

**Fine Gael
Financial Statements
for the year ended
31 December 2019**

Fine Gael

Annual Statement of Accounts for year ended 31 December 2019

Trustees

Leo Varadkar	(appointed 13 March 2018)
Heather Humphries	(appointed 13 March 2018)
Jerry Carey	(appointed 25 April 1998)
Deirdre Clune	(appointed 5 October 2002)
Marion Coy	(appointed 13 March 2018)
Pat Burke	(appointed 13 March 2018)
Ronan Melvin	(appointed 13 March 2018)
Pat McCann	(appointed 13 March 2018)

Appropriate Officer

Tom Curran
51 Upper Mount Street
Dublin 2

Auditors

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
2 College Green
Dublin 2

Solicitors

Kevin O'Higgins Solicitors
Main Street
Blackrock
Co Dublin

Fine Gael

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Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Structure of the Party and Scope of the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY

Fine Gael is a Political Party registered in the Register of Political Parties in accordance with Section 25 of the Electoral Act, 1992.

Fine Gael was founded in 1933. The Fine Gael Árd Fheis is the governing body of the Party and the Party's core principles and its operation and practices are set out in its Constitution and Rules. Both the Constitution and Rules and policy matters are agreed by the membership at Fine Gael Árd Fheiseanna. The current Constitution and Rules were first enacted in 1996 and amended by subsequent Árd Fheiseanna.

The units of the Party are: Branch, District Executive, Constituency Executive, Parliamentary Party, Executive Council and Árd Fheis.

Each of the Party's members and units are represented collectively on the Party's Executive Council, Fine Gael's senior executive body which takes core organisational decisions and is elected at each Árd Fheis.

The property and assets of Fine Gael are vested in the Trustees, who oversee the finances of the Party and present audited accounts of the income and expenditure of National Headquarters to Executive Council and also to the Ard Fheis following the accounts year end.

Fine Gael has a large membership which is organised through a branch network. Membership is open to every person who accepts the principles of the Party and who agrees to abide by its Constitution and Rules.

SCOPE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements presented on pages 3 to 34 cover all the activities of Fine Gael Headquarters, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2 only and do not include the affairs of any branches or other units.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Report of the Trustees

Year ended 31 December 2019

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Fine Gael offers the Irish people a political point of view and public representation in the National Parliament, across local government and in the European Parliament. Fine Gael continually develops and refines positions and policies which reflect its core values and the changing needs of the Irish people.

The Party contests all political elections in the State and European institutions with a view to maximising its representation and creating the opportunity to implement its policies.

PERFORMANCE

2019 was a year that saw Fine Gael continue to lead a minority Government, passing the fourth Budget under the ‘Supply and Confidence’ agreement. This budget combined with the impact of the previous eight passed since Fine Gael returned to government has seen:

- Before the pandemic hit in 2019, 80,000 jobs were created leading to over 2.36m people in employment (with 3 out every 5 new jobs being created outside Dublin), the highest ever level, and the unemployment rate stood at 4.7% in December. The Exchequer also recorded a surplus of €1.3bn.
- Over 21,000 new homes were built in 2019. And the social housing stock increased by 10,000 through new builds (5,770), acquisition and leasing.
- Significant progress was made in building a society in which nobody feels left out. 200,000 children now benefit from government childcare initiatives, 1 million additional home care hours were provided for in Budget 2020, wages rose by 3.5%, and the minimum wage was increased once again.
- The National Broadband Plan was signed in November 2019 to deliver high speed broadband services to all businesses, farms and households in Ireland. It will ensure that people living and working in rural areas have the same digital opportunities as those in urban areas. Furthermore, Budget 2020 provided €2bn investment in rural Ireland.
- Project Ireland 2040 was implemented with infrastructure spending increased by 25% increase in 2019. It will rise by a further 10% under Budget 2020 to over €8bn. We are investing more in schools, hospitals, houses, roads. This will improve facilities for people young and old, ensure balanced regional development, and create jobs.
- In 2019 the Climate Action Plan was launched which aims for 70% renewable electricity, 950,000 electric vehicles, and retrofitting of 500,000 buildings. It will be supported by National Development Plan investment of €8bn and a further €13.7bn of investment by State companies.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Report of the Trustees (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

