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 2021

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Nasc The Migrant and Refugee Rights Centre Company limited by guarantee

Directors / Trustees and other information

Directors / Trustees Brenda Cooper

Dr Fiona Donson Liam Thornton Sheila McGovern John Dennehy Amanullah De Sondy

Ravnita Joyce

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

Directors / Trustees report

The directors / Trustees present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

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
Liam Thornton
Sheila McGovern
John Dennehy
Amanullah De Sondy
Ravnita Joyce

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 €723,771 (2020 - €480,826) and liabilities of €627,937 (2020 - €395,560). The overall net assets of the company have increased by €10,568.

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 Cork Ross & Family Centre, 34 Paul Street, Cork, T12W14H.

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

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 12 September 2022 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 2021 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 2021 and of its profit 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)

Gars Buchan

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

12 September 2022

Statement of Financial Activities (including Income and Expenditure Account) For the Year ended 31 December 2021

	Restricted U	nrestricted	Total	Restricted U	nrestricted
	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020
	€	€	€	€	€
Income Resources					
Voluntary Income	-	188,615	188,615	•	121,820
Charitable activities					
Grants from Governments and	477,001		477,001	394,938	•
other funders					
Revenue TWSS / EWSS refunds	-	•	•	7,154	-
Investments	-	4	4	-	12
	477.004	100 610	665,620	402,092	121,832
Total incoming resources	477,001	188,619	003,020	402,032	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
San annual and					# 13
Resources expended					£.
Charitable activities	477,001	178,051	655,052	402,092	194,803
					·
Total outgoing resources	477,001	178,051	655,052	402,092	194,803
Not be explicated an experience		10,568	10,568	• •	72,971
Net incoming / outgoing resources	-	10,500	10,000		, <u>-</u> ,5,
Gross transfer between funds	_	-	•	_	•
Net movement in funds	-	10,568	10,568	- +	72,971
1464 Historiche III Tallas	·				7
Reconciliation of Funds:					
Total funds brought forward	-	85,266	85,266	-	158,237
Total funds carried forward	-	95,834	95,834	•	85,266
					4. * *

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Net incoming / outgoing resources for the financial year	10,568	(72,971)
Retained reserves at the start of the financial year	85,266	158,237
Retained reservess at the end of the financial year	95,834	85,266

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2021

		202	:1	202	0
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	20,110		23,298	
			20,110		23,298
Current assets				.== ===	
Cash at bank and in hand		703,661		457,528	
		703,661		457,528	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(39,813)		(43,919)	t,
Net current assets			663,848		413,609
Total assets less current liabilities			683,958		436,907
Grants in advance	13		(588,124)		(351,641)
Net assets			95,834		85,266
Funds					
General fund (unrestricted)	15		95,834		85,266
Total charitable funds			95,834		85,266

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12 September 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Brenda Cooper

Bonde Cooper

Director

Dr Fiona Donson

Director

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from operating activities Net movement in funds for the financial year		10,568	(72,971)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Other interest receivable and similar income Accrued expenses/(income)		5,729 (4) (393)	486 (12) (16,089)
Changes in: Movement in debtors Movement in creditors		- 232,770	1,300 33,567
Cash generated from operations		248,670	(53,719)
Interest paid		4	12:
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		248,674	(53,707)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets		(2,541)	(20,807)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,541)	(20,807)
Cash flows from financing activities Government grant income		-	(6,924)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(6,924)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	11	246,133 457,528	(80,808) 538,336
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	11	703,661	457,528

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

Nasc the 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 2021

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 2021

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 2021

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 2021

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.

2021

2020

5. Incoming Resources

Income arises from:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Cork City Council	46,883	500
Tomar Trust - Afghan Response	8,745	1,000
Tomar Trust Operational Grant	105,829	-
HSE Project Grants	50,989	122,108
HSE Operational Grant	65,509	80,000
Dept of Justice - Project Grants	114	150,458
DCDEIY	158,099	-
Gateways Project Grants	77,002	12,031
TUSLA	10,500	16,041
Community Foundation	6,482	9,765
Connect Project Grants	65,991	20,449
DCU, OSF/GRSI Conference	-	3,309
The Ireland Funds	9,382	48,994
One Foundation	19,399	-
Cork ETB - Capital Grants Amortised	4,161	-
IHREC - Research Grant	180	11,283
STAD Project	3,150	F.Zi
Afghan Refugee Support Fund	8,801	-
Other non-grant based income	24,400	47,974
	665,616	523,912

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

6.	Operating surplus/(deficit)		
	Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):		: - * *
	3 3 3 0	2021	2020
		€	€
	Depreciation of tangible assets	5,729	486
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,423	2,583
7.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the final directors, was as follows:	ancial year, in	cluding the
		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Administrative	16	14
			7.1
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Wages and salaries	290,732	276,220
	Social insurance costs	39,067	44,962
		329,799	321,182
	No Board members or Trustees received any remuneration during the year		
	The number of persons in receipt of employment benefits in excess of €60,00	0 are detailed	below:

		2021 number	2020 number
	Between €60,000 and €70,000	1	1
8.	All staff costs have been expensed to the Statement of Financial Activities Other interest receivable and similar income		₹. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
•		2021	2020
		€	€
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	4	12

