Company registration number: 335227

Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Contents

	Page
Directors / Trustees and other information	1
Directors / Trustees report	2 - 3
Directors / Trustees responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report to the members	5 - 8
Statement of Financial Activities	9
Statement of income and retained reserves	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 21

Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors / Trustees

Brenda Cooper Dr Fiona Donson

Michael Quinlan (Retired 14 July 2020)

Liam Thornton
Sheila McGovern
John Dennehy
Amanullah De Sondy

Ravnita Joyce (Appointed 22 October 2020)

Hamzeh Odeh (Retired 14 July 2020)

Secretary

Liam Thornton

Company number

335227

Charity Number

CHY 13752

Charities Regulatory Authority Number

20043612

Registered office

Cork & Ross Family Centre

34 Paul Street

Cork

T12 W14H

Business address

Cork & Ross Family Centre

34 Paul Street

Cork

Auditor

Gordon, Lane & Co.

Hanover House

85-89 South Main Street

Cork

Bankers

Allied Irish Bank

Western Road

Cork

Page 1

Directors report

The directors / Trustees present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis , under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015 and the Companies Act 2014 .

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and, although not an obligation to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP effective January 2015), the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these financial statements.

The company is limited by guarantee not having a Share Capital.

Directors / Trustees

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors / Trustees of the company are as follows:

Brenda Cooper
Dr Fiona Donson
Michael Quinlan (Retired 14 July 2020)
Liam Thornton
Sheila McGovern
John Dennehy
Amanullah De Sondy
Ravnita Joyce (Appointed 22 October 2020)
Hamzeh Odeh (Retired 14 July 2020)

In accordance with the Company Constitution, the directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Liam Thornton.

Principal activities

Financial Results

At the end of the financial year the company has assets of €480,826 (2019 - €543,296) and liabilities €219,657 (2019 - €209,785). The overall net assets of the company have decreased by €72,971.

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at 34 Paul Street, Cork.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 6 July 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Brenda Cooper

Director

Dr Fiona Donson

Director

Directors / Trustees responsibilities statement

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" 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 profit or loss 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss 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; and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

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

Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, 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.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and 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 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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment 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 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.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre (continued)

Gary Buchan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Gordon, Lane & Co. Certified Public Accountants and Accountant & Statutory Auditors Hanover House 85-89 South Main Street Cork

6 July 2021

Statement of Financial Activities (including Income and Expenditure Account) For the Year ended 31 December 2020

	Restricted U	nrestricted	Total	Restricted U	nrestricted
	2020	2020	2020	2019	2019
	€	€	€	€	€
Income Resources					
Voluntary Income	3	121,820	121,820	1,250	352,563
Charitable activities					
Grants from governments and	394,938		394,938	398,513	*
other co-founders					
Revenue TWSS / EWSS refunds	7,154	2.00	7,154	()	9
Investments	÷	12	12	996	11
Total incoming resources	402,092	121,832	523,924	399,763	352,574
Resources expended					
Charitable activities	402,092	194,803	596,895	399,763	223,481
Total outgoing resources	402,092	194,803	596,895	399,763	223,481
Net incoming / outgoing resources	an se	72,971 -	72,971	÷	129,093
Gross transfer between funds	: <u>*</u> :	4	(4)		
Net movement in funds	** ** **	72,971 -	72,971	-	129,093
Reconcilaition of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	通	334,140	334,140	Ē.	205,047
Total funds carried forward		261,169	261,169		334,140

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31 December 2020

					2020 €	2019 €
Net incomin	g / outgoing re	esources for th	ne financial yea	ır	(72,971)	129,093
Retained re	eserves at the	start of the f	inancial year		334,140	205,047
Retained re	eservess at th	e end of the	financial year		261,169	334,140

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2020

			202	20	20	
		Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed asse	ets					
Tangible as	ssets	10	23,298		2,977	
				23,298		2,977
Current as	sets					
Debtors		11	-		1,300	
Cash at bar	nk and in hand		457,528		538,336	
			457,528		539,636	
Creditors:	amounts falling due					
within one		13	(43,919)		(22,434)	
Net curren	t assets			413,609		517,202
Total asset	ts less current liabilities			436,907		520,179
Grants in a	advance	14		(175,738)		(186,039)
Net assets				261,169		334,140
Funds						
General fur	nd (unrestricted)	16		261,169		334,140
Total chari	itable funds			261,169		334,140

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 6 July 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Brenda Cooper