- On 17 October 2019, following intense Irish diplomacy, the EU and the UK agreed a final text of a Withdrawal Agreement. It provided for a transition period until 31 December 2020 where the UK will remain part of the EU's Single Market and Customs Union, and EU rules and regulations will continue to apply. It addressed key Brexit priorities for the EU and for Ireland, including delivering on the Government's objective of avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland.
- In May 2019 the Party won 5 out of 13 seats in the European Elections achieving 30% first preferences. In addition it increased its presence on Local Authorities by winning 20 additional seats bringing its total to 255.
- The Government also successfully put a Divorce referendum to people to remove the four year wait period for divorce from the constitution which was passed by a significant 82.1% majority on the 24th May 2019.
- The Party also contested 4 bye elections in November 2019. While no seats were achieved on that occasion, two of the Party's candidates later won seats in the February 2020 General Election

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Financial risk and economic risk

In common with all organisations, prudent management of the Party's financial resources and affairs is crucial. Due to the support and hard work of Fine Gael elected representatives, members and staff the organisation remained strong in 2019. Funding for Fine Gael comes from the State through the Electoral Act and Parliamentary Activities Allowance grants while election activities are funded by the Party membership mainly through the National Draw and membership fees.

People

Fine Gael as a membership organisation relies on its members to progress and shape the Party's policies, positions and objectives. The Parliamentary Party is central to this process working together with elected representatives across local government, party officers and general membership. As an active organisation, the Party constantly reviews and renews itself to deliver a high standard of service to its members and the people of Ireland.

In 2019, the Party had as a particular focus on identifying and bringing into and through the Party the best talent that could be found to ensure that it remains a party of Government in the long term.

Electoral success

Electoral success is vital for any political party and a core focus for Fine Gael. Maintaining strong numbers of elected people contributes to the Party's capacity to implement its policies at national and local level. During 2019, the Party:

- Won 5 out of 13 seats in the European Elections achieving 30% first preferences
- Increased its presence on Local Authorities by winning 20 additional seats bringing its total to 255.
- The Party also contested 4 bye elections in November 2019. While no seats were achieved on that occasion two of the Party's candidates later won seats in the February 2020 General Election
- The Government also successfully put a Divorce referendum to people to remove the four year wait period for divorce from the constitution which was passed by a significant 82.1% majority on the 24th May 2019.

Fine Gael will continue to focus on policy initiatives and maximising performance in terms of candidate selection, increasing gender balance and ensuring it meets the needs of the electorate.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Report of the Trustees (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial highlights of the year are as follows:

- Total income was €6.3m
- Party expenditure was €7.6m
- The deficit for the year was €1.3m and
- The Party's net cash position decreased by €1.2m.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Political activity is cyclical in nature and preparation for the next sequence of elections is required. This means that organisation structures, campaign planning, political strategy and policy formulation needs to be advanced. In addition, and to ensure the Party can fight these elections effectively, Fine Gael must build its financial position and strength.

POST-YEAR END EVENTS

In February 2020, the General Election was held with the Party returning 35 TDs and 12 Senators, with no Party returning a majority.

Covid-19 also arrived into Ireland with Fine Gael still in Government acting under a caretaker capacity until the next Government is formed. Covid-19 saw exceptional protective measures and actions being taken by both the Government and the Irish people to ensure each others' safety. This included a severe reduction in economic activity.

However, at the time of writing, while the Covid-19 crisis is still ongoing, it is on an upward trend with a clear path to the economy reopening in full in the summer. The Party has also agreed a programme for Government with other parties that, pending its approval by each Party's membership, aims to lead the country through Covid-19 and Brexit, ensuring stability and delivering more reforms and social cohesion.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Report of the Trustees (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The provisions of the Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Fine Gael and of the surplus or deficit of the Party for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and 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;
- Include any additional information required by law or regulation; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Party will continue to operate.

