption to Ireland's main supply lines from Scotland. Friends of the Earth expressed serious reservations about this plan and has made joint advocacy statements calling for a comprehensive risk assessment, for the strict climate conditions articulated in the package to be enshrined in standalone regulations or legislation before any decision is made, and for the existing moratorium to remain in place indefinitely.

Regarding the UN climate talks in 2023, COP28 in the UAE, we undertook extensive advocacy work in Dubai including meetings with Minister Ryan and the Tanaiste. Our Head of Policy presented to the Oireachtas climate committee re COP and fossil fuel phase out. We also supported the development of a joint statement signed by more than 60 organisations calling on Ireland to support the endorsement of a fossil fuel phase out treaty and led reaction and media work regarding passage of a Dáil motion on the same. In total, Friends of the Earth's media commentary on COP28 got 269 media hits.

Shaping Public Debate

Friends of the Earth continues to have a significant media presence and we make an important contribution to shaping public debate and media coverage on a range of issues while also being a media go-to, not only providing our own spokespeople but also providing research advice and interviewee recommendations.

In 2023 this was most noticeable in the increased role we played in media debate on energy poverty, bringing that a social justice dimension to the debate and also ensuring that the root cause of energy poverty, namely our dependence on climate polluting fossil fuels, is not forgotten in discussions about energy poverty and high energy costs. As mentioned above our "Still Left Out in the Cold" report in March got significant coverage. And in media coverage of the

National Economic Dialogue in June, our Energy Policy Officer Clare O'Connor was the primary civil society figure featured in RTÉ news coverage. She also featured in coverage of the Budget in October. In total Clare had 255 media mentions in 2023 and our commentary on energy poverty had 340 media hits. We are delighted to have added Clare

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

to our roster of very capable spokespeople that in 2023 also included Sadhbh O'Neill and Jerry Mac Evilly.

Overall, we issued 46 press releases in 2023 and media insights company Ruepoint found we had 1,989 media hits. Broadcast coverage accounted for 67% (1,332 mentions), while Online sources contributed 24% (470) with Print at 9% (182). They estimated the potential media reach obtained through this coverage was 337.27 million people.

Scored for "prominence" by Ruepoint our media coverage improved in 2023, with Significant up 20 points at 76%, Prime coverage unchanged at 12%, while Passing fell 20 points to 12%.

Scored for "sentiment", 97% was positive, up from 89% in 2022, when only Print coverage was evaluated. Prime positive coverage increased 1 point to 12%. No negative sentiment was recorded, down from 3% in 2022.

Our overall "Media Score" increased 3 points to 86, well above the industry benchmark of 50/100.

"Designated campaign presence" in analysed content increased 25 points to 51% in 2023, up from 26% in 2022. The most prominent Campaign was the 'Energy poverty' which had a 42% share of campaign coverage. Coverage for campaigns was 99% positive, with 17% Prime Positive.

Our most prominent media spokesperson, CEO Oisín Coghlan, gained 523 mentions throughout the year. Coverage featuring Oisín included discussion about climate change in Europe following the publication of a report by the World Meteorological Organisation in June, criticism of granting of planning permission for more data centres, discussion of the Government's climate action plan and the EPA's report on emissions, COP28, budget reaction and discussion about total cattle numbers. By year end, Oisín had also become a regular guest on the third most listened to radio programme in the country, RTE's 11am newspaper discussion panel on a Sunday morning.

Cultivating our community

The number of registered members of the Friends of the Earth Community at the end of 2023 stood at 20,550. That's down from 21,950 at the end of 2022 and 23,896 at the end of 2021. This is because natural attrition has not yet been offset by new email acquisition activities. To address this we engaged a highly reputable fundraising agency, Ask Direct, to increase engagement on Facebook and Instagram, to reach new audiences and grow our email list. While this project was still in its early pilot stages we managed to increase the engagement on our Facebook posts in the last few months of 2023 by more than a factor of five.

The intensity of our communications with our community remained high in 2023, with a total of 177 emails sent to the FoE list, or segments of the FoE list, compared to 182 in 2022 and 161 in 2021.

We offered a number of ways for our members to get involved in our work and also to build a sense of community. For example, 5,124 e-actions were taken in 2023 by our supporters on campaigning and topical issues (e.g. the EU Nature Restoration Law). Although this was down from 6,851 in 2022 that was largely a reflection of external campaign circumstances.

