Food waste hurts our planet
Help us fight it
## Reference and Administrative Information

### Directors
- Ann Keenan (Chair)
- Niamh Bushnell
- Paula Doherty (Appointed 8 December 2021)
- John Dunphy
- Ciaran Foley
- Colum Gibson
- Catriona Hallahan (Appointed 8 December 2021)
- Joseph Hogan
- Eoin MacCuirc
- Colman O'Keeffe
- Declan Francis Ryan (Vice Chair)

### Company Secretary
- Eoin MacCuirc

### Chief Executive Officer
- Iseult Ward (Iseult leads the executive team and is not a member of the Board)

### Registered Office and Principal Address
- 8 Broomhill Business Park
- Broomhill Road
- Dublin 24
- D24 CD32

### Auditor
- KPMG
- Chartered Accountants
- 1 Stokes Place
- St. Stephen's Green
- Dublin 2

### Bankers
- Allied Irish Bank plc.
- Tallaght
- Dublin 24

### Solicitors
- A&L Goodbody
- IFSC
- North Wall Quay
- Dublin 1

### Charities Regulatory Authority Number
- 20101398

### Revenue Charity Number
- 21177

### Company Number
- 531537
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Our Purpose & Activities

The Challenge
The world’s food system is broken. The facts are stark.

Our food system is responsible for **34% of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas** (GHG) emissions.\(^1\)

\[\text{8–10\% of global GHGs are related to food waste alone}^{\text{\textsuperscript{2}}} \text{. That is four times the emissions from global aviation (estimated at 2–2.5\% by the Air Transport Action Group).}\]\n
\[\text{40\% of all food produced globally is wasted}^{\text{\textsuperscript{3}}} \text{ at a time when over 2 billion people face moderate or severe food insecurity globally.}^{\text{\textsuperscript{4}}}\]

We simply cannot stand by and watch this happen.

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1. Nature Food Study, 2021
2. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UNFAO)
3. Driven to Waste Global Food Loss on Farms, WWF and Tesco, 2021
4. UNFAO SOFI Report, 2020
Our food system is the second largest contributor to climate change after the energy industry and the single largest contributor to biodiversity loss, deforestation, drought, freshwater pollution and the collapse of aquatic wildlife.

*Nature Food Study, 2021*
FoodCloud is a non-profit social enterprise operating since 2013 to tackle the twin issues of food waste and food insecurity.

Partnering with leading retailers and food companies, non-profit organisations, government and wider business communities in four countries – Ireland, the UK, the Czech Republic and Slovakia – we redistribute surplus food and help drive progress towards a circular economy for our food systems.

Through the redistribution of surplus food we empower organisations, communities and individuals to thrive, creating a world that is kinder to its people and our planet.

Over the past eight years, we have developed innovative solutions for redistributing surplus food, minimising waste and bringing communities together through shared food.

FoodCloud offers two services to redistribute surplus food: technology and warehousing. We are also the partner organisation for the FEAD (The Fund of European Aid to the Most Deprived) programme in Ireland.
Technology

**Our technology platform – Foodiverse – directly connects food retailers with surplus or excess food to local community groups.**

This donation management system allows food businesses to simply upload details of excess food to the platform and local community groups are notified to come and collect it on a daily basis.

Foodiverse is a one-of-a-kind platform developed using insights garnered by us from our work both in Ireland and internationally. It has the potential to bring global food rescue technology to the entire food chain, supports food banks to access more food and increases the number of people they serve. Simultaneously, it supports food companies to meet their ever-increasing climate and ESG targets.

**Foodiverse**

Ireland

In addition to the technology platform, FoodCloud also offers a managed service providing support to community groups and retailers participating in the redistribution programme. We do this via a contact centre as well as providing industry-leading ESG reporting.

**Foodiverse**

UK

FoodCloud works in partnership with food redistribution NGO FareShare to directly connect stores with charities. Our technology platform connects over 3,000 retail stores, food businesses and restaurants such as Tesco, Waitrose, KFC, Nandos, and Booker with over 7,000 community groups.

**Foodiverse**

Central Europe

The next exciting step for Foodiverse in 2022 is expanding to the Slovak and the Czech markets. Donations here are currently managed through bespoke FoodCloud technology which will be upgraded to the Foodiverse platform in Q4. Bringing improved technology to these markets will further enhance the donation processes that redistributed over 2.3 million meals in 2021.
Warehousing

We also have three surplus food redistribution warehouses (Hubs) in Ireland, located in Cork, Dublin and Galway.

FoodCloud works closely with the Irish food industry to identify and rescue surplus food from food manufacturers, producers, growers and distributors and redistribute it to community groups across Ireland.
FEAD (Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived)

FEAD is an EU-wide initiative to help people take their first steps out of poverty and social exclusion. The focus of the national food operation is on those who are on the margins of society in need of essential food support. FEAD ensures a reliable supply of food to the charitable sector over the life of the programme.

FEAD Ireland is funded by approximately €26.7m for the programme period consisting of over €22m of European funding and €4m of Irish Exchequer funding. Funds are allocated by the Department of Social Protection (DSP). 75% of available resources are applied to the provision of food, and 25% to the provision of basic material assistance.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, FoodCloud received funds of €471,755 (2020: €392,157) from the DSP for the procurement and warehousing of FEAD products as well as the project management and administration of the FEAD programme.

New FEAD Programme under ESF+

In 2022, the FEAD programme is due to be replaced by a new programme as part of the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) funding. This will be run by the DSP as its Implementing Authority and by the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science as the Managing Authority.

In April 2021, FoodCloud responded to a tender issued by the DSP for a service provider with responsibility for food procurement, food storage and preparation for collection by ESF+ approved charities nationwide.

We were successful in winning that tender and will have an annual contract for this role from 1 January 2022 for the next four years (subject to annual renewal).
FoodCloud’s Mission, Vision and Values

Our Vision
A world where no good food goes to waste

Our Mission
To transform surplus food into opportunities to make the world a kinder place

We will achieve our main mission by achieving our mini missions:

- Redistribute surplus food, thereby reducing food waste
- Create opportunities for social inclusion through this redistributed food
- Inspire communities to take local action, the ripple effect of which will result in global change

Our Values

WE ARE DOERS
The only thing bigger than our vision is our drive. We’re all about action and we’re constantly finding practical solutions that create positive impact. We use data and technology to create a world with less waste and more heart.

WE ARE ENTERPRISING
Our kindness is professional and principled. We aspire to generate sustainable income streams from diverse sources that value our solutions.

WE ARE ROLE MODELS
We know we can’t do it alone. We need to inspire volunteers, spark a generosity in retailers and food businesses and empower charities.

WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER
We are a team and we believe that trust, respect, collaboration, honesty and loyalty are everything. We support each other to continuously learn and develop.

WE ARE DRIVEN BY KINDNESS
We never forget what drives us – kindness, fairness and a desire to help people and the planet. We channel our kindness at all times, by being respectful and supportive to each other and the communities and businesses we work with. Kindness drives our principles and our choices, every single day.
2021 at a Glance

Overall Impact

16,380 T
Tonnes of food surplus redistributed

39M
Equivalent meals donated across four markets

52,416 CO²
Tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided
Ireland Impact

- 3,126 Tonnes of food redistributed
- 10,003 Tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided
- 7.4M Equivalent meals donated
- 544 Community groups supported

FEAD Impact in Ireland

- 1,239 Tonnes of FEAD product distributed
- 160 Community groups supported through FEAD
International Impact

13,254
Tonnes of food redistributed

31.5M
Equivalent meals donated

42,413
Tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided
Volunteer Impact in Ireland

3,504  
Individual Volunteer Hours

1,797  
Corporate Volunteer Hours

542  
Corporate Volunteers

73  
Individual Volunteers

13  
Corporate Volunteer Partners
Chairperson Statement

I feel both very privileged and absolutely delighted to have been appointed as Chair of FoodCloud at the beginning of 2021 — another year of extraordinary growth for the organisation.

Following a transformational year in 2020, we could not have imagined that FoodCloud would exceed that impact in 2021. But exceed it we did, redistributing 16,380 tonnes of food across four geographical markets.

Our Greatest Challenges

Food waste and food insecurity are two of the biggest and most profound challenges of our time. As a non-profit social enterprise, FoodCloud tackles food waste and food insecurity every day. By creating innovative solutions for the redistribution of surplus food, we increase social inclusion by bringing communities together through shared food. In addition, we are helping to create a more sustainable food system by minimising the impact food waste has on the planet.

Supported by the strength of our achievements, evidence from research and learnings from the peaks and troughs of the last two years, we set out an ambitious and exciting strategic plan in 2021 to address these twin issues.

Another Record Year

The Board of Directors is delighted to present our eighth annual report together with FoodCloud’s audited financial results for the year ended 31 December 2021. Having delivered the equivalent of over 100 million meals redistributed since our foundation in 2013 until the end of 2020, we continued our record performance with the equivalent of an additional 39 million meals in 2021.
Our Greatest Thanks

The incredible work and impact that was achieved in 2021 would not have been possible without the ongoing commitment and contribution of so many.

FoodCloud is extremely grateful to the incredible team whose passion, initiative and determination have never faltered. Under the inspirational leadership of our Chief Executive Officer, Iseult Ward, the team has constantly evolved to innovate and deliver in the ever-changing work and market environments we have faced.

A very big thank you is due to our food industry partners, generous donors, supporters, volunteers and the network of community groups who continue to support us throughout Ireland and internationally.

I would also like to acknowledge the support and dedication of my colleagues on FoodCloud’s voluntary board of directors who give so generously of their expertise and time in so many ways. Their contribution has been invaluable.

Thank you to those in the Department of Rural and Community Development who worked with us to deliver the Community Services Programme (CSP).

Huge thanks go to our principal partner, AIB, for their renewed partnership over the next three years, which will facilitate FoodCloud’s capacity to deliver on our new and critically important strategic plan while continuing to increase the volumes of food redistributed.

In 2021, FoodCloud responded to the tender issued by the Department of Social Protection for a service provider with responsibility for food procurement, food storage and preparation for collection by approved charities nationwide under the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) programme. We are proud to have been successful in winning that tender and to continue our work with our government department colleagues.

We were also immensely proud to have our triple-lock membership renewed by Charities Institute Ireland in 2021 after the board completed a full review of our Charities Governance Code. FoodCloud was first awarded this in 2020, demonstrating our commitment to best practice in all aspects of good governance, transparency and fundraising.
Looking to the Future: The Circular Economy

FoodCloud is at the forefront of the circular economy, working towards UN SDG 12.3 by 2030. During 2021, FoodCloud engaged the full team to work on our strategic development. and as a result, a 2030 goal was established:

‘to achieve a more equitable, inclusive and circular food system.’

In Ireland, we will work relentlessly to ensure policy, legislation and funding supports the implementation of the National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap. We will engage, learn from and collaborate with national and international networks, including the Global Food Banking Network (GFN), Champions 12.3, the European Food Bank Network (FEBA), the UN FAO, and the EU Commission to inform and enhance national and international policy.

Closing

The positive impact that FoodCloud has on both people and the planet is incredible. But it is not enough.

A more sustainable food future is imperative and transformational actions are critical. The challenges that we faced in 2021 will continue in 2022 and beyond. However, I am confident that we are in a strong position to play our part through the delivery of our strategic plan and by working closely with government and all our partners. This support has and will continue to be essential on this journey.

I am proud to serve on the board as chairperson during this decade of action. As a board we look forward to working with and supporting FoodCloud in their ambition to drive progress towards a circular economy for our food systems.

The planet deserves nothing less.

[Signature]
CEO Statement

In 2021, FoodCloud redistributed more food, from more sources, to more recipients than ever before. As an organisation that experienced exceptional growth in 2020, we never would have expected to exceed that growth this year. Since we started in 2013, the equivalent of over 150 million meals have been redistributed – 46% of which was achieved during two years of the global Covid-19 pandemic.

Iseult Ward
FoodCloud CEO

Introduction

2021 was yet another extraordinary year for FoodCloud. The unprecedented growth in 2020 meant that the focus for 2021 had to be on the introduction of significant changes across our organisation in terms of work practices, technological upgrades and our fundraising strategy.

We entered the year facing further pandemic uncertainty which posed a challenge in setting targets and predicting what the year would look like. What we did know, given the accelerated climate and food security crises, was that in addition to our core offering, we needed to implement significant and necessary projects to future-proof our systems, strategy and technology for transformative impact in this UN-designated Decade of Action to 2030.

