

Amnesty International Irish
Section Company Limited by Guarantee

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 December 2019

CRO Registered No: 432452

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS, NATIONAL BOARD AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Brid Cannon	Chairperson
Cliona O'Farrelly	Honorary Secretary
Tiarnan O'Rourke	Honorary Treasurer
Katie O'Houlihan	Youth Secretary
Donal Prior	
Sadhbh Sheeran	
Niall Cowley	
Razan Ibraheem	
Sorcha Kebbe	
Jane Anne Negi	

COMPANY SECRETARY

Tiarnan O'Rourke

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Colm O'Gorman

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

REGISTERED OFFICE

Seán MacBride House
48 Fleet Street
Dublin 2

PRINCIPAL BANKER

Bank of Ireland
College Green
Dublin 2

SOLICITORS

Drumgoole Solicitors
102 Upper Drumcondra Road
Drumcondra
Dublin 9

Orpen Franks Solicitors
28/30 Burlington Road
Dublin 4

COMPANY NUMBER

432452

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies Regime of the Companies Act 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Founded in 1962, Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee ("Amnesty International Ireland") is the country's largest human rights organisation with over 20,000 members and supporters. We are part of a global movement of more than 10 million people who campaign for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all. We reach almost every country in the world.

Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

In pursuit of this vision Amnesty International undertakes research and action focused on preventing and ending grave human rights abuses. The organisation is independent of any political ideology, economic interest, or religion. We do not support or oppose any government or political system. Our sole concern is the protection of the fundamental human rights guaranteed to each one of us by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are a democratic organisation where our members set our policies and strategies. At a national level our members make key decisions on strategy and organisational focus at Annual Conference every year and elect a National Board to run the organisation. Our National Board appoints an Executive Director to run the organisation at an operational level.

At the global level, our International Board takes the major decisions for the global movement and sets policy. It is elected by a Global Assembly meeting held annually attended by representatives from every national section. The Global Assembly elects an International Board to govern the International Movement on its behalf. The International Board appoints a Secretary General to run our head office, the International Secretariat (IS), based in London, and in regional hub offices across the globe.

Amnesty International, as a membership-based organisation, observes a formal system of accountability as set out in the organisations constitution, which can be viewed on www.amnesty.ie.

We are also committed to meeting best practice standards in operational and governance excellence, public reporting and transparency.

We seek to comply fully, for example, with public standards for financial reporting and with the International Non-Governmental Organisations' (INGO) Accountability Charter and the standards set out in the Governance Code for the Community Voluntary and Charitable Sector in Ireland. Although not a charity, Amnesty International Ireland is committed to achieving the standards outlined for best practice in the Charities Regulator's Guidelines for Charitable Organisations on Fundraising from the public. In line with our global movements Core Standards and relevant Irish law, the organisation has put in place internal whistleblowing policy and protocols.

However, it is work for and with individuals whose rights are at risk that lays at the heart of our mission and so it is to them that we owe our deepest accountability.

Methodologies such as impact assessment and stakeholder's analysis enable us to ensure Amnesty International is delivering real and positive change for those people for whom we work.

At the heart of Amnesty International is a simple idea: that we are at our most powerful when we stand together for human rights. We work together in many different ways, so that all our supporters can be involved, wherever they live and whatever their age, background, or skills.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Amnesty International Ireland is headquartered in Fleet Street, Dublin 2.

In 2019, as a national section of the Global Amnesty International Movement, Amnesty International Ireland worked on a range of global campaigns including:

- I Welcome: Rights of Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers
- Brave: Protecting Human Rights Defenders and Civil Society Freedoms
- The protection of individuals at risk of grave human rights violations
- Seeking the freedom of Prisoners of Conscience
- Abolition of the death penalty

At the national level we also worked on a range of issues and campaigns, including:

- Ending Direct Provision and the introduction of a human rights compliant alternative
- Community Sponsorship of Refugees
- Promotion of Ireland's domestic human rights compliance
- Human Rights Education
- Reproductive Rights

Rights of Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Throughout 2019, world leaders continue to turn their back on refugees. But from protests to petitions to lobbying governments, Amnesty and our supporters have been fighting back. In Europe, we demanded action to protect people cruelly stranded at sea or being sent back to Libya where they face brutal human rights abuses. From the Rohingya people to those at the US/ Mexico border, Amnesty stood with people fleeing persecution and violence.