In a significant development we launched Cuppa for Climate, a guide for holding conversations about climate change with friends, neighbours or colleagues. It is also an invitation for community fundraising. After a launch event in Bewley's Grafton Street on Earth Day, with over 50 participants, 13 local Cuppa for Climates were held in 2023: 8 in Dublin city & county, 3 in Wicklow, 1 in Monaghan and 1 in Kildare. There was also the climate choir initiative mentioned above.

Over the course of 2023 we held our number of monthly donors steady and similarly the total monthly value of regular giving. While the average gift went down by just under 1% over the year, the total annual income from regular giving in 2023 was nearly 2% higher than in 2022. Through our ongoing engagement with supporters we often increase the donation levels of those already committed to giving monthly. Moreover, the next phase of the Ask Direct work mentioned above is designed to grow our membership list and to grow the number of monthly donors within our community.

Throughout 2023 we nurtured our community, highlighting our impact through regular email updates, cards/pins mailouts, supporter events, and through our annual impact report which included a busy online launch.

Developing our organization

Three new trustees joined the Board of Directors in 2023: Justin Moran, Molly O'Shea and Anna Pringle. David Joyce stood down from the Board in October 2023 after two terms.

As the organisation continued to grow, we averaged 17 staff during 2023. The new role of Chief Operating Officer, which had been created in Autumn 2022 to support this growth and free up the Chief Executive's time, was further developed into Deputy CEO in August 2023, with Anne L'Henoret still in post.

Sadhbh O'Neill and Sorcha Tunney joined the Team as Senior Climate Advisor and Senior Climate Campaign Coordinator respectively, as did David Rossiter as Fossil Free Campaigner, Aaron Downey as Global Citizenship

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Education & Activism Support Officer, and Ruth Jaedidja Stael as Supporter Care & Fundraising Officer. Megan Maria Ayers, Fundraising Officer, and Laragh McCann, Audiovisual Comms Officer, moved on.

We continued to develop our relationships with our institutional funding partners. The European Climate Foundation increased our annual grant for our decarbonizing heat programme from €94,000 to €144,000. Along with our €100,000 grant for our climate programme and some money for our gas programme via FoE Europe that took ECF's total 12-month commitment to FoE to over a quarter of a million euro. Our developing strategic relationship with the Community Foundation Ireland reached a new level when we agreed a three-year core funding partnership worth €430,000. There was a further €70,000 grant to our climate programme via their donor advised programme. And our chief executive was invited to speak at a gathering of CFI donors in November.

Friends of the Earth scored very highly again at 89.7/100 (up from 83/100) in the annual review of effectiveness and value for money by the independent assessors working for the Irish Environmental Network. This resulted in the awarding of €49,308.14 in core funding from the Department of the Environment, compared to €36,604.34 in 2022, an increase of 35%, with an additional Capacity Building Grant awarded as well.

Finance Review

Overall, the organisation had another strong year financially. Income rose by 19% from €884,734 to €1,054,553. This is the first time annual income for Friends of the Earth Ireland has surpassed one million euro.

Philanthropic funding from the European Climate Foundation and the Community Foundation Ireland rose for the third year in a row. As did public funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of the Environment via Irish Aid and the Irish Environmental Network respectively.

Expenditure rose 2% to €938,084, which was just 3% under the 2023 Budget approved by the Board.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was €116,469. The fact that all of this is surplus unrestricted funding means the Directors were in a position to strengthen the unrestricted reserves, both to reach the benchmark of providing for six months of core costs and guarding against unplanned variations in income but also to prepare for the increased costs associated with the intensified research, advocacy and active citizenship activities during the General Election/government formation phase of the policy cycle.

Looking Ahead to 2024-2025

Overarching themes

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

Campaign Programmes

Our campaigning is based on three thematic programmes, which are funded by a mix of institutional grants and supporter donations. In short they are climate, gas and heat.

Context

Since 2022 we have identified the need to build up local campaigning for climate action in the wake of the passing of the climate law, given that the implementation of many national policies, e.g. on transport, will depend on local support and we need local activists to be visible and vocal in championing bold climate action by decision makers. This was the rationale behind the launch of our Act Local network in October 2023. In 2024 we are investing more time and resources in developing local activism, especially in the context of the local, European and General Elections happening between June 2024 and March 2025 (at the latest).