Director

Dr Fiona Donson

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 December 2020

			Note		2020 €	2019 €
Cash flows from operating activ	vities .					
Net movement in funds for the final					(72,971)	129,093
Adjustments for:						
Depreciation of tangible assets					486	189
Other interest receivable and simi	lar income				(12)	(11)
Accrued expenses/(income)					10,352	(11)
Changes in:						
Movement in debtors					1,300	20
Movement in creditors					7,126	13,434
Cash generated from operations				:=	(53,719)	142,725
Interest received					12	11
Net cash (used in)/from operating	activities				(53,707)	142,736
Cash flows from investing activ	rities					
Purchase of tangible assets					(20,807)	(3,166)
Net cash used in investing activities	es			14	(20,807)	(3,166)
				13		
Cash flows from financing activ	rities				(0.004)	,= 7,1
Government grant income					(6,294)	(7,917)
Net cash used in financing activities	es			19	(6,294)	(7,917)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	and cash equivale	nts			(80,808)	131,653
Cash and cash equivalents at be			12		538,336	406,683
Cash and cash equivalents at e			12		457,528	538,336

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The Nasc Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre is a company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Cork & Ross Family Centre, 34 Paul Street, Cork, T12 W14H., which is also its principal place of business.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015. The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland however it is considered best practice. As noted below, the directors consider the adoption of the SORP requirements as the most appropriate accounting practice and presentation to properly reflect and disclose the activities of the organisation.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis , under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015 and the Companies Act 2014 .

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

Incoming Resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income, the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy and it is probable the income will be received. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.
 - Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' or 'revenue grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity is recognised within income from donations and legacies. Grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance and included within income from charitable activities.
 - Donated services and facilities are included at the fair value to the charity where this can be quantified. Donations in kind are included at their estimated value to the foundation in both revenue and expenditure in the year of receipt. Donated facilities are included as both income and expenses at the value to the charity where this can be quantified and a third party is bearing the cost. Where it is not practicable to measure the value of the resource with sufficient reliability the income is included in the financial period when the resource is sold. An asset is recognised only when those services are used for the production of an asset and the services received will be capitalised as part of the cost of an asset. Where it cannot be quantified the value is recognised when sold. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.
 - Investment income is included when receivable

Resources Expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates: Costs of raising funds comprise the costs associated with attracting voluntary income, investment management costs and the costs of trading for fundraising purposes.

- Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.
- Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees, costs of legal advice for trustees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity including the cost of trustee meetings.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computers & IT equipment - 20% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 12.50% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is a Company Limited by Guarantee (CLG) as defined under the provisions of the Companies Act 2014. 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 bebts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amounts as may be required, not exceeding €1.00.

5. Incoming Resources

Income arises from:

	2020	2019
	€	€
DoJE AMIF	9,308	79,938
DoJE (Community Sponsorship & Intergration)	141,150	44,667
HSE Operational Grant	80,000	40,000
HSE Project Grants	122,108	94,326
Tomar Trust	1,000	293,177
TUSLA	16,041	26,841
Cork City Council, St Stephens Green and Comm Foundation		
	6,258	45,014
Pobal Gateways to Employment	12,031	48,112
DCU, OSF/GRSI Conference	3,309	45,086
The Ireland Funds	48,994	1,006
The Connect Project	20,449	2
IHREC	11,283	a
Other non-grant based income	51,981	34,170
	523,912	752,337

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

6. Operating surplus/(deficit)

Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	486	189
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,583	2,390

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

7. Staff costs

8.

9.

The average number of persons employed by the directors, was as follows:	company during the financial year, in	cluding the
4	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Administrative	14	14
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the finance	cial year were:	
33 3 ,	, can , can a can a g	
	2020	2019
	€	€
Wages and salaries	276,220	238,545
Social insurance costs	44,962	39,660
	321,182	278,205
	===	====
The number of necessary is account of a configuration	- file :	. 1966
The number of persons in receipt of employment ben	efits in excess of €60,000 are detailed	below:
	2020	2019
	number	number
Between €60,000 and €70,000	1	1
All staff costs have been expensed to the Statement	of Financial Activities	
and do		
Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2020	2019
	€	€
Bank deposits	12	11
		
Appropriations of the reserve funds		
Appropriations of the reserve funds	2020	2019
	2020	2013
At the start of the financial year (as previously stated)		205,047
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	(72,971)	129,093
At the end of the financial year	261,169	334,140

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

10.	Tangible assets			
		Computers & IT equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost	45.050	05.540	F4 400
	At 1 January 2020 Additions	15,950 20,807	35,519	51,469 20,807
	At 31 December 2020	36,757	35,519	72,276
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2020 Charge for the	15,464	33,028	48,492
	financial year	117	369	486
	At 31 December 2020	15,581	33,397	48,978
	Carrying amount	<u>=====</u>		
	At 31 December 2020	21,176	2,122	23,298
	At 31 December 2019	486	2,491	2,977
11.	Debtors			
			2020	2019
	Prepayments		€	€ 1,300
			=====	1,000
12.	Cash and cash equivalents			
	out and such oquitaionito		2020	2019
			€	€
	Cash at bank and in hand		457,528	538,336
40	Conditions are also fully at the second			
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			€	2013
	Amounts owed to credit institutions		1,313	
	Tax and social insurance:		•	
	PAYE and social welfare		11,447	9,216
	Accruals		10,352	13,218
	Government grants - capital unamortised		20,807	
			43,919	22,434
				_