Thousands of people joined our Write for Rights campaign calling for Greek authorities to drop the baseless charges against trained rescue workers Sarah Mardini and Seán Binder. They face up to 25 years in prison for assisting refugees arriving on the island of Lesbos.

Here in Ireland, 2019 saw the approach of the 20th anniversary of the Direct Provision. In December, a Joint Oireachtas Committee report (which Amnesty Ireland had made a submission to) found the system of "shared, institutionalised living fails to fully respect the rights to privacy and human dignity." The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also criticised the "inadequate living conditions in direct provision centres and its significant impact on mental health and family life of asylum seekers". Building on work from previous years, we launched our new campaign with a petition that called on the government to end the Direct Provision system and to replace it with a model that respects, protects and fulfils the human rights of asylum seekers. Amnesty brought this petition to the Electric Picnic Festival. We also created a resource action guide for activists on Direct Provision.

In 2019 Amnesty continued to work to support the development and implementation of a new approach to refugee resettlement here in Ireland. Community sponsorship is a simple but radical idea: ordinary citizens play a key role in assisting refugees to safely reach and settle into a new country. The Sponsorship groups raise funds and take responsibility areas like finding accommodation, accessing school and medical care. We are extremely proud to say the Community Sponsorship pilot programme was launched in early 2019, and by December, it was announced as a full programme. In 2017, Amnesty Ireland had joined a Global Amnesty mission to Canada to learn more about the model which originated there in 1979.

Amnesty then worked together with leading migrants and refugee groups in Ireland and the government to support the creation of the programme, including the Initial Policy Framework.

In 2019, in partnership with other implementing organisations, Amnesty established a National Support Organisation (NSO). The NSO will make sure Community Sponsorship is promoted across the country and that trainings and resources are available to everyone, as well as bringing together key partners, so we can grow the programme. In 2019, 33 refugees were welcomed by 8 Community Sponsorship groups. Ireland also pledged to welcome up to 2,900 refugees between 2020 and 2023 through a combination of resettlement and community sponsorship.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Rights of Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers (Continued)

There was good news too in some of the individual cases we campaigned on in this area. Tom Ciotkowski, a British human rights defender charged for documenting police abuse while helping refugees and migrants in France, was acquitted. Most of the charges were dropped against Carola Rackete, a rescue ship captain. They were refused port in Italy. She brought all those onboard to safety despite the refusal. Dr. Scott Warren faced up to 20 years in prison for giving food and water to migrants in the desert at the US/ Mexico border. His case ended in a mistrial. After being imprisoned in immigration detention in Hungary for four years, Syrian national Ahmed H. was finally allowed to return home to his family in Cyprus.

Brave: Protecting Human Rights Defenders and Civil Society Freedoms

In 2019, we had a strong focus on women human rights defenders. In November 2017, fourteen Polish women stood up to fascism and were attacked during the Independence Day March, where far-right protestors had gathered calling for a 'white Poland'. Minutes after they unfurled their 'Fascism Stop' banner, video footage shows people kicking, spitting, and screaming at them. One of them lost consciousness while the others were left with injuries, bruises, and cuts. Not only was the attack not investigated, but the women were charged for obstructing the march. Amnesty Ireland joined the international campaign for the women and also invited two of them to Ireland for a speaker tour and our 2019 Annual Conference, where they were able to spread their message with extensive media coverage and discuss their case with committee members of the Joint Foreign Affairs and Trade.

On 24 October 2019, a judge quashed charges against several of them for 'interference with a lawful assembly' but the authorities refused to investigate the attack against them. Around 125,000 people took solidarity action for them, sending a strong message to the Polish authorities.

In Saudi Arabia, right to drive activists were imprisoned. For decades, Amnesty has highlighted the rampant discrimination faced by women in Saudi Arabia under the country's repressive male guardianship system. This year, Saudi Arabia announced reforms of some of this system. Yet leading women's rights activists against the driving ban – including Loujain al-Hathloul, Iman al-Nafjan and Aziza al-Yousef – are still in detention. Loujain's family have said authorities promised to release her if she covered up the torture and sexual harassment she has suffered while in prison. Showing incredible bravery, she refused to cover up their crimes. We campaigned for their release, through engaging with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on their cases and gathering thousands of petitions for international solidarity.