Equally, as this Government enters its final full year we focus on holding them accountable for the commitments they made in the Programme for Government, getting as many promised policies as possible over the line and implemented and working with all political parties to inform their policy thinking in advance of their manifesto development, and ultimately, the negotiation of the next Programme for Government after the General Election.

Campaigns

Our overarching priority campaign is "Faster and Fairer Climate Action". Its ultimate goal is to eliminate polluting emissions fast enough to prevent complete climate breakdown and fairly enough to leave no one behind. As the election draws near this campaign will draw more on the Gas and Heat Programmes as well as the climate programme, with a view to influencing the next Programme for Government.

The campaigning flowing from our Heat Programme happens under the title "Warm Homes for All". The ultimate goal is to eliminate both fossil fuel heating and energy poverty in the residential sector. The research and advocacy work of this programme covers a wide range of policies and topics and it is likely that during 2024 we will identify a more clearly

defined focus for a flagship public campaign.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Under the "Get off Gas" programme we had already identified two campaigning areas. One - work to stop oil and gas companies feeding our addiction to fossil fuels by building terminals and pipelines to import fossil gas in liquefied form (LNG), often from fracking. The other - our call for a complete moratorium on new data centers until they no longer threaten to overwhelm our power system and drive up demand for fossil fuel energy. During 2023 we added a third campaigning area, i.e. our work to press the Irish Government to endorse the idea of a new international treaty to drive the phase out of fossil fuels, called the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty. We will continue to work on all three areas in 2024-2025 while developing one flagship public-facing campaign.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

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

Financial Results

The surplus/(deficit) for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €116,469 (2022 - €(31,027)).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €648,529 (2022 - €472,224) and liabilities of €261,860 (2022 - €202,024). The net assets of the company have increased by €116,469.

Directors and Secretary

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

David Joyce (Resigned 21 September 2023)
Marion Briggs (Resigned 27 July 2024)
Sarah O'Suilleabhain (Resigned 27 July 2024)
David Heller
Valery Molay
Emma Lane-Spollen
Colm O'Cuanachain
Justin Moran (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Molly O'Shea (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Anna Pringle (Appointed 22 February 2023)
Carol-Anne O'Brien (Appointed 2 May 2024)
Denise Charlton (Appointed 2 May 2024)

The secretaries who served during the financial year were:

Anna Pringle (Appointed 14 March 2023)
Ciara Kirrane (Resigned 14 March 2023)

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

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

Political Contributions

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

Auditors

Roberts Nathan resigned as auditors during the financial year and the directors appointed Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited, (Chartered Certified Accountants), to fill the casual vacancy and they have expressed 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 a close company within the meaning of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

Research and Development

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

Branches outside the State

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

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

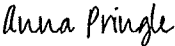
Statement on Relevant Audit Information

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

Signed by:


9CB285D3AF1047D...
Anna Pringle
Director
01/10/2024
Date: _____

DocuSigned by:


EF90A093E95541F...
Emma Lane-Spollen
Director
01/10/2024
Date: _____

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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

Signed by:

90B28593AF1647B...
Anna Pringle
Director
01/10/2024
Date: _____

DocuSigned by:

FF00A083E85541F...
Emma Lane-Spollen
Director
01/10/2024
Date: _____

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 2023 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2023 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 on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 12, 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 15, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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

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



Brendan Kean

for and on behalf of

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

Date: 25/9/24

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:

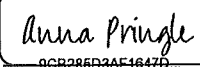
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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.

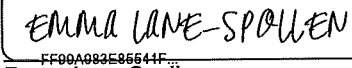
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	2023 €	2022 €
Income		1,054,553	884,734
Expenditure		(938,084)	(915,761)
Surplus/(deficit) before tax		116,469	(31,027)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	12	116,469	(31,027)

Approved by the board on 25/9/24 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:

 Anna Pringle
 Director

DocuSigned by:

 Emma Lane-Spollen
 Director

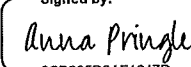
**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

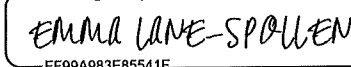
	Notes	2023 €	2022 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	<u>38,810</u>	<u>38,008</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	93,474	56,059
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>516,245</u>	<u>378,157</u>
		<u>609,719</u>	<u>434,216</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(261,860)</u>	<u>(202,024)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>347,859</u>	<u>232,192</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>386,669</u>	<u>270,200</u>
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account	12	<u>386,669</u>	<u>270,200</u>
Members' Funds		<u>386,669</u>	<u>270,200</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.

