

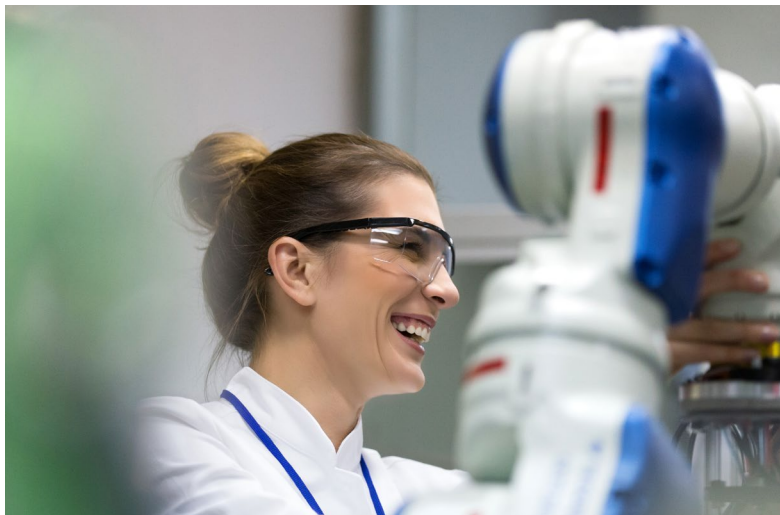
Driving Innovation



NSAI are helping to strengthen Ireland's production base, to become a leading manufacturing hub of the fourth industrial revolution.

A man in profile, looking intently at a large digital screen. The screen displays various data visualizations, including a bar chart and a line graph, with a blue and white color scheme. The background is dark, and there are some blurred lights visible. The man has short brown hair and a light beard. The overall image conveys a sense of focus and technological advancement.

In 2019 we have been actively encouraging Irish enterprises to use standards in developing innovative solutions around advanced manufacturing connectivity and digitalisation.



Standards are helping Irish companies to understand how diverse new technologies, like the Internet of Things, 5G and Cybersecurity can offer them new opportunities.

We're here to **support and enable innovation.**

2019 AT A GLANCE

1,572STANDARDS PUBLISHED

3,372REGISTERED USERS OF
'YOUR STANDARDS YOUR SAY'

172,913STANDARDS VIEWED
OR DOWNLOADED

5NEW IRISH STANDARDS CREATED

10,840STANDARDS SOLD

282COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

228NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1,159MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ADOPTED

4,798MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT
CALIBRATIONS

14,710MEASURING INSTRUMENTS
INSPECTED IN TRADE

127MEDICAL DEVICE PRODUCT APPROVALS

9,008MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCT APPROVALS

4,269PREMISES VISITED BY LEGAL METROLOGY

CONTENTS

Introducing NSAI	4
Mission and Vision	5
Chairperson and CEO Overview	6
Activities	
Standards	10
Metrology	14
Certification	19
NSAI Inc	24
Governance Statements and Board Members' Report	28
Consolidated Financial Statements	43

NSAI

INTRODUCTION

NSAI is Ireland's official standards body. It has responsibility for providing services for standardization, conformity assessment and measurement. Its primary aim is to improve the efficiency and performance of Irish business and enhance consumers' confidence through standardization.

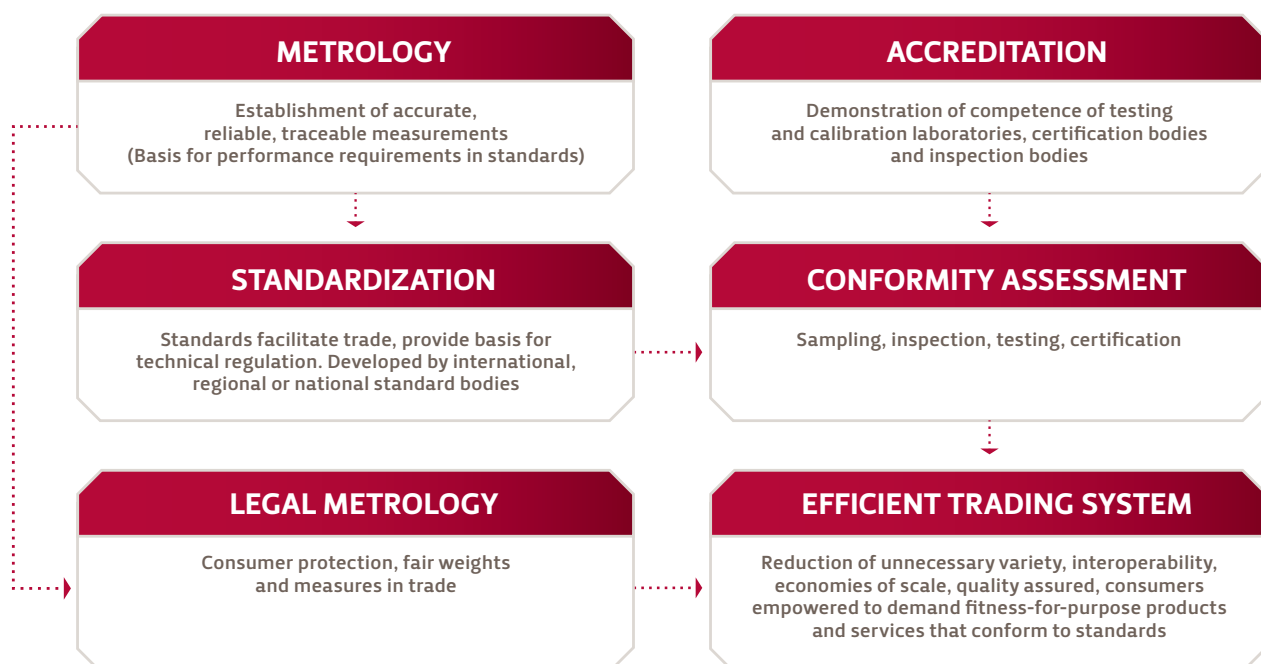
We carry out this task by developing standards, inspecting measuring instruments used in trade, conducting audits and issuing certificates on the application of standards to goods, services and measurements.

We provide a diverse catalogue of certification services, giving businesses and organisations the tools to demonstrate that their goods and services conform to the highest international standards.

Our services help to enable trade, protect the consumer and ensure that products and services can be relied upon nationally and across the world.

How we achieve our goals

- Encouraging the use of standards across the industry
- Formulating standards, guides, recommendations and codes of practice for industry sectors
- Promoting and facilitating industry participation in the development of standards at national, European and international levels
- Providing businesses with internationally-recognised certification for products, processes or practices
- Maintaining and ensuring industry access to internationally traceable measurement standards
- Providing high precision measurement calibration services
- Overseeing measurements and measuring instruments used in trade



Our Mission

As the primary Irish authority for standardization, certification and measurement services, NSAI contributes to an optimal business environment for trade and innovation through excellence and expertise in the provision of the highest quality services.

Our Vision

To be Ireland's leading provider of world-class standards, certification and measurement expertise to facilitate trade and support sustainable economic growth.

Innovation in Action:



Collaboration with Skillnet Ireland

The NSAI and Skillnet Ireland joined forces in 2019 to launch a new ISO Innovation Management System Standard and an aligned Innovation Excellence Programme (IEP), to help boost innovation and productivity levels in the Irish SME sector. The standard will enable organisations to implement and manage innovation successfully by providing solutions that address real customer needs.



CHAIRPERSON & CEO OVERVIEW

The Irish economy continued to perform strongly in 2019 against the uncertainty of Brexit and the wider global economic environment which increased concerns on protectionist sentiments in international trade.

Factors such as the performance of the labour market, unemployment figures at their lowest level in several years, and new records for Irish exports, resulted in GDP growth of 5.5%.

Delivering against business requirements for standards development, certification and metrology, NSAI played an important role in facilitating this continued economic success. Through close and regular engagement with key industry sectors, government and other stakeholders, the organisation ensured that there was, and will continue to be, a strong and secure trading infrastructure for products and services through the development and application of standards.

Future Jobs Ireland

Future Jobs Ireland places a strong focus on increasing productivity and boosting participation rates in our economy. It seeks to ensure that we take advantage of technological changes already happening in the world of technology, artificial intelligence and robotics, and states that “The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) can act as a bridge between standards and Irish business by placing Irish business at the heart of international standards.”

The increasing pace and diversity of technological development from additive manufacturing and the creation of applications for smart devices, to the storage and analysis of the data generated has created a heightened requirement for international standardization. This variety has resulted in an increased Irish participation in the standardization process, with everything from small start-up companies established in the last few years, to large multi-national companies actively engaging in the standardization process and international fora. In this context, 2019 saw NSAI hosting prominent international Standards Committee meetings of key decision makers and experts from influential positions within Irish business and academia

on topics ranging from Artificial Intelligence to Additive Manufacturing, Innovation, and Information Security.

Government policies flowing from the Future Jobs Ireland framework such as Industry 4.0, Project 2040, Global Ireland 2025 and Climate Plans represents an integrated approach to the development of the Irish economy which requires state bodies to play an active part in positioning Ireland for the opportunities and challenges of the future economy. Through our international profile and breadth of services NSAI is uniquely positioned to support and deliver on actions contained within the national strategies and sectoral initiatives.

Industry 4.0

The Government's National Industry 4.0 Strategy envisages that by 2025 Ireland will be a competitive, innovation driven manufacturing hub at the forefront of Industry 4.0 developments and adoption. Advanced digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, robotics and big data and analytics will have a big impact on Ireland's economy and manufacturing base, and it is within these key strategic areas where NSAI is playing a leading role. The new digital technologies have already begun to transform global manufacturing value chains, supply chains and business models, redefining sources of competitive advantage for both firms and national economies. The organisation is focused on positioning Ireland as being a key leader in developing the standards in key technological areas such as blockchain, data security and Artificial Intelligence.

During 2019, we hosted eight international standardization plenary meetings connected with digitalisation. Some of the most influential experts in the world of standardization attended and met local industry and business at outreach events organised in tandem with the meetings. Significant work was advanced at these meetings in areas of significance such as 'AI Trustworthiness' for which Ireland hold the Chair.

Innovation

Employing 90% of the workforce SMEs are central to Ireland's challenge of generating sustainable broad-based growth and prosperity. A 2019 OECD study on SME's and Entrepreneurship found that 'business dynamism and the start-up rate are relatively low, Irish SMEs are not very active in international markets, and SME productivity growth is stagnant'. One of the actions in the report is the roll-out of a new standards adoption programme for SMEs. This should include guidelines on integrating standards in products and services together with consulting advice on adopting appropriate standards. One approach to address this, is to enhance the innovation capabilities of smaller businesses. Consequently NSAI, Ibec and Skillnets Ireland joined forces last year to launch a new ISO Innovation Management System Standard aligned with an Innovation Excellence Programme (IEP), to help increase growth levels in the sector. The initiative is aimed at providing participants with a practical application of the standard which will ensure organisations continuously adapt and evolve, thereby creating value.

2019 also saw the launch of a new Universal Design Standard to enable organisations to bring their products and services to a wider audience, including those with disabilities. The standard specifies requirements and recommendations that enables an organisation to extend their range of users; by identifying diverse user needs, characteristics, capabilities, and preferences.

Climate Action

Climate action is one of the most significant global challenges facing national Governments and citizens as the impacts of climate disruption are evident in society, economic and natural resources. Under the Government's Climate Action Plan 2019, NSAI are supporting actions on the supply chain for renewables, retrofitting homes and climate adaptation, including a standard for electrical wiring rules incorporating guidance for electric vehicle chargers. NSAI also offer R2 certification, which is the global standard for responsible recycling of electronic equipment and provides the framework to implement systems relating to environmental and public health, worker health and safety, security, and the entire chain of custody of toxic materials through final disposal. It also provides a system to ensure that toxic materials are not exported to countries that have enacted laws making their import illegal.