In Iran, 24-year-old Yasaman Aryani is serving a lengthy prison sentence for campaigning against forced veiling. Her punishment is part of a wider crackdown in Iran on women who have stood up against discriminatory and degrading forced veiling laws. She was arrested for a video of them on a train on International Women's Day in 2019 without head scarfs, distributing flowers to female passengers and expressing their hopes for women's rights in Iran. She was a huge focus of our Write for Rights campaign, gathering thousands of signatures and an outpouring of international solidarity. We also commissioned well-known graffiti artist Subset to create a 'Brave Wall' inspired by Yasaman in Temple Bar Dublin to mark International Women Human Rights defender Day. Nasrin Sotoudeh also continued to be a priority case. After two grossly unfair trials, Nasrin Sotoudeh, was sentenced to 38 years and six months in prison and 148 lashes because of her work defending women's rights and protesting against Iran's discriminatory and degrading forced veiling laws. More than 1 million people globally signed petitions calling for her release in 2019.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Reproductive Rights

In Ireland, Amnesty continued to campaign for abortion access that is fully human rights complaint, including our advocacy work during the legislative process for Ireland's abortion law, the Health Regulation of Pregnancy Bills. Since the roll-out of Ireland's new law in 2019, many people have finally been able to stay in Ireland to receive abortion care. But unfortunately, Amnesty heard evidence from partner organisations and stories reported in the media that many women and pregnant people were still being forced to travel for abortion services. The new legislation is up for review in 2021, so we have and will continue to campaign for abortions laws that put the human rights of women and girls at its centre. This means advocating for amendments to this law, such as for the removal of the very high threshold for accessing services when your health is at risk, or the continued criminalisation of medical professionals, or the mandatory wait periods. To mark the one-year anniversary of the vote to repeal the eighth, Amnesty created a short film celebrating the role of activists and the people who told their stories in the decades-long campaign.

In Northern Ireland, where Amnesty has been campaigning for abortion access since 2014, there was a brilliant breakthrough when the UK parliament voted to finally lift Northern Ireland's abortion ban, and for equal marriage there. Like in the Republic, access to safe abortions continues to be an issue for many but the campaign continues.

The campaign for reproductive rights is a global one, and we are seeing movements grow and grow even in the face of fierce opposition. Amnesty activists in Ireland took part in moments of global solidarity, from Poland to Argentina to South Korea. Working with colleagues in the International Secretariat, Amnesty Ireland also supported other Amnesty sections working on abortion law reform. We shared our learnings from the campaign here, gave trainings, held advocacy meetings and information sharing events with grassroots activists, as they prepared to prevent attempts by their governments to roll back and limit access to safe abortion services.

Activism in action

Amnesty local groups across Ireland worked tirelessly, fundraising, campaigning, and raising human rights awareness on several issues and themes. For the European Elections, we participated in a flash mob held across Europe on one day and joined in on social media. We also developed guides for activists to engage with candidates, and all candidates were sent Amnesty International's priority concerns and recommendations. Youth activists also had articles featured in student newspapers about key issues.

At our Brave Edits events in May and December, Amnesty activists updated or wrote 16 profiles for Women Human Rights Defenders on Wikipedia. We collected over 30,000 signatures in our Write for Rights campaign, bringing it to a wide audience including to Hozier's concert in the 3Arena and at Taste of Dublin in the RDS. Third Level Students joined the Student Summit held in November 2019 in Dublin. Over 140 Second-level students from 14 schools attended Schools Day in November in Dublin, from a range of school types (DEIS, private, co-ed, single-ed). The total number of Amnesty school groups was 23 and the number of active student groups was 5 (UCD, DCU, Trinity, UCC and NUIG).

Other Key Moments from 2019

Taiwan became the first in Asia to legalise same-sex marriage in May. Together with LGBTI rights groups, Amnesty had campaigned for this for many years. In Botswana, a High Court passed a judgement decriminalizing consensual same sex relations following fierce campaigning by groups, including Amnesty. Greece changed the law to recognise that sex without consent is rape, and Denmark's government committed to do the same. This creates real momentum across Europe following Amnesty's report on the barriers to accessing justice for rape survivors in Denmark.

