

The background is a solid dark blue color. It features several large, overlapping, curved shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from a very dark navy to a bright cyan. These shapes create a sense of movement and depth, with some appearing as if they are layered on top of others. The overall effect is modern and dynamic.

**2019**

Financial & Related Statements

# Report of the Directors

## Introduction

The directors are pleased to submit to the fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ('IAASA') the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, together with the Report of the Directors, which has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 325 of the Companies Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act').

## Principal activities

IAASA was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 20 December 2005 and is the independent statutory body in Ireland responsible for the:

- (a) examination and enforcement of certain listed entities' periodic financial reporting;
- (b) oversight of the Recognised Accountancy Bodies' functions in respect of statutory auditors and supervision of the regulatory functions of the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies;
- (c) adoption of standards on auditing, professional ethics and internal quality control; and
- (d) the inspection and promotion of improvements in the quality of auditing of Public Interest Entities.

IAASA is also responsible for the registration of certain classes of liquidators, and has been designated as the competent authority for the registration and quality assurance of certain third country auditors and audit entities. The company does not trade for the acquisition of gain by its members.

## Business Overview

An overview of IAASA's activities and future developments is given in the annual report.

## Financial position

The assets and liabilities and financial position of the company are set out in detail in the financial statements on pages 45 to 66.

## Risk and uncertainties

The directors confirm that, as required by the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ('the Code'), a Risk Management Policy and procedures have been developed and adopted for the purpose of facilitating the identification, quantification and management of the key business risks facing IAASA.

## Accounting records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are maintained in accordance with the requirements of sections 281 to 286 of the 2014 Act, IAASA has employed an appropriately qualified Head of Finance and provides sufficient resources to the finance function. The accounting records are located at IAASA's registered office at Willow House, Millennium Park, Naas, Co. Kildare.

## Provision of Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with Section 330 (1) of the 2014 Act, the directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the auditor is aware of that information. Insofar as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

## Events after the end of the reporting period

No events have occurred subsequent to the reporting date which would require disclosure in the financial statements.

## Auditor

IAASA's auditor, the Comptroller & Auditor General, remains in office in accordance with the provisions of section 927(2) of the 2014 Act.

### Governance

IAASA was established under the Companies (Auditing & Accounting) Act 2003 ('the 2003 Act'), and operates as a company limited by guarantee under the provisions of the 2014 Act. The functions of the Board are set out in section 905 of the 2014 Act. The Board is statutorily independent in the performance of its functions and is responsible for ensuring good governance and performs this task by setting strategic objectives and targets and taking strategic decisions on all key business issues. The regular day-to-day management, control and direction of IAASA are the responsibility of the Chief Executive with the support and assistance of the senior management team. The Chief Executive and the senior management team must follow the broad strategic direction set by the Board, and must ensure that all Board members have a clear understanding of the key activities and decisions related to the entity, and of any significant risks likely to arise. While senior managers routinely attend Board meetings, the Chief Executive, who is a director, acts as a direct liaison between the Board and management of IAASA.

### Board Responsibilities

The work and responsibilities of the Board are set out in the Schedule of Matters Reserved to the Board, the Code of Conduct for Board Members, and in related Board policies. Standing items considered by the Board include:

- declaration of conflicts of interests;
- the report of the Chief Executive, which includes details of the work of the various operational units together with ongoing financial information and management accounts;
- matters for decision;
- matters for discussion;
- risk management;
- reports from committees; and
- the report of the Secretary.

Section 927 of the 2014 Act requires IAASA to keep, in such form as may be approved by the Minister for Business, Enterprise & Innovation (with consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform), all proper and usual accounts of money received and expended by it.

In preparing these financial statements, the Board of IAASA is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that it will continue in operation; and
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, its financial position and enables it to ensure that the financial statements comply with section 927 of the 2014 Act, and as a company limited by guarantee, section 281 of the 2014 Act. The maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the IAASA's website is the responsibility of the Board.

The Board is responsible for approving the annual plan and budget. The Board approved the annual budget for 2019 at its meeting on 17 September 2018. Financial information including management accounts detailing actual and budgeted expenditure were considered by the Board at each meeting in 2019. Ongoing evaluation of operational issues also occurred at each meeting. The Authority's three year work programme 2017 - 2019 was approved by the Board on 20 December 2016.

The Board is also responsible for safeguarding its assets and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board considers that the financial statements of IAASA give a true and fair view of the financial performance and the financial position of IAASA at 31 December 2019.

### Board Responsibilities

IAASA is governed by a Board of nine directors, eight of whom are non-executive and appointed by the Minister having been nominated by entities specified in the 2014 Act. The remaining director is the Chief Executive, who is appointed by the Board. The 2014 Act specifies that the Authority operates independently of Government and the Minister is statutorily precluded from giving directions to the Authority in the discharge of its functions. The 2014 Act provides that members may be appointed for a period of three to five years. Generally members are appointed for three year periods, and the Chairperson for five years. The composition of the Board at 31 December 2019, and movements since that date, are set out below:

### Composition of Board at 31 December 2019

Board member	Occupation	Nominating body	Date appointed
<b>Martin Sisk (Chairperson)</b>	Solicitor and former regulator	Minister	21 December 2016
<b>Mary Burke*</b>	Head of Governance & Operational Resilience	Central Bank	14 October 2015
<b>David Devlin*</b>	Chartered Accountant	PABs	30 May 2014
<b>Etain Doyle*</b>	Accountant	PABs	30 May 2014
<b>Nicole Lappin</b>	Barrister	Minister	13 September 2017
<b>Aisling McArdle</b>	Company director	ISE	29 August 2019
<b>Conor O'Mahony</b>	Principal Officer, ODCE	Director of Corporate Enforcement	1 March 2012
<b>Kevin Prendergast*</b>	Chief Executive	Ex-officio	14 November 2016

\* Denotes membership of a Prescribed Accountancy Body ('PAB')

### Details of appointments and reappointments to the Board during the year

Director	Date appointed	Nominating body	Reason for vacancy	Term Expires
<b>Aisling McArdle</b>	29 August 2019	ISE	Resignation of Ms Aileen O'Donoghue on 25 April 2019	2 January 2021

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

The following were not directors at the reporting date, having ceased to hold office during the year or having been appointed since 1 January 2020:

Member	Nominating body	Commencement of term of office	Cessation of term of office
Caitríona Crowley	Revenue Commissioners	2 January 2018	23 December 2019
Clodagh Hegarty	PABs	30 May 2020	29 May 2023
David Hegarty	ODCE	3 January 2020	2 January 2023
Ronan Nolan	PABs	30 May 2020	29 May 2023
Aileen O'Donoghue	ISE	3 January 2014	25 April 2019
Kathleen Redmond	Revenue Commissioners	23 January 2020	2 January 2021

The Board commenced a process of external evaluation of its own 2019 performance in early January 2020. The Board reviewed an evaluation questionnaire at its meeting of 28 January 2020, and held a facilitated discussion in this regard at its 10 March 2020 meeting.

