Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

CFA Society Ireland

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

Registered number: 176190

CFA Society Ireland
(A company limited by guarantee)

Company Information

Directors	Mary Macnamara Niall McDonnell Olwyn Alexander Rebekah Brady Samantha McConnell Caitriona O'Brien Noel Friel Joseph Harrigan Linda Duffy Francis Carter Martina Walsh Joe Kavanagh
Company secretary	Linda Duffy
Registered number	176190
Registered office	13-18 City Quay Dublin 2
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13-18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks 1 Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2

Contents

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Society is to act as an independent representative body for those professionally engaged in investment analysis and portfolio management in Ireland. The Society also wishes to raise awareness of the profession in Ireland. The Society is a member society of the CFA Institute, which is based in the United States. The CFA Institute is an international non-profit association of more than 150,000 members around the world.

Results

The deficit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €4,540 (2018 - deficit €9,013).

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Mary Macnamara
Niall McDonnell
Olwyn Alexander
Rebekah Brady
Samantha McConnell
Caitriona O'Brien
Noel Friel
Joseph Harrigan
Linda Duffy
Francis Carter
Martina Walsh
Joe Kavanagh

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the keeping of accounting records are, the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Company's accounting records are maintained at 35, Charleston Road, Ranelagh, Dublin 6.

Events since the end of the financial year

In February 2020, the outbreak management has not been aware of any cases of COVID-19 infection among our staff and the outbreak did not pose any significant impact to the Company's operations. Although it is expected that there would be some level of impact on the Company's revenue but we can confirm that we have more than sufficient reserves to meet our commitments for a number of years. We will continue to monitor and assess the ongoing development and respond accordingly.

Research and development activities

The Company did not partake in any research and development activities during the financial year.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the Company outside the State.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

....	....
Noel Friel	**Rebekah Brady**
Director	Director

Date: 29/5/2020

Directors' responsibilities statement
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Irish law.

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss of the Company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

....
Noel Fael
Director

....
Rebekah Brady
Director

Date: 29/5/2020

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the members of CFA Society Ireland

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CFA Society Ireland, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the 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, CFA Society Ireland's 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 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of CFA Society Ireland (continued)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Under the Companies Act 2014, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the members of CFA Society Ireland (continued)

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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of CFA Society Ireland (continued)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

The auditor shall 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 may be identified during the audit.

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

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Noel Delaney FCA
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin 2

Date: 29 May 2020

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Income		**164,622**	151,693
Administrative expenses		**(169,168)**	(160,710)
Operating deficit	4	**(4,546)**	(9,017)
Interest receivable and similar income		**6**	5
Deficit before tax		**(4,540)**	(9,012)
Tax on deficit	6	**-**	(1)
Deficit for the financial year		**(4,540)**	(9,013)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:€NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note		2019 €		2018 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		3		53
			3		53
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	619		2,383	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	220,766		212,385	
		221,385		214,768	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(21,269)		(10,162)	
Net current assets			200,116		204,606
Net assets			200,119		204,659
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			200,119		204,659
Members' funds			200,119		204,659

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

....
Noel Friel
Director

....
Rebekah Brady
Director

Date: 29/5/2020

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	Income and expenditure account	Members' funds
	€	€
At 1 July 2018	204,659	204,659
Comprehensive loss for the financial year		
Deficit for the financial year	(4,540)	(4,540)
At 30 June 2019	200,119	200,119

Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

	Income and expenditure account	Members' funds
	€	€
At 1 July 2017	213,672	213,672
Comprehensive loss for the financial year		
Deficit for the financial year	(9,013)	(9,013)
At 30 June 2018	204,659	204,659

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

CFA Society Ireland is a company limited by guarantee, which is registered and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Ccompany's registered office is 13 - 18 City Quay, Dublin 2.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 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 UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Office equipment	- 20%
Computer equipment	- 33.33%

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 in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.7 Creditors

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

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's 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 that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date; except that:

1. The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

2. Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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

There are no significant judgments in applying the accounting policies and any key sources of estimation uncertainty.

4. Deficit on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating deficit is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**50**	135

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the financial year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Number of administrative staff	**1**	1

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

6. Taxation

	2019 €	2018 €
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the financial year	-	1
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	1

Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the deficit for the financial year before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2018 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 €	2018 €
Deficit on ordinary activities before tax	**(4,540)**	(9,012)
Deficit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2018 - 12.5%)	**(568)**	(1,127)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**561**	1,110
Fixed assets depreciation	**6**	17
Interest income received	**1**	1
Total tax charge for the financial year	-	1

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2018	7,359	8,621	15,980
At 30 June 2019	7,359	8,621	15,980
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	7,352	8,575	15,927
Charge for the financial year	7	43	50
At 30 June 2019	7,359	8,618	15,977
Net book value			
At 30 June 2019	-	3	3
At 30 June 2018	7	46	53

8. Debtors

	2019 €	2018 €
Corporation tax	6	6
Prepayments and accrued income	613	2,377
	619	2,383

All amounts are receivable within one year.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 €	2018 €
Cash at bank and in hand	220,766	212,385

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
PAYE/PRSI	793	793
Accruals	18,810	9,369
Deferred income	1,666	-
	21,269	10,162

PAYE/PRSI are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

The terms of accruals and deferred income are based on underlying contracts.

11. Company status

The Company is limited by guarantee and the liability of each member of the Society is limited to €6. Every member of the Society undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Society, in the event of the same being wound up while he is a member, or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for payments of the debts and liabilities of the Society contracted before he ceases to be a member and for the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributions among themselves, such amounts as may be required not exceeding €6.

12. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken during the financial year such as are required to be disclosed under FRS Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures'.

13. Events after the end of the financial year

In February 2020, the outbreak management has not been aware of any cases of COVID-19 infection among our staff and the outbreak did not pose any significant impact to the Company's operations. Although it is expected that there would be some level of impact on the Company's revenue but we can confirm that we have more than sufficient reserves to meet our commitments for a number of years. We will continue to monitor and assess the ongoing development and respond accordingly.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 29 May 2020.

Detailed profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Income	164,622	151,693
Administration expenses	(169,168)	(160,710)
Operating deficit	(4,546)	(9,017)
Interest receivable	6	5
Tax on deficit on ordinary activities	-	(1)
Deficit for the financial year	(4,540)	(9,013)

CFA Society Ireland
(A company limited by guarantee)

Schedule to the detailed accounts
For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Income		
Member subscriptions	64,983	59,043
Exam fees	8,191	1,852
Other sponsorship	5,412	5,000
Project funding grant	10,488	32,764
Operational funding grant	50,174	27,726
Research funding grant	6,348	6,115
Brand activation	11,259	11,289
Other income	7,767	7,904
	164,622	151,693

	2019 €	2018 €
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	30,000	29,998
Employer's PRSI	3,270	3,240
General office expenses	3,525	5,565
Advertising and promotion	14,047	27,470
Legal and professional	1,068	369
Auditors' remuneration	6,003	3,690
Bank charges	347	486
Sundry expenses	1,457	794
Insurance	1,482	1,470
Depreciation	50	135
Functions and meetings	94,337	71,211
Educational courses and exam expenses	13,582	16,282
	169,168	160,710

	2019 €	2018 €
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	6	5