Accountability from the US military

After Amnesty's investigation The Hidden US War in Somalia: Civilian Casualties from Air Strikes in Lower Shabelle, AFRICOM admitted for the first time ever that its air strikes have killed civilians in Somalia. Published US military documents confirm they knew of further civilian casualties resulting from many of their air strikes in Somalia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Other Key Moments from 2019 (Continued)

Occupied Territories Bill

Amnesty supported the Control of Economic Activity (Occupied Territories) Bill campaign. This included bringing the Head of the Amnesty Jerusalem office, Saleh Higazi, to Ireland for meetings with the Department of Foreign Affairs and others. However, this landmark Bill, which would prohibit trade in goods and services with illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories, was blocked by the government.

TripAdvisor campaign on illegal Israeli settlements.

TripAdvisor had listed more than 70 listings in illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. By doing so, TripAdvisor was boosting the settlement economy and contributing to settlement expansion. Settlements are illegal under international law – their creation amounts to a war crime. We gathered 300,000 petitions from around the world, and publicly called on TripAdvisor employees to use their power to demand that their company stops profiting from war crimes.

The Istanbul 10.

Taner Kılıç, Amnesty Turkey's Honorary Chair, was released from detention in Turkey in 2019. He was one of ten human rights defenders facing baseless charges due to their human rights work. He sent out his thanks to Amnesty's global supporters for all of their campaigning and solidarity, that helped him be reunited with his family. Horrifically, he was handed a 6-year sentence in 2020 but is not currently in detention. The campaign for justice continues.

People freed.

Trans rights activist Alejandra was finally released after two years in US immigration detention centre after fleeing for her life from El Salvador. Cambodian activist Tep Vanny was finally released after two years behind bars. Tep is known for her campaigning against the forced eviction of her community. Saudi authorities overturned the call by the Public Prosecution to execute Saudi woman activist Israa al-Ghomgham for charges related to her peaceful participation in protests. Israa al-Ghomgham still faces a prison term and Amnesty continues to campaign for her.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

In 2019 Amnesty International Ireland continued with its strategy to invest significantly in growth of both membership and income. This strategy was adopted in response to the challenges faced by the organisation by the impact of the economic crisis in Ireland over the past number of years. As planned, to grow the membership and supporter base Amnesty International Ireland continued with its Face-to-Face (F2F) member recruitment campaign. Campaigns such as this are designed to recruit new members who will support us for many years to come. These campaigns can be costly in the beginning with costs incurred in year 1 and income earned over many future years. Regular reporting ensures that both the investment and income generated are closely monitored.

The company finances its general activities from income from subscriptions and donations, fundraising activities. In addition, it receives grants from philanthropic foundations towards specific projects and campaigns.

Total income in 2019 amounted to €2,994k, a decrease from €3,256k in 2018.

Income from subscriptions and membership decreased from €2,415k in 2018 to €2,285k in 2019.

Income from Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation, an Irish registered connected trust, decreased from €169k in 2018 to €61k in 2019. This income derives from legacies and bequests.

Amnesty International spends this income on core human rights activities and campaigns, on specifically funded projects, on activities for generating funds, on supporter care, on investment in supporter recruitment. In addition, Amnesty International Ireland makes a contribution to Amnesty International global activities.

Total expenditure before related party loan was written off in 2019 was €2,907k compared to €2,900k in 2018.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Expenditure on programmes and campaigns was €1,430k (2018: €1,281k).

Expenditure on administration, depreciation, finance costs and governance amounted to €374k (2018: €378k).

Contribution to the International Movement was €254k (2018: €134k)

The International Board of Amnesty International has agreed to allow Amnesty International Ireland to continue with its current level of activities by reducing the contribution in 2019 to 50% of the amount due.

The Company has agreed not to collect €195k (2018: €184k) due from Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation. This amount has been written off in the Income Statement.

The result for the year was a deficit of €108k from current year activities compared to a surplus of €170k in 2018 after providing for the future costs and related party write offs.