FoodCloud redistributed 16,380 tonnes of surplus food (39 million meals) across four markets: Ireland, UK, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, contributing to the avoidance of approximately 52,416 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. This was a 25% increase on the 13,116 tonnes of surplus food (31 million meals) that had been redistributed in 2020.

We are immensely proud to see that during a time of extraordinary disruption, so much food was being redistributed through our solutions in Ireland, and through our partners using our technology internationally.
2021 in Review

Highlights

• Launching Foodiverse, our new redistribution platform allowing the capacity to expand our current redistribution community into a truly global one

• Conducting research to understand the impact of food sharing during Covid-19 and the potential of farm-level surplus in Ireland

• We worked with the Sustainable Futures Team at KPMG to quantify the true value of FoodCloud’s work in Ireland which found that for every €1 FoodCloud receives in Ireland, we generate €9 of impact or value to the Irish economy

• Implementing a new warehouse management system across our three hubs as well as a CRM system across our full operation

• Developing FoodCloud’s 2022–2025 strategic plan

• Strengthening our relationship with Tesco Group internationally through expansion to the Czech Republic and Slovakia

• Renewing our partnership with AIB for a further three years

• Renewing our FEAD contract with the Department of Social Protection
Our Impact In Ireland

Irish retail volumes continued to grow this year, where FoodCloud worked with our partners Aldi, Dunnes Stores, Lidl, Musgrave MarketPlace and Tesco to redistribute 1,439 tonnes of surplus food, the equivalent of 3.4 million meals and 4,604 tonnes of CO₂-eq avoided.

Our Hubs saw a slight drop of 3% in the volume redistributed following the previous year’s 77% growth, a reflection of the incredible work of our teams who continued to face Covid-19 challenges throughout the year. FoodCloud worked with over 180 food industry partners to redistribute 1,687 tonnes of surplus food, the equivalent of 4 million meals and 5,399 tonnes of CO₂-eq avoided. The number of unique businesses donating weekly grew from an average of 43 per week in 2020 to 47 per week in 2021.

As the partner organisation of the FEAD programme in Ireland, FoodCloud has responsibility for procurement, storage and preparation for collection by charities nationwide. Through this programme, 1,239 tonnes of product was distributed to 160 community groups in Ireland in 2021.

Our Impact Internationally

FoodCloud continued to work in partnership with FareShare in the UK and with our international partners in Slovakia and the Czech Republic to redistribute 13,254 tonnes of surplus food, the equivalent of 31.5 million meals and 42,413 tonnes of CO₂-eq avoided.

FoodCloud technology and expertise enabled our international partners to redistribute 31% more food than the record year of 2020, and an incredible 81% more than 2019.
Partnerships for a Kinder World

FoodCloud’s impact is only made possible by the collaborative efforts of our food industry and community partners, our corporate volunteer and funding partners, government support, our team, our volunteers and our board.

I would like to thank each and every member of FoodCloud: our 71 full and part time team members, our 16 Tús and Community Employment placement team members, our volunteers and our Board of Directors. I want to especially thank our partners, team and board for the support provided to achieve the challenging launch of Foodiverse this year.

After a successful three-year partnership with AIB and Rethink Ireland’s Growth Fund, we were delighted to announce in March 2021 the renewal of our partnership with AIB for another three years. Our long-term strategic partnership has been essential in supporting FoodCloud’s growth through a challenging time. Their renewed support will further increase our work in tackling the enormous environmental issue of food waste and supporting local communities across Ireland. In May, we proudly featured in AIB’s sustainability campaign which highlighted how reducing food waste can help fight climate change. Thank you to all the team at AIB for your continued commitment and support.
We were also very proud to strengthen our relationship with Tesco Group internationally through expansion to Slovakia and the Czech Republic. In their UK retail operations, Tesco redistributed an incredible 83% of food surplus safe for human consumption.

In April, we were successful in winning the tender issued by the Department of Social Protection (DSP) for a service provider for FEAD. FoodCloud has an annual contract for this role from 1 January 2022 for the next four years (subject to annual renewal).

We are honoured to continue as the Irish representative at the European Food Banks Federation (FEBA), a European non-profit organisation which works in collaboration with 24 full members and six associate members in 30 European countries. This year, 341 food banks belonging to FEBA redistributed 907,280 tonnes of food to 45,810 charitable organisations. We were also extremely proud to see our International Partnerships Director appointed to the FEBA board of directors. As ever, we are grateful to our fellow FEBA network members as we continue to work together to meet the ongoing demand for food from communities across Europe.

We were also delighted to renew our membership of the EU Commission’s working group on Food Loss and Waste and also continued to build on our engagement with the Global FoodBank Network (GFN) who represent food banks across 40 countries.
Spreading Awareness About the Issue of Food Waste

Working with Folk Wunderman Thompson, we were delighted to launch FoodCloud’s first climate awareness campaign, supported by Rethink Ireland. Titled ‘Food Waste Hurts our Planet’, it drives the link between food waste and climate change while also showcasing the opportunity for climate action by partnering with FoodCloud.

In November, we also launched our six-episode online food waste awareness series, funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Called All Taste, Zero Waste, the series helps drive awareness of the problem of food waste in Ireland and the importance of not wasting such a precious resource at a time when so many communities are struggling with food insecurity.
Our Financial Results
The directors report the following significant financial events during the year:

- The surplus for the financial year, after providing for depreciation, amounted to €19,411 (2020: €756,231), a reduction of €736,820 in the year.

Total income was consistent with prior years and amounted to €8,592,580 (2020: €8,424,940) and is broken down as follows:

- Income from the FEAD Programme was €3,745,008 (2020: €3,720,012). Restricted funds specifically for the purchase of FEAD Product – refer to direct expenditure below.

- FEAD Administration Income was €471,755 (2020: €392,157). (Income is to cover the costs of warehousing and administering the FEAD Programme). The increased income reflects the additional fees that contribute to an upward rent review and the increased costs of working during the pandemic.

- Operational Income from FoodCloud's Hub operations was €326,152 (2020: €218,282). Note: charity contributions were waived for five months in 2020 to support charities during the pandemic.

- Operational Income from FoodCloud's retail service and technology platform was €1,502,332 (2020: €1,483,936).

- Other Income including Corporate Volunteer Programme was €123,983 (2020: €131,217).

- We held total net assets of €3,077,133.

- We held reserves at 31 December 2021 that are the equivalent of 30 weeks’ overhead costs.

Income from grants and donations was €2,423,351 (2020: €2,479,336) from the following main sources:

- Pobal's Community Services Programme (CSP) totalled €356,396 (2020: €356,396).

- Social Innovation Growth Fund Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (T/A Rethink Ireland) amounted to €148,830 (2020: €706,000). This agreement concluded in Q1 2021.

- Other grants and donations were €1,635,319 (2020: €1,416,940), of which €201,192 (2020: €902,687) related to funds raised to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Non-financial support and donated services amounted to €282,806 (2020: €0).
Looking Ahead
As an organisation, we have gone through three very significant years:

• 2019 saw the merger of FoodCloud and FoodCloud Hubs
• 2020 was spent adapting and stepping up to respond to the global pandemic
• 2021 we maintained our growth post-pandemic and launched our Foodiverse platform

FoodCloud’s constantly evolving journey has fuelled our passion, resilience and ambition to accelerate progress towards the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals. The global environmental, health and nutritional challenges we face today are complex, significant and interconnected. No single country, multilateral institution or NGO can solve this challenge alone. It is our joint responsibility as global citizens to achieve the SDGs by 2030. **The clock is ticking.**

Closing
Through the power of shared food, we will inspire, empower and enable our vibrant global network of food businesses, community organisations, volunteers and food banks to commit to reducing food waste and increasing food security and social inclusion in their communities.

FoodCloud is at the forefront of the circular economy under which we can build a food system that ensures our food never creates waste. The support and commitment of our growing community of food heroes, and the impact we create together, has driven our ambition to do more.

As part of our strategic planning process, we engaged our team through strategy workshops, board strategy meetings, and key external stakeholder engagement.

Through this process we established a 2030 goal: ‘**to achieve a more equitable, inclusive and circular food system**’ and developed five strategic pillars that will guide the organisation towards the achievement of this goal to 2025.

I look forward to delivering further on our solid foundation which positions us for an ambitious strategy and growth.

CEO

[Signature]
2021 Performance Review

2021 Overview
Following the unprecedented growth of 2020, FoodCloud not only sustained but grew its critical role in tackling surplus and supporting communities in Ireland and internationally in 2021.

During another year of uncertainty across food systems, challenging circumstances for charities and community groups, and the continued difficulties of working during a global pandemic, FoodCloud redistributed more food to more recipients in 2021 than it has ever done in its nine-year history.

Our priority for 2021 was on the launch of our Foodiverse platform whilst continuing to deliver substantial operational improvements across the organisation.

FoodCloud redistributed 16,380 tonnes of surplus food (39 million meals) across four markets: Ireland, UK, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, contributing to the avoidance of approximately 52,416 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. This was a 25% increase on the 13,116 tonnes of surplus food (31 million meals) that had been redistributed in 2020.

Since our inception in 2013 to the end of 2021, FoodCloud had distributed over 150 million meals. Nearly half of this total impact has been achieved during two years of a global pandemic and the overall rate of growth continues to climb.
**FoodCloud Impact 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redistribution Market</th>
<th>2021 Food Redistributed</th>
<th>2021 Meals</th>
<th>2021 Approx CO₂ Equivalent Avoided</th>
<th>2021 Tonnes of Food Redistributed: Target</th>
<th>2021 Vs 2020</th>
<th>Vs 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Surplus</td>
<td>16,380t</td>
<td>39m</td>
<td>52,416t</td>
<td>14,150t</td>
<td>+25%</td>
<td>74%</td>
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<td>Ireland Surplus</td>
<td>3,126t</td>
<td>7.4m</td>
<td>10,003t</td>
<td>3,150t</td>
<td>+3%</td>
<td>+45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland Hubs</td>
<td>1,687t</td>
<td>4.0m</td>
<td>5,399t</td>
<td>1,800t</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
<td>+72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland Retail</td>
<td>1,439t</td>
<td>3.4m</td>
<td>4,604t</td>
<td>1,350t</td>
<td>+12%</td>
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<td>International</td>
<td>13,254t</td>
<td>31.5m</td>
<td>42,413t</td>
<td>11,000t</td>
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<td>+81%</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>11,940t</td>
<td>28.4m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>290t</td>
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<td>928t</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+121%</td>
<td>NEW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>970t</td>
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<td>3,105t</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>54t</td>
<td>0.1m</td>
<td>173t</td>
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</table>

**FEAD Programme in 2021**

During the year ended 31 December 2021, 1,239 tonnes of food (2020: 1,318) with a value of €3,745,008 (2020: €3,720,012) worth of FEAD products was distributed through FoodCloud to a network of 160 eligible charities across Ireland.

*CO₂-eq avoided is calculated by a factor of 1 KG of food x 3.2. Equivalent meals: 1 meal = 0.42kg.*
**Irish Market Overview**

Despite the exponential growth of 2020, a 10% increase in impact in surplus redistribution was targeted for 2021 across both services in Ireland. This still significant target was geared towards sustainable growth and took into consideration the ongoing Covid-19 challenges, alongside the jump in impact delivered from 2019 to 2021.

A record year was achieved with 3,126 tonnes of surplus food (2020 total: 3,022 tonnes). In total 4,365 tonnes of food, including FEAD (1,239 tonnes) was distributed. This overall 3% growth in surplus redistribution highlights both the challenges faced and the opportunity that lies ahead.

2021 also saw FoodCloud embark on three separate research projects with community groups, agriculture partners, and a true value impact assessment for Ireland supported by KPMG.
Breakdown by Service

Retail Distribution in Ireland
FoodCloud supports all major Irish food retailers in redistributing surplus at scale through Foodiverse across the country. Retail redistribution in Ireland grew by 12% vs 2020 and was 23% higher than volume redistributed in 2019.

This growth was driven by more successful donations than ever before, with the Foodiverse platform focused on making it easy for retail sites to follow simple and consistent processes and providing every opportunity for community groups in the local area to accept and collect surplus food.

New trials with retailers and small-scale expansions across the country also contributed towards the increase in redistribution, with 5% more stores working with FoodCloud, taking the number of retail sites to over 530 in Ireland.

Although there were still significant fluctuations in surplus in 2021, none were as severe as the initial 2020 shock the retail sector experienced when Covid-19 restrictions first hit.
Supply Chain Redistribution Through FoodCloud Hubs

The volume of food redistributed through our Hubs doubled with the onset of Covid-19 in 2020, driven in part by the shocks to supply chains, collaboration with the food industry, and greater need from charity partners that continued to operate during restrictions.