The Board has established a number of Committees to assist it in discharging its functions and responsibilities. All Committees have written terms of reference and report regularly to the Board. Details of Committees' mandates and memberships are set out below.

### Board Committees – mandates and membership

Committee	Mandate	Membership at 31 December 2019
Section 933 committees	In accordance with section 933 of the 2014 Act from time to time IAASA establishes Preliminary Enquiry Committees ('PECs') and Enquiry Committees for the purpose of determining whether a PAB has complied with its approved investigation and disciplinary procedures.	Board members are nominated to PECs/ Enquiry Committees as and when the need arises
Section 934 committees	In accordance with section 934 of the 2014 Act from time to time IAASA establishes Preliminary Investigation Committees ('PICs') and Investigation Committees for the purpose of determining whether there has been a possible breach of standards by a PAB member.	Board members are nominated to PICs/ Investigation Committees as and when the need arises.
Audit & Risk Committee	Monitoring the integrity of IAASA's financial statements, the effectiveness of IAASA's internal control and risk management systems and monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the internal and external audit processes.	Conor O'Mahony (Chairperson) David Devlin Nicole Lappin

Whilst section 933 and 934 committees report to the Board on a regular basis, such reporting is concerned mainly with the progress of enquiries or investigations and other important issues relevant to the overall governance of IAASA (e.g. matters pertaining to litigation risk etc.). The Board does not receive reports regarding the subject matter of enquiries or investigations as committees operate independently of the Board and executive in discharging their mandates.

The Audit & Risk Committee comprises three non-executive directors and its terms of reference are set out in the Charter of the Audit & Risk Committee ('the Charter'), available on the Authority's website. The Charter sets out specific roles and responsibilities for the Audit & Risk Committee.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### Schedule of Attendance, Fees and Expenses

Details of fees and expenses paid to members are disclosed in the Authority's Financial Statements, and have been provided to the Minister for Business, Enterprise & Innovation.

	Board	ARC	PIC 1/2018	PIC 1/2019	IC 1/2019	Fees (€)	Expenses (€)
						(Note 1)	(Note 2)
<b>Martin Sisk (Chairperson)</b>	8/8	-	-	-	-	€11,970	€3,493
<b>Kevin Prendergast (Chief Executive)</b>	8/8	-	-	-	-	-	Note 3
<b>Mary Burke</b>	8/8	-	-	-	-	-	€74
<b>Caitríona Crowley</b>	7/8	-	-	-	-	-	€193
<b>David Devlin</b>	7/8	3/4	-	-	-	€7,695	€226
<b>Etain Doyle</b>	7/8	-	-	-	-	€7,695	€210
<b>Nicole Lappin</b>	7/8	3/4	-	1/1	-	€7,695	€597
<b>Aisling McArdle</b>	3/3	-	-	-	-/-	€2,614	€74
<b>Aileen O'Donoghue</b>	0/2	-	-	-	-	Note 4	-
<b>Conor O'Mahony</b>	7/8	4/4	2/2	-	-	-	€74

Meetings attended/meetings eligible to attend

Note 1: Members who are public servants, including the Chief Executive, are not eligible to receive fees.

Note 2: In addition to the expenses set out in this Table, IAASA incurred costs of €6,037 in respect of room hire and incidental expenditure related to Board activities.

Note 3: Expenses paid to the Chief Executive, an ex-officio Director/Board member, are excluded from this table on the basis that they are incurred by him pursuant to his role as Chief Executive rather than as a Board member. In any event, any expenses paid to the Chief Executive are publicly disclosed in IAASA's financial statements.

Note 4: Ms O'Donoghue was unavailable to attend meetings in 2019 due to unforeseen circumstances. She voluntarily waived her entitlement to her 2019 Board fee.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### Key Personnel Changes

The responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of IAASA rests exclusively with the Board of directors and the Chief Executive, who is also a director.

As set out above, Ms Aileen O'Donoghue resigned from the Board on 25 April 2019 for personal reasons. She was replaced by Ms Aisling McArdle on 29 August 2019 on the nomination of the Irish Stock Exchange.

### Disclosures Required by Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies

The Board is responsible for ensuring that IAASA has complied with the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ('the Code'), as published by the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform in August 2016. The following disclosures are required by the Code:

#### Employee Short-Term Benefits Breakdown

An analysis of total employee remuneration (including salaries and other benefits, but excluding holiday pay accruals and employer superannuation contributions) for those earning over €60,000 is set out in Note 14 of the Financial Statements.

#### Consultancy Costs

An analysis of consultancy expenditure is set out in Note 17 of the Financial Statements,

#### Legal Costs and Settlements

There were no legal settlements in the year [2018: nil]. Legal costs incurred relate to general legal advice.

#### Travel and Subsistence Expenditure

An analysis of Travel and Subsistence expenditure is set out in Note 16 of the Financial Statements.

#### Hospitality Expenditure

As set out in Note 18 of the Financial Statements, IAASA reviewed its approach to defining 'entertainment expenditure' in 2019, to include items such as flowers to departing Board members and beverages provided at Board functions. This broader definition has captured items of 2018 expenditure not considered as 'entertainment expenses' in that year's financial statements. An analysis of expenditure for both years is included in the Note.

#### Statement of Compliance

- IAASA has complied with the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, as published by the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform in August 2016.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
*Chairperson*

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
*Chief Executive*

9 June 2020

# Statement on Internal Control

## Scope of Responsibility

On behalf of the Irish Auditing & Accounting Supervisory Authority ('IAASA'), I acknowledge the Board's responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies.

## Purpose of the System of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a tolerable level rather than to eliminate it. The system can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or detected in a timely way.

The system of internal control, which accords with guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform, has been in place in IAASA for the year ended 31 December 2019 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements except for the internal control issues outlined below.

## Capacity to Handle Risk

IAASA has an Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) comprising three Board members, one of whom is the Chair. In accordance with Section 907(2A) of the 2014 Act, all Board members are knowledgeable in areas relevant to the conduct of statutory audit. The ARC met four times in 2019.

IAASA has also appointed CrowleysDFK as internal auditors for the period 2016-2019, who are adequately resourced to conduct a programme of work agreed with the ARC.