This responsibility is assumed by the Trustees for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission (SIPO) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Trustees are responsible for ensuring that the Party keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Party, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the Party to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Trustees' report comply with the provisions of the Electoral Act 1997, Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission, Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland and enable the financial statements to be audited. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Party and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Report of the Trustees (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

BOOKS AND RECORDS

The Trustees believe that they have complied with with the provisions of the Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission with regard to books of account by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The books and records are maintained at 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees on

Patrick McCann
Trustee

Ronan Melvin
Trustee

Tom Curran
Appropriate Officer

Date: 18 June 2020

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

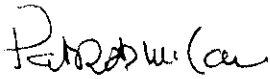
Report of the Trustees (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

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Signed on behalf of the Trustees on



Patrick McCann
Trustee



Ronan Melvin
Trustee



Tom Curran
Appropriate Officer

Date: 18 June 2020

**Independent Auditors Report to the
Trustees and Members of Fine Gael
Year ended 31 December 2019**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fine Gael for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Statement of Accounting Policies, the Income and Expenditure Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that been applied in their preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion these financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission.

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 ‘responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements’ section of our report. We are independent of the management in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, namely the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor, and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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 the ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the Trustees’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Party’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

**Independent Auditors Report to the
Trustees and Members of Fine Gael (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019**

Matters on which we are required to include in our report

- 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 Party 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 Report to the Trustees is consistent with the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Trustees and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' responsibilities, the trustees 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 Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Party'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 Trustees either intends to liquidate the Party or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Party's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The auditor's 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 their 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), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. The auditor will 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 their 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.

**Independent Auditors Report to the
Trustees and Members of Fine Gael (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019**

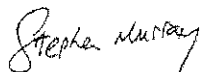
Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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 Party's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustee's 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 Party's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their 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 Party 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 matter that achieves a true and fair view.

The auditor communicates 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.

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

This report is made solely to the Party's members, as a body, in accordance with the agreed scope of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Party'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 Party's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stephen Murray

For and behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin 2

Date: 18 June 2020

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102") and with the provisions of the Electoral Act 1997 and Guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission (SIPO).

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain fixed assets as specified in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Euro (€). The naming conventions used for the primary financial statements and disclosure notes are in accordance with SIPO approved Guidelines. The financial statements presented on pages 3 to 33 cover all the activities of Fine Gael Headquarters, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2 only and do not include the affairs of any branches or other units.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Party and the income can be reliably measured. Income is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. To the extent income received relates to post year end (such as membership fees) this income is deferred at the year end. Donations, draw receipts, youth office income, party fund income, bye – election levies and special events income are recognised on receipt.

All amounts received other than State Income, are considered donations in accordance with Electoral Act 1997 (As Amended). Income is disclosed in accordance with the Guidelines issued by SIPO and accordingly is classified into the relevant headings of Membership and Subscriptions, Fundraising Income and Donations (and Donations-in-kind). Individual donations refer to amounts received that does not relate to Membership and Subscriptions or Fundraising Income.

2.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. All costs of Fine Gael Headquarters' assets were fully discharged by Fine Gael Headquarters and are not donations.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

At each reporting date management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Management adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Party. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold properties	75 years straight line
Office furniture and equipment	4 to 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	4 years straight line
Motor vehicles	5 years straight line

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within "Administration expenses" in the Income and Expenditure Account.

2.3 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Freehold property is carried at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers. Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences arising on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets through other comprehensive income.

2.4 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful life of intangibles is as follows:

Computer software- 5 years

2.5 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Provision for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Party has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign current translation

The functional and presentational currency is Euro.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income and Expenditure Account within "Miscellaneous income and expenses" respectively.

2.11 Pension costs

The Party operates defined contribution schemes and its annual contributions are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account in the period to which they relate.