After extraordinary growth of 77% in 2020, our Hubs volumes dropped by only 3% in 2021 — an incredible achievement after our most challenging year to date. Although the volume redistributed for the full year was down very slightly on the record 2020, this is up 72% on 2019.

FoodCloud experienced some challenges in food coming into the Hubs during Q3, partly due to Covid-19 impacts in the supply chain such as large scale absences, and fewer spikes in surplus as social restrictions eased.

Importantly, FoodCloud worked more regularly with more donors than any previous year. Working closely with our partners to identify surplus food has meant that redistribution has been adopted as part of normal operations. This work paid off as volume increased in Q4. Thanks to great relationships, growing insights and improved operations, there is the opportunity to access more surplus than ever across all categories.

Having almost reached operational capacity in 2020, we made the decision to invest in the design and development of a new warehouse management system. We launched this in Q1 2022 to allow for further growth and operational efficiency. We also integrated both a Salesforce CRM system and a Twilio Call Centre.
International Market Overview
International food bank partners, retailers and charities in each market experienced significant Covid-19 impacts through 2021 with social restrictions and the severity of Covid-19 infection rates varying by country throughout the year. Working closely with partners to underpin redistribution with tech-enabled innovation, they were able to adapt processes and maximise every opportunity to redistribute surplus when it occurred.

FoodCloud’s Foodiverse technology enabled partners to redistribute 31% more food than the record year of 2020, and an incredible 81% more than 2019.

13,254 tonnes of surplus food was redistributed in International markets, the equivalent of over 31.5 million meals contributing to the avoidance of approximately 42,413 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

In 2021 FoodCloud continued to trial and then expand in Central Europe. This increased the overall number of sites using technology internationally by around 7%. An impact growth target for the year of between 10-15% was the initial aim for 2021. By working closely with partners in all markets this target was surpassed. Combining continued innovation with existing partners with steady expansion in new markets allowed FoodCloud to redistribute record levels internationally.
At the beginning of 2021, an average of 220 tonnes per week of surplus food was being redistributed across international markets. By the end of the year, this figure regularly rose above 340 tonnes per week across the UK, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

**Working with FareShare and OLIO in the UK**

In the UK, we work with OLIO, a tech platform that links consumers to share food and non-food items with each other. FoodCloud’s Foodiverse technology allows our retail partners to prioritise surplus food to charities through FareShare first, and where charities can’t collect or aren’t available, the food is redirected to consumers by OLIO. Foodiverse enables a seamless process for stores, charities and communities and ensures full traceability and reporting.

**Trialling Our Solutions Internationally**

International trials and expansions in 2021 include redistribution from over 190 Booker retail sites in the UK and trials with other UK retail sites beyond supermarket and convenience stores. FoodCloud’s work with partners in central Europe expanded with initial trials in the Czech Republic and Slovakia before moving into the roll-out phase through 2021.
Advocacy, Campaigns and Research

One of our organisation’s strong core values is that we are in this together – recognising that we cannot do things alone. As such, we actively encourage research into food waste and redistribution in order to promote positive change for the planet.

Research

Research on Food Redistribution During Covid-19
The pandemic shone a light on the enormous potential of surplus food redistribution to support the work of Community and Volunteer Organisations (CVO’s). In July 2021, we invited research proposals to understand more fully how surplus food redistribution works within local communities. With researchers from TCD and Sligo IT, the study focused on the experiences of CVO’s and the individual community members that they supported during the Covid-19 pandemic. The report, funded by The Community Foundation for Ireland, provides an insight into how Surplus Food Distribution (SFD) has the potential to create pathways for community members to access greater supports, whilst also reduce food waste, raise awareness of the value of food and promote social inclusion in local communities.

“FoodCloud has enabled us to provide a greater variety of foods to the clients we deal with in relation to addiction supports. It allows us to provide a wider education programme in relation to diet and nutrition and the benefits of a varied and balanced diet.”

Bushy Park Addiction Centre
Surplus Food Redistribution: An Opportunity to Reduce Farm Level Food Waste

FoodCloud and researchers from the Circular Bioeconomy Research Group at Munster Technological University (MTU), Kerry, initiated a research project to investigate the potential of surplus food redistribution from the Irish horticulture sector to the charity sector, thereby reducing food waste and addressing food insecurity in Ireland. Funded by the Department of Food, Agriculture and the Marine, with further financial support from Tesco Ireland, the study was carried out using both desk-based research involving interviews with farmers about their food waste and donation experience, as well as a pilot study of a compensated donation surplus donation fund.

Research Findings

77% Four out of five farmers had edible surplus.

98 T Approximately 98 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided.

31 T The pilot study resulted in the five participating growers redistributing 31 tonnes of produce that would otherwise have remained unharvested or sent for animal feed.

72,969 125 community organisations were provided with the equivalent of 72,969 meals in produce over the five-month pilot period.

€13,621 Costs recovered by participating growers for redistributing their produce rather than wasting it.
Campaigns and Media

Raising awareness of the issue of food waste through media campaigns is a powerful activity that can change hearts and minds, and help to make our world a better place.

‘Food Waste Hurts Our Planet’ Campaign

FoodCloud is recognised as a role model for social enterprise in Ireland. However, while many decision makers in government, the food industry and business understand the value of our work within communities, they don’t fully understand or appreciate the link between food waste and climate change.

Working together with Folk Wunderman Thompson, we aimed to position the eradication of food waste as a signal of sustainability in action in the Irish business community. Our goal was to show that partnering with FoodCloud is a win-win for everyone to reduce their carbon footprint.

Supported by Rethink Ireland and the Department of Rural and Community Development via the Dormant Accounts Fund, we were proud to launch FoodCloud’s first climate awareness campaign, “Food Waste Hurts our Planet”, to drive the link between food waste and climate change, showcasing the opportunity for climate action by partnering with FoodCloud.
Changing Behaviour at Home: All Taste, Zero Waste

In November 2021 we proudly launched our six-episode food waste awareness series, *All Taste, Zero Waste*. The online series aimed to put food waste back on the agenda by highlighting the importance of saving valuable surplus produce from landfill and the positive impact that this will have on the environment.

Aided by funding from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, this ‘Ready Steady Cook’-style show pitched celebrity chefs against charity sector chefs. Using surplus food from FoodCloud, it helped drive awareness of the problem of food waste in Ireland and the importance of not wasting such a precious resource at a time when so many communities are struggling with food insecurity.

Thank you to our participating community partners: Novas Limerick, Obair Community Hub, Cheeverstown House, Sophia Housing Association, Purple House Cancer Support, and The Rainbow Club Cork, who shared stories of the chefs who are using surplus food to feed service users all over Ireland, while actively rescuing food waste and its impact.

Thank you to Mark Moriarty, Jess Murphy, Donal Skehan, Eric Matthews, William Murray, and Holly Dalton for your participation and our guest judges, Conor Spacey, Deirdre Ryan, Odile Le Bolloch, Maria Flynn, Karen O’Donohoe, and Caroline Murphy.
Our Partners

We are incredibly grateful to all of the individuals, companies and foundations who have continuously supported us on our journey towards our vision towards a world where no good food goes to waste.

A full list of our funders can be found on our Thank You pages, but we would like to specifically thank the following funders who made substantial contributions to FoodCloud in 2021.

- AIB
- Applegreen
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Rural & Community Development
- Enterprise Ireland
- Fidelis
- Kellogg Company
- McDonald’s
- Microsoft
- Rethink Ireland
- Three
- Verizon
Over the past three years, AIB’s investment in FoodCloud has supported the redistribution of 15.1 million meals.

Our Partnership with AIB

After a successful three-year partnership from 2018-2020, during which time the equivalent of 15.1 million meals were distributed with their support — we were delighted to announce AIB’s renewal of our partnership for another three years in March 2021.

Our long-term strategic partnership with AIB has been essential in supporting FoodCloud’s growth through a challenging time. It will continue to support us in tackling the enormous environmental issue of food waste and to support local communities across Ireland and internationally.

We were so proud to announce the renewal of our partnership with AIB for a further three years.
Our Partnership with AIB

In 2021 AIB supported the redistribution of:

1,985 tonnes of surplus food redistributed

4.7M meals redistributed to our community group network at home and abroad.

6,352 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided.

870 Volunteer Hours

In addition to AIB’s financial support, we have developed a significant volunteer programme as part of the partnership and in 2021 219 members of AIB teams donated 870 volunteer hours to FoodCloud.

Despite the challenges of Covid-19, we are so grateful for AIB volunteers who represented 54% of the total volunteers who supported the distribution of food from our Hubs in 2021.
Our Partnership with AIB

AIB FoodCloud Sustainability Campaign

In May 2021, we were also proud to feature in the AIB sustainability campaign, which highlighted our partnership and how reducing food waste can help fight climate change.

To mark AIB extending its partnership with FoodCloud, research was conducted by Amárach which showed that over one-third of the public felt they wasted more food than when Covid-19 restrictions began in March 2020.
Gleaning is an ancient act of collecting leftover crops from farmers’ fields after they have been commercially harvested or on fields where it is not economically profitable to harvest.

To find out more, email: volunteer@foodcloud.ie
Our Partnership with Tesco

Tesco and FoodCloud have worked together to reduce food waste in the retailer’s operations over eight years across four countries.

FoodCloud’s first national retail partnership began in one store in Talbot Street, Dublin in 2013 before expanding to its stores across Ireland in 2014. Since then, our partnership has become core to Tesco UK’s programmes and we are now expanding with Tesco in Central Europe – both in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The Tesco programmes have pushed boundaries and challenged the status quo around what is possible in the area of food redistribution.
Our Partnership with Tesco

Through our partnership in Ireland and internationally, Tesco had the following impact in 2021:

12,594 T 30M 40,300 avoided

tonnes of surplus food  meals redistributed  tonnes of CO₂-equivalent avoided

IRELAND
1,103 tonnes of surplus food, the equivalent of 2.6 million meals, resulting in the avoidance of 3,530 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent.

INTERNATIONALLY
11,491 tonnes of surplus food, the equivalent of 27.4 million meals, resulting in the avoidance of 36,771 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent.
The expansion in central Europe is a great example highlighting the virtues of a technology-enabled redistribution process that maximises impact for food and charity partners. By working closely with Tesco, and the food banks and charities in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia, a consistent end-to-end process has been developed, trialled and embedded. This process delivers against all legislative requirements, provides sound reporting and traceability, and allows more food to be rescued each week. Regular donations between stores and local charities in both markets had grown for some years. By utilising FoodCloud technology, the strength and impact of these relationships was taken to the next level.

By the end of 2021, an average of 60 tonnes per week was redistributed across both markets with additional stores to onboard in 2022. FoodCloud technology has supported Tesco in sharing more valuable food with more beneficiaries across both markets. The step-change has been recognised with Tesco Slovakia being crowned the Mastercard Sustainable Merchant of the Year in 2021 having reduced their food waste by 69%. In 2022, we will continue to grow in central Europe, completing the roll-out to all stores and moving to the Foodiverse platform.
Our Food Industry Partners

We would like to thank each and every one of our food partners for their continued support towards a world where no good food goes to waste.