IAASA has developed a risk management policy which sets out its risk appetite, the risk management processes in place and details the roles and responsibilities of staff in relation to risk. The policy has been issued to all staff who are expected to work within IAASA's risk management policies, to alert management on emerging risks and control weaknesses and assume responsibility for risks and controls within their own area of work.

## Risk and Control Framework

IAASA has implemented a risk management system which identifies and reports key risks and the management actions being taken to address and, to the extent possible, to mitigate those risks.

A risk register is in place which identifies the key risks facing IAASA and these have been identified, evaluated and graded according to their significance. The register is reviewed and updated by the ARC on at each meeting. Moderate and significant risks are also reported to the Board, where Risk Management remains a standing agenda item. The outcome of these assessments is used to plan and allocate resources to ensure risks are managed to an acceptable level.

The risk register details the controls and actions needed to mitigate risks and responsibility for operation of controls assigned to specific staff. I confirm that a control environment containing the following elements is in place:

- procedures for all key business processes have been documented;
- financial responsibilities have been assigned at management level with corresponding accountability;
- there is an appropriate budgeting system with an annual budget which is kept under review by senior management;
- there are systems aimed at ensuring the security of the information and communication technology systems; and
- there are systems in place to safeguard the assets.

## Ongoing Monitoring and Review

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Board, where relevant, in a timely way. I confirm that the following ongoing monitoring systems are in place:

- key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies;
- responsibility for financial management has been assigned to the Head of Finance, a professional accountant; and
- there are regular reviews by the Chief Executive and Board of periodic and annual performance and financial reports which indicate performance against budgets/forecasts.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### Procurement

I confirm that IAASA has procedures in place to ensure compliance with current procurement rules and guidelines.

### Review of Effectiveness

I confirm that IAASA has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures. IAASA's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the internal and external auditors, the Audit and Risk Committee which oversees their work, and the senior management within IAASA responsible for the development and maintenance of the internal financial control framework.

I confirm that the Board conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal controls for 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

Martin Sisk  
*Chairperson*

9 June 2020

# Directors' Responsibilities Statement

IAASA performs its functions and exercises its powers through a company limited by guarantee, designated for that purpose in accordance with the 2014 Act.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements and the report of the directors for each financial year which 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 its surplus or deficit for that period and otherwise comply with the 2014 Act. In preparing those financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Ireland*, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with Irish generally accepted accounting practices 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 appropriate accounting standards, identify these standards, and note the effect and the reason for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that IAASA will continue in operation.

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 2014 Act 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.

Section 927(1) of the 2014 Act further provides that IAASA '*... shall keep records of, and prepare all proper and usual accounts of –*

- a) all income received by it, including records of the sources of that income,*
- b) all expenditure incurred by it, and*
- c) its assets and liabilities'.*

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
*Chairperson*

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
*Chief Executive*

9 June 2020

## Ard Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste

# Comptroller and Auditor General: Report for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas

### Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority for the year ended 31 December 2019 as required under the provisions of section 927 of the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in reserves and capital account, the statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Authority at 31 December 2019 and of its income and expenditure for 2019
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 — The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland, and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the Authority and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Conclusions related to going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. As described in the appendix to this report, I conclude on

- the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the directors and
- 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.

I have nothing to report in that regard.

### Opinion on matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, I report that in my opinion

- the information given in the report of the directors is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the report of the directors has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

I have obtained all the information and explanations that I consider necessary for the purposes of my audit.

In my opinion, the accounting records of the Authority were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

The Companies Act 2014 also requires me to report if, in my opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. I have nothing to report in that regard.

### Report on information other than the financial statements, and on other matters

The directors have presented certain other information with the financial statements. This comprises the annual report including the report of the directors, the statement on internal control and the director's responsibility statement. My responsibilities to report in relation to such information, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report.

I have nothing to report in that regard.

Mark Brady

*For and on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General*

15 June 2020

# Appendix to the report

## Responsibilities of the Directors

As detailed in the directors' report, the directors are responsible for

- the preparation of financial statements in the form prescribed under the Companies Act 2014
- ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with FRS102
- ensuring the regularity of transactions
- assessing whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, and
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under section 927 of the Companies Act 2014 to audit the financial statements of the Authority and to report thereon to the Houses of the Oireachtas.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs 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 the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I 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 my 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.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.

- I conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease being a going concern.
- I 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

## Information other than the financial statements

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information presented with those statements, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, I am required under the ISAs to read the other information presented and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

## Reporting on other matters

My audit is conducted by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation. I report if I identify there are material matters relating to the manner in which public business has been conducted.

I seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit. I report if I identify any material instance where public money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them.

# Statement of Financial Position

## as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	74,537	90,075
Deferred Finance Lease Costs		112	436
		<u>74,649</u>	<u>90,511</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventory		2,490	2,898
Receivables	5	116,449	97,260
Deferred Finance Lease Costs		325	513
Cash & Cash Equivalents	6	1,755,755	2,152,305
		<u>1,875,019</u>	<u>2,252,976</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within 1 year</b>			
Payables	7	189,376	179,202
Deferred Rent Incentive	8	6,710	6,710
Finance lease obligations	9	2,063	3,744
Excess PAB Levy Income	10	617,025	969,204
Excess PIE Audit Firm Levy Income	10	628,966	598,072
Excess Departmental Grant Income	10	110,851	148,650
		<u>1,554,991</u>	<u>1,905,582</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>320,028</b>	<b>347,394</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after 1 year</b>			
Deferred Rent Incentive	8	32,180	38,890
Finance lease obligations		3,096	5,159
		<u>35,276</u>	<u>44,049</u>
<b>Net Assets before Retirement Benefits</b>		<b>359,401</b>	<b>393,856</b>
<b>Retirement Benefits</b>			
Retirement Benefit Liability	11	(5,266,000)	(3,829,000)
Deferred Exchequer Retirement Benefit Funding	11	5,266,000	3,829,000
<b>Net Assets after Retirement Benefits</b>		<b>359,401</b>	<b>393,856</b>
<b>Reserves</b>			
Income reserve		-	-
Capital Account	12	74,537	90,075
Reserve Fund		284,864	303,781
<b>Members' Funds</b>		<b>359,401</b>	<b>393,856</b>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
Chairperson