2.12 Holiday pay accrual

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

3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

Useful lives of depreciable/amortised assets

The annual depreciation/amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type and component of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. Management annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary

3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation/amorisation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
<i>Income</i>			
State funding	1	4,827,755	4,789,248
Membership and subscriptions	2	456,331	485,556
Donations	3	6,223	4,200
Donations in kind (including notional donations)	4	2,598	2,390
Fundraising income	5	1,014,303	1,068,502
Other amounts remitted by branches	6	-	-
Total income		<u>6,307,210</u>	<u>6,349,896</u>
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Staff costs	7	3,481,646	2,938,860
Administration	8	1,556,721	1,346,557
Premises costs	9	183,964	183,599
National Draw Rebates	5	284,088	308,553
Application of donations in kind and notional donations	11	2,598	2,390
Other Fundraising Expenses	5	171,078	195,646
Financing charges	12	72,131	35,884
Campaign and election costs	13	1,441,443	210,313
Depreciation	16	41,883	88,908
Miscellaneous expenses	14	<u>386,029</u>	<u>439,725</u>
Total expenditure		<u>7,621,581</u>	<u>5,750,435</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year before taxation		(1,314,371)	599,461
Taxation	27	-	-
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year after taxation		<u>(1,314,371)</u>	<u>599,461</u>

All operations are classed as continuing.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 18 June 2020

The statement of accounting policies and the attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

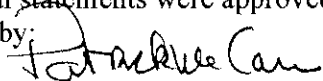
		2019	2018
		€	€
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	Note	(1,314,371)	599,461
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>			
Revaluation gain on property	16	-	429,925
Deferred tax charge on property revaluation	16	-	<u>(159,225)</u>
<i>Total other comprehensive income for the year</i>		<u>-</u>	<u>270,700</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(1,314,371)</u>	<u>870,161</u>

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

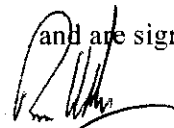
	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	16	2,582,970	2,591,541
Intangible assets	17	<u>59,831</u>	-
		<u>2,642,801</u>	<u>2,591,541</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	18	576,783	769,270
Cash at bank and on hand	19	<u>1,946,475</u>	<u>2,610,664</u>
		<u>2,523,258</u>	<u>3,379,934</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Creditors and accruals	20	(881,695)	(953,663)
Bank loan	21	(525,437)	(191,847)
		<u>(1,407,132)</u>	<u>(1,145,510)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,116,126</u>	<u>2,234,424</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,758,927</u>	<u>4,825,965</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			
Bank loan	21	(555,486)	(308,153)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	16	(335,165)	(335,165)
Net assets		<u>2,868,276</u>	<u>4,182,647</u>
Reserves			
Accumulated fund	23	719,304	2,033,675
Other reserves	26	488,011	488,011
Revaluation reserve	26	<u>1,660,961</u>	<u>1,660,961</u>
		<u>2,868,276</u>	<u>4,182,647</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on the
their behalf by:



Patrick McCann
Trustee

and are signed on



Ronan Melvin
Trustee



Tom Curran
Appropriate Officer

The statement of accounting policies and the attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(1,314,371)	599,461
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	41,883	88,908
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	6,192	-
Interest paid	72,131	35,884
Movement in debtors	192,487	(285,417)
Movement in creditors	(71,968)	126,101
Net cash (used by)/ generated from operating activities	(1,073,646)	564,937
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(51,504)	(24,968)
Purchase of intangible assets	(59,831)	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	12,000	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(99,335)	(24,968)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(72,131)	(35,884)
Net cash used in financing activities	(72,131)	(35,884)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,245,112)	504,085
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,110,664	1,606,579
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>865,552</u>	<u>2,110,664</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,946,475	2,610,664
Short term borrowings	(525,437)	(191,847)
Long term borrowings	(555,486)	(308,153)
	<u>865,552</u>	<u>2,110,664</u>

The statement of accounting policies and the attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

Note 1	State funding	2019	2018
		€	€
State funding comprises:			
	Parliamentary activities allowance	1,975,514	1,978,646
	Electoral Act	1,663,390	1,663,390
	Diversity Funding	17,700	-
	Administrative supports provided by the Houses of the Oireachtas	<u>1,171,151</u>	<u>1,147,212</u>
		<u>4,827,755</u>	<u>4,789,248</u>

Note 2	Membership and subscriptions	2019	2018
		€	€
The amount reported for membership and subscriptions is comprised as follows:			
	Collected by Head Office/national units	369,226	394,906
	Party Fund	<u>87,105</u>	<u>90,650</u>
		<u>456,331</u>	<u>485,556</u>

Note 3	Donations	2019	2018
		€	€
The total donations reported comprise:			
	Individual donations	<u>6,223</u>	<u>4,200</u>

Under Section 24 of the Electoral Act 1997, a separate reporting is made in respect of donations received. Individual donations refer to amounts received that do not relate to Membership and Subscriptions or Fundraising Income.