Our Sustainability and Built Environment division are actively working with the Department of Housing in the areas of radon protection, near zero energy buildings (NZEB), ventilation and development of Part L of the building regulations – Conservation of Fuel and Energy. These schemes and other collaborations with the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) in areas such as Thermal Modelling, Airtightness and Window Energy Performance, ensure ongoing support to the Government's climate action policy.

Innovation in Action:



Gender Responsive Standards

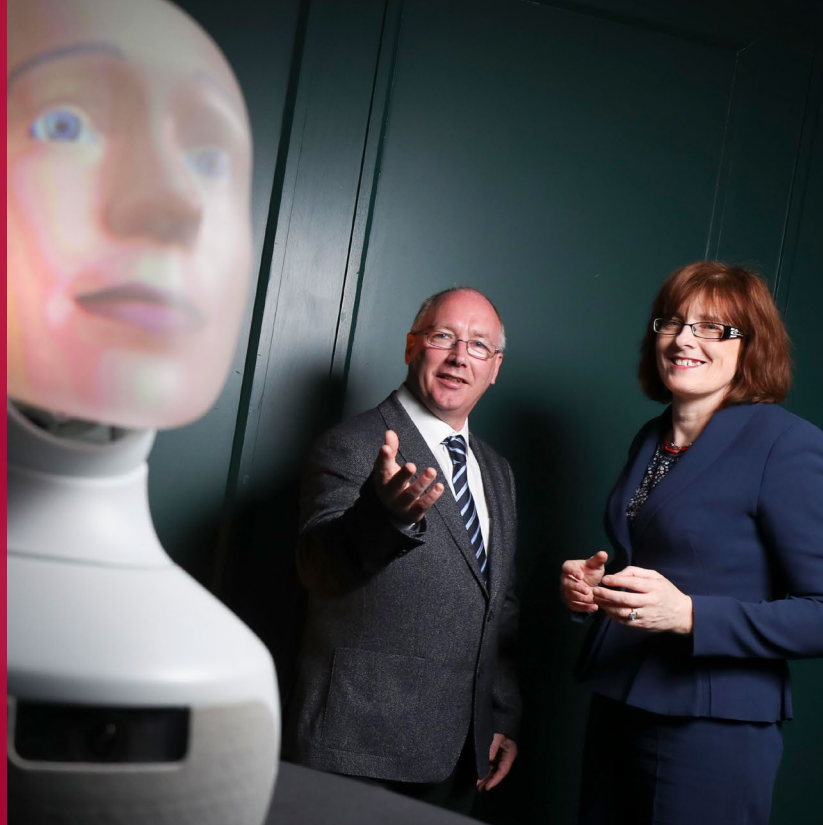
In 2019, NSAI Chief Executive Geraldine Larkin, signed the UN Declaration on Gender Responsive Standards and Standards development recognising that International Standards are essential tools toward reducing inequalities, creating greater sustainability and encouraging inclusive economic growth.





Future of Work

In April, NSAI hosted 150 leading global Artificial Intelligence experts at an International Plenary meeting to advance the world's first ever standards in AI. Key players from leading technology companies including Microsoft, IBM, Google, and Huawei, attended the five day event.



Advances in Metrology

History was made in May 2019, as one of the main pillars of science, the kilogram was redefined. Following a vote between metrology leaders from 60 nations, including NSAI, the physical metal kilogram was replaced with an 'electronic kilogram'. In response to evolving business needs NML also established a new Triple Point of Argon standard, which expands NSAI's temperature measurement capabilities at the primary level down to -189 °C.

Medical Devices

With exports of medical products valued at over €12 billion and employing over forty thousand people, Ireland's medical device industry is central to specific industrial development objectives. NSAI continues to support the position of Ireland as a leading location for medical technologies through our status as a recognised medical devices certification body and by progressing our application for designation under the Medical Devices Regulation (MDR) and the In-vitro diagnostic Regulation (IVDR). Final designation is expected in 2020 and will ensure Ireland has an indigenous notified body, one of a very limited cohort, to assess and certify medical device quality management systems and products for placement on the European market.

NSAI Brexit

More than three and a half years after the Brexit vote and following a general election, the British Parliament finally ratified the withdrawal agreement, and the UK left the EU on January 31st, 2020. This began a transition period that is set to end on 31 December 2020, during which the UK and EU will negotiate their future relationship. The imminent departure of our largest trading partner represents a significant challenge for trade between the UK and Ireland. The UK decision has also heightened the importance and understanding of standards which have become central to government preparations.

The NSAI Brexit Unit was very active in the Government's 'Getting Ireland Brexit Ready' campaign delivering key messages on the many impacts and scenarios for certifying products. During the year the organisation hosted and participated in a series of Brexit briefings nationwide organised by the Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) and the Revenue Commissioners.

Specialised events also took place for the construction sector in partnership with the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government and the Medical Devices sector in collaboration with Enterprise Ireland. The NSAI also had a presence at the Brexit Hub at the National Ploughing Championships.

Future Focus

With the conclusion of NSAI'S current strategy at the end of 2020, the process to develop a new 2021-2023 strategy has been initiated. The strategy development process is to be led by the Board and Executive Management Team in consultation the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation (DBEI) and relevant stakeholders.

However, it is important to note that following the unprecedented crisis which was brought about by the spread of the COVID-19 global pandemic in early 2020, the economic landscape has changed significantly and will no doubt shape and indeed change strategy direction in the months and years ahead. Despite the significant challenges and uncertainty that lie ahead we look forward to working to support Irish businesses as they seek to adopt and implement standards to achieve their objectives.

Appreciation

We would like to express our gratitude to the NSAI staff both in Ireland and in the US, who have ensured we consistently achieve such exceptional results. We would also like to thank the Members of our Board, and outgoing Board Members, for their time and considerable knowledge in guiding the organisation during the year.

We are grateful to the many organisations, committee members and industry experts for their significant input given so generously over the years. They have enhanced the reputation of Ireland in the work of standardization and extended public awareness of the scope and significance of standards in the current climate.

We wish to thank our colleagues within our parent department, the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, including the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation, Heather Humphreys TD and Minister of State for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection, Pat Breen TD and their colleagues at the Department for their ongoing support.

Finally, in accordance with the provisions of the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) Act 1996, on behalf of the Board and Authority, we present the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2019.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Kennedy'.

JAMES KENNEDY
Chairperson



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geraldine Larkin'.

GERALDINE LARKIN
Chief Executive Officer

STANDARDS

A Standard is defined by European Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 as;

A standard is a technical document designed to be used as a rule, guideline or definition. It is about establishing an agreed way of making a product, managing a process, delivering a service or supplying materials.

As the national member of the international standards organisations NSAI facilitates input to the development and publication of new standards through its consultative committee network and Irish representation on international standard committees. They operate in an open and transparent way to ensure that quality, safety and consistency are at the forefront of any new standard.

Standards play a major role in ensuring a smarter and more sustainable future for citizens and businesses. They are instrumental in facilitating international trade and help businesses and organisations build, innovate and compete on the global market and may be referenced by governments when developing legislation.

It is evident that early and active engagement in standards development helps businesses to de-risk and accelerate their RDI activities, which enables faster mass-market adoption of products across competitive international markets. Hence, EU and national policy emphasises the importance of standards as a source of competitive advantage for companies of all types and sizes.

258

STANDARDS COMMITTEES

1,652

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1,572

STANDARDS PUBLISHED

172,913

STANDARDS VIEWED AND/OR DOWNLOADED

3,675

ENGAGEMENT THROUGH
'YOUR STANDARDS YOUR SAY'

Innovation in Action:



Future Standards Policy in the world of Blockchain

NSAI hosted the 5th International Plenary Meeting of ISO TC 307, the Technical Committee for Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies in May. Experts from 40 countries gathered in Dublin to discuss Future Standards Policy in the world of Blockchain. It demonstrates NSAI's willingness to take standardization in this area to the next level.



STANDARDS IN FOCUS

The evolution of new business sectors has grown exponentially over the last number of years with the emergence of technology platforms and solutions to address business, manufacturing, data and societal issues. This has added to the diversity of sectors covered by the 258 NSAI Consultative Committees which ranges from Innovation Management, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Construction and Building Information Modeling (BIM), Beauty Standards, Electrical products, to Health and Life Sciences.

The work of standardization is highly reliant on the contributions of the individual Committee Members and the number of experts joining NSAI Standards committees continues to grow each year with a further 228 members joining in 2019.

During 2019, 282 Standards Committee meetings were convened with committee membership now recorded at more than 1,600 members. A total of 1,572 standards were published across a wide portfolio of technical areas. The NSAI contributed into the Government's national strategy through the promotion of standards as a source of competitive advantage for business as well as developing national standards and action programmes which supports action plans and policies.

Top 10 Selling Standards 2019

1. **ET 101**
National Rules for Electrical Installations
2. **I.S. 340**
Hygiene in the Catering Sector
3. **I.S. 3217**
Emergency Lighting
4. **I.S. 3218**
Fire detection and alarm systems for buildings
- System design, installation, commissioning, servicing and maintenance
5. **I.S. 813**
Domestic gas installations
6. **I.S. 820**
Non-domestic gas installations
7. **I.S. EN 16883**
Conservation of cultural heritage
- Guidelines for improving the energy performance of historic buildings
8. **I.S. ISO 45001**
Occupational health and safety management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
9. **I.S. EN ISO 9001**
Quality management systems - Requirements
10. **I.S. 291**
Selection, commissioning, installation, inspection and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers

Innovation in Action:

Over 1,500 Standards in 2019

NSAI published over 1,500 Standards in 2019 for areas such as Universal Design, Innovation Management Systems and the beauty industry. This vital work helps to ensure that businesses across Ireland can compete on both a national and international level.



Standardization and Industry 4.0

The number of connected devices worldwide is growing exponentially and the “Internet of Things” affects every area of our lives from electricity to agriculture. The applications are endless, but as the phenomenon explodes, so too does the need for trust, security and a base from which the technology can be developed further, with robust measures and systems in place. In this context, NSAI hosted eight International standardization meetings in Dublin, Galway and Mullingar last year on Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Innovation and Standardization, Blockchain, User Interfaces, 3-D printing and scanning, and materials efficiency.

Global standards experts and representatives from some of the world’s largest technology companies such as Google, Microsoft and Huawei attended outreach events for local industry and businesses which were organised in conjunction with the AI, Blockchain and Robotics meetings.

National Rollout of Innovation Series

The OECD report on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy in Ireland 2019 placed a strong emphasis on the potential for increased engagement in international standards development and use of standards to help improve the capabilities, competitiveness and productivity of Irish SMEs. In addition to this the government strategy within Innovation 2020 is to ‘promote standards and regulations as a source of competitive advantage’.

In response, NSAI standards developed guidelines on the ISO 56000 standards series on Innovation Management, collaborated with Skillnet Ireland on an Innovation Excellence Programme (IEP) and ensured its broad promotion and use at various national Research Development and Innovation (RDI) related events during 2019.

Innovation in Action:



The International Robotics Standards Committee

In November NSAI hosted the International Robotics Standards Committee for their 12th worldwide meeting. The revision of new safety standards will allow for robot and human collaboration in the workplace, making it possible for humans and robots to work side by side in a safe environment.



Universal Design Standard Launched

A new design standard to enable organisations bring their products and services to a wider audience was launched by NSAI and the National Disability Authority (NDA) in 2019. The standard aims to help organisations use a consistent approach in addressing the accessibility and usability of its products and services.

The requirements set out in the standard are intended to be applicable to all organisations regardless of type or size who manufacture or provide products and services.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Young Professionals

The IEC is the world's leading organisation for the preparation and publication of International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. Every year the IEC hold a Young Professionals Programme which brings together the world's upcoming expert engineers, technicians and managers.