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
Chief Executive

9 June 2020

# Statement of Income and Expenditure

## for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Revenue	13	4,144,177	3,743,086
Administrative Expenses			
Staff Costs	14	2,863,883	2,720,603
Directors' Fees	15	37,669	42,750
Accommodation		260,493	264,247
Travel & Subsistence	16	137,765	110,870
Legal and Professional Services	17	507,328	348,371
Office Expenditure	18	85,344	99,791
Information Technology		89,911	61,503
Professional Development		106,850	101,300
Insurance		27,731	26,582
Auditor's Remuneration	19	14,300	13,000
Depreciation		46,948	55,904
Total Administrative Expenses		4,178,222	3,844,921
(Deficit) of Income over Admin Expenses before Finance Costs		<b>(34,045)</b>	<b>(101,835)</b>
Finance costs		512	879
(Deficit) of Income over Admin Expenses after Finance Costs		<b>(34,557)</b>	<b>(102,714)</b>
Finance Income	20	102	128
(Deficit) for the year		<b>(34,455)</b>	<b>(102,586)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Experience (losses) on pension scheme liabilities		(313,000)	(279,000)
Changes in assumptions		(507,000)	261,000
Adjustment to deferred Exchequer pension funding		820,000	18,000
Total recognised (Deficit) for the year		<b>(34,455)</b>	<b>(102,586)</b>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
Chairperson

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
Chief Executive

9 June 2020

# Statement of Changes in Reserves and Capital Account

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Income Reserve €	Capital Account €	Reserve Fund €	NET ASSETS €
<b>Balance – 1 January 2018</b>	-	<b>122,073</b>	<b>374,369</b>	<b>496,442</b>
Deficit for the year	(102,586)	-	-	(102,586)
Transfer from Income & Expenditure Account:				
Income applied to capitalised asset acquisitions	(23,906)	23,906	-	-
Less: Amortisation applied in line with asset depreciation	55,904	(55,904)	-	-
Income receivable on reserve fund monies	(91)	-	91	-
Amounts payable from reserve fund (S. 933, 2014 Act)	70,679	-	(70,679)	-
Actuarial (loss) on pension liabilities	(501,000)	-	-	(501,000)
Adjustments to deferred Exchequer pension funding	501,000	-	-	501,000
<b>Balance – 31 December 2018 / 1 January 2019</b>	-	<b>90,075</b>	<b>303,781</b>	<b>393,856</b>
Deficit for the year	(34,455)	-	-	(34,455)
Transfer from Income & Expenditure Account:				
Income applied to capitalised asset acquisitions	(31,410)	31,410	-	-
Less: Amortisation applied in line with asset depreciation	46,948	(46,948)	-	-
Income receivable on reserve fund monies	(23)	-	23	-
Amounts payable from reserve fund (S. 933, 2014 Act)	18,940	-	(18,940)	-
Actuarial (loss) on pension liabilities	(1,437,000)	-	-	(1,437,000)
Adjustments to deferred Exchequer pension funding	1,437,000	-	-	1,437,000
<b>Balance – 31 December 2019</b>	-	<b>74,537</b>	<b>284,864</b>	<b>359,401</b>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
Chairperson

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
Chief Executive

9 June 2020

# Statement of Cash Flows

## for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Net Cash (Outflow) from Operating Activities	21	(365,243)	(277,541)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest Received		103	591
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to Acquire Tangible Fixed Assets		(31,410)	(23,906)
<b>(Decrease)/Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents in Year</b>		<b>(396,550)</b>	<b>(300,856)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow to Movements in Net Funds</b>			
(Decrease) in Net Funds in Year	22	(396,550)	(300,856)
Net Funds at 1 January		2,152,305	2,453,161
Net Funds at 31 December		<b>1,755,755</b>	<b>2,152,305</b>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf:

Martin Sisk  
Chairperson

9 June 2020

Kevin Prendergast  
Chief Executive

9 June 2020

# Notes to Financial Statements

## 1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention in accordance with applicable legislation and with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Ireland issued by Financial Reporting Council in the UK for use in Ireland.

As the company does not trade for the acquisition of gain by its members, the directors have determined that a Statement of Income & Expenditure disclosing the surplus or shortfall for the year rather than a Profit & Loss account is appropriate as provided for in Section 291(5) of the Act. Similarly, the Statement of Financial Position provides all information that would otherwise be disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

In accordance with FRS 102, these Financial Statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Income & Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Reserves & Capital Account, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

## 2. Accounting policies applied

### 2.1. Non-current Assets – depreciation

Non-current assets are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Income & Expenditure on a straight line basis, with the charge being calculated over assets' expected useful lives.

### 2.2. Non-current Assets purchased prior to establishment

Non-current assets owned and controlled by IAASA have been recorded by the Authority at cost. In addition to these assets, and as detailed in Note 4, IAASA has the use of certain assets which were purchased by the Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation ('the Department') prior to the Authority's establishment. Section 2 of FRS 102 defines an asset as *"a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity"*. These assets remain the property of the Department. Their return may be sought at any time. In the event of their sale, or the dissolution of the Authority, the asset/proceeds remain the property of the Department. In light of the foregoing, the Directors are satisfied that these assets are not assets of the Authority, and are properly omitted from the Authority's Statement of Financial Position.

### 2.3. Inventory

Stocks on hand at period end represent stocks of information technology consumables and office consumables and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### 2.4. Revenue Recognition

IAASA receives income from a number of sources to meet expenditure incurred in the conduct of its functions. In general terms, any amounts received which are in excess or fall short of the expenditure incurred are recognised as a creditor or debtor respectively. Section 921(1) of the Act provides that excess amounts reduce the amount payable for the following financial period. The basis of the funding and the accounting policy in relation to income recognition are set out below.

Source of income	Purpose	Recognition policy
<b>Levy Income</b>		
<b>Exchequer (via the Department)</b>	Exchequer funds 40% of IAASA's net expenditure in the financial period not funded from the other sources listed below.	
<b>Prescribed Accountancy Bodies ('PABs')</b>	PABs fund 60% of IAASA's net expenditure in the financial period not funded from the other sources listed below.	
<b>Public Interest Entity ('PIE') audit firms</b>	PIE audit firms fund costs associated with the inspection of the quality of audits of PIEs	Recognised in line with expenditure incurred in the performance of the function in the financial period. Amounts received in excess of that amount are recognised as a creditor.
<b>Exchequer (via the Department)</b>	Exchequer funds costs in relation to its functions under the Transparency Directive Regulations	
<b>Recognised Accountancy Bodies ('RABs')</b>	RABs (PABs authorised to recognise auditors) fund costs associated with the adoption of Auditing Standards for use in Ireland	
<b>Exchequer (via the Department)</b>	The Reserve Fund is primarily used to defray costs relating to section 933 statutory enquiries. Levies where arising are charged to the Exchequer and PABs respectively in a 40:60 ratio under section 919 of the Act	Recognised on date of approval by the Minister for Business, Enterprise & Innovation ('the Minister').
<b>Non-levy Income</b>		
<b>Fine income</b>	Income arising from fines imposed by IAASA on foot of statutory enquiries and investigations under sections 933 and 934 of the Act respectively is lodged to the Reserve Fund, and can be used solely to defray enquiry or investigation costs relating to the same section.	Recognised on date of High Court approval
<b>Third country audit entity fees</b>	This income is used to offset costs associated with processing registration requests from non-EU auditors for recognition in Ireland.	Recognised when registered. Registration fees in excess of €40,000 must be returned to the Department.
<b>Liquidator fees</b>	This income is used to offset costs associated with processing requests for registration as 'Category 5' liquidators under section 633 of the Act.	Recognised when registered