Note 4 Donations in kind

Donations in kind in the current year amounted to €2,598 (2018: €2,390)

All donations in kind are corporate donations.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 5 Fundraising and expenditure

The principal sources of fundraising income in the year were as follows:

Fundraising income

	2019	2018
	€	€
Receipts from National draw	907,063	962,490
Other Income	<u>107,240</u>	<u>106,012</u>
Gross Fundraising Income	<u>1,014,303</u>	<u>1,068,502</u>

Fundraising expenses

National draw rebates	284,088	308,553
Other Fundraising Expenses	<u>171,078</u>	<u>195,646</u>
Total Fundraising Expenditure	<u>455,166</u>	<u>504,199</u>

Note 6 Other amounts remitted by branches

€Nil was remitted by branches during the year (2018: €Nil).

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 7	Staff costs	2019	2018
		€	€
	Staff costs comprise:		
	Salaries and wages	2,892,777	2,401,853
	Employers PRSI	311,324	256,070
	Pension costs	264,776	261,055
	Staff training and development	<u>12,769</u>	<u>19,882</u>
		<u>3,481,646</u>	<u>2,938,860</u>

Staff costs include €905,309 in respect of salaries (2018: €898,591) and €173,584 in respect of pension costs of staff (2018: €160,956) provided without charge by the Houses of the Oireachtas Commission as administrative support (see Note 16).

The average number of staff employed by the Party during the financial year, which does not include staff provided by the House of Oireachtas, amounted to:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Headquarters and Local	38	28
Press and research and policy	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>
Year-end staff numbers	<u>57</u>	<u>46</u>

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 8	Administration	2019	2018
		€	€
<i>Administration comprises:</i>			
	Constituency expenses	376,167	131,323
	Research	188,532	193,111
	Consultancy fees	241,645	175,693
	Legal and professional fees	74,096	116,271
	Print office	118,605	76,868
	IT services	101,810	68,407
	Press office and publicity	37,835	47,664
	Telephone	20,242	18,390
	Auditor's remuneration and expenses	29,520	30,504
	Repairs, maintenance, cleaning and security	36,925	37,473
	Staff travel	28,374	32,014
	Subscriptions	20,528	24,788
	Ard Fheis / National Conference	133,286	224,167
	Other administrative expenses	142,964	169,884
	Loss on disposal of fixed asset	<u>6,192</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>1,556,721</u>	<u>1,346,557</u>

Administration includes €16,442 in respect of computer equipment (2018: €12,109) provided without charge by the Houses of the Oireachtas Commission as administrative support (see Note 16).

Note 9	Premises costs	2019	As restated 2018
		€	€
The cost of premises utilised in the year comprises:			
	Heating and electricity	13,550	12,594
	Rates and insurance	94,598	95,449
	Other premises costs	<u>75,816</u>	<u>75,556</u>
		<u>183,964</u>	<u>183,599</u>

Premises costs includes €75,816 in respect of office accommodation (2018: €75,556) provided without charge by the Houses of the Oireachtas Commission as administrative support (see Note 16).

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 10 **Transfer to branches**

There were no transfers to branches.

Note 11 **Application of donations in kind and notional donations**

Applications of donations in kind in the current year amounted to €2,598 (2018: €2,390).