25/9/24

Approved by the board on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:

0CB285D34E1647D...
 Anna Pringle
 Director

DocuSigned by:

FF004083E85541E...
 Emma Lane-Spollen
 Director

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Provision for doubtful debts

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023 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.

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.

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

(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.

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.

Pensions

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

continued

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Tangible assets and depreciation

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

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

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

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

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount value may not be recoverable. Under FRS 102 impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its recoverable amount (the higher of net realisable value and value in use). Net realisable value is defined as the amount at which an asset could be disposed net of any direct selling costs. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows obtainable through the continued use of an asset including those expected to be realised on its eventual disposal.

Trade and other debtors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other creditors

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

Employee benefits

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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. GRANT INCOME

During the year ended 31 December 2023 the company received grant income from a number of state and

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

public bodies. Details of the grant income received from these parties, during the current financial year, are listed below in line with the requirements of the grant agreements in place.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Annual Core Funding
Details of funding: Pay and general administration expenses
Amount: €49,308
Restrictions: This funding is unrestricted and is used to pay general administration expenditures. The grant has no restrictions, and its expenditures are compliant with all relevant government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Time Funding
Details of funding: To pay for time and travel expenses
Amount: €12,512
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for the time and travel expenses faced by employees. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications via the Irish Environment Network
Type of funding: Project Funding
Details of funding: To pay for project expenses
Amount: €34,750
Restrictions: This funding is restricted and is used to pay for all expenses in relation to projects. The grant has restrictions on the use of the grant and is compliant with all government circulars.

Grantor: The Department of Foreign Affairs
Type of funding: Irish Aid - DFA 2022 Global Citizenship Education Grant scheme
Details of funding: Project for collaborating to help build an inclusive and diverse movement with the knowledge and skills to be active global citizens committed to a fairer and more sustainable future for all.
Amount: €70,000
Restrictions: The term of the project is from the 1st September 2022 to the 31st August 2023. The funding provided must be use for the purpose detailed in the agreed programme of work. Any variations in expenditure from the budget which are greater than 15% must be approved by the Department in advance.

Grantor: The European Climate Foundation via Friends of the Earth Europe
Type of funding: ECF - Climate 2023
Details of funding: To support the reduction of Irish emissions in line with binding pollution limits.
Amount: €90,000
Restrictions: The grant is restricted to cover administration expenses such as salaries, consultancy, travel costs, communication and overheads.

Grantor: The European Climate Foundation via Friends of the Earth Europe
Type of funding: ECF - Heat 2023
Details of funding: To respond to the worsening levels of energy poverty in Ireland.
Amount: €129,655
Restrictions: The grant is restricted to cover administration expenses such as salaries, consultancy, travel costs, communication and overheads.

6. OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	2023	2022
	€	€
Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	14,154	10,046
Auditor's remuneration - audit services	5,309	4,859
	<u><u>5,309</u></u>	<u><u>4,859</u></u>

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

7. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 17, (2022: 15). Across the whole year staffing amounted to a full-time equivalent of 15 employees (2022: 11.5).

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Chief Executive	1	1
Programme Officers	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>

The staff costs comprise:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Wages and Salaries	581,418	469,032
Social Welfare costs	62,552	50,740
Pension Costs	<u>23,270</u>	<u>16,380</u>
	<u>667,239</u>	<u>536,152</u>

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Chief Executive	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The chief executive salary amounted to €71,219 (2022: €65,264) together with pension of €3,398 (2022: €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.

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS	Office equipment	Fixtures & fittings	Database development	Website development	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	17,042	2,904	31,174	16,244	67,364
Additions	7,542	-	5,400	-	12,942
At 31 December 2023	<u>24,584</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>36,574</u>	<u>16,244</u>	<u>80,306</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	8,982	2,556	8,660	9,158	29,356
Charge for the financial year	4,579	348	6,577	636	12,140
At 31 December 2023	<u>13,561</u>	<u>2,904</u>	<u>15,237</u>	<u>9,794</u>	<u>41,496</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	<u>11,023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,337</u>	<u>6,450</u>	<u>38,810</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>8,060</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>22,514</u>	<u>7,086</u>	<u>38,008</u>
9. DEBTORS				2023	2022
				€	€
Trade debtors				75,553	420
Other Debtors				578	-
Prepayments				11,302	16,676
Accrued income				6,041	38,963
				<u>93,474</u>	<u>56,059</u>
10. CREDITORS				2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year				€	€
Trade creditors				32	61,761
Taxation				42,465	32,880
Accruals and deferred income				219,363	107,383
				<u>261,860</u>	<u>202,024</u>