### Irish Retail Partners

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<th>Aisle Product</th>
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<td>Aldi Ireland</td>
<td>Lidl Ireland and Lidl Northern Ireland</td>
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<td>Donnybrook Fair</td>
<td>Musgrave Marketplace</td>
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<td>Dunnes Stores</td>
<td>Tesco Ireland</td>
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### International Partners

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<td>KFC UK</td>
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<td>Tesco Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Tesco Slovakia</td>
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### Food Industry Partners

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<td>Alan Feighery Farm</td>
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<td>American Foods</td>
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<td>Basketcase</td>
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<td>Calendar Coffee</td>
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Galánta Food & Beverages
Galmere Foods (Donworth Capital)
Gate Gourmet Ireland
General Mills
Glanbia Foods Ireland Ltd
Glanmore Foods
Glen Aine Foods
Glenisk
GM Marketing
Golden Bake Limited
G's Gourmet Jams
Green Circle Marketing Ltd
Green Isle Foods
Gustibus Alimentari
Hain Celestial Ireland
Harvest Day Ltd
Hilton Foods
Horgans Delicatessen Supplies
Hughes Farming
IGBF
IKEA Ireland Ltd
Irish Cinema Society
Irish Country Meats
Irish Yogurt
Ishka Irish Spring Water Ltd
Italicatessen Ltd
Iverk Produce Ltd
Jackie Leonard & Sons
Java Republic
John West (Thai Union)
Katerina’s Pantry Ltd
Keelings Fresh Fruit
Kellogg Company
Kelly Hunter Trading Ltd
Kelly’s of Newport Artisan Butchers
Kepak
Kilbush Nurseries Ltd
Kilowen Yogurt
KIND Snacks
Kinsale Bay Food Company
Kraft Heinz
Lakeland Dairies
Lindt
Linwoods Health Foods
Lir Chocolates
Lismore Food Company
Liverpool Supporters Club Appeal
Lucozade Ribena Suntory
MacEwen Falconer & Co Ltd
Mallon’s
Manhattan Peanuts Ltd
Maria Lucia Bakes
Mark Taylor & Sons
Mars Ireland
Masterlink
McCain Foods
McCotigan’s
McDonald’s (Martin Brower Ir)
Meade Farm
Meath Partnership
Mogerleys
Mondeléz
Mr Crumb
Musgrave Group
National Organic Products Ltd
Nature’s Best
Nestlé Logistics
Newbridge Foods Ltd
Newgrange Fine Foods
Nielsen Brandbank
North Cork Creameries
O’Brien Fine Foods Ltd
O’Brien’s Free Range Eggs
O’Toole Transport
Oakland International
Ornua Co-op Ltd
Sysco Ireland
Patrick Dehaene
Paul Brophy Produce
Pepsico
Pladis Global
Portumna Pastry Limited
Pretzel Direct
Primeline (Foodservice)
Primeline Logistics
PRL
Rapitalia Foods Ltd
Ribworld
Richmond Marketing
Robin’s Glen Organic Produce
Sam Dennigan & Co
Sean Loughnane’s Galway Ltd
Seery’s Bakery
Shamrock Gift Company
Soho Bake House
Stateline Transport
Tayto Snacks
The Apple Farm of Tipperary
The Good Snack Company
TNC Drinks
Total Produce
Traditional Cheese Company
United Drug
Uphield
Veale Foods
Virginia Health Food Ltd
Wall’s Veg
Walsh’s Bakery
Wells Cargo
West Cork Eggs
Wholefoods Ltd
Our Community Group Partners

We are inspired every day by our community group partners. Through their work with us, they use surplus food to create and maintain relationships with members of their communities, while also providing tangible support through direct food provision and connections with other services.

IRELAND SURVEY 2021 FINDINGS
Of the charities and community groups that responded to our Ireland Survey 2021:

- **67%**
  - told us they saved money this year by working with FoodCloud

- **75%**
  - told us they supported more people than they could without surplus food

- **55%**
  - reported that surplus food helped them to engage people they were never able to engage before

- **34%**
  - used surplus food to introduce new services such as money management, cookery demos and courses, training and wellbeing programmes
Community Group Partner Case Study

“We’ve been working alongside FoodCloud since 2018, helping to place a focus on food waste. We began this project by redistributing the food donations within the community centre where our service users would be invited to bring items home when they were leaving activities or collecting their children. This allowed us to have a very equal approach. This worked really well and helped to shine a positive light on local supermarkets and our organisation whilst raising awareness around food waste, food miles and the SDGs too.

The Covid-19 pandemic presented a very different need in our area, and it meant our centre’s doors were no longer allowed to open to the community as they had been. We had to make a new plan on how to reach out to the community for those in need and for those who still wanted to focus on reducing food waste, trying to keep our community connected but safe. “Clonmany Community Pantry” was officially launched by us in March 2020. This project kicked off during the initial Covid-19 lockdown to ensure zero hunger within the community and help harness the community spirit during a very difficult time for many.

This initiative has naturally developed into a wonderful community project helping to highlight more sustainable food choices whilst helping to combat food waste. Through our connection with FoodCloud, we have collected and redistributed over 700 tonnes of food (the equivalent of almost 17,000 meals) ensuring the avoidance of nearly 2,300 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent.

Bébhinn Mullins
Manager, Clonmany Community Centre, Donegal
Community Groups

“

The variety of food made available to us through our FoodCloud collections has enabled us to offer a wider variety of nutritious meals to our elderly clients, while helping us to keep our centre’s running costs low.

———

*Killarney Community Services*
Killarney, Co. Kerry

“

We have 112 children attending the nursery each day. We are able to give them a balanced nutritional meal every day. We make up food hampers for parents and distribute food to other community organisations for their clients. We have saved a lot of money because we cater for the most vulnerable families in Ballymun, it is great to be able to share our food and know that the families are getting a balanced diet.

———

*Our Lady’s Nursery*
Ballymun, Dublin

“

The food we receive from FoodCloud allows us to offer more variety, which include fresh veg, fruit, bread & frozen meat, items that would not normally be on our basic list of non-perishable products, creating a better balance. Our aim in providing food parcels is to offer some respite to our service users to help relieve the worry and burden of meeting other demands.

———

*We Care LK Food Bank*
Co. Donegal

“

Working with FoodCloud has been a great way to help support people around us that might otherwise be struggling to get by.

———

*Tramore Bible Church*
Tramore, Co. Waterford
Our Team and Board
We are extremely grateful to each and every member of our team for their dedication throughout the ongoing challenges of the past year. Their resilience and commitment to the organisation allows FoodCloud to continue providing essential services. Our impact is only made possible by the collaborative efforts of our team, including our full and part time members, our TUS and Community Employment Placement team members, and our voluntary board of directors.

Our Volunteer Partners
Volunteers are an essential part of FoodCloud’s service. They not only support the Hub teams in Galway, Cork and Dublin, but also create an opportunity to share the story of food waste and the impact it has both nationally and internationally. Last year proved to be another challenging year globally with the ongoing pandemic, which further highlighted the need for ongoing support from our volunteers and corporate partners.

FoodCloud saw an incredible response and willingness on the part of volunteers to adapt to ongoing restrictions and ensure the stable supply of food to organisations who need it most.

Despite the ongoing Covid-19 restrictions throughout the year, 542 corporate volunteers donated more than 1,796 hours to FoodCloud. We want to thank each and every one of our corporate volunteer partners for donating their time to us.

This is in addition to our incredibly dedicated regular volunteers who have attended the Hub throughout various stages of lockdown. In 2021, we welcomed 73 regular volunteers for durations of four weeks to the full year.
Our Future Plans

FoodCloud has achieved incredible growth in a short period of time. Innovation and collaboration with partners has been key, as has our expansion to support new community and food businesses along with our work in new markets.

The global environmental, health and nutritional challenges we face today are complex, significant and interconnected. No one country, multilateral institution or NGO can solve this challenge alone. It is our joint responsibility as global citizens to achieve the SDGs in 2030. To get there, we have less than 90 months and the clock is ticking.

Going into 2022, FoodCloud is entering the next phase of growth. In the last three years alone, FoodCloud has merged its retail and hub operations into a single organisation, dramatically scaled up and adapted during the early stages of Covid-19, and then sustained and grew performance whilst launching a new redistribution platform.

The policy environment facing the agri-food sector over the next decade will be substantially different than any previous. Creating a more sustainable food system and reducing food waste have been put forward as key priority actions to address climate change. These actions are reflected within the global UN SDGs, as well as European and Irish policy. All are influenced by the circular economy to ensure we can meet the needs of a thriving global society within our planetary boundaries.
The Policy Context of Food Waste

UN Sustainable Development Goals
FoodCloud is committed to supporting the global achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12.3 “By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.” and SDG 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

- The SDGs were adopted by all UN member states in 2015 with the aim of ending poverty, reducing inequality and building more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030: a call to action to create a world where no one is left behind.

- Ending poverty and hunger, responding to climate change, and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lie at the heart of the 2030 agenda, highlighted in the UNFAO goals below.

- While FoodCloud’s work contributes in different ways and to different degrees across each of the SDGs, we have identified four where we can make the most significant contribution.

- Of particular significance is Goal 2, 12, 13 and 17. We are a proud Champions 12.3 member, dedicated to accelerating progress in its third target: to cut global food waste in half by 2030.
European Policy Context
The European Green Deal (EGD), including the Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F) and Biodiversity Strategy, in addition to the new Circular Economy Action Plan for a ‘Cleaner and More Competitive Europe’, represent a fundamental shift in EU policy direction.

These are further supported by the EU Waste Framework Directive which states: “Member States shall adopt specific food waste prevention programmes within their waste prevention programmes”.

Irish Policy Context
The Irish government’s Climate Action Plan and Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy include food waste as a priority waste stream and articulate a 50% reduction, reflecting the EU Circular Economy Package and the UN Sustainable Development Goal 12.3.

- The Climate Action Bill 2021 sets targets for the whole economy via various economic sectors, including agriculture, through the allocation of five-year carbon budgets.

- Ireland’s waste action plan for a circular economy – the National Waste Policy 2020-2025, published in September 2020 – commits to developing a Food Waste Prevention Roadmap that lists a series of actions aimed at delivering the reductions necessary to halve our food waste by 2030, meet other related targets, and promote our transition to a circular economy.

- Food Vision 2030 commits Ireland to becoming a world leader in sustainable food systems (SFS) over the next decade. The policy document also calls out surplus food redistribution as “an important element so that the food waste hierarchy is followed, and this can also play an important role in dealing with shocks in supply chains due to unforeseen events, e.g. Covid-19, while additionally offering positive social impacts.”

- The Circular Economy Bill will place the National Food Waste Prevention Roadmap on a statutory footing, making the ongoing development of policy in relation to food waste prevention a legal requirement for government.

- Project Ireland 2040 seeks to promote rural and balanced national development incorporating social inclusion and urgent action to mitigate the impact of climate change.

FoodCloud have submitted formal policy submissions against the first four bills and policies outlined here.
During 2021, FoodCloud developed a new strategic plan for 2022–2025. As part of the strategic planning process, FoodCloud engaged the full team through strategy workshops, two board strategy meetings and the engagement of key external stakeholders.

Through this process FoodCloud established a 2030 goal, ‘to achieve a more equitable, inclusive and circular food system’ and developed five strategic pillars that will guide the organisation towards its achievement by 2025.

Redistribute as Much Food as Possible

Use Advocacy and Activism to Create a Kinder World

Be A Role Model for Innovation in Social Enterprise

Share Foodiverse with the Universe

Innovate for a Circular Economy for Food
Our Five Pillars

As the world faces climate and food security crises, we know that we can’t solve them on empty stomachs. This has been our rallying call to develop a four-year plan via five interconnected strategic pillars.

Our three Perform Pillars focus on the delivery, continuous improvement and growth of current proven solutions – our Hubs in Ireland and Foodiverse – so that we can continue to redistribute as much food as possible.

Perform Pillars

**Ambition**

**Redistribute as Much Food as Possible**

Through the power of shared food, we want to inspire, empower and enable our vibrant global network of food businesses, community organisations, volunteers and food banks to commit to reducing food waste and increasing food security and social inclusion in their communities.

**Key Metrics:**

- Total food redistributed
- Number of community organisations supported
- Number of food businesses /locations utilising a FoodCloud service

**Ambition**

**Use Advocacy and Activism to Create a Kinder World**

Create a network of empowered and active citizens focused on reducing food waste delivered through awareness, education and action. Advocate for a favourable policy environment that drives progress towards a 50% reduction in food waste by 2030 and that supports the creation of a more circular food system.

**Key Metrics:**

- Food waste activism and action in Ireland
- Number of policies referencing food waste action and targeting a circular food system
- Number of citizens engaged

**Ambition**

**Be A Role Model for Innovation in Social Enterprise**

Lead by example as a values-led non-profit social enterprise, delivering to the highest standards for our planet, our people and our partners. This will be achieved through fostering a culture of continued innovation, transparent and effective financial management and governance, accurate impact reporting, efficient and sustainable operations, and through being a great organisation to work with and for.

**Key Metrics:**

- Tonnes per colleagues
- Financial sustainability (% of earned income vs % fundraising)
- Colleague satisfaction
Transform Pillars

The remaining two Transform Pillars focus on delivering a transformative impact by recognising the need for accelerated action to ensure the achievement of a 50% reduction in food waste (SDG 12.3) and zero hunger (SDG 2) by 2030.

**Ambition**

Technology is a necessary tool to create a step-change in the volumes of food a food bank can distribute. We want to share our world leading technology platform with markets globally that need it most.