The workshop offers the young professionals opportunities to participate in the future of international standardization and conformity assessment in the field of electrotechnology. In 2019, NSAI sponsored Environmental Engineer, Rebecca Bennis and GMIT PhD graduate Shane McHugo to represent Ireland at the Workshop in Shanghai, China from October 21st-25th, 2019.

Innovation in Action:



EN 17161:2019

A new design standard to help organisations bring their products and services to a wider audience was launched by the NSAI and the National Disability Authority (NDA) in June. EN 17161:2019 is designed to assist businesses in managing a universal design approach for accessibility. This means, products, goods and services can be accessed, understood and used by a wide range of people, including those with disabilities.



METROLOGY

The process of measurement is of considerable importance in almost every field of human activity, and to be meaningful, measurements must be underpinned by metrology, the science of measurement.

Metrology and systems of reliable measurement units and standards are often a hidden part of a country's infrastructure. Traceable measurements enable nations to trade globally, provide the necessary infrastructure to protect consumers, support industrial development, and underpin innovation and research across various sectors.

NSAI ensure that the elements of a national measurement system are developed and maintained in order to support trade and other measurement-related activities by increasing the reliability of measurements. These elements include the operation of The National Metrology Laboratory.

NATIONAL METROLOGY LABORATORY

The National Metrology Laboratory (NML) is the national metrology institute for Ireland and is responsible for establishing, maintaining, developing and disseminating the national measurement standards for physical quantities. The science of measurement underpins every developed society. Commerce, science, government, education and law all require accurate, reliable and consistent measurement standards as represented by the International Systems of Units (SI), which is the recognised world-wide system of measurement.

Measurement science is critical for supporting trade, underpinning innovation and providing the necessary infrastructures to protect all our citizens. It also plays an important role in ensuring that we experience economic growth in an environment where citizens are safe and protected, while at the same time meeting the demands of global challenges like climate change.

The measurement standards maintained by NML are the most accurate representations of the SI units available in Ireland and provide the gateway by which measurement results can be traced to the International System of Units (SI) for measurement standards for physical quantities of mass, length, temperature, humidity, pressure, voltage, resistance, capacitance, force, torque, frequency, time intervals and sound levels.

NML also provides training and calibration services.

NATIONAL METROLOGY LABORATORY IN FOCUS

Research continues to be a core component of NML's work with participation in 4 EU/European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research (EMPIR) projects in 2019 and contributions to a number of scientific papers and journals. The NML continued to update and extend its national calibration services with advances in measurement technology.

During the year more than 4,700 instruments were calibrated, with typical instruments including digital thermometers, torque meters, digital multimeters, pin and ring gauges, force gauges, load cells and mass standards.

NML held 30 training courses including foundation courses in Measurement & Calibration, Uncertainty in Calibration, Temperature Mapping of Enclosures, Weights & Balance Calibration and practical calibration courses in dimensional and electrical metrology. In addition, as part of its outreach programme, NML hosted two DCU INTRA students and provided the topic and supervision for a fourth year DCU Physics student project. As part of its Transition Year (TY) Programme, NSAI NML hosted 10 TY students during 2019.

4,798

INSTRUMENT CALIBRATIONS

3

MEASUREMENT STANDARDS
UNDER DEVELOPMENT

444

RESEARCH DAYS COMPLETED

30

COURSES HELD

7

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Innovation in Action:



Change in SI Unit of Measurement

In March, Minister of State for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection, Pat Breen visited the National Metrology Laboratory to mark the historic redefinition of the kilogram. This 'electronic kilogram' is the new baseline measure of mass and came into effect on May 21st, 2019.



Time and Frequency

During 2019 activities included developing and improving the capability and measurement standards in the fields of time and frequency and temperature. NSAI NML completed a successful eTender for the acquisition of a primary frequency standard, thereby replacing the traceability to the UK National Physical Laboratory's primary standards for time and frequency calibrations.

The stability of this caesium standard and ancillary equipment is being assessed and an application to the BIPM will be made in Q2 2020 for inclusion in the calculation of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) as the new standard is a direct realisation of the definition of the second. This will ultimately result in Ireland declaring a recognised national timescale which will be maintained by the NSAI NML.

Temperature

A new Triple Point of Argon standard was established, which expands temperature measurement capabilities at the primary level down to -189 °C.

International System of Units (SI) Redefinition

History was made in May 2019, as one of the main pillars of science, the kilogram was redefined. Following a vote between metrology leaders from 60 nations, the physical metal kilogram was replaced with an 'electronic kilogram'. This is now the baseline measure of mass. As a Meter Convention member in favour of the redefinition, NSAI welcomed the future-forward change.

Research

NML staff participated in four EU EMPIR research projects in 2019 and are the coordinator of the VersiCal research project for the improvement of the European measurement infrastructure for electrical impedance measurement in the audio frequency range. NML also presented a paper entitled "Practical precision electrical impedance measurements for the 21st Century" at Congrès International de Métrologie, the largest metrology congress in Europe, which is attended by up to 1,000 delegates from around the world.

NML co-authored two scientific papers that were presented at the TEMPMEKO 2019 International temperature and humidity conference in Chengdu, China. The papers related to research projects within EMPIR on the topics of radiation thermometry and humidity measurement.

NML are piloting a Europe-wide project (The Air Temperature Metrology (ATM)) which aims to improve understanding and explore issues around calibration in air (from -80 °C to +60 °C). This reflects industry requirements as many critical temperature measurements are performed in air, such as in ovens, incubators, fridges and freezers. Sensor performance is known to differ between typical temperature calibrations in liquid baths, and when measuring temperature in air.

LEGAL METROLOGY

NSAI Legal Metrology (LM) provide a regulatory function. LM upholds and enforces accuracy and transparency in trade measures by inspecting and verifying measuring instruments used by traders and by inspecting pre-packaged goods to ensure correct quantity.

In order to provide an assurance on measurement compliance, the service adopts a risk-based inspection approach model covering 40,000 traders and 75,000 measuring instruments throughout the country. Legal Metrology inspectors visit thousands of traders each year, inspecting measuring instruments used in trade and have the power to investigate and prosecute those who do not comply with the legislation.

LM uses 30 authorised verifiers to provide a nationwide verification service to ensure that instruments are compliant with the relevant legislation. This service ensures consistent levels of accuracy of measurement instruments used in trade.

4,269

PREMISES VISITED

14,710

INSTRUMENTS INSPECTED

6

TARGETED CAMPAIGNS

Inspections

Main Instrument Type	Number of Inspections
Liquid Fuel Dispensers	6,460
Taximeters	1,431
Retail Weighing	4,613
Weighbridge -animals (e.g in Marts)	55
Weighbridge – vehicle	353
Milk Meter	70
Waste Weigher	75
Truck mounted oil meters (e.g delivering home heating oil)	36

Innovation in Action:



Launch of Taxi Inspection App for Legal Metrology Inspectors

The inspection of a taximeter is conducted to ensure accuracy and to provide confidence to consumers that the charges applied for taxi journeys are correct and accurate. A mobile App was introduced in 2019 for Inspectors, so that they can access in real time taxi related information to support their inspection activity.



LEGAL METROLOGY IN FOCUS

Compliance

Legal Metrology continues to demonstrate its importance in providing confidence to business and consumers that measurements used in trade are accurate and in compliance with legal requirements. Legal Metrology completed more than 14,000 instrument inspections in 2019 and visited over 4,000 premises. The average compliance rate was 87% last year with all non-compliances detected by Legal Metrology last year addressed in full. The division also conducted six targeted campaigns in 2019.

Targeted Campaign

Due to the volume of traders and instruments in trade the use of the risk-based inspections and targeted campaigns are central to the oversight of trade measurements. During 2019, LM conducted 6 targeted campaigns on;

- Fish Processors
- Airports
- Taxis
- Medical Weighing – European Project – Ireland led this project with 10 other EU countries
- Milk
- Licenced Premises

Once an instrument is being used for trade purposes the owner is responsible for ensuring it remains compliant. LM promote voluntary compliance by traders through information campaigns and awareness raising. Where this approach is unsuccessful, further action will be initiated. Where on inspection an instrument is found to be non-compliant an inspector may issue a warning, take the instrument out of trade use or recommend prosecution.

Legal Metrology pay attention to information received concerning doubts about measurements and will, where appropriate, investigate alleged breaches of the Acts as part of their enforcement role.

Joint Inspections

As well as carrying out our own inspections, Legal Metrology also carried out joint inspections with the Sea Fisheries Protection Agency, the National Transport Authority and the Department of Agriculture. In each scenario, a collaborative effort was made to evolve the methodologies of inspection to better protect the consumer going forward.

- Taximeters with the National Transport Authority (NTA)
- Flow Scales in the Fisheries sector with the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA)
- Overhead Track Weighing Instruments with the Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATION

Conformity Assessment:

Conformity Assessment is the provision of a written assurance (a certificate), by an independent body, that a product, service or system meets the specific requirements of a standard. As such, certification provides consumers with added confidence, assists regulators to ensure that health, safety and environmental conditions are met, and gives a company a competitive advantage.

For some industries, certification is a legal or contractual requirement. Within the certification industry “Accreditation” is the formal recognition by an independent body, generally known as an accreditation body, that a certification body operates according to international standards. NSAI is accredited for a diverse range of certification schemes to support Irish business needs.

NSAI Certification creates, maintains and promotes accredited certification of products, services and organisations for compliance with recognised standards, from business management systems to product approvals.

NSAI certifies businesses across a variety of sectors including transport, construction, pharmaceutical, finance, food services and many more.

Certification services are categorised into four primary business units;

- Business Excellence
- Sustainability and the Built Environment
- Medical Devices
- Market & Regulatory Support

Innovation in Action:



Certification Ceremonies

NSAI certifies businesses across a variety of sectors including transport, pharmaceutical, finance, food services, construction and more. John Logan and Patricia Walsh from Port of Cork were one of 23 companies presented with their certificate by Minister Breen at the NSAI certification ceremonies held twice a year, where companies achievements are formally recognised and celebrated.



CERTIFICATION IN FOCUS

Business Excellence

NSAI's Business Excellence division focuses primarily on management system standards, which defines how an organisation manages all parts of its business processes to meet its goals and objectives. As an accredited certification body, NSAI provides independent certification to organisations enabling them to demonstrate compliance with international standards which allow their businesses operate to the highest international standards.

The range of Management Systems offered by NSAI include:

- Quality Management (ISO 9001)
- Environmental Management (ISO 14001)
- Occupational Health and Safety Management (ISO 45001)
- Information Security (ISO 27001)
- Energy Management (ISO 50001)

NSAI is also a leading certification body in respect of upgrades to ISO 45001:2018 for Occupational Health and Safety. This standard specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety management systems and gives guidance for organisations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by reducing work-related injury and improving well-being in the work environment.

2,300

AUDITS COMPLETED ACROSS 50 COUNTRIES

218

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTS ISSUED IN 2019

2,608

ORGANISATIONS HOLDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS CERTIFICATION IN 2019

Innovation in Action:



Information Security Standard

Since becoming accredited to certify to ISO 27001 in 2018, interest in the globally recognised Information Security Standard has grown significantly. Addressing concerns on data and data protection the standard provides an organisation with a framework to manage their information both on and offline. It also offers a pathway to compliance in terms of risk assessment, breach notification and asset management.





Construction Product Approvals

The number of construction product CE Mark audits grew, as greater reliance is placed on certification for demonstrating that construction products and systems meet the requirements of the Construction Products Regulations (CPR).