### 2.5. Key management personnel

The responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of IAASA rests exclusively with the Board of directors and the Chief Executive, who is also a director.

### 2.6. Single Public Sector Pension Scheme

IAASA operates the Single Public Services Pension Scheme ("Single Scheme"), which is a defined benefit scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1 January 2013. Single Scheme members' contributions are paid over to the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

#### 3.1. Retirement Benefits

The position regarding IAASA's superannuation schemes is as set out in Note 11. Section 28.10(a) of FRS 102 defines Defined Contribution schemes as "post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Thus, the amount of the post-employment benefits received by the employee is determined by the amount of contributions paid by an entity (and perhaps also the employee) to a post-employment benefit plan or to an insurer, together with investment returns arising from the contributions". All other schemes are to be treated as Defined Benefit schemes. In substance, the directors consider that the obligation to pay retirement benefits remains with IAASA, but that the Exchequer has committed to providing IAASA with sufficient funds to settle any such obligations on IAASA's behalf as they fall due, provided IAASA pays over employees' and the employer's contributions at rates specified by the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform. Notwithstanding that the Exchequer has confirmed that it will bear all liabilities arising to IAASA employees (and their spouses, civil partners and children) in return for a fixed contribution, the directors remain of the view that the contractual obligation remains between the Authority and its employees. Consequently, the directors continue to account for the schemes as Defined Benefit schemes. Accordingly, the financial statements recognise both a Retirement Benefit Obligation and a Deferred Exchequer Retirement Benefit Funding receivable.

### 4. Non-current assets

	IT Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
Rate of Depreciation	33.33%	20%	12.5%	
<b>Cost</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At 1 January 2019	131,378	46,021	88,116	265,515
Additions	26,468	4,717	225	31,410
Disposals	(12,544)	-	-	(12,544)
At 31 December 2019	<b>145,302</b>	<b>50,738</b>	<b>88,341</b>	<b>284,381</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	103,572	30,687	41,181	175,440
Charge for year	30,630	6,785	9,533	46,948
Disposals	(12,544)	-	-	(12,544)
At 31 December 2019	<b>121,658</b>	<b>37,472</b>	<b>50,714</b>	<b>209,844</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
At 1 January 2019	27,806	15,334	46,935	90,075
At 31 December 2019	<b>23,644</b>	<b>13,266</b>	<b>37,627</b>	<b>74,537</b>

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

Further to a commitment given to the PABs by the Minister with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform prior to IAASA's incorporation, the Exchequer funded IAASA's establishment costs in full. This expenditure was incurred by the Department. As a consequence, in addition to non-current assets acquired by IAASA subsequent to its incorporation, and to which IAASA has legal title, IAASA also has the use of certain assets that were acquired by the Department prior to its incorporation and to which the Department has legal title. The nature and acquisition cost of these assets is set out hereunder for information:

	€
Fit out costs – Millennium Park premises	507,127
Furniture and fittings	147,415
IT equipment	60,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>715,081</b>

The notional Net Book Value of these assets at the reporting date, had they been capitalised and depreciated in accordance with IAASA policies, would be nil [2018: nil]. The bulk of the IT assets have, with the Department's permission, been disposed of.

### 4.1. Non-current assets 2018

	IT Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
Rate of Depreciation	33.33%	20%	12.5%	
<b>Cost</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At 1 January 2018	113,376	40,738	87,495	241,609
Additions	18,002	5,283	621	23,906
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	<b>131,378</b>	<b>46,021</b>	<b>88,116</b>	<b>265,515</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2018	72,120	18,891	28,525	119,536
Charge for year	31,452	11,796	12,656	55,904
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	<b>103,572</b>	<b>30,687</b>	<b>41,181</b>	<b>175,440</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
At 1 January 2018	41,256	21,847	58,970	122,073
At 31 December 2018	<b>27,806</b>	<b>15,334</b>	<b>46,935</b>	<b>90,075</b>

### 5. Receivables

	2019 €	2018 €
PIE Audit Firm Debtors	-	8
PAB Debtors	-	-
Other	116,449	97,252
	<b>116,449</b>	<b>97,260</b>

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 €	2018 €
Bank - notice deposit (Reserve)	303,803	401,463
Bank - notice deposit (Non-Reserve)	1,222,098	1,222,018
Bank - current	229,810	528,780
Cash on Hand	44	44
<b>Total cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,755,755</b>	<b>2,152,305</b>

### 7. Payables

	2019 €	2018 €
Pay and Pay-Related	73,361	67,871
Office of the Revenue Commissioners	3,458	18,552
Legal and Professional Services	75,522	49,118
Other	37,035	43,661
	<b>189,376</b>	<b>179,202</b>

### 8. Lease of Accommodation, Deferred Rent Incentive

Rents due under leases are paid to the lessor by the Office of Public Works ('OPW') and are recouped by the OPW from IAASA on a quarterly basis by agreement. Rents are charged to the Statement of Income & Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

Under the lease agreement concluded in 2005 in respect of the second floor, Willow House, Millennium Park, Naas, IAASA benefited from a rent free period at the commencement of this lease. The value of the incentive has been spread across the life of the lease. This treatment has resulted in a charge of €27,652 in the financial statements at the date of incorporation and a corresponding deferred rent incentive, which will be released to the Statement of Income & Expenditure over the period of the lease.

Under the lease agreement concluded in 2016 in respect of the first floor, Willow House, IAASA benefited from a further six month rent free period from the commencement of this lease to 14 March 2017. The value of the incentive will be spread across the life of the lease, i.e., to 14 September 2025. This treatment has resulted in a charge of €40,630 in the financial statements and a corresponding deferred rent incentive, which will be released to the Statement of Income & Expenditure over the period of the lease.