**Key Metrics:**
- Volume of food redistributed (new markets)
- Total number of markets, community organisations and food businesses
- Foodiverse net promoter score

**Ambition**

FoodCloud will innovate new solutions to showcase the infinite potential to transform surplus food into an opportunity to feed people, reduce waste, create jobs and volunteering opportunities, raise awareness, educate and inspire action.

**Key Metrics:**
- % of overall food waste in Ireland rescued through FoodCloud solutions or services
- Consumer, charity and government engagement
- Measurement of social impact of food
FoodCloud – Strategic Growth
Meals distributed by year. 2022–2025 are projections

The strategic impact growth outlined above will be delivered by work spread across FoodCloud’s Perform pillars as well as business development through the Transform pillars.

In Ireland, the aim is to build on the momentum seen through recent years by growing engagement and impact with the end-to-end food system across Ireland. By utilising our unique position between industry, government, community groups and consumers, there is the opportunity to rescue more food than ever and to support climate objectives.

Innovation with existing retail partners and opportunities to extend the technology-enabled service to new partners can deliver incremental impact growth. Redistribution of supply chain surplus through FoodCloud Hubs has the opportunity to grow sustainably through to 2025.

This growth will be enabled by greater engagement with the food industry, an overall increased focus by businesses on ESG targets and FoodCloud’s continued aim to ensure the service and breadth of food best supports community groups across the country.
Internationally, growth will be delivered through innovation with existing partners and expansion of the tech-enabled service to additional partners in new and existing markets. The last strategy cycle has shown how both can deliver substantial results.

FoodCloud has grown, and will continue to grow, the volume of food that can be rescued with UK partners by developing our technology and ensuring related processes are efficient and targeted on maximising the amount of food that can be rescued. This continued innovation and focus on usability spans both the business redistributing the surplus and the variety of community groups that may be accessing the surplus.

Innovation in existing markets also includes supporting a greater variety of businesses utilising the technology through retail, restaurants, food-on-the-go and ever exploring opportunities in the supply chain.

FoodCloud aims to grow into new markets globally through our 2022–2025 strategy. By engaging with, and learning from, the food industry and community players in each market, there is the opportunity to create technology-enabled redistribution networks that fully utilise our experiences to date. FoodCloud’s work with international food bank networks as well as multinational food partners and supporters will help in both the research and delivery.
Directors’ Annual Report and Financial Review

The directors present their directors’ annual report, combining the directors’ report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014, FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The directors’ report contains the information required to be provided in the directors’ annual report under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) guidelines. The directors of the company are also charity trustees for the purpose of charity law and under the company's constitution are known as members of the board of trustees.

In this report the directors of FoodCloud present a summary of its purpose, governance, activities, achievements and finances for the financial year 2021.

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and, although not obliged to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015), the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these financial statements.

The company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

Financial Review

FoodCloud is supported through fees from retailers, donations and grants from a few large organisations, who, by their nature, are dynamic and whose priorities are subject to change at short notice. The directors are satisfied that there is a philanthropic element to the fees paid by the retailers. To continue to generate impact, we engage in fundraising to cover the shortfall between our operational income and our operating costs each year.
**Financial Results**

FoodCloud had Total Net Assets of €3,077,133 (2020: €3,057,722) at 31 December 2021. Based on the results for the year, the Balance Sheet position at 31 December and the Board approved Budget 2022–2025, the Board of Directors conclude that FoodCloud has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Board continues to adapt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The directors report the following significant financial events during the year:

The surplus for the financial year, after providing for depreciation, amounted to €19,411 (2020: €756,231), a reduction of €736,820 in the year. The movement in income and costs are detailed below:

Total income was consistent with prior year and amounted to €8,592,580 (2020: €8,424,940) and is broken down as follows:

- Income from the FEAD Programme was €3,745,008 (2020: €3,720,012). (Restricted funds specifically for the purchase of FEAD Product – refer to direct expenditure below).

- FEAD Administration Income was €471,755 (2020: €392,157). (Income is to cover the costs of warehousing and administering the FEAD Programme). The increased income reflects the additional fees that contribute to an upward rent review and the increased costs of working during the pandemic.

- Operational Income from FoodCloud’s Hub Operations was €326,152 (2020: €218,282). *Note charity contributions were waived for five months in 2020 to support charities during the pandemic*.

- Operational Income from FoodCloud’s Retail Service and Technology Platform was €1,502,332 (2020: €1,483,936).

- Other Income including Corporate Volunteer Programme €123,983 (2020: €131,217).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volunteering</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of volunteers from Corporates</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals that volunteered</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number that volunteered</strong></td>
<td><strong>615</strong></td>
<td><strong>479</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total volunteering – hours</td>
<td>5,301</td>
<td>3,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Volunteer Partners</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Income from grants and donations was €2,423,351 (2020: €2,479,336) from the following main sources:

- POBAL – Community Services Programme (CSP) €356,396 (2020: €356,396);

- Social Innovation Growth Fund Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (T/A Rethink Ireland) €148,830 (2020: €706,000). This agreement concluded in Q1 2021

- Other grants and donations €1,635,319 (2020: €1,416,940), of which €201,192 (2020: €902,687) related to funds raised to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic

- Non Financial Support and Donated Services €282,806 (2020: €Nil)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds Classification by Source</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2021 %</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
<th>2020 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1,005,432</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>1,194,402</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporates</td>
<td>1,207,738</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>898,806</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>181,459</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>332,998</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>28,722</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>53,130</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,423,351</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,479,336</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding from organisations with operations located in Europe was 97% in the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: 90%) and 3% for those located in the USA (2020: 10%).

FoodCloud is committed to and complies with the Statement for Guiding Principles for Fundraising. The Guidelines are reviewed annually. The FoodCloud Development Team is responsible for fundraising and is focused on diversifying funding streams to reduce reliance on corporates. The team actively:

a. target multi-year funding, typically seeking a 3-year commitment

b. engage high-net-worth individuals and foundations as funding from these sources has potential to increase from a low base.
Direct expenditure related to the purchase of food products €3,756,555 (2020: €3,770,185), 100% of the expenditure was spent on charitable activities and breaks down as follows:

- **FEAD Programme €3,745,008 (2020: €3,720,012)** referred to matched income above
- **Other food products procured €11,547 (2020: €50,173).**

Overhead expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2021 was €4,816,615 (2020: €3,898,522). The bulk of the increase is attributable to increases in (a) Payroll costs of €351,656, (b) Communications and IT costs of €256,083 and (c) Professional Fees & Contractors of €219,908.

- Payroll costs of €3,052,133 (2020: €2,700,477) represented 63% of overhead costs for the year (2020: 69%). The average number of employees increased by five to 71 in 2021 from 66 in 2020. Recruitment and retention was a challenge during the year, resulting in increased costs.
- Facility costs of €405,032 (2020: €372,871) includes an upward rent review.
- Transport costs were €121,130 (2020: €130,184).
- Communications and IT costs were €559,185 (2020: €303,102). Platform costs increased during 2021 as FoodCloud launched a new donation platform (Foodiverse) in March 2021 and hosted both platforms while customers transitioned from the old to the new platform.
- Professional Fees of €307,292 (2020: €87,384) includes once off costs relating to the upgrade of the donation platform provided by external IT contractors.
- Other overhead costs of €371,843 (2020: €304,504) include marketing, travel, administration and depreciation costs.

Research and Developments costs: FoodCloud developed a technology platform to enable retailers to donate their surplus food directly to local community groups and continues to invest in the platform. Total R&D spent on the platform during the year ended 31 December 2021 was €370,178 (2020: 308,589). The R&D costs are split between payroll costs €178,587 (2020: €162,430) and Professional Fees €190,591 (2020: €146,158) in the above costs.

Political donations: No political donations were made during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: none).
KPIs: in the year ended 2021, 87.6% of overhead expenditure was spent on charitable activities with the balance spent on fundraising 3.6%, governance 3.4% and support services 5.4% (2020: 86.6% of overhead expenditure was spent on charitable activities and the balance spent on fundraising 4.9%, governance 3.1% and support costs 5.4%).

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2021 are shown in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 82.

**Reserves**

In accordance with recommended best practice, all charities should have a reserve policy.

FoodCloud’s directors have opted to adopt a risk-based reserves policy to protect the operational requirements of FoodCloud from short-term disruption to ensure that we can continue to operate and provide our essential services to our partners. FoodCloud’s services provide essential food donations to a network of 650 community groups in Ireland and support a significant number of charitable organisations through our technology platform internationally (7,500 approximately). If FoodCloud were suddenly unable to operate, the repercussions on our partners would be severe and would cause serious problems for the vulnerable and disadvantaged service users whom they support.

The directors have determined that sufficient reserves are held to ensure that FoodCloud continues to operate on a going concern basis in order to meet its objectives and that the level of reserves required should take into account the risk around potential rapid changes in major income streams. The directors have decided that FoodCloud, in light of Covid-19 and other considerations, should aim to hold general reserves of a minimum of 26 weeks of committed expenditure. Pobal’s good practice recommends 13+ weeks.

Total reserves at the end of 2021 are €3,077,133 (2020: €3,057,722), split between restricted and unrestricted reserves as follows:

- Restricted Reserves €Nil (2020: €Nil).

The board approved the establishment of the following designated fund from general reserves at the end of 2021:

- A Designated Resilience Fund of €2,657,916 that equates to 26 weeks of budgeted overhead costs for the year ended 31 December 2022. This is to ensure continuity of operations to generate impact as we continue to respond to the increased cost of working due to (a) the Covid-19 pandemic and (b) inflationary factors and economic uncertainties (2020: €500,000 to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic).
Based on the results for the year ended 31st December 2021, FoodCloud held unrestricted reserves cover (inclusive of designated funds) of 30 weeks (2020: 26 weeks).

**Principal Risks and Uncertainties**
The directors have ultimate responsibility for managing risk and are aware of the risks associated with the operating activities of FoodCloud. A risk register is maintained which identifies the key risks and how we manage and mitigate the risks. Our key risks are summarised under the following headings:

a. Governance  
b. Strategic  
c. Compliance  
d. Operational (including Technology)  
e. Financial  
f. External and Environmental  
g. Reputational  
h. Information and Systems

An update on key risks is provided to every board meeting and the risk register is updated by the Risk, Strategy and Governance committee during the year and reviewed by the board at least once every year.

The directors are satisfied that adequate systems of governance, supervision, procedures and internal controls are in place to mitigate the exposure to the major risks and that these controls provide reasonable assurance against such risks. The major risks include financial, operational and safety, compliance, cybersecurity and reputational.

- External risks to funding are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis and the Development Director provides an update on the funding pipeline to every board meeting.

- FoodCloud employs a suitably qualified IT Security Engineer who updates and implements our cyber security guidelines.

- FoodCloud employs a suitably qualified Food Safety Manager who develops and updates our food safety guidelines.

- FoodCloud engages the services of an external firm of safety consultants to conduct an annual review of each of the hubs. Health & Safety training is provided to all employees. In addition to the annual review the firm of safety consultants were also engaged to provide additional guidance to FoodCloud on additional safety measures in the workplace in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.
The Board dealt with any major risk that presented during the year and recognises the need for continuously updating and strengthening processes for risk management. The management team with the support of subcommittees and the board will continue to monitor and evaluate how best to respond to the pandemic and other challenges.

No adjustments have been made to the financial statements (outside of the designated resilience fund of €2.6 million from reserves at 31 December 2021) as a result of these uncertainties.

**FoodCloud Objective, Structure, Governance & Management**

**Our Objective**
The main object for which the Company is established is to benefit the community and relieve poverty by creating innovative solutions for the redistribution of surplus food and groceries, minimising food waste, increasing social inclusion, reducing food poverty and bringing communities together through shared food, for the public benefit; provided always that the company may not engage in the purchase or sale of food (save for the purchase of food, groceries or other items specifically funded through (a) the Irish Government, European Union or other internationally funded schemes; or (b) as required to respond to specific shortages relating to a crises, funded through dedicated donations).

**Structure**
FoodCloud is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, incorporated in Ireland in 2013 under the Companies Act and registered in Ireland with CRO registration No. 531537. Every member of FoodCloud undertakes, if necessary, on a winding up during the time they are a member or within one year after they cease to be a member, to contribute to the assets of FoodCloud an amount not exceeding €1. FoodCloud’s governing document is its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Under the provision of Section 1180 of the Companies Act, 2014, FoodCloud is exempt from including ‘company limited by guarantee’ in its name. FoodCloud is a charity registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority, CRA No: 20101398, and has been granted tax exemption by the Revenue Commissioners in Ireland, registered charitable taxation No: CHY 21177.
FoodCloud’s structure consists of seven core functions:

- **Irish Partnerships**: Responsible for FoodCloud’s work with the food industry and charity sector in Ireland, including leading new innovative projects and research that will enable a significant increase in volumes of food rescued. Responsible for key metrics; volume of food rescued and revenue.