Note 12 Financing charges	2019	2018
	€	€
Financing charges comprise:		
Loan and mortgage interest	62,809	24,917
Other financing costs	<u>9,322</u>	<u>10,967</u>
	<u>72,131</u>	<u>35,884</u>

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 13 Campaign and election costs

Campaign costs include election expenses (as defined under Section 31 of the Electoral Act 1997, as amended) and other expenses incurred in relation to elections or referendum campaigns, or party/policy promotion and comprise:

	2019	2018
	€	€
<i>European election</i>		
Election expenses	811,866	-
Other campaign expenses	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
<i>General election</i>		
Election expenses	275,408	102,909
Other campaign expenses	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
<i>Local elections</i>		
Election expenses	205,119	-
Other campaign expenses	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
<i>Bye-election</i>		
Election expenses	80,138	-
Other campaign expenses	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
<i>Presidential election</i>		
Election expenses	-	31,358
Other campaign expenses	-	3,800
<i>Referendum</i>		
Campaign expenses	68,912	72,246
Donations in kind	-	-
<i>General party/policy promotion (conferences, publications, etc.)</i>		
Conferences	-	-
	<u>1,441,443</u>	<u>210,313</u>

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 14	Miscellaneous expenses	2019	2018
		€	€
	Miscellaneous expenses comprise:		
	Website and new media	64,355	17,829
	Young Fine Gael programme costs	61,998	65,255
	Equality programmes	84,159	104,230
	Parliamentary Party support	51,739	106,972
	Press office and publicity	37,205	38,297
	Other miscellaneous expenses	<u>86,573</u>	<u>107,142</u>
		<u>386,029</u>	<u>439,725</u>
Note 15	Administrative supports provided by the Houses of the Oireachtas	2019	2018
		€	€
	Staff	905,309	898,591
	Notional staff pension costs	173,584	160,956
	Suites of computer equipment	16,442	12,109
	Associated accommodation	<u>75,816</u>	<u>75,556</u>
		<u>1,171,151</u>	<u>1,147,212</u>

Services received in accordance with the Oireachtas (Ministerial and Parliamentary Offices) (Secretarial Facilities) Regulations 2013 during the year were costed by the State at €1,171,151 (2018: €1,147,212).

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 16 Tangible assets

	Freehold Premises	Office furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 Jan 2019	2,539,900	955,841	300,721	29,500	3,825,962
Additions	-	21,212	1,360	28,932	51,504
Disposals	-	-	-	(29,500)	(29,500)
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>2,539,900</u>	<u>977,053</u>	<u>302,081</u>	<u>28,932</u>	<u>3,847,966</u>
	Freehold Premises	Office furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Depreciation	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 Jan 2019	39,900	905,582	282,056	6,883	1,234,421
Charge	9,975	18,468	7,568	5,872	41,883
Disposals	-	-	-	(11,308)	(11,308)
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>49,875</u>	<u>924,050</u>	<u>289,624</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,264,996</u>
Net book value					
At 31 Dec 2019	<u>2,490,025</u>	<u>53,003</u>	<u>12,457</u>	<u>27,485</u>	<u>2,582,970</u>
At 31 Dec 2018	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>50,259</u>	<u>18,665</u>	<u>22,617</u>	<u>2,591,541</u>

The party's freehold premises at 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2 was valued by Cushman and Wakefield, commercial partners of Messrs DTZ Sherry Fitzgerald on 31 July 2018 on an open market value basis. The trustees believe the carrying value is not materially different from the market value at 31 December 2019. In the event that the freehold premises had been carried under the cost model, the carrying value of this class of property, plant and equipment would have been €636,346 (2018: €645,063).

At 31 December 2019, a deferred tax liability amounting to €335,165 (2018: €335,165) has been recognised in respect of the timing difference arising on the revaluation of the freehold premises in accordance with FRS102. The deferred tax charge of €Nil (2018: €159,225) in this respect has been recognised through other comprehensive income.