The balance sheet has accumulated deficits of €1,387k (2018: €1,279k). The directors are committed to increasing income from fundraising, member's subscriptions and membership so that the Company can continue its core mission of the promotion and protection of human rights. The directors have prepared budgeted income and expenditure projections from 2020 to 31 March 2022 and have agreed a revised repayment plan for the fundraising investment loan from Amnesty International Limited. The directors are satisfied that the company will generate sufficient income to cover future cash requirements.

Salaries & Wages

The company's main resource is its staff whose commitment and dedication to the organisation has been one of its strengths in the difficult recessionary times of recent years. During 2019 we had an average of 31 employees on programmes, campaigns, fundraising and support administration and an average of 16 on the F2F recruitment programme. Total salary, wages and related costs of these employees in 2019 was €1,825k (2018: €1,804k).

Details of salary bands are published on our website. The position at January 2020 was as follows:

€26,000 - €35,000 9 posts
€35,001 - €40,000 7 posts
€40,001 - €57,000 9 posts
€57,001-€62,000 5 posts
€120,898 1 post (Executive Director)

Reserves and Financial position

The Company's policy is to have reserves sufficient to meet the costs and liabilities of the organisation for a period of 6 months. In recent years this has not been possible due to the impacts of the recession and the need to invest in membership and income growth as part of the organisations long-term growth strategy. However, The Company has been able to maintain sufficient cash balances to meet its continuing operations and liabilities. As at 31 December 2019 the cash balances was €582k (2018: €342k).

Investment policy

The bulk of Amnesty's cash balances are held in demand deposit accounts with our principal bankers Bank of Ireland.

Balance Sheet

The assets of the Company amount to €1,074k with liabilities of €2,461k resulting in an accumulated revenue deficit of €1,387k.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Governance

To meet the Governance standards outlined above the Company Board has been strengthened by the addition of new Board members. For any future appointment, the new Board members are to be drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring a broad range of experience and skills to the Board deliberations.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors and secretary, who served at any time during the financial year except as noted, were as follows:

Directors:

David White	(Resigned 23 March 2019)
Shane Darcy	(Resigned 23 March 2019)
James Kelly	(Resigned 11 December 2020)
Donal Prior	
Cliona O'Farrelly	
Sadhbh Sheeran	
Niall Cowley	
Brid Cannon	
Jane Anne Negi	(Appointed 22 August 2019)
Razan Ibraheem	
Katie O'Houlihan	(Appointed 23 March 2019)
Sorcha Kebbe	(Appointed 23 March 2019)
Tiarnan O'Rourke	(Appointed 26 March 2020)

Secretary:

Tiarnan O'Rourke	(Appointed 11 December 2020)
James Kelly	(Resigned 11 December 2020)

BOARD ACTIVITIES

The National Board holds regular meetings every two months. There were six regular board meetings in 2019. Individual attendance by board members was as follows:

James Kelly	83%
David White	100% **
Shane Darcy	100% **
Donal Prior	83%
Cliona O'Farrelly	83%
Sadhbh Sheeran	83%
Niall Cowley	67%
Brid Cannon	100%
Razan Ibraheem	67%
Katie O'Houlihan	100% *
Sorcha Kebbe	80% *
Jane Anne Negi	100%*

Where a new member joined or an existing member left the board during the year, the attendance figures are pro-rated accordingly based only on the meetings which took place during their terms.

* denotes joined the board during 2019

** denotes left the board during 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

BOARD ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Human Resources Subcommittee:

Donal Prior
Shane Darcy
Senior Staff Support – Agata Senkara (Human Resources Manager)

Governance Subcommittee:

Brid Cannon
Cliona O'Farrelly
Senior Staff Support – Colm O'Gorman (Executive Director)

Finance & Audit Subcommittee

Tiarnan O'Rourke
Brid Cannon
Colm O'Gorman
Senior Staff Support – Alok Sinha (Finance Manager)

International Policy Subcommittee:

Niall Cowley
Brid Cannon
Sadhbh Sheeran
Senior Staff Support – Colm O'Gorman (Executive Director)

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors perceive the main risks and uncertainties to be those that pertain to the general economic environment and in particular the management of cash flows, and membership subscriptions and donations. The board is aware of the need to assess these and other risks faced by the organisation and respond to manage those risks appropriately. A register of risks has been compiled and management has taken responsibility for each significant risk area.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future based on the expressed continued support and revised repayment plan for the fundraising loan from Amnesty International Limited, the budgeting, and forecasting of income and costs for future periods and the careful management of cash reserves. In light of COVID-19 the board has reviewed projected cashflows up to 31 March 2022 taking account of reasonably foreseeable changes in trading performance with a prolonged decrease in its business in 2020 - 2022.