Sustainability and the Built Environment

With an increase of over €2 billion in the output value from 2018 to 2019, the construction sector showed no signs of slowing down in 2019. Last year saw the completion of more than 21 thousand dwellings across the state, demonstrating the continued resurgence of activity in the sector. Project Ireland 2040 estimates that 550,000 homes will be needed over the next 20 years, and the National Development Plan commits €11.6b to providing 112,000 new social homes by 2027.

2019 saw continued growth across all services offered by the Sustainability and the Built Environment division. CE marking and IAB applications remain strong. The number of construction product CE Mark audits also continued to grow as greater reliance is placed on certification for demonstrating that construction products and systems meet the requirements of the Construction Products Regulations (CPR).

Looking to the future, NSAI will continue to work with the Department of Housing in the areas of radon protection, near zero energy buildings (NZEB), ventilation and development of Part L of the building regulations. We also operate a number of smaller schemes to support the Department of Housing such as Thermal Modelling, Airtightness and Window Energy Performance.

236

COMPANIES CERTIFIED FOR CONSTRUCTION
INSULATION SCHEMES

785

CE MARKING PRODUCT AUDITS

972

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT APPROVALS
(IRISH AGRÉMENT BOARD AND CE MARK)

71

I.S. EN ISO 50001:2011 ENERGY MANAGEMENT
SYSTEMS CERTIFIED BUSINESSES

Medical Devices

Ireland is seen as a major centre for the medical devices industry worldwide. The sector employs over 40 thousand people here, with annual exports of medical products from Ireland valued at over €12 billion. Industry and Government are consistently seeking new approaches to help Ireland enhance competitiveness, and NSAI is aligned with this strategy, offering a full range of services relating to Management System Standards and Product Certification Services for the sector.

NSAI is one of only 13 organisations worldwide who are a recognised Auditing Organisation for the Medical Device Single Audit Programme (MDSAP). We are also progressing our application for designation under the Medical Devices Regulation (MDR) and the In-vitro diagnostic Regulation (IVDR) with the European Commission and the Health Products Regulatory Authority.

Securing the designation will further enhance NSAI's status as a notified body and will mean that Ireland has an indigenous notified body to assess and certify medical device quality management systems and medical device products for placement on the European market. NSAI hopes to expand its Irish footprint by helping Irish SMEs, while also supporting a globally established industry.

127

MEDICAL DEVICE PRODUCT APPROVALS

311

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDICAL DEVICES PRODUCTS CERTIFIED

2,101

MEDICAL DEVICES AUDIT DAYS IN 2019

Innovation in Action:



Auditing Organisation

In January, NSAI achieved 'Auditing Organisation' recognition under the Medical Device Single Audit Program (MDSAP). NSAI is one of just 13 certification bodies worldwide with the skills, expertise and capabilities to certify medical device manufacturers to MDSAP. The program allows a single audit of a medical device manufacturer's Quality Management System which satisfies the requirements of multiple regulatory jurisdictions.





Vehicle Adaptions

A new online application system for vehicle adaptions for persons with reduced mobility was implemented, cutting down lead times by more than half. Under this scheme an approval by NSAI is accepted EU-wide.



Market and Regulatory Support

NSAI is responsible for a range of schemes which enhance the safety and environmental aspects of vehicles on the road in Ireland and Europe with the provision of a range of Automotive certification services which include European Type Approval, National Type Approval and Individual Vehicle Approval for vehicles and their components.

NSAI also approves test centres (ATC's) and authorised workshops nationwide for activities related to Tachograph, Plating and Road Speed Limiters.

Significant work was carried out in the transition to the new Smart tachograph requirements and implementation date, along with the ongoing development of a new process for Tachograph audits.

During 2019, there was a 12% increase in EU/UNECE applications, and several process system upgrades were developed to improve the automotive approvals processes and services to clients.

National Type Approval:

- A new online application system for Vehicle Adaptions for Persons with Reduced Mobility was implemented with average lead times now 3 days, a reduction of over 60%.
- Work is on-going to include category M (passenger cars, buses and coaches) and O (trailers towed by cars or buses).

European Type Approval:

- Our 715/2007/EC light duty emission approval application system was successful in delivering a 50% reduction in lead-times. It is proposed to expand this system to other European applications in the near future.

9,008

MOTOR VEHICLES APPROVALS WERE
ISSUED DURING 2019

3,427

INDIVIDUAL VEHICLE APPROVALS FOR
DISABLED DRIVERS

1,404

INDIVIDUAL VEHICLE APPROVALS FOR
OTHER CATEGORIES

4,084

EU/UN APPROVALS OF VEHICLE SYSTEMS
AND COMPONENTS

93

NATIONAL SMALL SERIES TYPE APPROVALS

NSAI Inc.

NSAI Inc. provides a wide array of Management System and Medical Device certification services to a primarily international client base. These activities place NSAI Inc. at the centre of support for NSAI's overall technical competencies and international client profile.

The international presence also provides an early indicator to future trends for international certification schemes such as the R2 standard for sustainable electronic recycling.

During 2019, NSAI Inc. focused on expanding its core Management Systems business across all programmes, which resulted in nearly doubling the new certificates from the previous year. While in response to client requirements NSAI Inc. also achieved ANAB accreditation to ISO 45001 the Health and Safety Management standard.

In respect of Medical Devices, the focus was on preparing for the implementation of the MDR which will provide the foundation for future growth.

227

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATES ISSUED

18

NEW MEDICAL DEVICE SITE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

516

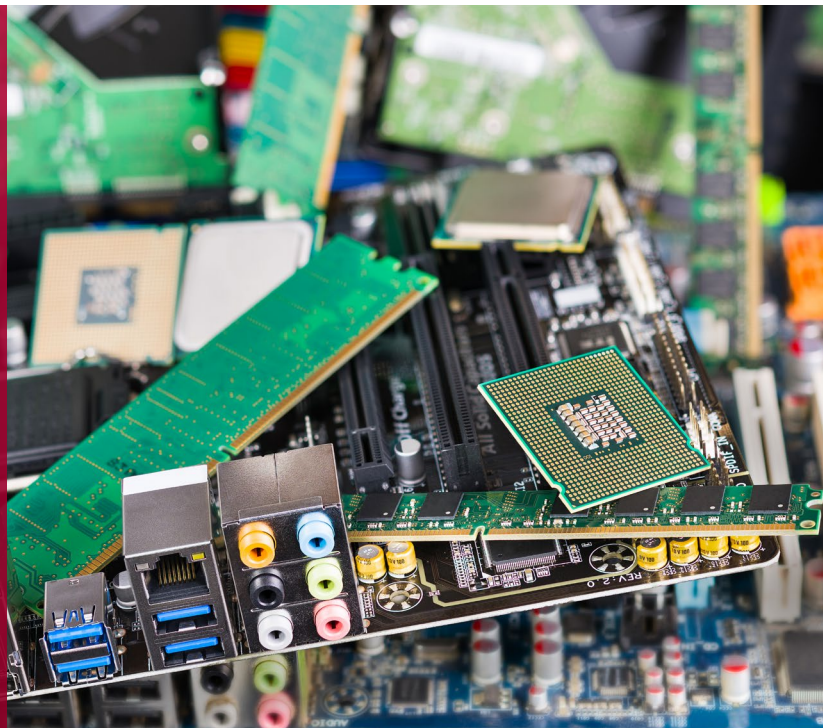
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CLIENTS REPRESENTING OVER 928 CERTIFIED FACILITIES

Innovation in Action:



R2 Scheme

NSAI Inc. achieved accreditation to provide R2 certification, which is a worldwide programme which supports the sustainable recycling of electronic equipment.



BREXIT

NSAI's Brexit Unit was established in 2018 to support Irish business on mitigating the impact of Brexit on product certification and standards.

During 2019, the Brexit Unit provided analysis and coordinated technical advice to the Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation on standards, product certification and how they may be impacted by the Withdrawal Agreement, Protocol on Ireland-Northern Ireland and different potential Brexit outcomes.

In response to concerns on the scope of Irish based notified bodies, the NSAI Brexit Unit also established the Irish Notified Bodies Network to support EU Notified Bodies based in Ireland and to increase the participation and level of engagement of Irish based Notified Bodies in EU and international structures (4 meetings took place). In 2019 the number of notified bodies in Ireland grew from 8 to 15.

Activities also included the hosting of a number of Brexit briefings nationwide, with specialised events for the Construction sector (in partnership with the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government) and Medical Devices (with Enterprise Ireland).

NSAI supported the Government of Ireland's "Getting Ireland Brexit Ready" campaign, including having an NSAI stand in the Brexit Hub at the National Ploughing Championships in Carlow and participating in Brexit events organised by the Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, HPRA and the Revenue Commissioners.

80

BREXIT TECHNICAL ENQUIRIES

6

NSAI BREXIT EVENTS

15

NSAI SUPPORTING DBEI AND OTHER DEPT EVENTS

2

INDUSTRY EVENTS

Innovation in Action:



Communicating key messages on Brexit impacts

NSAI's Brexit Unit hosted a series of information seminars, contributed to industry conferences and provided a presence at the National Ploughing Championships in 2019. Communicating key messages on Brexit impacts for standards and certification in sectors such as construction, medical devices and green procurement remains a high priority for NSAI.



GOVERNANCE & FINANCIALS

Board Members	27
Governance Statement and Board Members' Report	28
Statement on Internal Control	35
Board Members and General Information	40
Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves	41
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	42
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	43
NSAI Statement of Financial Position	44
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	45
Notes To The Financial Statements	46

BOARD MEMBERS 2019



James Kennedy
NSAI Chairperson



Geraldine Larkin
NSAI Chief Executive Officer



Roger Blackburn



Valerie Bowens



Piers Devereux



Aideen Goggin



Terry Landers



Maria McKeown



Dr Aidan O'Boyle



Marie O'Connell



Barry Smith



Conor Verdon



Fergal O Byrne
Retired April 2019



Deirdre O Hara
Retired April 2019



Kieran Ryan
Retired April 2019



Deirdre Smith
Retired September 2019



Nina Brennan
Retired April 2019

GOVERNANCE STATEMENT AND BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) was established on 14 April 1997 under Section 6 of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996.

NSAI's statutory functions are defined within the following Acts:

- National Standards Authority Act 1996;
- Metrology Act 1996;
- Packaged Goods (Quantity Control) Act 1980.

NSAI delivers this infrastructure through the core programmes of metrology, standardisation, legal metrology for measurements and measuring instruments used in trade and conformity assessment.

The National Standards Authority of Ireland is a Public Benefit Entity (PBE).

The NSAI operates under the aegis of the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation who is empowered to; provide funds to the NSAI to enable it to discharge its obligations; to issue general policy directives; and to seek information on the NSAI's activities.

In addition to its own governing legislation, the NSAI is also required to comply with a range of other statutory (national and EU) and administrative requirements. It has put in place procedures to ensure compliance with these specific requirements.

Governance

The Board of the National Standards Authority of Ireland was established under the NSAI Act 1996. The functions of the NSAI are set out in Part 2 section 7 of this Act.

The Board is accountable to the Minister of State at the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation with responsibility for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection and is responsible for ensuring good governance and performs this task by setting strategic objectives and targets and taking strategic decisions on all key business issues.

The regular day-to-day management, control and direction of NSAI are the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the senior management team. The CEO and the senior management team must follow the broad strategic direction set by the Board, and must ensure that all Board members have a clear understanding of the key activities and decisions related to the entity, and of any significant risks likely to arise. The CEO acts as a direct liaison between the Board and management of NSAI.

The Authority operates in accordance with the guidelines of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016, (the Code) as issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER).

Board Responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the Board are set out in the NSAI Governance Manual which also contain the matters specifically reserved for Board decision. Standing items considered by the Board include:

- Declaration of interests,
- Reports from committees,
- Financial reports/management accounts,
- Performance reports,
- Risk Management
- Corporate Governance and
- Reserved matters.

Paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule to the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996 requires the NSAI to keep, in such form as may be approved of by the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, all proper and usual accounts of money received and expended by it and, in particular, to keep in such form as aforesaid all special accounts as the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation may from time to time direct. In preparing the financial statements, the NSAI is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- disclose and explain any material departures from applicable accounting standards;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the NSAI will continue in operation.

The Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group including the wholly-owned subsidiary, NSAI Inc. and which enable it to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with Paragraph 8 of the First Schedule to the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding its assets and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board is responsible for approving the annual plan and budget. An evaluation of the performance of NSAI, by reference to the Chief Executive KPI reporting and financial management reports to the Board.

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

Board Structure

The Minister appoints the Members, in accordance with the provisions of the NSAI Act 1996, from among those interests involved in the process of standardization and certification of commodities, processes and practices, without any single interest predominating.

The Board comprises up to 13 members; a Chairperson and 12 Members, all of whom are appointed by the Minister of State at the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation with responsibility for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection. The Chief Executive Officer is an ex-officio member for the term of her contract.

Members are appointed to the Board annually, on the anniversary of the establishment day of the NSAI, when the three longest serving Members present for retirement from the Board. Due to additional retirements from the Board and in accordance with the NSAI Act 1996, the Minister appointed four new Members and reappointed one Member presenting for retirement in 2019.

The Board meets bi-monthly and convened 6 meetings in 2019. The schedule of attendance at the Board meetings for 2019 is set out below, including the fees and expenses paid to each member in the year.

Board Members	First Appointed	Retired	Board and Committee Members Attendance (Note 2)				Fees 2019	Expenses 2019
			Board	Audit and Risk Committee	Nominations Committee	Governance Committee		
			6 Meetings	4 Meetings	2 Meetings	2 Meetings		
Mr. J. Kennedy Chairperson	9 April 2018		6 (6)		2 (2)		11,929	7,069
Mr K. Ryan Deputy Chairperson	15 April 2009	14 April 2019	1 (1)				2,212	0
Mr R. Blackburn ARC Chairperson	20 June 2016		6 (6)	4 (4)			7,668	0
Ms V. Bowens	12 May 2014		5 (6)			2 (2)	7,668	654
Ms N. Brennan (Note 1)	20 June 2016	16 April 2019	1 (1)	1 (1)			0	0
Mr P. Devereux	30 May 2019		3 (4)	1 (2)			4,483	847
Ms A. Goggin Deputy Chairperson – Governance Committee Chairperson (Note 1)	31 January 2013		5 (6)			2 (2)	0	303
Mr T. Landers NSAI Inc. Chairperson	6 March 2012		5 (6)		2 (2)		7,668	0
Ms M. McKeown (Note 1)	6 November 2019		2 (2)				0	0
Ms M. O'Connell	30 May 2019		3 (4)			1 (1)	4,483	405
Dr A. O'Boyle	12 May 2014		6 (6)	4 (4)			7,668	0
Mr F. O'Byrne (Note 1)	17 April 2018	4 April 2019	1 (1)				0	0
Ms D. O'Hara Governance Committee Chairperson	31 January 2013	14 April 2019	1 (1)			1 (1)	2,212	1,025
Ms D. Smith	12 May 2014	6 September 2019	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (1)		5,309	348
Mr B. Smith (Note 1)	17 April 2018		3 (6)			1 (2)	0	0
Mr C. Verdon (Note 1)	16 April 2019		5 (5)	2 (2)			0	0
Ms. G. Larkin Chief Executive Officer Ex-officio member (Note 1)	20 February 2017		6 (6)		2 (2)		0	0
Total Fees and Expenses							61,300	10,651

Notes

1. Remuneration not payable in accordance with OPOS principals.
2. Members eligible to attend number of meetings in () based on appointment and retirement dates.

Board Fees and Expenses

Board members fees are discharged in accordance with the Warrant of Appointment.

Expenses are processed at the rates and subject to the regulations appropriate to Civil Servants of the highest grade.

Board Effectiveness and Evaluation

The Board undertook an internal Board Effectiveness Review in December 2019 which was reviewed and adopted by the Board in February 2020.

Committees of the Board

The Board has established three committees, as follows:

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

Comprising of at least four Board members the ARC is independent from the management of the organisation. The ARC is a core component of governance and of the systems of internal controls implemented by the Board. The role of the ARC is to support the Board in relation to its responsibilities for issues of risk, the control environment, financial reporting and associated assurances. The Committee ensures that the internal control systems including audit activities are monitored actively and independently. The ARC reports to the Board after each meeting, and formally in an annual report to the Board. The Committee operates under terms of reference approved by the Board and convened four meetings in 2019. Management attend at the request of the ARC Chairperson and the ARC meet with the auditors annually in the absence of management.

The Members of the Committee for 2019

Mr R. Blackburn – Chairperson

Mr P. Devereux

Dr A. O'Boyle

Ms N. Brennan

Ms D. Smith

Mr C. Verdon

Nominations Committee

Comprising of four Board members, the primary role of the Nominations Committee is to review and make recommendations to the Board regarding appointments and succession planning considering the challenges and opportunities facing the NSAI, and the skills and expertise needed on the Board. In the absence of the Chief Executive, the committee also supports the Boards requirements for Appointment and Performance of the Chief Executive. The Committee operates under terms of reference approved by the Board and convened two meetings in 2019.

The Members of the Committee for 2019

Mr. J. Kennedy - Chairperson

Ms. D. Smith

Mr. T. Landers

Ms. G. Larkin

Governance Committee

Comprising of four Board members the primary role of the Governance Committee is defining and articulating the NSAI's overall corporate governance structures to ensure it complies with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, developing and recommending to the Board for approval Corporate Governance Guidelines applicable to the NSAI and reassessing such guidelines and recommending any proposed changes to the Board for approval. The Committee operates under terms of reference approved by the Board and convened two meeting in 2019.

The Members of the Committee for 2019

Ms. D. O'Hara – Chairperson (28 March 2019)

Ms. V. Bowens

Ms. A. Goggin – Chairperson (14 Nov 2019)

Ms M. O'Connell

Mr. B. Smith

NSAI Inc.

NSAI Inc. was established in New Hampshire, USA on July 1, 1997 as a not for profit corporation wholly-owned by the NSAI for the purpose of distribution and dissemination of information on current and proposed Irish and EU standards, the provision of technical reviews and evaluation of products, processes and practices and certification for conformity to EU, Irish and International standards. The US entity complies with the requirements of US federal and state regulations.

The subsidiary is subject to the specific management and procedural controls approved by the Board of NSAI Inc. and are included within these overall statements of compliance and effectiveness of controls. Three members of the NSAI Inc. Board are members of the NSAI Board.

The NSAI Inc. Board operates in accordance with governance procedures approved by the Board and convened four meetings in 2019.

Number of Meetings	3
Mr. T. Landers – Chairperson	3
Ms. V. Bowens	3
Ms. G. Larkin – Chief Executive	3
Mr. C. Morrell – NSAI Inc.	3

Disclosures Required by Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016)

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the NSAI has complied with the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (“the Code”), as published by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in August 2016. Following a review of the Authorities compliance with the Code and its Assurance Framework the Members are satisfied that the disclosure requirements of the Code have been fully discharged within the notes to the Financial Statements including;

- Travel and Subsistence Expenditure – Note 3(b)
- Consultancy – Note 3(d)
- Hospitality – Note 3(f)
- Employee’s benefits breakdown – Note 3(g)

Key Personnel Changes

There were no changes to key personnel during 2019.

Statement on Internal Controls

A comprehensive Statement on Internal Control is included with the Financial Statements.

Legal Costs and Settlements

There were no legal costs or settlements incurred. Legal fees are disclosed under consultancy costs in accordance with the Code.

Wider Governance Environment

In addition to its own governing legislation and the Code, the NSAI is also required to comply with a range of other statutory (national and EU) and administrative requirements. It has put in place procedures to ensure compliance with the following specific requirements:

EU Regulation No. 1025/2012 on European Standardization

NSAI has been notified by the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation as the national standards body for CEN, CENELEC and ETSI under the EU Regulation on Standardization and is required to publish an annual report on standardization activities.

Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 and Standards in Public Office Act 2001 and ensuing regulations

In accordance with the provisions of the Acts, all Members and staff holding designated positions are required to comply with the provisions of the Acts.

Employment Equality Acts 1998 and 2011 and the Equal Status Acts 2000-2012

NSAI is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and adopts a positive approach to equality in the organisation. NSAI provides several schemes, such as staff development, career breaks and flexible work arrangements which contribute to the development of a balanced work/life environment for all staff.

A policy on Dignity at Work is in operation and has been communicated to all staff.

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005

NSAI takes appropriate measures to protect the safety, health and welfare of all employees and visitors in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Worker Participation (State Enterprises) Acts 1998

NSAI is not a designated body for the purposes of the Act. However, the NSAI observes the procedures in these Acts to provide for staff representation on the Board.

Protected Disclosures Act 2014

The NSAI received no protected disclosure during the reporting period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Freedom of Information 2014

NSAI complies with the provisions of this Act. The Act establishes the following statutory rights:

- Access to information held by public bodies;
- To have official information held by a public body relating to that individual amended where it is incomplete, incorrect or misleading; and
- Access to records on decisions affecting oneself taken by that public body.

Requests for information should be addressed to the Freedom of Information Officer, NSAI, 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry, Dublin 9.

Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003

NSAI is registered as a data controller and complies with the provisions of these Acts.

Public Spending Code

NSAI has established procedures which are consistent with the principles set out in this code.

Prompt Payment of Accounts Act 1997

The Prompt Payment of Accounts Act 1997 was amended by the European Communities (Late Payments in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2002. Management is satisfied that NSAI complied with the provisions of the Act in all material respects.

Prompt Payment to Suppliers

NSAI is committed to ensuring that all valid suppliers' invoices are paid promptly, under the 15-day Prompt Payment Rule, which came into effect on 1st July 2011.

NSAI reports quarterly on the website on the performance against this requirement.

Energy Efficiency

NSAI is committed to taking every effort possible to be energy efficient. The SEAI Public Sector Monitoring and Reporting System on the public sector progress towards 33% energy savings target for the end of 2020 is reporting that NSAI has achieved a 7.5% energy saving better than 2018 and overall 27.8% energy performance better than baseline.

The NSAI participates in framework agreements for the supply of electricity and gas procured centrally by the National Procurement Service.

Customer Charter

NSAI's Customer Charter sets out our commitment to high quality services to our customers and is available in Irish and English at the "About NSAI – Need to Get in Touch – Customer Service Promise and Complaints Procedure" section of the website. The Charter includes information on compliance with the Ombudsman Act 1980 and the Ombudsman for Children Act 2002.

Official Languages Act 2003

In accordance with Section 10 of the Act, the Annual Report is published in Irish and English.

Reuse of Public Sector Information Regulation (S.I. 279 of 2005)

NSAI complies with the requirements of the regulation regarding licencing of information for reuse.

Statement of Compliance

The Board has adopted the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016) and has put procedures in place to ensure compliance with the Code. The Board has undertaken a review of internal controls and the NSAI assurance framework. Based on this review the Board confirms a reasonable assurance that NSAI has complied with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies for 2019.



JAMES KENNEDY

Chairperson
30 June 2020

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Scope of Responsibility

On behalf of The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) we acknowledge the Board's responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated within the organisation which includes NSAI's wholly-owned subsidiary NSAI Inc. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016). The system of internal control includes financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management systems that support the achievement of NSAI's strategic priorities whilst also safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which NSAI is responsible.