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

9.	Appropriations of the reserve funds			
			2021	2020
	At the start of the financial year (as previously stated)		€ 85,266	€ 158,237
	Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		10,568	(72,971)
	At the end of the financial year		95,834	85,266
	, a , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
10.	Tangible assets			
		Computers & IT equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost	00 757	05.540	70.070
	At 1 January 2021 Additions	36,757 2,541	35,519 -	72,276 2,541
	At 31 December 2021	39,298	35,519	74,817
				=======================================
	Depreciation At 1 January 2021	15,581	33,397	48,978
	Charge for the financial year	5,360	369	5,729
	At 31 December 2021	20,941	33,766	54,707
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2021	18,357	1,753	20,110
	At 31 December 2020	21,176	2,122	23,298
11.	Cash and cash equivalents			
•••	outh and outh oquivalence		2021 €	2020 €
	Cash at bank and in hand		703,661	457,528

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2021	2020
		€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,185	1,313
	Tax and social insurance:		
	PAYE and social welfare	12,024	11,447
	Accruals	9,959	10,352
	Government grants - capital unamortised	16,645	20,807
		39,813 ———	43,919
13.	Grants and State Funding		
	· ·	2021	2020
		€	€
	Deferred grants	588,124	359,331
			
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Cork City Council	9,259	28,571
	Tomar Trust - Afghan Response	21,255	£
	Tomar Trust Operational Grant	28,657	134,486
	HSE Project Grants	87,817	48,743
	HSE Operational Grant	37,360	12,869
	Dept of Justice - Project Grants	7,997	7,997
	DCDEIY	170,333	(22,725)
	Gateways Project Grants	32,886 1,414	63,861 7,896
	Community Foundation	99,936	7,696 39,538
	Connect Project Grants The Ireland Funds	11,618	39,330
	One Foundation	5,601	25,000
	Cork ETB Capital Grant	152	152
	IHREC - Research Grant	6,900	, T
	Foundation Internationale	13,300	-
	Misc Restricted Income Deferred	20,881	1,000
	Unrestricted Income Deferred	32,758	11,943
		588,124 ———	359,331

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

14. Government & other grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2021 €	2020 €
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due within one year	16,645	20,807
Deferred government grants	588,124	351,641
	604,769	372,448

15. 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.

16. Analysis of changes in Cash equivalents and debt

	At 1 January 2021	Cash flows	At 31 December 2021
	€	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	457,528	246,133	703,661

17. Related party transactions

During the year there were no Related Party Transactions of a material nature

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 12 September 2022.

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

Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020 €
	€	E
Incoming resources		
Donations & Fundraising	7,896	40,820
The Ireland Funds	9,382	-
HSE Project Grants	65,509	80,000
Tomar Trust Operational Gramt	105,829	. · -
Interest received	4	12
Cork City Council AMIF2	45,883	-
Tomar Trust - Afghan Response	8,745	1,000
Reimbursements	16,504	-
EWSS / TWSS refunds	-	7,154
STAD project	3,150	-
IHREC - Research Grant	180	11,283
Gateways Project Grants	77,002	12,031
DCU Breathe Project	-	3,309
The Ireland Funds	-	48,994
Community Foundation	6,482	9,765
Cork City Council	1,000	500
HSE Project Grants	50,989	122,108
Dept of Justice - funding	158,213	150,458
TUSLA	10,500	16,041
Afgan Refugee Support Fund	8,801	
Cork ETB - capital grants amortised	4,161	-
Connect Project Grants	65,991	20,449
One foundation	19,399	
One roundation		<u> </u>
	665,620	523,924
Outgoing resources		
Project costs		
AMIF	-	(524)
GRSI conference	•	(445)
DYCA	-	(406)
Breathe - EU Roma	(7,585)	-
STAD project	(6,150)	-
Connect Project	(80,023)	(38,519)
Intergration Project	(5,058)	-
Gateways to Employment Project	(55,493)	(51,907)
Community Sponsorship	(73,138)	(31,720)
IHREC Project	(180)	(18,525)
HSE Project	(48,823)	(66,518)
Afghan Emergency Response	(14,506)	-
Travelling expenses	-	1,588
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(290,732)	(276,220)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(39,067)	(44,962)
• •	(00,007)	(176)
Staff training	• -	(28,524)
CESCA Policy & Advocacy Role	-	(20,024)

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	€	€
Rent payable	(8,432)	(10,35 <u>2</u>)
Insurance	(1,188)	(3,848)
Printing, postage and stationery	(1,438)	(2,843)
Advertising	(369)	(47)
Telephone	(2,881)	(3,890)
Website costs	(2,600)	-
Office cleaning, maintenance & expenses	(4,321)	(10,185)
Staff, board and volunteers expenses	(3,330)	(4,580)
Legal and professional	-	(75)
Auditors remuneration	(2,423)	(2,583)
Bank charges	(405)	(500)
General expenses	(198)	(23)
Subscriptions	(983)	(625)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(5,729)	(486)
	(655,052)	(596,895)
Surplus/(deficit)	10,568	(72,971)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	10,568	(72,971)