
**THE IRISH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANISATION FOR
YOUTH - UNESCO CLUBS CLG**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Christina Nolan Danny Dockery Niall Jennings Orla McGreal Vivienne Kelly David Kelly (Resigned 16 th November 2021) Mary Gallagher Cooke (Appointed 16 th November 2021)
Company secretary	Danny Dockery
Registered number	106860
Registered office	9 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2.
Trading Address	9 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2.
Independent auditors	Hayden Brown Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm. Grafton Buildings, 34 Grafton Street, Dublin 2.
Bankers	Bank of Ireland. Dublin 2. Allied Irish Banks. 37 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1.
Solicitors	Sherlock Law Solicitors. Unit 5F, Nutmeg Office Park, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to protect the environment and empower young people by promoting their personal development through practical environmental conservation, education, and training activities.

Results

The surplus for the year amounted to a surplus of €43,021 (2020 – deficit €9,850).

Surpluses are retained for the future promotion of personal development of young people through practical environmental conservation education and training activities.

The full results including the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, cashflow statement and notes are set out in the following pages.

Directors

ECO-UNESCO is governed by a Board of Directors or National Council. In accordance with the Constitution, at each Annual General Meeting all members of the National Council shall retire from office and are eligible for re-election. All Board members work in a voluntary capacity and do not receive any remuneration.

Directors and their interests

The organisation was incorporated for charitable purposes, is limited by guarantee, and does not have a share capital. Every member is liable for the debts and liabilities of the organisation in the event of the winding up of such amount as may be required but may not exceed €1.27.

Board subcommittees

The Board is supported by the Audit Risk and Finance Committee which deals with specific aspects of the company's business. The National Director, Elaine Nevin, attends all meetings of this subcommittee.

Political contributions

The company made no political donations during the year, as defined by the Electoral Act 1997.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Review of activity

During 2021 ECO-UNESCO continued to run its range of youth development and environmental education programmes aimed at protecting the environment and empowering young people. These included direct youth programmes, Awards schemes, and training. Due to the Covid 19 Pandemic ECO-UNESCO continued to run its programmes mostly online and; ran limited face to face outdoor sessions from July 2021.

ECO-UNESCO continued to receive core support for its activities comes from the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth under the Youth Service Grant Scheme, Irish Aid under the Development Education Grants Scheme, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications and the Irish Environmental Network (IEN), POBAL through the Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO).

In 2021 ECO-UNESCO worked with over 15,000 programme participants through our youth, education, and training programmes.

Youth Programmes – Young People aged 10-18

During 2021 ECO-UNESCO delivered a range of programmes aimed at working directly with young people aged 10-18.

These included:

1. **The Youth for Sustainable Development (YSD)** programme provided young people with the opportunity to engage in quality global citizenship education and education for sustainable development (ESD) activities, empowering them to act as youth leaders and peer educators. In 2021, ECO-UNESCO worked with over 200 people through the structured peer education programme, local environmental action project work, Youth Action network, youth trainings, events, workshops, and International Days including World Water Day and Earth Day who impacted their peers and communities. It delivered the programme nationwide through our online YSD programme which improved accessibility of the programme and reached those in more rural parts of the country. It continued to deliver the programme in locations including Dublin, Drogheda, Bray, Navan, and Newbridge in collaboration with local youth services and provided training to volunteers and youth leaders. It worked with Youthreach centres from across Ireland and continued to receive funding for this programme from Irish Aid's Development Education Scheme.
2. **ECO-UNESCO International Youth Summit** – In 2021 ECO-UNESCO ran its International Youth Summit which was funded through Erasmus+. Due to Covid-19 restrictions on international travel, the delivery of the Youth Summit took place online in 2021. The project saw over 98 young people from Ireland, Spain and Scotland meet online with a series of five separate events taking place between January and May 2021 with groups engaging online with each other and with policy makers from Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. In addition, groups carried out action projects in their local areas.
3. **The ECO-Choices Health and Well-Being programme** engaged over 95 young people in Dublin City during 2021. This programme uses environmental education methodologies to promote healthier lifestyle choices among young people from marginalised backgrounds. During 2021, most of the engagements took place online with outdoor activities and camps taking place from July 2021 onwards. ECO-UNESCO continued to roll out the new UBU funding scheme for this programme from the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth.
4. **Learning2Change Our World and Workshops:** In 2021 we continued to deliver a range of workshops. This included our Learning2Change programme and ad-hoc workshops reaching over 2840 participants. The Covid-19 school closures continued to create some difficulty in delivering workshops face to face throughout the year, however, there was good demand through online channels. Supported by WorldWise Global Schools, the Learning2Change programme included the delivery of in-school workshops, student council trainings and teacher trainings for teachers and young people. Learning2Change was supported by Irish Aid through the World Wise Global Schools programme. Other workshops included: Climate Justice and Action; Exploring Biodiversity; YEA 6-Steps to Success, Waste and Fast Fashion, which were also delivered in conjunction with the Climate and Nature summit.
5. **ECO-Week Series:** In 2021 we finalised the delivery of the ECO-Week series, week-long online activities, and workshops. 3 ECO-Weeks were run to over 4,513 young people across Ireland.