Purpose of the System of Internal Control

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

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

Control Environment, Risk and Procedures

NSAI has an Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) comprising Board members with financial and audit expertise. The ARC met on 4 occasions in 2019. Internal Audit function (outsourced service) and its work programme is informed by analysis of risk and control issues within NSAI. The internal audit plan is approved by the ARC and advised to the Board. In addition, the NSAI is also subject to accreditation, quality management and other reviews which are undertaken by third parties and considered by Management.

NSAI has Governance and Nominations committees comprising of Board members with terms of reference approved by the Board. These committees provide regular reports to the Board.

NSAI has an overall risk management framework and process which includes a risk management policy and a risk appetite statement. The risk management policy is available to all staff. There is a Chief Risk Officer role. The Corporate Risk Register is considered by Management pre review by the ARC and presentation to the Board. Risk management is a regular Board agenda item.

The Board has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment is in place with the following elements:

- a Code of Business Conduct requiring Board members, management and staff to maintain the highest ethical standards,
- ensuring compliance with the requirements in the Ethics in Public Office Acts ,
- policies and procedures for staff performance management and continuing professional development,
- systematic reviews by Internal Audit of internal controls and risk issues,
- documented procedures for all key business processes,
- specific training and awareness programmes designed to mitigate identified risks related to current and emerging threats and significant compliance issues,
- matters reserved for the Board decision,
- the assignment of financial responsibilities and corresponding accountability at management level,
- a comprehensive budgeting system with an annual plan and budget which is subject to Board approval,
- systems and procedures in place aimed at ensuring the security and resilience of the information technology systems,
- financial control systems in place to ensure stewardship of financial resources and safeguarding of assets,
- procedures for determining and reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action.

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL (continued)**Ongoing Monitoring and Review**

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes in a timely manner. Where control deficiencies are identified the necessary improvements are agreed with those responsible for taking corrective action and appropriate reporting made to management, the ARC and the Board as appropriate.

The system of internal control is based on a framework of regular management reporting, administrative procedures including segregation of duties and a system of delegation and accountability.

In particular, it includes:

- key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies,
- ongoing monitoring by the Board of the approved annual plan and budget including KPIs, and
- regular reviews by senior management of periodic and annual performance of both financial and non-financial reports which indicate performance against budgets and objectives.

Procurement

NSAI has a dedicated procurement officer/procurement function. The procurement arrangements include annual procurement plan, regular procurement updates for managers, the use of OGP Frameworks and the use of mini-competitions as appropriate to the needs of the organisation.

We confirm that NSAI has procedures in place to ensure compliance with current procurement rules and guidelines and that during 2019 NSAI complied with those procedures with the exception of one instance of a procurement in the absence of competitive tendering relating to a critical ICT systems failure. Procurement of the organisations SAN (Storage and Networking) system had been planned for later in the year, however due to the critical nature of the ICT systems failure immediate action was required. The procurement amounting to €57,000 was secured against government negotiated rates.

Review of Effectiveness

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

We confirm that the Board conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal controls for 2019 at the Board meeting on 21 February 2020. This review was informed by the formal report on the internal controls systems by the ARC, which was considered as an item on the ARC meeting agenda on 12 February 2020.

Internal Control Issues

No weaknesses in internal control were identified which have resulted in material losses in relation to 2019 that require disclosure in the financial statements. In the course of a routine application of procedures, an oversight in the consistent application of relevant contracts tax reporting was identified. An unprompted voluntary disclosure was made to Revenue in 2019 in respect of the application of relevant contracts tax. NSAI has requested that consideration be given to a no loss of revenue claim and that the minimum penalty of €5,000 as provided under the Revenue code of practice be deemed the appropriate sanction. This matter is currently under consideration.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY
Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN
Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL

REPORT FOR PRESENTATION TO THE HOUSES OF THE OIREACHTAS

Opinion on the financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of the National Standards Authority of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2019 as required under the provisions of paragraph 8 of the First Schedule of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act 1996.

The financial statements comprise

- the consolidated statement of income and expenditure and retained revenue reserves
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income
- the consolidated statement of financial position
- the NSAI statement of financial position
- the consolidated statement of cash flows and
- the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of National Standards Authority of Ireland at 31 December 2019 and of its income and expenditure for 2019 in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 — The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Emphasis of matter - deferred pension funding

Without qualifying my opinion I draw attention to note 12 (c) to the financial statements. The National Standards Authority of Ireland recognises an asset in respect of deferred retirement benefit funding – the current value of the funding it anticipates will be provided in the future by the State to meet retirement benefit liabilities as they fall due. Inherent in this accounting treatment is an assumption that any income generated by the National Standards Authority of Ireland will in the first instance be applied towards current expenses and that State funding will meet any current or future shortfall in resources including future retirement benefit liabilities.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the National Standards Authority of Ireland and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

The National Standards Authority of Ireland has presented certain other information together with the financial statements. This comprises the annual report including the governance statement and Board members' report and the statement on internal control. My responsibilities to report in relation to such information, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report. I have nothing to report in that regard.



ANDREW HARKNESS

For and on behalf of:
Comptroller and Auditor General
30 June 2020

COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL (continued)**Appendix to the report****Responsibilities of Board members**

As detailed in the governance statement and Board members' report, the Board members are responsible for

- the preparation of financial statements in the form prescribed under paragraph 8 of the First Schedule of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act 1996
- ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with FRS 102
- ensuring the regularity of transactions
- assessing whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, and
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under paragraph 8 of the First Schedule of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act 1996 to audit the financial statements of the National Standards Authority of Ireland and to report thereon to the Houses of the Oireachtas.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.
- I conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the National Standards Authority of Ireland's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the National Standards Authority of Ireland to cease to continue as a going concern.
- I evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Information other than the financial statements

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

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

Reporting on other matters

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

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

I also report by exception if, in my opinion,

- I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or
- the accounting records were not sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

BOARD MEMBERS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Board of the NSAI

NSAI Board Members, who are appointed by the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation comprise of the following:

Board Members

Mr. J. Kennedy - Chairman

Ms. G. Larkin - Chief Executive Officer

Mr. R. Blackburn

Ms. V. Bowens

Ms. N. Brennan - Retired 16 April 2019

Mr. P. Devereux - Appointed 30 May 2019

Ms. A. Goggin - Reappointed 21 April 2019

Mr. T. Landers

Ms. M. McKeown - Appointed 6 November 2019

Dr. A. O'Boyle

Mr. F. O'Byrne - Retired 4 April 2019

Ms. M. O'Connell - Appointed 30 May 2019

Ms. D. O'Hara - Retired 14 April 2019

Mr. K. Ryan - Retired 14 April 2019

Mr. B. Smith

Ms. D. Smith - Retired 6 September 2019

Mr. C. Verdon - Appointed 16 April 2019

Board Secretary

Mr. P. Bracken

General information

Head office

1 Swift Square,
Northwood,
Santry,
Dublin 9.

Auditors

Comptroller and Auditor General
3A Mayor Street Upper,
Dublin 1.

Bankers

Allied Irish Banks, plc.

Solicitors

Eversheds Sutherland

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND RETAINED REVENUE RESERVES

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Income	2	25,161,735	25,110,096
Expenditure			
Administration and general expenses	3	27,051,117	25,604,988
Retirement benefit costs	12(a)	4,362,688	4,269,921
		31,413,805	29,874,909
Net operating costs before grant		(6,252,070)	(4,764,813)
Oireachtas grant	4	5,853,685	6,156,810
Net operating (costs) for the year		(398,385)	1,391,997
Transfer to capital account	5	(194,593)	(47,887)
Translation adjustment		55,279	144,314
Transfer (from) / to reserves for the year		(537,699)	1,488,424
Balance at 1 January		6,751,945	5,263,521
Balance at 31 December		6,214,246	6,751,945

The consolidated statement of cash flows and Notes 1 to 19 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY
Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN
Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Reserves for the year after appropriations		(537,699)	1,488,424
Experience loss on retirement benefit obligations	12(d)	(12,134,000)	(2,814,000)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of retirement benefit obligations		(10,520,000)	2,467,000
Total actuarial loss in the year		(22,654,000)	(347,000)
Adjustment to deferred retirement benefits funding	12(b)	22,654,000	347,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		(537,699)	1,488,424

The consolidated statement of cash flows and Notes 1 to 19 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY

Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN

Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,639,432	3,443,395
Current assets			
Receivables	8	6,320,168	5,716,731
Cash & cash equivalents		1,997,676	2,854,348
		8,317,844	8,571,079
Current liabilities (falling due < 1 year)			
Payables	9	2,103,598	1,819,134
Net current assets		6,214,246	6,751,945
Total Assets less current liabilities before Pensions		9,853,678	10,195,340
Retirement benefits			
Deferred retirement benefit funding asset	12(c)	114,881,000	89,050,000
Retirement benefit obligations	12(b)	(114,881,000)	(89,050,000)
		-	-
Net Assets		9,853,678	10,195,340
Representing			
Capital account	5	3,639,432	3,443,395
Retained revenue reserves		6,214,246	6,751,945
		9,853,678	10,195,340

The consolidated statement of cash flows and Notes 1 to 19 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY
Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN
Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

NSAI STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,602,534	3,382,553
Current assets			
Receivables	8	4,253,221	3,774,390
Cash & cash equivalents		1,052,486	1,440,133
		5,305,707	5,214,523
Current liabilities (falling due < 1 year)			
Payables	9	5,480,706	4,045,449
Net current assets		(174,999)	1,169,074
Total Assets less current liabilities before Pensions		3,427,535	4,551,627
Retirement benefits			
Deferred retirement benefit funding asset	12(c)	114,881,000	89,050,000
Retirement benefit obligations	12(b)	(114,881,000)	(89,050,000)
		-	-
Net Assets		3,427,535	4,551,627
Representing			
Capital account	5	3,602,534	3,382,553
Retained revenue reserves		(174,999)	1,169,074
		3,427,535	4,551,627

The consolidated statement of cash flows and Notes 1 to 19 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY
Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN
Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Net cash flows from operating activities			
Net operating (costs) for the year		(398,385)	1,391,997
Bank interest		(1,870)	(584)
Depreciation charge	6	619,636	563,631
Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment		(1,842)	(10,155)
Increase in receivables		(603,437)	(439,128)
Increase in payables		284,464	511,061
Currency translation adjustment		55,279	144,314
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(46,155)	2,161,136
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant & equipment	6	(814,229)	(612,613)
Receipts from sale of property, plant & equipment		1,842	11,250
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(812,387)	(601,363)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bank interest		1,870	584
Net cash inflow from financing activities		1,870	584
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(856,672)	1,560,357
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,854,348	1,293,991
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,997,676	2,854,348

The consolidated statement of cash flows and Notes 1 to 19 form part of the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



JAMES KENNEDY

Chairperson
30 June 2020



GERALDINE LARKIN

Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2020

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting Policies

The basis of accounting and significant accounting policies adopted by the National Standards Authority of Ireland in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and for the preceding year.

General information

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) was established on 14 April 1997 under Section 6 of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996.

NSAI's statutory functions are defined within the following Acts:

- National Standards Authority Act 1996;
- Metrology Act 1996;
- Packaged Goods (Quantity Control) Act 1980.

NSAI delivers this infrastructure through the core programmes of metrology, standardisation, legal metrology for measurements and measuring instruments used in trade and conformity assessment.

The National Standards Authority of Ireland is a Public Benefit Entity (PBE).

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the Authority.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of National Standards Authority of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), as promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated/Group financial statements comprise the results of NSAI and its wholly-owned subsidiary NSAI Inc. NSAI Inc. was established in New Hampshire, USA on July 1, 1997 as a not for profit corporation, see Note 13 for further details. The accounting policies of the subsidiary do not differ to those of the Authority. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are in the form approved by the Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation with the concurrence of the Minister for Department of Public Expenditure and Reform under the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to NSAI's consolidated financial statements.