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

14.	Grants and State Funding			
			2020	2019
	Deferred grants		€ 175,738	€ 186,039
	bolomod granto	3	====	100,039
15.	Government & other grants			
	The amounts recognised in the financial	statements for government grai	nts are as follows:	
			2020	2019
	and the same of th		€	€
	Recognised in creditors:			
	Deferred government grants due within o	one year	20,807	3
	Deferred government grants		175,738	186,039
			196,545	186,039
				76.16
	Government Grants		€	
	Health Services Executive	Covid Response	3,760	
	Department of Justice & Equality Dept of Children, Equality, Disability,	Comm Sponsorship	7,591	
	Intergration and Youth	Intergration Project	22,463	
	Cork City Council	AMIF 2 Matching	27,571	
	•	IT equipment grant	1,000	
	IHREC	1st Installment	6,836	
	Cork ETB	Capital grant - unspent	152	
	Other Grants			
	Department of Justice & Equality	Gateways Project	4,484	
	Private Corporate doner	Gateways Project	22,445	
	Rethink Ireland	Gateways Project	18,466	
	Community Foundation	Other grants	3,889	
	One Foundation	Comm Sponsorship	25,000	
	Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	Connect Funding	29,940	
	Other miscellaneous grants	Other grants	2,141	
			175,738	

16. Reserves

Nasc is a non-profit organisation and its aim is to ensure the financial stability of Nasc Irish Immigrant Support Centre through the provision of adequate reserves in accordance with the strategic plan adopted by the organisation. The maximum level of unrestricted reserves is set to €550,000.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

17. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 January 2020	Cash flows	At 31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	€ 538,336	€ (80,808)	€ 457,528
Cash and cash equivalents	556,556	(80,008)	457,528

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 6 July 2021.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Incoming resources		
Donations	39,000	16 997
Fundraising		16,837
AMRI Safe Passage Project	1,820	1,543
Tomar Trust	1,000	5,856
Wicklow Syria Appeal	1,000	293,177
HSE - Unrestricted	80.000	1,250
EWSS / TWSS refunds	80,000 7,154	35,150
IHREC		87/
St Stephens Green Trust Project	11,283	14 710
Gateways to Employment Project	10.001	14,718
DCU Breathe Project	12,031	48,112
The Ireland Funds	3,309	4,952
OSF/GRSI Conference	48,994	1,006
Human Rights and Equality Grant	: <u>-</u>	40,134
Community Foundation	2.705	8,000
St Lukes	9,765	14,242
	500	673
Cork City Council Health Service Executive	500	16,054
	122,108	99,176
Dept of Justice - funding TUSLA	150,458	124,605
	16,041	26,841
Connect project	20,449	
	523,912	752,326
Outgoing resources		
Project costs		
AMIF	(524)	
GRSI conference	(445)	(26,467)
DYCA	(406)	2 11
St Stephen's Green Project	19	(11,111)
MPG Citizenship Project	(禁	150
Connect Project	(38,519)	(52,548)
Intergration Project	뜣	(1,142)
Gateways to Employment Project	(51,907)	(47,554)
Community Sponsorship	(31,720)	(30,511)
IHREC Project	(18,525)	(96)
HSE Project	(66,518)	(106,525)
Wicklow Syria Appeal Project		(7,936)
Travelling expenses	1,588	720
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(276,220)	(238,545)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(44,962)	(39,660)
Staff training	(176)	(464)
Policy and campaigning	E ⊕ :	(156)
CESCA Policy & Advocacy Role	(28,524)	(2,950)
Rent payable	(10,352)	(8,841)

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2020

€	€
Insurance (3,848)	(2,047)
Printing, postage and stationery (2,843)	(4,731)
Advertising (47)	-
Telephone (3,890)	(3,063)
Information and advice	(1,950)
Repairs, IT and office maintenance (10,185)	(14,261)
Staff, board and volunteers expenses (4,580)	(19,902)
Legal and professional (75)	1.0
Auditors remuneration (2,583)	(2,390)
Bank charges (500)	3.5
General expenses (23)	(355)
Subscriptions (625)	/=:
Depreciation of tangible assets (486)	(189)
(596,895)	623,244)
Surplus/(deficit) (72,983)	129,082
Other interest receivable and similar income 12	11
Surplus/(deficit) for the year (72,971)	129,093