- **International Partnerships**: Responsible for developing and delivering FoodCloud’s international strategy to share our technology and expertise from our work in Ireland with established international networks of food banks. Responsible for International Partnerships including FareShare, FEBA, GFN, international groups and fundraising to support these activities.

- **Operations & Organisational Development**: Responsible for the operations including warehouse, transport solutions (FoodCloud Hubs) and Support. The team also lead internal planning processes and the management and development of org wide processes and systems. Responsible for cost/tonne, food distributed, delivery of programmes, compliance and the development of our data management, reporting and business analytics.

- **Technology Engineering**: Responsible for the development, maintenance and support of FoodCloud’s redistribution platform, Foodiverse.

- **Finance & Governance**: Responsible for finance, HR, and governance, including all grants, FEAD and office management.

- **Marketing and Communications, Public Relations and Advocacy**: Responsible for communications (internal and external) and marketing to support the strategic objectives. This includes supporting fundraising and partner offering and activities.

- **Development**: Responsible for fundraising and philanthropy, corporate partnerships, grants and corporate volunteer programmes.

**Governance**

FoodCloud is governed by a Board of Directors of eleven (seven men and four women), who are responsible for providing leadership, setting strategy and ensuring control through operational and financial oversight. At the AGM, those Board Members who have served a three-year term shall retire from office. All retiring Board Members shall be eligible for re-election, provided that no Board Member shall serve for more than 2 consecutive terms of 3 years from the date of the merger on 01-JUL-2019. A Board Member could serve as a Board Member for more than 2 terms provided they did not serve more than 2 consecutive terms.
The Board of Directors is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and has taken action to ensure that the organisation is fully compliant with the principles outlined in the Charities Governance Code issued by the Charities Regulator of Ireland. The board completed a full review of the Charities Governance Code in October 2021 and FoodCloud was first awarded the triple-lock membership from the Charities Institute Ireland in 2020. This was renewed in 2021 which demonstrates our commitment to best practice in all aspects of good governance, transparency and fundraising. The Risk, Strategy and Governance subcommittee conducts a review to ensure compliance with the principles of the Code is conducted annually.

- Our annual report and financial statements are prepared in full compliance with the Charities SORP (Statement of Recommended Practice under FRS102) and the annual report is made available to the public on our website.

- FoodCloud is committed to and complies with the Statement for Guiding Principles for Fundraising. The guidelines are reviewed annually.

- The voluntary code has been met and that FoodCloud meets the filing requirements set by the Charity Regulator.

Our data protection and privacy policies are available on the FoodCloud website. Our Conflict of Interest Compliance Statement is included in the Board Handbook which is reviewed at least once every two years; the last review was November 2020. The board has conflicts of interests and loyalties as a standing agenda items for all board meetings.

The Board Handbook is a comprehensive document and sets out clearly:

a. The induction process for new board members covering the policies, procedures and operations of FoodCloud. The Chairperson of the board monitors the ongoing development of board members.

b. The role of the board, the responsibilities of directors, what matters are reserved for decision by the board, what matters are delegated to the CEO and the executive management team. The board ensures that the activities of FoodCloud are consistent with its charitable objectives. There are clear and formal distinctions between the roles of the Board of Directors and the Senior Management Team, to which day-to-day management is delegated. Matters such as policy, strategic planning, and budgets are drafted by the Senior Management Team for consideration and approval by the board, who then monitor the implementation of these plans. The distinctions are set out in the Board Handbook.
c. The investment decisions that require board approval. Investment policy and investment decisions where the sum involved is in excess of €50,000 must be reviewed by the Audit & Finance Committee and approved by the board.

d. The appointment of the CEO and the approval of the remuneration of the CEO once the Remuneration Committee has negotiated the terms with the CEO. The board must approve all new/additional permanent staff posts that increase the organisation's headcount. The employment contracts for management grade and above must be approved by at least two board directors. The Chairperson of the board monitors the performance of the CEO. FoodCloud's remuneration of employees aims to match market rates for each role subject to budgetary constraints. FoodCloud reviews all salaries annually and remuneration is based on the role and not influenced by the gender of the employee who performs the role in the organisation.

FoodCloud’s Board of Directors completed a board review in February 2018 to assess the level of board effectiveness, performance and corporate governance. It was an externally facilitated review with a specialist consultancy firm, Board Excellence, selected to support the Chairman to conduct the review. One of the key recommendations was to conduct a review of the structure and relationship between FoodCloud and its sister company FoodCloud Hubs. The review of the legal structure was conducted during 2018/19 and culminated in the merger of FoodCloud and FoodCloud Hubs on 1 July 2019. The next board review by an external consultant will be conducted during 2022.

Directors of the board are elected by the members of FoodCloud at the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The board has the power to appoint directors in the interim until the next AGM. When recruiting new directors, the board aims to attract a diverse range of candidates with the skills FoodCloud needs.
The Board met eight times during the year ended 31 December 2021, with an average attendance of 88% (2020: 79%) over the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Biography</th>
<th>B/M Attendance</th>
<th>Month and year of Appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Keenan</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Ann has held senior executive level roles for 40+ years in HR and strategic development in IBM and DCC plc during sustained periods of fast growth in both companies</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>Sept 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niamh Bushnell</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Niamh is the founder and CEO of Techireland, a not-for-profit company that helps companies and individuals to discover and connect with innovative Irish companies</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>Oct 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Doherty</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Paula, a chartered accountant and financial consultant, acts on the advisory groups for the Irelandia Group and the One Foundation charity where she previously held many senior roles including Chief Financial Officer and director</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Dunphy</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Jack worked at senior level in the not-for-profit sector for 40 years and was an innovator in community development initiatives</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>Oct 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciaran Foley</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Ciaran is the Managing Director of DHL Supply Chain in Ireland and has over 25 years’ experience in the logistics industry in Ireland and the UK.</td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td>Oct 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Colum Gibson</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Colum is an environmental consultant and researcher with the Clean Technology Centre (CTC) at Cork Institute of Technology</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>Oct 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathriona Hallahan</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Cathriona is the former Managing Director of Microsoft Ireland and is a member of a number of boards including Keelings and Beats Medical</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Hogan</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Joe is the founder and CTO of Openet, one of Ireland’s largest indigenous technology company and global leader in telecoms business solutions</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eoin MacCuirc</td>
<td>Director and Company Secretary</td>
<td>Eoin is a senior civil servant with the Central Statistics Office and is Chairman of Cork Simon Community and a founding director of FoodCloud Hubs and FoodCloud</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>Nov 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colman O’Keeffe</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Colman is a retired chartered accountant, qualifying with PWC and joined Fiogas plc as Group Finance Director</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declan Ryan</td>
<td>Director and Vice Chair</td>
<td>Declan is the founder and Managing Partner of Irelandia Aviation and a co-founder of Ryanair, holding several senior positions including CEO</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>Oct 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The board gives their time to FoodCloud on a voluntary basis and receives no remuneration. Out-of-pocket expenses may be reimbursed; however, none were claimed during 2021. The board ensures that the activities of FoodCloud are consistent with its charitable objectives and aims.

**Transactions with Directors:** None in 2021 and 2020.

FoodCloud is extremely grateful to all the voluntary directors for their commitment and contribution to the organisation.

The board is supported by a board committee structure which deals effectively with specific aspects of the business of FoodCloud. The following board committees were in place during 2021:

- **Risk, Strategy and Governance Committee**
  - Members: J. Hogan (Chair), C. Foley, E. MacCuirc and C. O’Keeffe
  - Number of meetings during the year: 2.
  - Average attendance: 88%

- **Audit and Finance Committee**
  - Members: C. O’Keeffe (Chair), A. Keenan, E. MacCuirc
  - Number of meetings during the year: 12.
  - Average attendance: 89%

- **Remuneration Committee**
  - Members: J. Dunphy (Chair), A. Keenan, N. Bushnell
  - Number of meetings during the year: 2.
  - Average attendance: 100%
**Management**

The names and job titles of the senior management team are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Job Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iseult</td>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>Clifford</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Head of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne</td>
<td>Delaney</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Development Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher</td>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Operations Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Kinane</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Finance Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivienne</td>
<td>Lawlor</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Communications Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoibheann</td>
<td>O’Brien</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Partnerships Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>Walsh</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>International Partnerships Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 Number</th>
<th>2020 Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse Operatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time roles at year end included above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FoodCloud is an equal opportunities employer and ensures that all employee contracts and employee handbooks are regularly updated to ensure ongoing compliance with employment legislation. Under the guidance of our Remuneration Committee, we benchmark employee salaries and benefits every three years and more frequently if required against market rates.

While the organisation is gender-balanced as a whole (51.5% male and 48.5% female), we seek to attract candidates to roles where there is typically an imbalance. These include roles where women are under-represented such as in our technical and operations teams and where men are under-represented such as in our partnerships teams.
FoodCloud has a Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is reviewed at least once every two years; the last review was November 2020. The plan sets out how we engage with internal and external stakeholders. Our communication aspires to be:

1. Transparent, ethical, fair and objective
2. Inclusive
3. Timely and responsive
4. Accessible
5. Proportionate

To deliver FoodCloud’s strategic goals over the next three years, we have identified five key communications objectives which are consistent with our core values:

1. Maintain and grow confidence and trust in the FoodCloud brand. We are role models.

2. Clearly and effectively communicate our work through plain English and using a wide range of communications channels and tools. We are driven by kindness.

3. Build on our communications capability by exploring new ways of engaging with our stakeholders through training and by promoting a smart approach to communications. We are enterprising.

4. Work in collaboration with our stakeholders to share our collective impact. We are in it together.

5. Promote public awareness and understanding of the issue of food waste, our role in tackling the issue and the scope of our services We are doers.

Investments

The overall investment strategy of FoodCloud is to invest and deal with monies and property of the company not immediately required in such manner as will most effectively provide funds for the advancement and promotion of the purposes aforesaid and this power shall include power from time to time to vary any investments. Funds are held in cash or term deposits with AIB, our banking partner. The cash position, projected cash flows and all investment decisions are monitored by the Audit & Finance subcommittee.

At the year end, no funds were invested in fixed term interest bearing deposits due to the low interest rate environment.
Reference and Administrative details

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

- Ann Keenan (Chairperson)
- Niamh Bushnell
- Paula Doherty (appointed 8 December 2021)
- John Dunphy
- Ciaran Foley
- Dr. Colum Gibson
- Catriona Hallahan (appointed 8 December 2021)
- Joseph Hogan
- Eoin MacCuirc
- Colman O’Keeffe
- Declan Francis Ryan (Vice-Chair)

In accordance with our constitution, the following directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

- Dr. Colum Gibson
- Eoin MacCuirc
- Colman O’Keeffe

The Secretary who served throughout the financial year was Eoin MacCuirc.

The Chief Executive Officer who served during the year was Iseult Ward.

Compliance with Sector-Wide Legislation and Standards

The company engages proactively with legislation, standards and codes which are developed for the sector. FoodCloud subscribes to, and is compliant with, the following:

- The Companies Act 2014
- The Charities SORP (FRS 102)
- The Charities Regulator’s Governance Code which sets out the minimum standards you should meet to effectively manage and control your charity

Auditors

KPMG Chartered Accountants were appointed as auditor during the financial period and have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014.
Statement on Relevant Audit Information
In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Compliance Statement
The directors are responsible for securing the company's compliance with its relevant obligations in both company and tax law. With respect to each of the following three items, we confirm that compliance has been secured, namely:

- the existence of a compliance policy statement
- appropriate arrangements or structures put in place to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations
- a review of such arrangements and structures has taken place during the year

Accounting Records
To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at 8 Broomhill Business Park, Broomhill Road, Dublin 24.