The value of these incentives at 31 December to be released to the Statement of Income & Expenditure:

	2019		2018	
	First Floor €	Second Floor €	First Floor <i>restated</i> €	Second Floor €
- within one year	5,258	1,452	5,258	1,452
- in two to five years	21,032	5,808	21,032	5,808
- in more than five years	3,824	1,516	9,082	2,968
	<b>30,114</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>35,372</b>	<b>10,228</b>

The amount disclosed in the 2018 financial statements as due in two-to-five years in respect of the first floor lease was incorrectly calculated as five years rent (€26,290) rather than four (€21,032). The total due was correctly stated.

### 9. Finance Costs

IAASA acquired office equipment in August 2014 by way of finance lease. The period of the lease is 63 months, and total payments of €11,776 will be made in this period. At the end of the lease period, ownership of assets (with a cash value of €9,193 in August 2014) will pass to IAASA.

IAASA acquired further office equipment in July 2017 by way of finance lease. The period of the lease is 60 months, and total payments of €10,317 will be made in this period. At the end of the lease period, ownership of assets (with a cash value of €8,250 in July 2017) will pass to IAASA.

The value of the financial obligation accruing to IAASA as at 31 December:

	2018 €	2017 €
- within one year	2,063	3,744
- in two to five years	3,096	5,159
- in more than five years	-	-
	<b>5,159</b>	<b>8,903</b>

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### 10. Exchequer Grant Debtor/PAB Levy Carry Forward

As outlined in Note 2, income is received from a number of sources. The amounts recognised together with year end balances are set out below.

#### 10.1. Calculation of Net Expenditure

	2019 €	2018 €
Gross Expenditure per Statement of Income & Expenditure	4,178,222	3,844,921
Adjust for:		
Unamortised amount of income used for capital acquisitions	(15,538)	(31,998)
Finance costs	512	879
Expenditure related to the Reserve Fund (Note 2.4)	(18,940)	(70,679)
	<u>4,144,256</u>	<u>3,743,123</u>
Less:		
Non-reserve fund interest receivable	79	37
Liquidator registration	2,500	2,000
Income from third country audit entity registration	39,926	35,913
<b>Net Expenditure for the year</b>	<b><u>4,101,751</u></b>	<b><u>3,705,173</u></b>
Net expenditure attributable to the Exchequer		
i. Transparency Directive (100%) (Note 2.4)	614,980	739,352
ii. Obligations under the Act (40% of balance)	688,763	634,097
Net expenditure attributable to the PABs		
i. Audit Standards Adoption (100%) (Note 2.4)	310,831	199,650
ii. Obligations under the Act (60% of balance)	1,033,144	951,146
Net expenditure attributable to the PIE Audit Firms	<u>1,454,033</u>	<u>1,180,928</u>
	<b><u>4,101,751</u></b>	<b><u>3,705,173</u></b>

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### 10.2. Calculation of Grant Debtor / Levy Carry Forward

	Exchequer	PAB's	PIE – Audit Firms	Other	Total
Opening balance 1 January 2019	(148,650)	(969,204)	(598,072)	-	(1,715,926)
<b>Income for specified purposes</b>					
Liquidator registration				2,500	2,500
Third country auditor registration				39,926	39,926
Adoption of audit standards		310,831			310,831
Inspection of PIEs			1,454,033		1,454,033
Transparency Directive	614,980				614,980
Net expenditure	688,763	1,033,144			1,721,907
<b>Income recognised in I&amp;E (Note 13)</b>	<b>1,303,743</b>	<b>1,343,975</b>	<b>1,454,033</b>	<b>42,426</b>	<b>4,144,177</b>
Amounts receivable	(1,265,944)	(991,796)	(1,484,927)	(42,426)	(3,785,093)
<b>Movement 2019</b>	<b>37,799</b>	<b>352,179</b>	<b>(30,894)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>359,084</b>
<b>Balance carried forward 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(110,851)</b>	<b>(617,025)</b>	<b>(628,966)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,356,842)</b>

## 11. Retirement Benefits

### 11.1. Overview

Section 926(1) of the Act provides that IAASA may only establish a superannuation scheme with the approval of the Minister, given with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform ('the Ministers'). IAASA prepared and submitted proposals to the Ministers in respect of employees and employees' spouses, civil partners & children (based upon the civil service defined benefit 'Model Schemes'). The schemes, which were submitted pursuant to the corresponding provision of the 2003 Act, were approved by the Ministers on 29 November 2010 and 5 December 2012 respectively. The schemes are based on the civil service 'model' schemes as described on the [www.cspensions.gov.ie](http://www.cspensions.gov.ie) website. Benefits under these schemes are based on the members' final salary.

Employees who joined the public service since 1 January 2013 are members of the Single Scheme (as set out in Note 2.6). This is a defined benefit scheme, with benefits based on career-average earnings.

In summary, the arrangements for all schemes are that:

- i. IAASA employees' scheme contributions are paid to the Department;
- ii. IAASA pays an employer contribution to the Department, the rate of which is set by the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform. The rate applicable in 2019 was 25% [2018: 25%], capped at a maximum of three times the employee contribution for members of the Single Scheme;
- iii. in return for the payment to it of the employees' and employer's contributions, the Department has committed that any benefits due to IAASA employees, and/or their spouses, civil partners and children will be met in full by the Exchequer as they fall due.

Scheme liabilities represented by the present value of future payments earned by IAASA staff to date are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. Pension costs reflect benefits earned by IAASA staff in the period and are shown net of employee pension contributions, which are retained by the Department. The amount to be included in the financial statements for the Deferred Exchequer Retirement Benefit Funding amount is estimated at an amount equal to the estimate of the obligation for the pension scheme liabilities.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and from experience surpluses and deficits are recognised in the Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year in which they occur and a corresponding adjustment is recognised to the balance for Deferred Exchequer Retirement Benefit Funding.

Employer contributions, which are charged at a rate imposed by the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform and retained by

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

the Exchequer, are charged or credited to the Statement of Income & Expenditure to the extent that they exceed or fall short of pension costs respectively as described above.

### 11.2. Actuarial valuation

IAASA has commissioned an actuarial valuation of accrued liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the cost of benefits (service cost) accrued during the year. This valuation, which was based on the Projected Unit method, is premised on the following assumptions:

	At 31-12-2019	At 31-12-2018
Rate of increase in salaries	2.50%	2.75%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.00%	2.25%
Discount rate	1.30%	2.00%
Inflation assumption	1.50%	1.75%
Life expectancy at age 70:		
Current pensioners - male	17.9 years	17.9 years
Current pensioners - female	20.2 years	20.2 years
Future pensioners - male	18.4 years	18.4 years
Future pensioners - female	20.8 years	20.8 years

Based on the above, the present value of liabilities at the balance sheet date is €5,266,000 [2018: €3,829,000], and the service cost (calculated on the foregoing assumptions) for the year is €317,000 [2018: €312,000]. Certain of IAASA's staff, who have accumulated service elsewhere in the public service, have not to date exercised the option to transfer said service to IAASA.