On 28 January 2021, the company agreed a revised repayment plan in respect of the fundraising investment loan of €1.6m. This results in €150k loan repayment together with accrued loan interests of €129k that were repayable within one year of 31 December 2019, being deferred, with revised loan repayments moving out to periods between 2023-2027, assisting in cashflow management. Thus, the going concern basis continues to be adopted in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 2 to the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken 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 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 Seán MacBride House, 48 Fleet Street, Dublin 2.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

Subsequent to the financial year-end, the Company was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the financial year-end 31 December 2019, there were no impacts on the recognition and measurements of assets and liabilities as this pandemic impact was considered to be a non-adjusting event. The COVID-19 pandemic is a significant economic event and its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible effects and outcomes currently unknown. It is not possible to reliably estimate the impact of COVID-19 on the financial position and results of the Foundation for future periods.

No other events have occurred since the balance sheet date that requires adjustment or disclosure.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no political contributions made by the company during the financial year (2018: €Nil).

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants, and Statutory Audit Firm, continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Brid Cannon
Director

Tiarnan O'Rourke
Director

Date: 24 February 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council* ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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.

Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of the deficit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings;
- the Balance Sheet; and
- the related notes 1 to 19, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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, 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 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 company's Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 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.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee
Other information (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.

Responsibilities of directors

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 otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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.

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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity 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.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 the auditor identifies during the audit.

This 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- 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 the Companies Act 2014.

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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Margarita Martin
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm,
Deloitte & Touche House, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

Date: 24 February 2021

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 €	2018 €
Turnover	4	2,994,119	3,256,054
Administrative expenses		(2,638,442)	(2,753,374)
Operating Surplus		355,677	502,680
Contribution to the International Movement	5	(254,405)	(134,213)
Related party loan written off	5	(194,541)	(184,000)
Finance cost (net)	6	(14,984)	(14,767)
(Deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities before taxation	7	(108,253)	169,700
Taxation	9	-	-
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		(108,253)	169,700
Retained deficit at the beginning of reporting period		(1,279,436)	(1,449,136)
Retained deficit at the end of reporting period		(1,387,689)	(1,279,436)

All recognised gains and losses for both the current financial year and the previous financial year are included in the statement of income and retained earnings. All results arise from continuing operations.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 €	2018 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	10	320,782	306,723
Current Assets			
Debtors	11	171,037	539,391
Cash at bank and in hand		581,947	341,955
		752,984	881,346
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,008,977)	(865,027)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(255,993)	16,319
Total assets less current liabilities		214,789	323,042
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(1,452,478)	(1,602,478)
NET LIABILITIES		(1,387,689)	(1,279,436)
Financed by:			
Retained deficit		(1,387,689)	(1,279,436)

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Small Company Regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Brid Cannon
Director

Tiarnan O'Rourke
Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information and basis of accounting

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The company number is 432452 and the address of the registered office is Seán MacBride House, 48 Fleet Street, Dublin 2. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 3 to 6.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The financial statements do not include the activities of societies affiliated to Amnesty International Ireland as they are not controlled by Amnesty International Ireland. Amnesty International Ireland societies are affiliated members only.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Provision is made for depreciation on all tangible assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life on a straight-line basis as follows:

Leasehold premises	1% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	20% per annum
Computer	33⅓% per annum
Office equipment	20% & 33⅓% per annum

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Turnover and Revenue Recognition

Fundraising Income, Subscriptions and Donations

Income from fundraising, subscriptions and donations is recognised when received.

Public donations and similar income arising from fundraising events are accounted for when received. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under an "Approved Body" described in Section 209 of The Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, is recognised on a receivable basis.

As with many similar organisations, independent groups from time to time organise fundraising activities. However, as amounts collected this way are outside the control of the company, and they are not included in the financial statements until received by the company.

Project Income and Deferred Income

Income received to fund specific projects and activities is recognised in the year in which the costs for the project or the activity takes place. Any income not utilised at the balance sheet date is deferred to future periods.

Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax under Section 209 of The Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as a company that has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe and has its sole or main object, the promotion of the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the implementation of the European Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Pension Costs

Certain company employees are members of a pension scheme. The scheme is a defined contribution pension scheme and the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Operating Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Basic financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Balances are classified as payable or receivable within one year if payment or receipt is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Balances that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

2. GOING CONCERN

The Section's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the directors' report.

The board and management are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis. In light of COVID-19, the board have reviewed projected cashflows to 31 March 2022 taking account of reasonably foreseeable changes in trading performance with prolonged decrease in its business in 2020 - 2022. The lockdown from March 2020 resulted in the office closure for a number of months and declined fundraising income.

The company has, after providing for contributions of €254,409 (2018: €134,213) to the International Movement and writing off a loan to Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation of €194,541 (2018: €184,000), a deficit for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 amounting to €108,253 (2018: surplus of €169,700). The company had net current liabilities of €255,993 (2018: net current assets of €16,319) and net total liabilities of €1,387,689 (2018: €1,279,436) at the balance sheet date.

On 28 January 2021, the company agreed that the fundraising investment loan of €1.6m (Note 13) and interest due on that loan will not be called upon by Amnesty International (AIL) before 31 December 2022. This results in €150k loan repayment together with accrued loan interests of €129k that were repayable within one year of 31 December 2019, being deferred, with revised loan repayments moving out to periods between 2023-2027, assisting in cashflow management.

These actions demonstrate the continuing support the company has received from the International Secretariat of Amnesty International.

The company also has a beneficial entitlement to 80% of the value of the property it occupies at 48 Fleet Street Dublin 2 on any sale. The property is owned by Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation. The latest professional revaluation of the building is €4.25m at the end of 2019 and there is a bank loan of €1.8m secured on the property (Note 10).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

The directors have reviewed budgeted income and expenditure projections for the period from 2020 to 31 March 2022, and are satisfied that the company will generate funds which together with the deferral of loan payments until 2023-2027 will be sufficient to meet its working capital needs for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements. Given the nature of the company's business, there are no areas of significant estimate and judgement in the current year apart from the need for the directors to assess the going concern and residual value of and useful lives of the fixed assets at the year end.

4. TURNOVER

Income represents proceeds from subscriptions, donations, project income and fundraising income, and is derived from its principal activities undertaken in Ireland.

	2019	2018
	€	€
Subscriptions & Membership	2,284,823	2,415,597
Project income	78,920	192,558
Fundraising income	630,376	647,899
	2,994,119	3,256,054

Project income includes contributions of €61k (2018: €169k) received from Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation during the financial year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

5. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited By Guarantee made net payments on behalf of Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation, an Irish registered connected trust, amounting to €165,023 (2018: €200,876).

During the financial year Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee waived an amount of €194,541 (2018: €184,000) due from Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation.

At 31 December 2019, the balance owed by Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation was €15,151 (2018: €337,867).

During the financial year the company incurred contributions in respect of the International Movement amounting to €254,409 (2018: €134,213) to Amnesty International Limited, a United Kingdom registered connected company. The balance due to Amnesty International Limited at the financial year end is €387,143 (2018: €359,207).

The company incurred accrued loan interest of €14,984 (2018: €14,767) on a loan from Amnesty International Limited. This loan is denominated in euro and interest is payable at LIBOR plus 1.25%. The loan balance including interest due to Amnesty International Limited at the financial year end is €1,731,236 (2018: €1,716,252).

The company incurred contributions amounting to €23,144 (2018: €30,857) payable to the Amnesty International – European Association, a Belgian international not for profit association controlled by Amnesty International Limited.

The total remuneration for key management personnel including employers PRSI and pension for the financial year amounted to €560,791 (2018: €538,174). The number of key management personnel during the financial year was seven (2018: seven).

6. FINANCE COSTS (NET)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Loan interest (Note 13)	14,984	14,767
Deposit interest	-	-
	<u>14,984</u>	<u>14,767</u>

7. (DEFICIT) / SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2019	2018
	€	€
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Depreciation	14,084	12,324
Operating lease rentals	600	19,064
Operating lease surrendered	-	20,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>31,388</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
8. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including the directors) during the financial year was 46 (2018: 46).