There are no capital commitments at the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 17	Intangible Assets	2019	2018
		€	€
	Membership software	<u>59,831</u>	<u>-</u>
	Amortisation has not been charged in respect of software as it is not yet in use.		
Note 18	Debtors	2019	2018
		€	€
	Oireachtas grants receivable	415,848	415,848
	Prepayments and accrued income	<u>160,935</u>	<u>353,422</u>
		<u>576,783</u>	<u>769,270</u>
	No provision was recognised against debtors.		
	All amounts are receivable within one year.		
Note 19	Cash at bank and on hand	2019	2018
		€	€
	Current accounts	1,783,827	1,740,042
	Deposit accounts	162,572	870,204
	Cash on hand	76	418
		<u>1,946,475</u>	<u>2,610,664</u>

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 20	Creditors and accruals:	2019	2018
		€	€
	Trade creditors	217,034	276,249
	PAYE/PRSI	60,190	65,451
	Deferred branch affiliation fees	93,449	108,990
	National draw refunds payable	279,588	328,984
	Accruals	<u>231,434</u>	<u>173,989</u>
		<u>881,695</u>	<u>953,663</u>

All amounts are payable within one year.

There are no contingent liabilities arising at the year end.

Trade creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms. The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts. Taxes, including social security, are repayable at various dates in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Note 21	Bank loans	2019	2018
		€	€
	The bank loans fall due as follows:		
	Within one year	525,437	191,847
	In more than one year but not more than two years	555,486	202,618
	In more than two years but not more than five years	<u>-</u>	<u>105,535</u>
		<u>1,080,923</u>	<u>500,000</u>

During the year an additional amount of €1,200,000 was drawn down.

The bank loan is secured by a specific charge over the Party's freehold premises at 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2 in favour of Bank of Ireland.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 22	Financial instruments	2019	2018
		€	€
Financial assets			
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>415,848</u>	<u>415,848</u>
Financial liabilities			
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>1,808,979</u>	<u>1,279,222</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of Oireachtas grants receivable at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, national draw refunds payable, accruals and bank loans at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 23	Accumulated fund	2019	2018
		€	€
The accumulated fund comprises:			
	Balance at beginning of year	2,033,675	1,434,214
	(Deficit) / Surplus for year	<u>(1,314,371)</u>	<u>599,461</u>
	Balance at end of year	<u>719,304</u>	<u>2,033,675</u>

Note 24 Pensions

The Party operates an externally operated defined contribution schemes for employees. The total contribution costs for the year were €264,776 (2018: €261,055). There is a balance of €15,053 (2018: €17,304) due at the year end.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 25 Related party transactions and key management remuneration

During the year there were no related party transactions. No amounts outstanding at the year-end 31 December 2019.

The key management decisions of the Party are undertaken by the General Secretary in conjunction with the Trustees of the Party. The General Secretary's annual salary was €144,430 (2018: €143,550), Employers PRSI of €17,155 (2018: €16,968) and pension benefits totalled €24,553 (2018: €24,403).

The Trustees do not receive any remuneration or reimbursement for expenses incurred in respect of the execution of their duties. Other transactions during the period total €5,595 (2018: €6,230) relating to remittances to the Party for membership fees, contribution to the Party Fund, fundraising events and donations.

Note 26 Other reserves	2019	2018
	€	€
Other reserves		
Capital reserve	426,986	426,986
Premises fund	<u>61,025</u>	<u>61,025</u>
	<u>488,011</u>	<u>488,011</u>
Revaluation reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	1,996,126	1,566,201
Revaluation gain during the year	-	429,925
Deferred tax on revalued assets	<u>(335,165)</u>	<u>(335,165)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,660,961</u>	<u>1,660,961</u>

Note 27 Taxation

No taxation charge arises on the ordinary activities of the Party as it is engaged in mutual trading with its members. The tax charge in the Statement of comprehensive income represents deferred tax recognised on timing differences arising on the revaluation of the freehold premises as required by FRS102.

Fine Gael, 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Note 28 Restricted funding

Funding received under the Electoral Act 1997 and the Oireachtas (Ministerial and Parliamentary Offices) (Amendment) Act 2014 may only be used for the purposes specified in those Acts. The total amount of funding received under those Acts but not yet expended at the year end for the specified purposes was €282,638 (2018: €1,105,926).

Note 29 Investments

The Party does not hold any investments.

Note 30 Approval of financial statements

The Trustees approved these financial statements for issue on 18 June 2020.