6. **Youth Climate Justice Challenge:** In 2021, we led a consortium project of 5 youth organisations for the second year of the Youth Climate Justice Challenge, including, Irish Girl Guides, No Name Clubs, the Young Irish Filmmakers and Gaisce. This was the second year the programme was awarded funding by the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth under their Youth Climate Justice Fund. The programme ran successfully through a range of capacity building workshops, trainings and events and engaged over 117 young people in action projects, 11 youth workers with over 200 people attending the Youth Climate Summit and the Climate Justice ECO-Week; the project had indirect reach of over 600,000 through social media, press releases, partners, and collaborators. Additionally, we were engaged in COP26 and sent a youth representative to the international summit. In addition, a second national survey of young people's opinions on Climate Justice was run, with over 1,200 respondents.

Awards Programmes – Young people aged 10-18

ECO-UNESCO continued to recognise and reward the work of young people in environmental protection and conservation through our Awards schemes. These included:

1. **Young Environmentalist Awards (YEA)** - In 2021, ECO-UNESCO received 201 registered project submissions from groups of young people across Ireland. 76 projects attended ECO-Dens with 35 judges present at ECO-Dens. This programme has a high impact from an environmental and a youth development perspective with Local Action Projects undertaken in a range of areas. Biodiversity (23%), Waste (23%), ECO-Community Development (12%) and Climate Change (12%) were the categories of most interest to young people in 2021 receiving the highest percentage of project entries.
2. In addition, YEA had significant reach in 2021, with project groups reporting that their projects strongly impacted over 39,000 people through a range of initiatives including activities in their local communities, schools assemblies, workshops etc.; they indirectly impacted over 110,000 others through social media, speeches and other activities and reached over 2,200,000 others through media including radio, newspapers.
3. ECO-UNESCO ran a 'YEA 6 Steps to Success' training, support, and advice service. Workshops were delivered across Ireland with a series of trainings hosted in conjunction with the Education Support Centres Ireland (ESCI). We developed the online 6 Steps to success training course available on our e-learning platform the ECO Academy.
4. ECO-UNESCO hosted our annual Young Environmentalist Awards Ceremony online with over 1,700 views. On the day, there were 20 Winning groups with 3 Overall Awards presented. President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins was the guest of honour for the online Awards Ceremony with a special opening address with Former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson delivering a special address to participants.
5. ECO-UNESCO continued to secure funding from the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, the Environmental Protection Agency and private sponsorship. Funding was also provided by Local Authorities including Mayo, Monaghan, Roscommon, Sligo, Wexford, Clare, Kildare, and Dublin City.

Training and Upskilling programmes – Capacity Building

During 2021 ECO-UNESCO delivered a range of training programmes aimed at upskilling young people. These included accredited and non-accredited trainings.

1. In 2021, 115 participants received training including QQI accredited training in ECO-Community Development.
2. Over 250 youth leaders and educators were trained through our programmes in collaboration with the Education Centres Network, the Climate and Nature Summit (delivering a teacher training webinar and a panel discussion), the Intergenerational Climate Justice Conference and other partners. Additionally, support materials were developed and provided, including YEA support materials, YSD Programme Manual, Climate Justice materials, e-magazines and more. A range of our education resource packs were updated and redesigned.
3. ECO-UNESCO engaged with the Climate and Nature Summit and the Intergenerational Justice Conference to deliver educator and youth training.