Income

All income, other than Oireachtas Grant, is accounted for in the period in which it has been earned. Fees paid in advance are treated as deferred income and are reported as a current liability. This income is released to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves on delivery of the service.

Oireachtas grant

Oireachtas grants are recognised using the performance model. A grant that does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient is recognised as income when the grant proceeds are received. A grant that imposes specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient is recognised as income only when the performance-related conditions are met.

Translation of foreign currencies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the underlying transactions. Profits and losses arising from foreign currency translations upon settlement of amounts receivable and payable in foreign currency are dealt with in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves.

(b) Foreign operations

When translating the results of the foreign operation for inclusion in the financial statements, assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. The translation difference arising from the restatement of foreign operations in the functional currency euro due to changes in exchange rates, is recognised in reserves (the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves under the heading "translation adjustment" in respect of monetary items and the Capital Account in respect of fixed asset re-translation differences.) Income and expenses are translated at monthly period average exchange rates. Any resulting translation difference compared to the Statement of Financial Position rate is also recognised in reserves of the operation.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, which are owned by the NSAI, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and adjusted for any provision for impairment. Land and Buildings includes land held accommodating the buildings footprint. Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis as follows:

i. Equipment, Fixtures & Fittings	5 years
ii. Computers	3 years
iii. Land and Buildings	50 years
iv. Motor Vehicles	5 years

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

If there is objective evidence of impairment of the value of an asset, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves in the year.

Capital account

The capital account represents grant income utilised for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and is written down in line with the depreciation and revaluation policies for the related assets.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised at fair value, less a provision for doubtful debts. The provision for doubtful debts is made against specific doubtful debtors with additional provision against other trade debts when there is objective evidence that NSAI or NSAI Inc. will not be able to collect all amounts owed. All movements in the provision for doubtful debts are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves.

Operating leases

Rental expenditure under operating leases is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves over the life of the lease. Expenditure is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease period, except where there are rental increases linked to the expected rate of inflation, in which case these increases are recognised when incurred. Any lease incentives received are recognised over the life of the lease.

Employee benefits

(a) Short-term Benefits

Short term benefits such as holiday pay are recognised as an expense in the year, and benefits that are accrued at year-end are included in the Payables figure in the Statement of Financial Position.

(b) Retirement Benefits

The Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves, Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position recognise pension transactions, movements and balances in accordance with the requirements of Section 28 of FRS 102: Employee Benefits.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**NSAI Scheme**

NSAI operates a defined benefit pension scheme which is funded annually on a pay as you go basis from monies available to it, including monies provided by the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation and from contributions deducted from staff salaries.

Retirement benefit costs reflect pension benefits earned by employees, and are shown net of staff pension contributions which are retained by the NSAI. An amount corresponding to the retirement charge is recognised as income to the extent that it is recoverable, and offset by grants received in the year to discharge pension payments.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and from experience surpluses and deficits are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year in which they occur and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation.

Retirement benefit obligations represent the present value of future pension payments earned by staff to date. Deferred retirement benefit funding represents the corresponding asset to be recovered in future periods from the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation.

Single Public Service Pension Scheme

NSAI also operates the Single Public Service Pension Scheme ("Single Scheme"), which is a defined benefit scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1 January 2013. Single Scheme members' contributions are paid over to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER). Employers contributions remittance to DPER commenced on 1 January 2019.

Additional Superannuation Contribution

From 1 January 2019 onwards, members of public service defined benefit pension schemes pay an additional superannuation contribution (ASC) arising from the Public Service Stability Agreement (2018-2020) and the Public Service Pay and Pensions Act 2017. ASC has replaced the pension-related deduction (PRD) which ceased at the end of 2018. While PRD was a temporary emergency measure, ASC is a permanent contribution in respect of pensionable remuneration. The deduction is collected and remitted to the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation. (see Note 3)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the year end and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(a) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(b) Retirement benefit obligation

The assumptions underlying the actuarial valuations for which the amounts recognised in the financial statements are determined (including discount rates, rates of increase in future compensation levels, mortality rates and healthcare cost trend rates) are updated annually based on current economic conditions, and for any relevant changes to the terms and conditions of the pension and post-retirement plans.

The assumptions can be affected by:

- i. the discount rate, changes in the rate of return on high-quality corporate bonds
- ii. future compensation levels, future labour market conditions
- iii. health care cost trend rates, the rate of medical cost inflation in the relevant regions.

2. Income

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Certification fees		20,954,503	20,007,974
Sale of standards		1,080,435	1,132,371
Other income		284,927	288,167
Bank interest		1,870	584
		22,321,735	21,429,096
Net deferred retirement benefit funding	12(c)	2,840,000	3,681,000
		25,161,735	25,110,096

3. Administration and general expenses

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Pay	3(a)	13,103,183	12,436,846
Board members remuneration and expenses	14	71,662	73,160
Travelling expenses	3(b)	1,432,445	1,470,046
Subcontractors	3(c)	6,111,643	5,447,044
External Service Delivery		696,570	700,534
Consultancy	3(d)	187,662	156,010
Rents, rates, repairs and maintenance		1,724,438	1,844,215
Other operating expenses	3(e)	2,373,838	2,151,063
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,842)	(10,155)
Subscriptions to organisations		731,882	772,594
Depreciation	6	619,636	563,631
		27,051,117	25,604,988

(a) Pay

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and salaries		11,992,075	11,442,343
Overtime		62,152	68,417
Allowances		84,672	64,889
Social welfare costs		968,748	858,390
Superannuation costs		(5,094)	2,807
		13,103,183	12,436,846

Additional superannuation contributions of €462,215 (2018: €533,444) have been deducted from salaries and paid to the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Single Public Service Pension Scheme deductions of €107,493 (2018: €66,549) have been deducted from employees' salaries and paid to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

There were no termination payments issued in 2019.

The number of persons employed (whole time equivalent) at 31 December 2019 was 180. (2018: 155).

(b) Travelling Expenses:

NSAI's head office is located at Swift Square, Santry and has regional offices and centres throughout Ireland. It also has a subsidiary office in Nashua, New Hampshire, USA. Travel outside of Ireland for all staff based in Ireland is considered international travel. For Staff based in the USA, travel within the USA is regarded as domestic travel, travel outside the USA is regarded as international travel. The total costs incurred re Domestic travel and subsistence in 2019 was €1,116,646 (2018: €994,073). The total costs incurred re international travel and subsistence in 2019 was €315,799 (2018: €475,973)

(c) Subcontractors

Subcontractors costs relate to the use of specialist experts engaged in the delivery of NSAI income generating activities.

(d) Consultancy

Consultancy costs include the cost of external advice to management and exclude outsourced 'business-as-usual' functions.

	2019	2018
	€	€
Human Resources & Pensions	43,586	31,119
Legal advice	107,993	100,610
Finance/Actuarial	7,100	5,500
Other	28,983	18,781
	187,662	156,010

(e) Other Operating Expenses

	2019	2018
	€	€
Advertising, Marketing and PR	365,474	318,564
ICT Costs	563,300	520,521
Communication, Printing & Publications	431,879	436,646
Finance Costs	163,659	172,893
Insurance	259,629	257,423
Staff Development	301,498	238,560
Recruitment costs	32,910	-
Audit Fee - C&AG	24,500	23,000
Audit Fee - Internal Audit fees	36,656	30,954
Other Operating Expenses	194,333	152,502
	2,373,838	2,151,063

(f) Hospitality expenditure:

Hospitality expenditure in 2019 was €22,210 (2018: €22,285) consisting of client hospitality €10,583 (2018: €8,710) and employee engagement/staff welfare €11,627 (2018: €13,575). Employee engagement/staff welfare includes a contribution to staff social club events and staff team building exercises.

(g) Employee benefits breakdown:

Employee's short-term benefits in excess of €60,000 are categorised into the following bands:

Range of total employee benefits	No. employees 2019	No. employees 2018
€60,000 - €69,999	21	22
€70,000 - €79,999	13	13
€80,000 - €89,999	30	31
€90,000 - €99,999	7	8
€100,000 - €109,999	6	6
€110,000 - €119,999	2	2
€120,000 - €129,999		
€130,000 - €139,999		1
€140,000 - €149,999	1	
€150,000 - €159,999		

Figures do not include NSAI Inc details as they are employed by NSAI Inc and not NSAI.

4. Oireachtas grant

	2019 €	2018 €
Grant for administration and general expenses	5,853,685	6,156,810

The Oireachtas Grant is issued by The Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation and includes an amount of €500,000 (2018: €500,000) in relation to capital purchases in the year. Funding is from Vote 32, Subhead A.6.

5. Capital account

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
At 1 January	3,443,395	3,382,553	3,392,827	3,310,930
Movements on property, plant & equipment	194,593	219,981	47,887	71,623
Transfer to/(from) Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves	194,593	219,981	47,887	71,623
Currency translation adjustment	1,444		2,681	
At 31 December	3,639,432	3,602,534	3,443,395	3,382,553

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. Property, plant & equipment

Group	Equipment, Fixtures & fittings €	Computer equipment €	Land & buildings €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost:					
At 1 January 2019	5,170,146	4,632,858	4,366,296	329,170	14,498,470
Additions	357,194	436,022		21,013	814,229
Disposals	(25,799)	(52,216)			(78,015)
Translation adjustment	459	4,897	1,524		6,880
At 31 December 2019	5,502,000	5,021,561	4,367,820	350,183	15,241,564
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2019	4,519,455	4,162,765	2,053,657	319,198	11,055,075
Charge for the year	222,330	308,330	83,143	5,833	619,636
Disposals	(25,799)	(52,216)			(78,015)
Translation adjustment	354	4,121	961		5,436
At 31 December 2019	4,716,340	4,423,000	2,137,761	325,031	11,602,132
Net book value:					
At 1 January 2019	650,691	470,093	2,312,639	9,972	3,443,395
Net movement for year	134,864	127,692	(83,143)	15,180	194,593
Translation adjustment	105	776	563		1,444
At 31 December 2019	785,660	598,561	2,230,059	25,152	3,639,432
Company	Equipment, Fixtures & fittings €	Computer equipment €	Land & buildings €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost:					
At 1 January 2019	5,147,570	4,391,810	4,291,329	329,170	14,159,879
Additions	357,194	420,474		21,013	798,681
Disposals	(25,799)	(52,216)			(78,015)
At 31 December 2019	5,478,965	4,760,068	4,291,329	350,183	14,880,545
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2019	4,501,363	3,954,142	2,002,623	319,198	10,777,326
Charge for the year	219,459	285,630	67,778	5,833	578,700
Disposals	(25,799)	(52,216)			(78,015)
At 31 December 2019	4,695,023	4,187,556	2,070,401	325,031	11,278,011
Net book value:					
At 1 January 2019	646,207	437,668	2,288,706	9,972	3,382,553
Net movement for year	137,735	134,844	(67,778)	15,180	219,981
At 31 December 2019	783,942	572,512	2,220,928	25,152	3,602,534

7. Property

NSAI occupies premises at a number of locations. The head office is located at 1 Swift Square, Santry, Dublin 9. These premises are leased, the lease was entered into in January 2008 for a period of 20 years. There was a rent review completed in 2018. There was an increase of €82,711/11% on the base rent. The next 5 year rent review is due to be undertaken in January 2023 covering the period commencing 1 January 2023.

NSAI has regional offices in Limerick and the USA. The Limerick office is located at Plassey Park Road, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Co Limerick, these premises are owned by NSAI. The regional office in the USA is located at 20 Trafalgar Square, Nashua, NH 03063, USA, these premises are leased, the lease was entered into in September 2015 for a period of 5 years.