On behalf of the board

Ann Keenan
(Chairperson) Director

Eoin MacCuirc
Director

31 August 2022
Statement of directors’ responsibilities in respect of the directors’ report and the financial statements

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the net income or expenditure of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently
- observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (2015)
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in operation

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

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 net income or expenditure of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors’ Annual Report comply with 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.
In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information, i.e. information needed by the company’s auditor in connection with preparing the auditor’s report, of which the company’s auditor is unaware

- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company’s auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 31 August 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Ann Keenan
(Chairperson) Director

Eoin MacCuirc
Director
Independent auditor’s report to the members of FoodCloud (A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FoodCloud (“the charity”) for the year ended 31 December 2021 set out on pages 82–101, which comprise the statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account), the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in Note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion:

• the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the charity’s affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources including its income and expenditure for the year then ended

• the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and

• the financial statements 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) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors’ report. The financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit, we report that in our opinion

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors’ report
- the information given in the directors’ report is consistent with the financial statements
- the directors’ report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Opinions on other matters prescribed 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 charity were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
Matters on which we are required to report by exception
The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors’ remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the directors’ responsibilities statement set out on page 77, the directors are responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view
- 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
- assessing the charity’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA (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.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA’s website.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities
Our report is made solely to the charity’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 charity’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 charity and the charity’s members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

E. O’Driscoll
for and on behalf of
KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen’s Green
Dublin 2

1 September 2022
# Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account) for the year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds 2021 €</th>
<th>Designated funds 2021 €</th>
<th>Restricted funds 2021 €</th>
<th>Total funds 2021 €</th>
<th>Total funds 2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from charitable activities</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2,058,380</td>
<td>148,830</td>
<td>6,385,370</td>
<td>8,592,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources expended</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising funds</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8,827</td>
<td>12,404</td>
<td>151,042</td>
<td>172,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable activities</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2,030,142</td>
<td>136,426</td>
<td>6,234,328</td>
<td>8,400,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total resources expended</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,038,969</td>
<td>148,830</td>
<td>6,385,370</td>
<td>8,573,169</td>
<td>7,668,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net incoming/outgoing resources before transfers</strong></td>
<td>19,411</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,411</td>
<td>756,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross transfers between funds</strong></td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>(2,157,916)</td>
<td>2,157,916</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net movement in funds for the financial year</strong></td>
<td>(2,138,505)</td>
<td>2,157,916</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,411</td>
<td>756,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconciliation of funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances brought forward at beginning of year</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2,557,722</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances carried forward at end of year</td>
<td></td>
<td>419,217</td>
<td>2,657,916</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the financial year. All income and expenditure relate to continuing activities.

On behalf of the board

Ann Keenan (Chairperson) Director
Eoin MacCuirc Director

The notes on pages 85–101 form part of the financial statements
## Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>225,305</td>
<td>278,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>657,476</td>
<td>595,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>722,441</td>
<td>180,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3,366,300</td>
<td>3,723,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creditors:</strong> amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(1,894,389)</td>
<td>(1,720,178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,851,828</td>
<td>2,779,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets less current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted designated funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,657,916</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General fund (unrestricted)</td>
<td></td>
<td>419,217</td>
<td>2,557,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies’ regime and in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

On behalf of the board

---

**Ann Keenan**  
(Chairperson) Director

**Eoin MacCuirc**  
Director

The notes on pages 85–101 form part of the financial statements.
## Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net movement in funds</td>
<td>19,411</td>
<td>756,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>78,751</td>
<td>76,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on Disposal of Tangible Assets</td>
<td>26,125</td>
<td>124,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>124,287</td>
<td>833,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Movements in working capital:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in stocks</td>
<td>(62,010)</td>
<td>(595,466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in debtors</td>
<td>(542,201)</td>
<td>236,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in creditors</td>
<td>174,211</td>
<td>1,095,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash generated from operations</strong></td>
<td>(305,713)</td>
<td>1,570,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to acquire tangible assets</td>
<td>(51,960)</td>
<td>(165,221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td>(357,673)</td>
<td>1,404,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</td>
<td>3,723,973</td>
<td>2,319,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3,366,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 85–101 form part of the financial statements.
Notes
forming part of the financial statements

1. General information
FoodCloud is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office of the company is 8 Broomhill Business Park, Broomhill Road, Dublin 24 D24 CD32 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company. The company’s registered number is 531537 and its charity number is 20101398.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies
The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the charity’s financial statements:

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015), an Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The company has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Incoming resources
Income represents income received to cover operational expenses and includes donations, grants, awards and income from fundraising activities.

Voluntary income or capital is included in the statement of financial activities when the company is legally entitled to it, its financial value can be quantified with reasonable certainty and there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate receipt. Income received in advance of due performance under a contract is accounted for as deferred income until earned. Grants for activities are recognised as income when the related conditions for legal entitlement have been met. All other income is accounted for on an accruals basis.
**Resources expended**
All resources expended are accounted for on an accruals basis. Charitable activities include costs of services and grants, support costs and depreciation on related assets. Non-staff costs not attributed to one category of activity are allocated or apportioned pro rata to the staffing of the relevant service. Finance, HR, IT and administrative staff costs are directly attributable to individual activities by objective. Governance costs are those associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

**Deferred income**
Deferred income represents funds received in advance for services provided by the charity post year-end and grants received for projects which were not completed by the year-end date.

**Restricted funds**
Restricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by grantors or donors or which have been raised by the charity for a particular purpose. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. Restricted funds relate to assets and liabilities used for a specific purpose which is requested by the grantor or donor in the form of a constructive request.

**Designated funds**
Designated funds are funds which are available for use at the discretion of the directors in the furtherance of the general objectives of the company. The directors can designate part or all of the unrestricted funds for a specific purpose. These designations have administrative purpose only and do not legally restrict the board’s discretion on how to apply the fund.

**Pensions**
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account in the period to which they relate.

**Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

- **Warehouse office fit-out**: 10% straight line
- **Computer equipment**: 33% straight line
- **Fixtures, fittings and equipment**: 20% straight line
- **Motor vehicles**: 20% straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.
Stock
The stocks held at year-end relate to the FEAD programme and these food products are provided free of charge to charities that are approved by the Department of Social Protection. To mitigate risks in the supply chain and to ensure continuity of FEAD product in Q1 2022, FoodCloud carried material FEAD stocks at 31 December 2021 valued at €657,476 (2020: €595,466).

Stocks of other Donated Food Products are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Refer to note 24 – Donated Goods and Services for more information on donated food products received by FoodCloud.

Trade and other debtors
Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Income recognised by the company from government agencies and other co-funders, but not yet received at year-end, is included in debtors.

Trade and other creditors
Trade and other creditors are recognised at fair value.

Cash at bank and in hand
Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on deposit at banks requiring less than three months’ notice of withdrawal.

Financial instruments
The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset’s estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate.
If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except those investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party; or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, i.e. when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Taxation and deferred taxation
The company is exempt from taxation under the Charitable Exemption provisions of Section 207, Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. The charity number is 20101398.

Grant income policy
Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the balance sheet annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants from the government and other donors are recognised as income when the entitlement to the grant income is met. Income from grant agreements which are dependent on the provision of specific activities as per the grant agreement, i.e. performance-related grants, are recognised when the activity has been undertaken.

The proportion of the grant that relates to the activities not yet undertaken is classified as deferred income and is shown in creditors. Income due but not yet received at the year-end is included in debtors.

Foreign currencies
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions during the year, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the statement of financial activities.
3. **Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The following are the critical judgements and estimates that the directors have made in the process of applying the Charity’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Depreciation and useful lives of tangible fixed assets**

The depreciation rates are based on the expected useful lives of the relevant assets. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and could have a material impact on both the results for the year and the financial position, if altered.

**Dilapidations**

FoodCloud leases three warehouse premises and at the end of the lease terms is responsible for any dilapidations that may arise. At 31 December 2021, the directors have made an estimate of the cost of dilapidations which amounts to €65,471.

4. **Going concern**

The directors have a reasonable expectation, having made appropriate enquiries, that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

5. **Pobal income and expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pobal income and expenditure</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funded by the Department of Rural and Community Development</td>
<td>356,396</td>
<td>356,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll costs</td>
<td>(356,396)</td>
<td>(356,396)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Income**

6.1 **Charitable activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charitable activities</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds €</th>
<th>Restricted funds €</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational income</td>
<td>1,952,467</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,952,467</td>
<td>1,833,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>105,913</td>
<td>201,192</td>
<td>307,105</td>
<td>342,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant/award funding</td>
<td>148,830</td>
<td>1,611,020</td>
<td>1,759,850</td>
<td>1,780,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAD Programme</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,216,762</td>
<td>4,216,762</td>
<td>4,112,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pobal – CSP Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>356,396</td>
<td>356,396</td>
<td>356,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,207,210</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,385,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,592,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,424,940</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding from organisations with operations located in Europe was 97% in the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: 90%) and located in the USA 3% (2020: 10%).
### 7. Expenditure

#### 7.1 Raising Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raising funds</th>
<th>Fundraising costs €</th>
<th>Support costs €</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEAD Programme</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Distribution (Hubs)</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>129,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegated Distribution (Retail)</td>
<td>42,203</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42,203</td>
<td>38,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegated Distribution (International)</td>
<td>33,070</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,070</td>
<td>22,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>172,273</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>172,273</td>
<td>190,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.2 Charitable activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charitable activities</th>
<th>Staff costs €</th>
<th>Direct costs €</th>
<th>Governance and support costs €</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEAD Programme</td>
<td>228,410</td>
<td>3,937,505</td>
<td>50,848</td>
<td>4,216,763</td>
<td>4,112,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Distribution (Hubs)</td>
<td>854,627</td>
<td>714,660</td>
<td>154,015</td>
<td>1,723,302</td>
<td>1,664,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegated Distribution (Retail)</td>
<td>1,158,926</td>
<td>616,087</td>
<td>173,220</td>
<td>1,948,233</td>
<td>1,443,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegated Distribution (International)</td>
<td>245,592</td>
<td>221,117</td>
<td>45,889</td>
<td>512,598</td>
<td>258,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and other costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>423,971</td>
<td>(423,971)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,487,555</td>
<td>5,913,341</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,400,896</td>
<td>7,478,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.3 Governance Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance costs</th>
<th>Direct costs €</th>
<th>Other costs €</th>
<th>Support costs €</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charitable activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>154,606</td>
<td>154,606</td>
<td>120,840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4 Support costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support costs</th>
<th>Charitable activities €</th>
<th>Governance costs €</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll costs</td>
<td>252,074</td>
<td>143,715</td>
<td>395,789</td>
<td>325,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>8,186</td>
<td>19,996</td>
<td>28,182</td>
<td>7,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260,260</td>
<td>163,711</td>
<td>423,971</td>
<td>332,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Analysis of support costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basis of apportionment</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll costs</td>
<td>395,789</td>
<td>325,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>28,182</td>
<td>7,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>423,971</td>
<td>332,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Net incoming resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net incoming resources</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net incoming resources are stated after charging/crediting:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>78,751</td>
<td>76,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on the disposal of tangible assets</td>
<td>26,125</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Employees and remuneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 Number</th>
<th>2020 Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse operatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The staff costs comprise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The staff costs comprise:</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>2,690,060</td>
<td>2,394,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>290,743</td>
<td>247,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension costs</td>
<td>71,330</td>
<td>58,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,052,133</td>
<td>2,700,477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Employee benefits

The number of employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period fell within the bands below were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>2021 Number of employees</th>
<th>2020 Number of employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;€60,000</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€60,001 - €70,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€70,001 - €80,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€80,001 - €90,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remuneration includes basic pay and excludes employer pension and PRSI contributions.

The CEO and all employees can opt to join the defined contribution pension scheme where the employer matches employee contributions up to a maximum of 5% of pensionable pay.

The CEO was paid €88,725 in 2021, made up of a salary of €84,500 and €4,225 employer's pension contribution of 5% of salary. (2020: The CEO was paid €79,444 in 2021, made up of a salary of €75,833 and €3,611 employer's pension contribution of 4.8% of salary).

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2021 Number</th>
<th>2020 Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse operatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Key management personnel remuneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key management personnel remuneration</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>572,659</td>
<td>535,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer pension costs</td>
<td>23,936</td>
<td>19,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>596,595</td>
<td>555,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included above is the salary of the Chief Executive Officer, Partnerships Director, Finance Director, Head of Communications, Head of Engineering, International Partnerships Director, Development Director and Operations Director.

The CEO and all employees can opt to join the defined contribution pension scheme that was introduced in September 2018. The employer will match employee contributions up to a maximum of 5% of pensionable pay.

None of the members of the board received remuneration for their services. No board member claimed travel expenses during the year.