Digital Development

1. ECO-UNESCO's Digital Development accelerated once again in 2021 with its youth and capacity building programmes delivered online due to Covid-19 pandemic.
2. The ECO-Academy, ECO-UNESCO's online e-learning platform was developed and courses on the YEA 6 Steps to Success framework were developed alongside a new online TY Course on Sustainable Development with a view to developing a full suite of courses
3. In addition, a full suite of workshops for online delivery, creating both live and pre-recorded workshops on topics of fast fashion, waste, and biodiversity were developed.

Collaborations

In 2021 ECO-UNESCO:

1. led a consortium with 4 new partner organisations from the Youth Sector under the Youth Climate Justice programme.
2. collaborated with 4 by partner organisations across Europe for our Youth Climate Summit.
3. began our Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership with 5 additional partners across Europe and held our first online meetings.
4. continued to grow our collaboration with the network of Education Centres and delivered a range of webinars.
5. developed a Strategic collaboration with the EPA.
6. ran a series of ECO-Weeks, supported by Rethink Ireland, and collaborated with a wide range of stakeholders.
7. continued our engagement with Youthreach Centres.
8. continued to engage with the Dublin Bay Biosphere.
9. continued to promote the ideals of UNESCO.

Regional work

1. ECO-UNESCO continued to run its programme across Ireland through its YSD groups, its YEA project groups, workshops and trainings.
2. The International Youth Summit expanded the organisations reach to countries in Europe; the ECO-Weeks programme had international attendees from around the world.
3. ECO-UNESCO continued to liaise with UNESCO and attended a range of UNESCO's ESD workshops and events throughout the year including the ESDfor2030 World Conference in May 2021 with a virtual event from Berlin.

Promoting Innovation

1. ECO-UNESCO began a new Strategic partnership with a focus on transformational learning (a core aspect of the ESDfor2030 framework) and carried out a second National Youth survey on Climate Change & Climate Justice carried out with over 1,200 young people. In addition, the 'I am a young environmentalist campaign continued in 2021.

Advocacy and Representation

ECO-UNESCO continued to advocate for youth engagement in environmental issues and the importance of education as a tool for achieving sustainability.

1. During 2021 ECO-UNESCO remained active in the Department of Education and Skills Advisory Group for on Education for Sustainable Development; in Coalition 2030 a coalition of civil society organisations promoting the SDG's; the National Youth Council of Ireland and IDEA.
2. ECO-UNESCO made submissions to the Department of Education National Strategy on ESD Consultation, the Irish Aid Global Citizenship Education Consultation, and the Department of Environments Climate Action Plan submission and the National Implementation Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals Consultation.

ECO-UNESCO continued strong relationships with funders including Irish Aid through Year 2 of our multi annual funding for the YSD programme; CDYSB through UBU; DCEDIY through ongoing support through the YSGS and additional support through Capital grant and Youth Climate Justice funding. We secured increased funds from DCCAE in 2021 and funds from Dept of Education and Skills. The strategic collaboration with EPA continued. During 2021, the organisation continued to work towards the 2018 to 2021 Strategic Plan. A new Strategic planning process for 2022 onwards began.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have responsibility for and are aware of the risks associated with the operational activities of the company. They are confident that adequate systems of control provide reasonable assurance against such risks. The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies, ensure efficient and effective use of the company's resources, safeguard the company's assets, and maintain the integrity of the financial information produced.

Financial information is subject to detailed and regular review at director level allowing for continuous monitoring of the company's operations and financial status. The directors continuously monitor and plan for the financial sustainability of the Organisation in an ever-changing external environment.

In addition to the application of internal procedures the company is subject to statutory external audit, with rigorous reporting to external funders. The company has developed procedures and practices throughout the organisation to ensure compliance with funders rules and regulations. The company will continue to improve these systems to ensure it maintains the highest standard of transparency and accountability.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at 9 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2.

Impact of COVID 19 during the YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

During 2021, all staff continued to work remotely with limited outdoor face to face activity resuming in July 2021. The organisation successfully leveraged its IT capabilities to ensure effectiveness of remote working and has been effective in developing its e learning capability to deliver programmes online. The Young Environmentalist Awards ceremony was held online. The organisation is still evolving though we have a solid robust platform on which to enhance our delivery.

Going concern

Based on the available cash reserves at the year-end together with committed funding for 2022, the directors consider that the organisation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Reserves

The Directors hold Reserves to cover costs for the foreseeable future (six months), strategic investment plans and refurbishment of Building.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Hayden Brown, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on

and signed on its behalf.