9. TAXATION

The company is exempt from corporation tax under Section 209 of The Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as a company that has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe and has its sole or main object, the promotion of the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the implementation of the European Convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold Premises €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Computer €	Office Equipment €	Total €
Cost:					
At 1 January 2019	315,824	3,206	32,221	10,271	361,522
Additions	-	2,534	20,524	5,085	28,143
At 31 December 2019	315,824	5,740	52,745	15,356	389,665
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2019	18,949	2,199	26,443	7,208	54,799
Charge for financial year	3,158	966	6,418	3,543	14,084
At 31 December 2019	22,107	3,165	32,861	10,751	68,883
Carrying Value:					
At 31 December 2019	293,717	2,575	19,884	4,605	320,782
At 31 December 2018	296,875	1,007	5,778	3,063	306,723

Leasehold premises as stated in the balance sheet represent the contribution made by Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee to enable Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation to purchase the property at 48 Fleet Street, Dublin 2. By agreement dated 21 April 2010 the company has been granted a 200 - year lease from the Foundation at an annual rent of €600, together with a beneficial entitlement to 80% of the value of the property on any sale. At the financial year end the Fleet Street property was valued at €4.25M. The company is also entitled to a renewal of the lease on the same terms as the current lease including payment of an agreed rent.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

11. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Other debtors	133,201	158,969
Prepayments	22,685	42,555
Amounts owed by related party (note 5)	15,151	337,867
	171,037	539,391

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Creditors and accruals	283,924	197,075
Deferred income	19,843	143,761
PAYE/PRSI	39,309	51,210
Accrued interest on loan from Fundraising Investment Fund (Note 13)	128,758	113,774
Loan from Fundraising Investment Fund (Note 13)	150,000	-
Amnesty International Limited (Note 5)	387,143	359,207
	1,008,977	865,027

Related party loan from Amnesty International Limited is interest free and repayable on demand.

13. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Loan from Fundraising Investment Fund	1,452,478	1,602,478

On 28 January 2021 Amnesty International Limited agreed a revised repayment agreement for the fundraising investment loan repayments and a deferral of loan payments together with accrued loan interest until 2023-2027 with Amnesty International Limited.

Loan repayments schedules at 31/12/2019 are as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Less than one year	150,000	-
Between one and two years	150,000	150,000
Between two and five years	450,000	450,000
After five years	852,478	1,002,478
	1,602,478	1,602,478

Revised loan repayments schedules at 28/1/2021 are as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Less than one year	-	-
Between one and two years	-	150,000
Between two and five years	300,000	450,000
After five years	1,302,478	1,002,478
	1,602,478	1,602,478

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. PENSION

Amnesty International Irish Section Company Limited by Guarantee operates an externally managed defined contribution scheme. The pension cost is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the financial year in which it arises. The pension cost charge of €69,832 (2018: €63,158) represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Financial assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
• Trade and other debtors	133,201	158,969
• Amounts owed by related party	15,151	337,867
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
• Other loan from Fundraising Investment Fund	1,731,236	1,716,252
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
• Trade and other creditors	283,924	197,075
• Amounts owed to related party	387,143	359,207

16. OPERATING LEASES COMMITMENTS

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

	Leasehold premises	
	2019	2018
	€	€
Payable on leases which expire:		
Within one year	600	600
Between one and five years	2,400	2,400
After five years	110,802	111,402
	113,802	114,402

17. LEGAL STATUS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The company is limited by guarantee (€1 per member) and has no share capital.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

18. SECURITY

As part of loan facilities entered into by Amnesty International (Ireland) Foundation with the trust's bankers, the company is jointly and severally liable for amounts outstanding on these facilities. The guarantees outstanding at 31 December 2019 in respect of these facilities were €1,808,578 (2018: €2,025,030).

19. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

Subsequent to the financial year end, the company was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the financial year end 31 December 2019 there were no impacts on the recognition and measurements of assets and liabilities as this pandemic impact was considered to be a non-adjusting event. The COVID-19 pandemic is a significant economic event and its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible effects and outcomes currently unknown. It is not possible to reliably estimate the impact of COVID-19 on the financial position and results of the company for future periods.

No other events have occurred since the balance sheet date that require adjustment or disclosure.