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

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

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

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.

continued

**FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

12. INCOME STATEMENT

	2023	2022
	€	€
At 1 January 2023	270,200	301,227
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	116,469	(31,027)
At 31 December 2023	386,669	270,200

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

David Heller, a director, received a total of €Nil (2022: €290 for the facilitation of a workshop).

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

15. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 1/10/24.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOT COVERED BY THE AUDITORS REPORT

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

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

**SCHEDULE NO. 1: INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023**

INCOME	2023	2022
	€	€
Unrestricted Income		
Subscriptions and Donations	192,444	144,379
Fundraising	15,605	17,669
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	48,308	38,715
Tomar Trust	20,000	-
Other	491	-
	<u>276,848</u>	<u>200,763</u>
Restricted Income		
Irish Aid	83,800	57,612
NTR Foundation	60,000	12,809
Dept. Of Environment via the Irish Environmental Network	51,002	7,602
FoE Europe	16,500	20,409
FoE US	9,868	8,711
Trócaire	7,500	7,500
European Climate Foundation	218,661	179,359
Concern	12,000	12,000
Christian Aid	4,000	4,000
Tomar Trust	-	100,804
European Coordinator Via Campesina	-	4,500
Asociación Lurbide	23,006	16,108
Rockefeller Philantropy	15,601	78,445
The Community Foundation Ireland	130,310	99,260
Renewable Grid Initiative	105,070	67,982
Other Grants	40,388	6,870
	<u>777,705</u>	<u>683,971</u>
Total Income	<u><u>1,054,553</u></u>	<u><u>884,734</u></u>

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH IRELAND C.L.G.

SCHEDULE NO. 2: EXPENDITURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	Campaigning and Communications	Supporter Relations and Development	Administration & Organization	Total 2023	Total 2022
	€	€	€	€	€
Accommodation	3,382	-	152	3,534	3,313
Bank Charges	21	2,928	628	3,577	619
Facilitation fees	45,483	-	-	45,483	22,242
Events	22,516	2,914	590	26,020	13,596
Materials	4,866	4,263	60	9,189	5,156
Travel & Subsistence	7,772	93	647	8,512	12,233
Communications & IT	6,344	1,790	8,199	16,332	13,046
Design and Publications	14,408	2,716	180	17,304	4,616
Reports & Research	25,119	-	-	25,119	37,235
Solar Panels for Schools	-	-	-	-	162,342
Social Media and Mass Emailing	2,591	6,840	-	9,431	6,907
Staff Training and Development	1,855	200	8,557	10,612	18,409
Video Conferencing and Webinar	536	536	96	1,168	1,383
Memberships and Subscriptions	7,790	400	152	8,342	15,357
Insurance	811	811	811	2,434	2,163
Audit Fee	-	-	5,309	5,309	4,859
Legal and Professional	984	17,958	4,141	23,083	9,840
Database Maintenance and support	823	823	-	1,645	-
Depreciation in Website and Database	3,925	3,925	-	7,849	6,190
Other costs	1,068	2,193	860	4,121	13,542
Printing, postage and stationery	365	3,421	699	4,485	6,550
Office small equipment	845	58	2,021	2,923	2,509
Staff Recruitment Fees	-	-	762	762	720
Governance Expenses	-	-	4,457	4,457	781
Rent and Rates	-	-	9,345	9,345	9,247
Heat, Light & Water	-	-	1,854	1,854	2,894
Repairs and Maintenance	-	-	4,353	4,353	-
Depreciation in Office Equipment, Fixture & Fittings	-	-	9,858	9,858	3,856
Small benefits	2,910	500	1,000	4,410	-
Salaries	382,159	75,242	123,350	580,751	469,035
Employer's PRSI Contribution	40,823	8,213	13,516	62,552	50,740
Staff Pension Costs	17,188	770	5,312	23,270	16,380
Total	594,583	136,592	206,909	938,084	915,761
2022	684,309	92,797	138,655		