Niall Jennings
Director

Vivienne Kelly
Director

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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, of the profit or loss for that 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's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirement in preparing the financial statements.

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 profit or loss 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Niall Jennings
Director

Vivienne Kelly
Director

Date:

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION ORGANISATION FOR YOUTH - UNESCO CLUBS CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Environmental Conservation Organisation for Youth - Unesco Clubs CLG (the 'company') for the YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Members Funds, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its surplus for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; 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 Auditors' 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 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 ISA (Ireland) 570 requires 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 directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE OF THE IRISH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANISATION FOR YOUTH - UNESCO CLUBS (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion 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 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 we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- 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.

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.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 8, 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 the directors 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 the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE OF THE IRISH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANISATION FOR YOUTH - UNESCO CLUBS (CONTINUED)

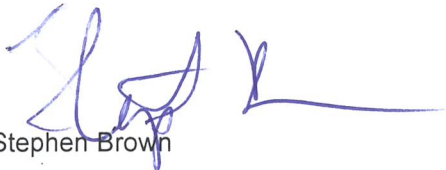
Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 Auditors' 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 located on the IAASA's website at: [https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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

This report is made solely to the company's members 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 Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stephen Brown

for and on behalf of

Hayden Brown

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Statutory Audit Firm
Grafton Buildings,
34 Grafton Street,
Dublin 2.

Date:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Turnover	4	800,520	709,244
Gross profit		<u>800,520</u>	<u>709,244</u>
Programme and Services Costs		(474,406)	(397,779)
Administrative expenses		(283,093)	(321,315)
Operating (loss)/profit		<u>43,021</u>	<u>(9,850)</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u>43,021</u>	<u>(9,850)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>43,021</u></u>	<u><u>(9,850)</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Signed on behalf of the board on

Niall Jennings

Vivienne Kelly

Director

Director

The notes on pages 16 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	682,669	718,810
		<u>682,669</u>	<u>718,810</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	37,461	9,180
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,016,399	868,492
		<u>1,053,860</u>	<u>877,672</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(457,592)	(319,739)
Net current assets		<u>596,268</u>	<u>557,933</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,278,937</u>	<u>1,276,743</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(121,310)	(162,137)
Net assets		<u>1,157,627</u>	<u>1,114,606</u>
Capital and reserves			
Other reserves		341,500	341,500
Profit and loss account		816,127	773,106
Members' funds		<u>1,157,627</u>	<u>1,114,606</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Niall Jennings
Director

Vivienne Kelly
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 16 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DEC3EMBER 2021

	Designated Funds €	Unrestricted Funds €	Members Funds €
At 1 January 2021	341,500	773,106	1,114,606
Comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	43,021	43,021
At 31 December 2021	341,500	816,127	1,157,627

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Designated Funds €	Unrestricted Funds €	Members Funds €
At 1 January 2020	341,500	782,956	1,124,456
Comprehensive income for the year			
Deficit for the year	-	(9,850)	(9,850)
At 31 December 2020	341,500	773,106	1,114,606

The notes on pages 16 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	43,021	(9,850)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	36,141	45,190
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(28,281)	(5,318)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	138,680	78,802
Net cash generated from operating activities	189,561	108,824
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	0	(48,372)
Net cash from investing activities	0	(48,372)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(40,827)	(38,851)
Net cash used in financing activities	(40,827)	(38,851)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	148,734	21,601
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	867,665	846,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,016,399	867,665
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,016,399	868,492
Bank overdrafts	0	(827)
	1,016,399	867,665

The notes on pages 16 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

The Irish Environmental Conservation Organisation for Youth - UNESCO Clubs CLG is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office and its principal place of business is 9 Burgh Quay Dublin 2.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Income recognition

Represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of funding contributions received or receivable during the year. Discretionary donations are recognised as having been received when duly acknowledged by an appointed officer of the organisation.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the 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 assesses 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2%	Straight line basis
Motor vehicles	-	13%	Reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	Reducing balance basis
Computer equipment	-	33%	Reducing balance basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives 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 in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Taxation

As the company is not registered for Value Added Tax, expenditure, assets, liabilities are stated inclusive of this irrecoverable taxation where applicable.