### 11.3. Analysis of total pension costs charged to Statement of Income & Expenditure

	2019 €	20187 €
Total employer contribution	410,275	475,572
*Current service cost	546,000	432,000
Interest cost	77,000	60,000
Adjustment to deferred Exchequer pension funding	(623,000)	(492,000)
Total charged to Statement of Income & Expenditure	<b>410,275</b>	<b>475,572</b>

\*Employee contributions totalling €228,689 [2018: €119,844] have been included in the calculation of the current service cost. Employee contributions in 2019 include the Additional Superannuation Contribution introduced on 1 January 2019

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### 11.4. Movement in net pension liability

	2019 €	2018 €
Net Pension Liability at 1 January	<b>3,829,000</b>	<b>3,328,000</b>
Current Service Cost	546,000	432,000
Interest Cost	77,000	60,000
Experience losses on scheme liabilities	313,000	279,000
Changes in assumptions	507,000	(261,000)
Pensions paid in the year (rounded)	(6,000)	(9,000)
Net Pension Liability at 31 December	<b>5,266,000</b>	<b>3,829,000</b>

### 11.5. History of scheme liabilities and experience (gains)/losses

	2019 €	2018 €	2017 €	2016 €	2015 €
Scheme liability	5,266,000	3,829,000	3,328,000	2,665,000	1,822,000
Experience losses/(gains) on scheme liabilities	313,000	279,000	83,000	23,000	(44,000)
Changes in assumptions	507,000	(261,000)	204,000	568,000	(155,000)

## 12. Capital Account

The Capital Account represents the unamortised value of income used for capital purposes (i.e. asset acquisitions).

## 13. Revenue

### 13.1. Approved Programme of Expenditure

IAASA's Programme of Expenditure for the year, as approved by the Minister under section 911(1) of the Act, was €6,151,000 [2018: €5,940,000] as laid out below. This includes Exchequer funding (via the Department's Vote 32, Subhead C12) to a maximum of €1,068,000 [2018: €835,000] made available during the year in respect of IAASA's functions under the Transparency Directive. The Audit Inspections and Audit Standards Adoption functions were funded by PIE Audit Firms and Recognised Accountancy Bodies respectively.

	Exchequer €	PABs €	PIE Audit Firms €	Total €
Recurrent Expenditure	1,039,000	1,544,000		2,583,000
Approved allocation in respect of audit standards adoption		417,000		417,000
Approved allocation in respect of audit investigation activities			2,083,000	2,083,000
Approved allocation in respect of Transparency Directive activities	1,068,000			1,068,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,107,000</b>	<b>1,961,000</b>	<b>2,083,000</b>	<b>6,151,000</b>

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

The foregoing amounts totalling €6,151,000 were used as a basis for billing the respective funders in 2019, less amounts due to these funders at the start of the year totalling €1,715,926. Net expenditure for the year amounted to €4,101,751. Further analyses of these amounts are disclosed in Note 10, including the balance due to funders at year end of €1,356,842.

<b>13.2. Analysis of Income</b>	<b>2019</b> €	<b>2018</b> €
<i>Recurrent Income under the Act</i>		
Exchequer Grant Income: Vote 32, Subhead C12	688,763	634,097
PABs' Levies	1,033,144	951,146
<i>Income in respect of Transparency Directive Activity</i>		
Exchequer Grant Income: Vote 32, Subhead C12	614,980	739,352
<i>Income in respect of Audit Quality Unit</i>		
RABs' Levies	310,831	199,650
PIE Audit Firms	1,454,033	1,180,928
<i>Income in respect of Liquidator Registration</i>		
Application fees received from liquidators	2,500	2,000
<i>Income in respect of Third Country Audit Entity Registration</i>		
Registration fees received from Third Country Audit Entities	39,926	35,913
	<b>4,144,177</b>	<b>3,743,086</b>

## 14. Staff Costs

	<b>2019</b> €	<b>2018</b> €
Salaries	2,222,716	2,037,601
Employer PRSI Contributions	230,892	207,430
Employer Retirement Benefit Contributions	410,275	475,572
	<b>2,863,883</b>	<b>2,720,603</b>

The average number of employees during the year was 29 [2018: 26]. IAASA's complement of full time staff at 31 December 2019 was 29 [2018: 29].

IAASA employees are paid on the basis of salary scales analogous with civil service grades. These salaries represent total pay and IAASA does not pay overtime or similar allowances.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

In accordance with Department of Public Expenditure & Reform requirements, an analysis of total employee remuneration based on their paypoint at 31 December for those earning over €60,000 is set out below:

	2019	2018
€60,000 to €69,999	2	3
€70,000 to €79,999	2	2
€80,000 to €89,999	4	10
€90,000 to €99,999	8	6
€100,000 to €109,999	5	1
€110,000 to €119,999	-	-
€120,000 to €129,999	-	-
€130,000 to €139,999	-	-
€140,000 to €149,999	-	1
€150,000 to €159,999	1	-
	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>

### 15. Board fees and expenses

Fees are payable to Board members at a rate specified from time to time by the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform. In accordance with Department of Public Expenditure & Reform regulations and the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ('the Code'), fees are not payable to certain Board members who are also public servants.

	2019 €	2018 €
Martin Sisk	11,970	11,970
David Devlin	7,695	7,695
Etain Doyle	7,695	7,695
Nicole Lappin	7,695	7,695
Aisling McArdle	2,614	-
Aileen O'Donoghue	-	7,695
	<b>37,669</b>	<b>42,750</b>

In addition, a total of €10,976 [2018: €11,721] was incurred by Board members during the year in furtherance of their duties. These amounts include both expenses paid directly to Board members and those incurred by IAASA on their behalf. Expenses paid to or incurred on behalf of the Chief Executive, who is also a Board member, totalled €11,002 [2018: €18,233], as detailed in Note 25.