13. Tangible fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tangible fixed assets</th>
<th>Warehouse office fit-out €</th>
<th>Computer equipment €</th>
<th>Fixtures, fittings and equipment €</th>
<th>Motor vehicles €</th>
<th>Total €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2021</td>
<td>60,470</td>
<td>28,933</td>
<td>147,374</td>
<td>193,971</td>
<td>430,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,372</td>
<td>7,084</td>
<td>37,504</td>
<td>51,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(15,059)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(32,657)</td>
<td>(47,716)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2021</strong></td>
<td>60,470</td>
<td>21,246</td>
<td>154,458</td>
<td>198,818</td>
<td>434,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2021</td>
<td>10,301</td>
<td>28,544</td>
<td>66,365</td>
<td>47,316</td>
<td>152,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the financial year</td>
<td>6,047</td>
<td>2,845</td>
<td>30,206</td>
<td>39,653</td>
<td>78,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On disposals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(15,059)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,531)</td>
<td>(21,590)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2021</strong></td>
<td>16,348</td>
<td>16,330</td>
<td>96,571</td>
<td>80,438</td>
<td>209,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
<td>44,122</td>
<td>4,916</td>
<td>57,887</td>
<td>118,380</td>
<td>225,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2020</td>
<td>50,169</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>81,009</td>
<td>146,655</td>
<td>278,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 14. Stocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stocks</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>657,476</td>
<td>595,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15. Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtors</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade debtors</td>
<td>621,741</td>
<td>84,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>100,700</td>
<td>95,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>722,441</td>
<td>180,239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>89,254</td>
<td>210,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation and social security costs</td>
<td>68,178</td>
<td>64,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAD deferred income</td>
<td>657,477</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>886,466</td>
<td>1,334,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td>84,890</td>
<td>110,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for dilapidations on leased premises</td>
<td>65,471</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAD creditors</td>
<td>42,653</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,894,389</td>
<td>1,720,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17. State funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Funding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Department of Rural and Community Development**<br>POBAL – Community Services Programme | Revenue grant funding was received from Pobal under the Community Services Programme, to cover the pay and general administration of certain staff members. This funding is specifically restricted for this purpose and is dependent on the organisation maintaining the staff numbers as set out in the grant agreements.  
The funding is also dependent on the organisation maintaining valid tax clearance; the company has complied in full with this criteria.  
The company has not received any capital grants under this programme.  
The total amount per the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 is €356,396 (2020: €356,396). |
| **Department of Social Protection**<br>FEAD product income | FoodCloud is the delivery partner for the nationwide availability of the food element of the FEAD Programme in Ireland and is responsible for the procurement, storage and coordination of collections by charities of the FEAD product for this programme. FEAD Product Income is specifically restricted to payments to suppliers for FEAD product delivered to FoodCloud.  
100% of the income received for FEAD product is used to purchase product which is delivered to the FoodCloud warehouses and collected by the charities.  
The total amount per the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 is €3,745,008 (2020: €3,720,012). The cost of food products distributed during the year was €3,745,008 (2020: 3,720,012). The net movement in bank, stocks and FEAD creditors during the year was €62,298 (2020: €736,624). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEAD product income and expenditure</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEAD product – income</td>
<td>3,745,008</td>
<td>3,720,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAD product – cost of sales</td>
<td>(3,745,008)</td>
<td>(3,720,012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>657,477</td>
<td>595,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balance (restricted funds)</td>
<td>32,653</td>
<td>275,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>111,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>690,129</td>
<td>759,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Movement of FEAD Product Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening bank balance (restricted funds)</td>
<td>275,400</td>
<td>22,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds received from DEASP for FEAD Product</td>
<td>3,675,710</td>
<td>4,456,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to suppliers during the year</td>
<td>(3,918,457)</td>
<td>(4,204,032)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing bank balance (restricted funds)</td>
<td>32,653</td>
<td>275,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Department of Social Protection

**FEAD operational income**

FEAD operational income is provided to cover the costs of delivering the food element of the FEAD Programme in Ireland and relates to project coordination, procurement, storage and associated costs.

The total amount per the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 is €471,755 (2020: €392,157).

During the year the following movements occurred:

- **FEAD Operational Income**: €471,755 (2020: €392,157)
- **Funds received during year ended 31 December 2021**: €481,755 (2020: €391,590)
- **Bank balance at year ended 31 December 2021**: €10,000, (2020: €Nil)
- **Deferred Income (Note 16) at year ended 31 December 2021**: €10,000, (2020: €Nil)

### Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine

Revenue grant funding was received from The Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine under the Food Waste Reduction Programme, to contribute to cost of salaries, third party costs for the delivery of the three projects set out below.

### Grant income in year ended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus to Spectacular</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Food Rescue</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Pilot Project: &quot;Surplus Food Redistribution: An Opportunity to Reduce Farm Level Food Waste&quot;</td>
<td>41,580</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>191,580</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deferred income at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 December 2021 €</th>
<th>31 December 2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus to Spectacular</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Food Rescue</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Pilot Project: “Surplus Food Redistribution: An Opportunity to Reduce Farm Level Food Waste”</td>
<td>17,820</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,820</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This funding is specifically restricted for this purpose and is dependent on the organisation meeting the conditions set out in the grant agreements.

The funding is also dependent on the organisation maintaining valid Tax Clearance and the company has complied in full with this criteria.

The company has not received any Capital Grants under this programme.

18. Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserves</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At beginning of year</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
<td>2,301,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the financial year</td>
<td>19,411</td>
<td>756,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At end of year</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Funds

19.1 Reconciliation of movement in funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconciliation of movement in funds</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds general €</th>
<th>Designated funds €</th>
<th>Total funds €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2020</td>
<td>2,201,491</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>2,301,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement during the financial year</td>
<td>356,231</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>756,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2020</td>
<td>2,557,722</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement during the financial year</td>
<td>(2,138,505)</td>
<td>2,157,916</td>
<td>19,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2021</td>
<td><strong>419,217</strong></td>
<td>2,657,916</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19.2 Analysis of movements on funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of movements on funds</th>
<th>Balance 1 January 2021 €</th>
<th>Income €</th>
<th>Expenditure €</th>
<th>Transfers between funds €</th>
<th>Balance 31 December 2021 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,385,370</td>
<td>(6,385,370)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds – designated</td>
<td>'500,000</td>
<td>148,830</td>
<td>(148,830)</td>
<td>2,157,916</td>
<td>2,657,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds – general</td>
<td>2,557,722</td>
<td>2,058,380</td>
<td>(2,038,969)</td>
<td>(2,157,916)</td>
<td>419,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funds</td>
<td>3,057,722</td>
<td>8,592,580</td>
<td>(8,573,169)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* At 31 December 2021 the board has designated funds of €2,657,916 (2020: €500,000) to build resilience and to support the continuity of operations, that enables us to generate impact in uncertain times.

19.3 Analysis of net assets by fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of net assets by fund</th>
<th>Fixed assets – charity use €</th>
<th>Current assets €</th>
<th>Current liabilities €</th>
<th>Total €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted trust funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,167,950</td>
<td>(1,167,950)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted general funds</td>
<td>225,305</td>
<td>3,578,267</td>
<td>(726,439)</td>
<td>3,077,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Status

The company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding €1.
21. **Cash and cash equivalents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash and cash equivalents</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>3,366,300</td>
<td>3,723,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At 31 December 2021 €510,473 (2020: €628,731) of bank balances related to restricted funds with the balance relating to unrestricted funds.

22. **Pension**

The charity operates defined contribution pension schemes for employees based in Ireland and in the UK. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Employer pension costs for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pension provider</th>
<th>Employee base</th>
<th>Employer pension costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviva</td>
<td>Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>65,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEST</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>5,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employer pension cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>71,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. **Post–balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year-end that require an adjustment to or additional disclosure in the 2021 financial statements.
24. **Donated goods and services and assets**

FoodCloud receives pro bono support from a number of services providers, mainly surplus food provided by food producers, retailers and distributors for redistribution to charities.

FoodCloud received donations of almost 3,000 different food products lines during the year. It is not practicable to value these varied food products that have a very short shelf life with any accuracy. The total weight of the food products donated to our three hubs are set out in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of food donations to our Hubs</th>
<th>Tonnes of food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021 No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated – Food for Ireland appeal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procured food products</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus – retail and supply chain</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,687</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FoodCloud received donated services during the year such as technology and professional services. Charities SORP (FRS 102) requires that donated services should be recognised at fair value as income and as expenditure in the SOFA. Management has estimated the fair value of donated services provided by the following organisations to be €282,806 (2020: €73,324):

- **Rethink Ireland** €140,686 (2020: €73,324)
- **Microsoft Azure** €87,620 (2020: €0)
- **KPMG** €27,500 (2020: €0)
- **Heroku** €16,000 (2020: €0)
- **Twilio** €11,000 (2020: €0)

25. **Ultimate controlling party**

The charity is ultimately controlled by the Board of Directors.

26. **Related party transactions**

There have been no related party transactions during the year.

27. **Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 31 August 2022.
Supplementary Information Relating to the Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2021 Not Covered by the Report of the Auditors

**OPERATING STATEMENT**
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>8,592,580</td>
<td>8,424,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of generating funds</td>
<td>(3,756,554)</td>
<td>(3,770,185)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross surplus</td>
<td>4,836,026</td>
<td>4,654,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable activities and other expenses</td>
<td>(4,816,615)</td>
<td>(3,898,524)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,411</strong></td>
<td><strong>759,231</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE 1: COST OF GENERATING FUNDS**
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of Generating Funds</th>
<th>2021 €</th>
<th>2020 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>595,466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEAD Product purchases</td>
<td>3,807,017</td>
<td>4,315,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs</td>
<td>11,547</td>
<td>50,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,414,030</td>
<td>4,365,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>(657,476)</td>
<td>(595,466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,756,554</td>
<td>3,770,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SCHEDULE 2: CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES AND OTHER EXPENSES
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>2,690,060</td>
<td>2,394,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>290,743</td>
<td>247,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff defined contribution pension costs</td>
<td>71,330</td>
<td>58,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility costs</td>
<td>405,032</td>
<td>372,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and IT costs</td>
<td>559,185</td>
<td>303,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport costs</td>
<td>121,130</td>
<td>130,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>117,074</td>
<td>79,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and branding</td>
<td>135,730</td>
<td>124,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>14,163</td>
<td>23,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Fees</td>
<td>307,292</td>
<td>87,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>78,751</td>
<td>76,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets</td>
<td>26,125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,816,615</td>
<td>3,898,524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
Non-financial support (donated services) for year ended 31 December 2021 are included in the above costs:

- Communications and IT costs: €114,620
- Administrative costs: €13,092
- Marketing and Branding: €72,917
- Professional Fees: €82,177

**Total**: €282,806
Thank You to Our Partners

Grants & Donors

- AIB
- Applegreen
- Barclays
- Carbery Foods
- CDB Aviation
- Charities Aid Foundation: Verizon
- Coca-Cola
- Community Foundation Ireland
- Cork City Council
- Department of Agriculture
- Danone
- DHL
- Enterprise Ireland
- EPA – Green Enterprise Funding
- European Food Bands Federation (FEBA)

- Fidelis
- Global Foodbanking Network (GFN) – Enterprise Holding Foundation
- iDonate (includes Castle Park School)
- Innocent
- Kellogg Company
- Little Island Development
- Mars Ireland
- McDonald's
- PIMCO
- Rethink Ireland
- Silicon Valley Community Foundation
- Three (48)
- The Ireland Funds

COVID-19 Funds

- Tides Foundation (Google)
- Kellogg Company (via FEBA)
- Bank of America (via FEBA)
- BlackRock (via FEBA)
- Bank of America (via GFN)
- General Mills (via FEBA)
- Charles River Laboratories (via FEBA)

Corporate Volunteering Partners

- AIB
- Aldi Ireland
- Bord Bia
- Carbery Foods
- Castle Park
- Dentsu
- EY
- Kellogg Company
- Lidl Ireland
- Mann Company
- Rabobank
- Spanish Point
- Verizon
## Pro Bono Partners

| Atlassian | JetBrains |
| Ayrton | Jira |
| BH Consulting | KPMG |
| Blueface | LinkedIn Learning |
| BrightPay | Mailchimp |
| BWG Foods | Microsoft |
| CloudRepo | Microsoft Azure |
| CPL | Munster Forktruck |
| Dell | Orange |
| Dropbox | Panda Waste |
| Graysen Rose | Rethink Ireland |
| Green Generation | Thorntons |
| Harvey & Company | Truehawk |
| Harvey Norman | Twilio |
| Heroku | Wriggle |
| HR Suite |  |
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