No provision for Corporation Tax is made in the financial statements, as the company is exempt from Corporation Tax on its surplus and chargeable gains.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivables 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.

2.6 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 are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 of the recoverable amount, 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 there is an 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Designated reserves

Designated reserves are maintained at a level which ensures that the organisation's core activity could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. Designated reserves for this purpose are calculated as estimated running costs of the organisation for a period of six months. The reserves are maintained for organisational development, a key part of which includes a building maintenance and development fund for the organisation. The amount of reserves required for this purpose are reviewed on an annual basis by the Board of Directors.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to provision carried in the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Critical judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements estimates and the assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

3. Going concern

The directors have carefully considered the impact of COVID 19, noting the widespread disruption to normal activities and the uncertainty over the duration of this disruption.

The organisation has cash reserves of €1,016,399 at 31st December 2021. The directors have considered the resources available and have also considered the availability of future funding and the support of its funders. The directors are in a position to manage the activities of the organisation such that existing funds available to the company together with committed funding will be sufficient to meet the organisations obligations and to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the financial statement.

On that basis, the directors do not consider that a materiality uncertainty exists in relation to going concern and have deemed it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the organisation were unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Income

	2021 €	2020 €
Grant income	738,951	665,939
Rent received	30,837	26,983
Other income	30,732	16,322
	<u>800,520</u>	<u>709,244</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. Employees

	2021 €	2020 €
Wages and salaries	430,710	419,945
Social insurance costs	46,808	47,277
	<u>477,518</u>	<u>467,222</u>

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Employee numbers	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>

6. Key management compensation

	2021 €	2020 €
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	81,692	88,500
Pension	4,085	8,169
	<u>85,777</u>	<u>96,669</u>

Salary Range

One employee (2020: 1) earned remuneration in excess of €70,000 per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property €	Motor vehicles €	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	730,002	17,000	115,615	110,527	973,144
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	730,002	17,000	115,615	110,527	973,144
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	87,609	11,408	83,668	71,649	254,334
Charge for the year on owned assets	14,600	727	7,984	12,830	36,141
At 31 December 2021	102,209	12,135	91,652	84,479	290,475
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	627,793	4,865	23,963	26,048	682,669
At 31 December 2020	642,393	5,592	31,947	38,878	718,810

8. Debtors

	2021 €	2020 €
Trade debtors	33,529	5,567
Other debtors	-	-
Prepayments	3,932	3,613
	<u>37,461</u>	<u>9,180</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,016,399	868,492
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(827)
	<u>1,016,399</u>	<u>867,665</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 €	2020 €
Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	-	827
Loans owed to credit institutions	49,593	49,593
Trade creditors	74,059	61,074
Taxation and social insurance	14,946	18,984
Accruals	31,064	43,191
Deferred income	287,930	146,070
	<u>457,592</u>	<u>319,739</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 €	2020 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	121,310	162,137
	<u>121,310</u>	<u>162,137</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 €	2020 €
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	49,593	49,593
	<u>49,593</u>	<u>49,593</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	49,593	49,593
	<u>49,593</u>	<u>49,593</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	71,717	112,544
	<u>71,717</u>	<u>112,544</u>
	<u>170,903</u>	<u>211,730</u>

13. Bank Security

Bank of Ireland hold as security a mortgage debenture over the property at 9 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2.

14. Financial instruments

	2021 €	2020 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit	1,049,928	874,059
	<u>1,049,928</u>	<u>874,059</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit	244,962	273,631
	<u>244,962</u>	<u>273,631</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit comprise bank overdraft, bank loan and trade creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15. Grant - Awarded

Grantor	Grant	Purpose of Grant	Grant Term	€
Department of Children and Youth Affairs	Youth Service Grant Scheme	Core support for National organisations to provide programmes and services to young people.	One year	140,504
Irish Environmental Network	Core Funding	Core support for National environmental organisations from the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.	One year	29,830
DCEDIY/CDET/CDYSB programme	UBU	To support the running of the Eco Choices Programme	One year	75,581
Department of Foreign Affairs	Development Education Grants Scheme	Funding for the delivery of the Youth for Sustainable Development Programme	One year	110,000
Environmental Protection Agency	Young Environmentalist Awards Support	To assist the running of the Young Environmentalist Awards programme.	One year	30,000
Innovate Together	Development Education	To assist with ECO - UNESCO's Education programmes	One year	10,000