The NSAI National Metrology Laboratory is located at Glasnevin, Dublin 9, these premises are owned by NSAI. The NSAI has a number of Legal Metrology Service Regional Centres. These centres are located at Cork, Limerick, Dublin, Sligo, Dundalk, Waterford and Galway. All of these premises are owned by NSAI.

8. Receivables

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
Trade receivables	4,037,129	2,261,206	3,784,143	2,038,945
Accrued income	1,317,102	1,095,314	938,027	822,011
Prepayments	965,937	896,701	970,091	888,964
Taxation, social insurance and VAT	-	-	24,470	24,470
	6,320,168	4,253,221	5,716,731	3,774,390

All receivables are due within one year. All trade receivables are due within the Authority's normal terms.

Trade receivables are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

The movement in impairment in respect of doubtful debts is as follows:

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
Balance at 1 January	534,920	346,150	576,270	436,442
Utilised in the year	-	-	(17,988)	(18,879)
Provision adjustment	1,469	28,466	(23,362)	(71,413)
Balance at 31 December	536,389	374,616	534,920	346,150

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**9. Payables (falling due < 1 year)**

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
Trade payables	33,467	27,843	47,256	44,653
Other payables and accruals	1,252,608	1,057,286	1,281,407	1,102,782
Deferred income	504,178	504,178	490,471	490,471
Taxation, social insurance and VAT	313,345	313,345		
Intercompany		3,578,054		2,407,543
	2,103,598	5,480,706	1,819,134	4,045,449

The intercompany amount is eliminated on consolidation in the Group accounts.

10. Operating lease commitments

Payments made under Operating Leases on Buildings charged in the financial statements amounted to €871,459 (2018: €920,314). Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
Within one year	850,748	811,315	869,876	811,315
Between two to five years	3,245,260	3,245,260	3,284,693	3,245,260
After five years	2,433,945	2,433,945	3,245,260	3,245,260
	6,529,953	6,490,520	7,399,829	7,301,835

11. Taxation

The Authority is exempt from taxation on its income.

12. Retirement benefit costs

(a) Analysis of total retirement benefit costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves

	2019 €	2018 €
Current service costs – NSAI Scheme	2,833,000	3,135,000
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities – NSAI Scheme	1,614,000	1,602,000
NSAI Scheme – Employee contributions	(406,793)	(467,079)
Current service costs - Single Public Service Pension Scheme	326,000	
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities - Single Public Service Pension Scheme	11,000	
Adjustment for Current Service Cost and Interest on the SPSPS	(337,000)	-
Single Public Service Pension Scheme - Employer Contribution	322,481	-
	4,362,688	4,269,921

(b) Movement in net retirement benefit obligations during the financial year

	2019 €	2018 €
Net retirement benefit obligation at 1 January	89,050,000	85,022,000
Current service costs – NSAI Scheme	2,833,000	3,135,000
Interest costs – NSAI Scheme	1,614,000	1,602,000
Current service costs - SPSPS Scheme	326,000	
Interest costs - SPSPS Scheme	11,000	
Actuarial loss	22,654,000	347,000
Pensions paid in the year	(1,607,000)	(1,056,000)
Net retirement benefit obligation at 31 December	114,881,000	89,050,000

The actuarial loss for 2019 comprises of a loss on the defined benefit obligation due to experience of €12.1m, primarily arising from the inclusion of members additional service not previously included and a loss on the defined benefit obligation due to changes in assumptions of €10.5m, arising from a combination of a drop in discount rates and inflation assumptions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**(c) Deferred funding for retirement benefits**

NSAI recognises these amounts as an asset corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of a set of assumptions and a number of past events. These events include the statutory basis for the establishment of the superannuation schemes, and the policy and practice currently in place in relation to funding public service pensions including contributions by employees and the annual estimates process. NSAI has no evidence that the policy referred to above will not continue to meet such sums in accordance with current practice.

The net deferred funding for retirement benefits recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves was as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
Funding recoverable in respect of current year retirement benefit costs	4,784,000	4,737,000
Adjustment in respect of the Single Public Service Pension Scheme	(337,000)	
State grant applied to pay retirement benefits	(1,607,000)	(1,056,000)
	2,840,000	3,681,000

The deferred funding asset for retirement benefits at 31 December 2019 amounts to €114.8m (2018: €89.05m).

(d) History of defined benefit obligation

	2019 €	2018 €
Defined benefit obligations	114,881,000	89,050,000
Experience loss on defined benefit scheme liabilities	(12,134,000)	(2,814,000)
Percentage of scheme liabilities	(10.6%)	(3.2%)

As at 15 July 2014 there was 39 Forfás staff working in NSAI. Under Paragraph 3 of the Second Schedule of the Industrial Development Act, 1993, Forfás was responsible for the employee pension entitlements of these staff. With effect from the 16th of July 2014, under part 5 of the Industrial Development (Forfás Dissolution) Act 2014 the said serving staff became members of the staff of NSAI and accordingly responsibility for all pension entitlements of the serving staff transferred from Forfás to NSAI.

(e) General description of the schemes**NSAI Scheme**

The retirement benefit scheme is a defined benefit final salary pension arrangement with benefits and contributions defined by reference to current "model" public sector scheme regulations. The scheme provides a pension (eightieths per year of service), a gratuity or lump sum (three eightieths per year of service) and spouse's and children's pensions. Normal retirement age under this scheme is a member's 65th birthday, and pre 2004 members have an entitlement to retire without actuarial reduction from age 60. Pensions in payment (and deferment) normally increase in line with general public sector salary inflation.

Single Public Service Pension Scheme

The Single Public Service Pension Scheme ("Single Scheme") commenced with effect from 1 January 2013. All new entrants to pensionable public service employment on or after 1 January 2013 are members of the Single Pensions Scheme. The Single Pension Scheme is based on a career averaging model. This means that retirement benefits are based on a % of pensionable earnings throughout the member's public service career as a member of the Scheme.

(f) Schemes valuation

The valuation used for FRS 102 disclosures has been based on a full actuarial valuation performed in February 2020 by a qualified independent actuary, taking account of the requirements of the FRS in order to assess the scheme liabilities at 31 December 2019.

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2019	2018
Rate of increase in salaries	2.40%	2.67%
Rate of increase in retirement benefits in payment	1.90%	2.17%
Discount rate	1.10%	1.84%
Inflation rate	1.40%	1.67%

(g) Mortality

Average future life expectancy according to the mortality tables used to determine the pension liabilities.

	2019	2018
Male aged 65	21.5	21.4
Female aged 65	24	23.9

13. NSAI Inc

NSAI Inc. was established in New Hampshire, USA on July 1, 1997 as a not for profit corporation wholly-owned by the NSAI for the purpose of distribution and dissemination of information on current and proposed Irish and EU standards, the provision of technical reviews and evaluation of products, processes and practices and certification for conformity to EU, Irish and international standards. The balances and transactions of NSAI Inc. have been included in these financial statements.

The consolidated net operating deficit/cost for the year includes a surplus from the operations of NSAI Inc. of €687,916 (2018: €650,035). See Note 13(a) for an outline of financial details.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**(a) Outline of the NSAI Inc financial details are as follows:**

Statement of Income and Expenditure	2019 €	2018 €
Income		
Certification fees	7,726,288	7,062,014
Expenditure		
Pay and superannuation costs	2,170,341	2,034,826
Travelling expenses	315,800	371,624
Subcontractors	3,790,410	3,223,875
Consultancy	26,934	19,334
Rents, rates, repairs and maintenance	87,051	76,172
Other operating expenses	441,629	440,045
Subscriptions to organisations	157,618	195,594
Depreciation	40,935	42,958
Net intercompany charge	7,654	7,551
	7,038,372	6,411,979
Operating surplus for the year	687,916	650,035
Statement of Financial Position	2019 €	2018 €
Non - current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	36,898	60,842
Current assets		
Receivables	2,066,947	1,942,341
Cash & cash equivalents	945,190	1,414,215
Intercompany	3,578,054	2,407,543
	6,590,191	5,764,099
Current liabilities (falling due < 1 year)		
Payables	200,949	181,229
Net current assets	6,389,242	5,582,870
Net Assets	6,426,140	5,643,712
Represented by:		
Capital account	36,898	60,842
Retained revenue reserves	6,389,242	5,582,870
	6,426,140	5,643,712

The intercompany amount is eliminated on consolidation in the Group accounts.

14. Board members – disclosure of transactions

In the normal course of business, the NSAI may enter into contractual arrangements with undertakings in which NSAI Board Members are employed or otherwise interested. The NSAI adopted procedures in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in relation to the disclosure of interests by Board Members and these procedures have been adhered to by the NSAI during the year.

(a) Directors remuneration – paid in 2019

		Note	2019 €
Mr. J. Kennedy			11,929
Mr. R. Blackburn			7,668
Ms. V. Bowens			7,668
Ms. N. Brennan	DBEI Representative – retired 16 April 2019		0
Mr. P. Devereux	Appointed 30 May 2019		4,483
Ms. A. Goggin	Reappointed 21 April 2019	(i)	0
Mr. T. Landers			7,668
Ms. M. McKeown	Appointed 6 November 2019	(i)	0
Dr. A. O'Boyle			7,668
Mr. F. O'Byrne	Retired 4 April 2019	(i)	0
Ms. M O'Connell	Appointed 30 May 2019		4,483
Ms. D. O'Hara	Retired 14 April 2019		2,212
Mr. K. Ryan	Retired 14 April 2019		2,212
Mr. B. Smith		(i)	0
Ms. D. Smith	Retired 6 September 2019		5,309
Mr. C. Verdon	DBEI Representative - appointed 16 April 2019		0
Ms. G. Larkin	Chief Executive Officer		0

The total Directors remuneration for 2019 was €61,300 (2018: €62,393)

i) Remuneration not payable in accordance with OPOS principle.

(b) Directors expenses

The total Directors expenses paid directly to members in 2019 was €10,651 (2018: €10,767)

(c) CEO salary

The total remuneration paid to Ms. G. Larkin in 2019 was €148,814 (2018: €137,258). The CEO is a member of the single public service pension scheme. Ms. G. Larkin did not receive any performance related payments in 2019.

(d) Key management remuneration

All directors, board members, CEO and certain senior employees who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Authority are considered to be key management personnel.

Total remuneration in respect of these individuals is €549,508 (2018: €511,803).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**15. Related Party Disclosure**

There are no related party transactions.

16. Financial Instruments

The analysis of the carrying amounts of the financial instruments of the Group and Company required under section 11 of FRS 102 is as follows:

	2019 Group €	2019 Company €	2018 Group €	2018 Company €
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	4,037,129	2,261,206	3,784,143	2,038,945
Prepayments	965,937	896,700	970,090	888,964
Cash and cash equivalents	1,997,676	1,052,486	2,854,348	1,440,133
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables	33,467	27,843	47,257	44,653
Accruals and other payables	1,252,608	1,057,287	1,281,407	1,102,781

17. Subsequent events

NSAI is continuing to monitor the impact of the ongoing COVID19 crisis as this could have a significant impact on the Authorities operations and financial performance. Financial forecasts are prepared, monitoring income and costs and cashflows on a monthly basis. Measures have been taken to minimise the reduction to income and cost savings have been initiated. Financial forecasts and cashflow projections are provided to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. Cashflow is reported to our parent Department on a monthly basis. It is expected that the Authority will be able to adapt existing strategies and further develop appropriate strategies to minimise the impact of COVID19 and ensure financial stability.

18. Capital commitments

There were capital commitments of €152,428 at the year-end (2018: €141,135).

19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on the 24th of April 2020.



NSAI

Head Office
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry,
Dublin 9, Ireland
D09 A0E4

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E info@nsai.ie
NSAI.ie