### 16. Travel & Subsistence

	2019 €	2018 €
National	65,485	51,418
International	72,280	59,452
	<b>137,765</b>	<b>110,870</b>

These amounts include travel and subsistence paid to Board members. The total paid to Board members (excluding the Chief Executive) for national travel and subsistence in 2019 is €4,939 [2018: €8,938] and for international travel and subsistence in 2019 is Nil [2018: Nil]

### 17. Consultancy, Legal and Professional Services

	2019 €	2018 €
<i>Consultancy</i>		
Legal Advice - General	68,535	53,898
- Audit Reform Legislation	-	88,681
- Registration of Liquidators	18,074	10,252
- Committees of Enquiry - Section 933	18,940	41,656
- Committees of Investigation - Section 934	171,898	-
- Brexit	48,569	-
PR Services	-	3,444
Recruitment Services	10,740	25,584
GDPR/Data Access Requests	43,033	19,219
	<b>379,789</b>	<b>242,734</b>
<i>Professional Services</i>		
Financial Statement Review (Transparency Directive)	45,510	65,820
Committees of Enquiry - Section 933	-	29,023
Committees of Investigation - Section 934	31,101	-
Internal Audit & Actuarial Services	16,063	10,578
Board training & evaluation	2,614	-
Employee wellbeing programs	8,696	-
Branding & Design services	18,757	-
Architectural and associated works	4,798	-
Other	-	216
	<b>127,539</b>	<b>105,637</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,328</b>	<b>348,371</b>

All consultancy costs are business-as-usual costs.

## 2019: Financial & Related Statements

### 18. Office Expenditure – Entertainment/hospitality

The following amounts are included in Office Expenditure totalling €85,344 [2018: €99,791]:

	2019 €	2018 <i>restated</i> €
<i>Internal</i>		
Meals/beverages	192	101
Flowers/gifts	283	254
<i>External</i>		
Meals/beverages	480	-
	<u>955</u>	<u>355</u>

### 19. Auditor's remuneration

	2019 €	2018 €
Audit of company financial statements	<u>14,300</u>	<u>13,000</u>

The Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General does not provide non-audit services to IAASA and no services other than statutory audit services were provided by the Comptroller & Auditor General during the year.

### 20. Finance income – analysis of interest receivable

Notice deposit accounts	Reserve Fund €	Non-Reserve €	TOTAL €	2018 €
Gross interest receivable	39	134	173	217
DIRT	(16)	(55)	(71)	(89)
Net interest receivable	<u>23</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>128</u>

### 21. Reconciliation of Surplus for the year to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2019 €	2018 €
(Deficit) for the year	<b>(34,455)</b>	<b>(102,586)</b>
Non Operating Items:		
Less: Finance income	(103)	(591)
Add:	<b>(34,558)</b>	<b>(103,177)</b>
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	10,174	(586)
(Decrease)/Increase in Excess PABs Levy Income	(352,179)	164,437
(Decrease) in Excess Departmental Grant Income	(37,799)	(255,320)
Increase/(Decrease) in Excess PIE Levy Income	30,894	(171,453)
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(19,189)	42,780
Decrease in Inventory	408	12
Decrease in Deferred Finance Lease Costs	512	879
(Decrease) in Finance Lease Obligations	(3,744)	(4,306)
(Decrease) in Deferred Rent Incentive	(6,710)	(6,711)
Depreciation	46,948	55,904
	<b>(330,685)</b>	<b>(174,364)</b>
Net Cash (Outflow)/Inflow from Operating Activities	<b>(365,243)</b>	<b>(277,541)</b>

### 22. Analysis of changes in net funds

	Cash at Bank & on Hand €	Cash on Fixed Term Deposit (Non-Reserve) €	Cash on Fixed Term Deposit (Reserve) €	TOTAL €
Balance at 1 January 2019	528,824	528,824	401,463	2,152,305
Cash flow for year	(298,970)	(298,970)	(97,660)	(396,550)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<b>229,854</b>	<b>229,854</b>	<b>303,803</b>	<b>1,755,755</b>

### 23. Taxation

IAASA is a non-commercial state-sponsored body for tax purposes and, accordingly, income and capital gains arising, if any, are not liable to income tax or capital gains tax respectively. IAASA is not, however, exempt from Deposit Interest Retention Tax ('DIRT').

## 24. Financial Commitments

### 24.1. Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2019.

### 24.2. Rental commitments

IAASA's premises are leased on behalf of the State by the OPW. IAASA in turn rents the premises from the OPW, but has provided no undertakings in this regard. Given that IAASA is not a party to the lease, it has no rental commitments in the coming twelve months. Rental commitments under the lease in the coming twelve months, which are payable by the OPW, will be €195,646 [2018: €195,646]

## 25. Chief Executive's salary and expenses

Mr Kevin Prendergast was appointed as Chief Executive from 14 November 2016. His remuneration is detailed below. The amount is approved by the Minister with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure & Reform. The Chief Executive was not entitled to receive a Board fee, and the Performance Related Bonus Scheme was not in operation in 2019. Mr Prendergast remains a member of the Civil Service Pension Scheme. The foregoing represents the Chief Executive's total remuneration package for the period.

	2019 €	2018 €
Gross salary	149,405	138,516
	<b>149,405</b>	<b>138,516</b>

The Chief Executive is an ex-officio director of the company. Expenses incurred directly by the Chief Executive in the performance of his/her duties and/or by IAASA on behalf of the Chief Executive are disclosed hereunder.

	2019 €	2018 €
Professional memberships	1,465	1,534
Travel & Subsistence, incl. air fares	7,742	11,376
Mobile phone costs	986	718
Internet Services	242	242
Training	-	4,000
Incidentals	567	363
	<b>11,002</b>	<b>18,233</b>

### 26. Related Party Transactions

#### 26.1. Directors

Details of all payments made to IAASA non-executive directors and the Chief Executive are set out in Notes 15 and 25 respectively. There were no other transactions with directors during the year [2018: nil], and no balances outstanding at the reporting date [balance at 31 December 2018: nil].

#### 26.2. Key management personnel

The responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of IAASA rests exclusively with the Board of directors and the Chief Executive, who is also a director. As alluded to above, all payments made to these key management personnel are set out in Notes 15 and 25 respectively.

#### 26.3. Other related parties

There were no other related party transactions during 2019 or 2018 and there were no amounts outstanding at either year end.

### 27. Board Members – Disclosure of Transactions

In accordance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, IAASA has in place a Code of Business Conduct for Board members. The Code of Business Conduct includes guidance in relation to the disclosure of interests by Board members and these procedures have been adhered to by the Board during the year covered by these financial statements. During the year under review, there were no financial transactions with directors other than the payment of Board fees and expenses detailed in Note 15. There were no occasions whereby a Board Member disclosed a financial interest during 2019.

### 28. Approval of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 June 2020