

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND
STATUTORY ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

REGISTRATION NUMBER NI 33800
CHARITY NUMBER XN 89651

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

For the year ended 31 March 2011

DIRECTORS	Anna McAleavy Tony McMullan Donal McDunphy Paul Shovlin Rob Morrison Desmond Doherty Catherine Byrne Lyn Sheridan Henrietta Campbell Peig Murray	Chairperson (appointed 10 December 2010) Chairperson (retired 10 December 2010) Audit sub-committee; Chairperson Audit sub-committee; Treasurer (retired 10 December 2010) (retired 10 December 2010)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	Jim Clarken	
SECRETARY	Louise McAree	
REGISTERED OFFICE	115 North Street Belfast BT1 1ND	
COMPANY NUMBER	NI 33800	
CHARITY NUMBER	XN 89651	
SOLICITORS	Donaghy Carey Solicitors Rosemary House 45-47 Rosemary Street Belfast BT 11 QB	
BANKERS	Bank of Ireland University Road Belfast	
AUDITORS	McCann & Co Registered Auditors & Accountants Suite A Ashtown Business Centre Navan Road Dublin 15	

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COUNCIL REPORT

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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Committees and Trustee participation

As a not-for-profit, charitable status, company, Oxfam Northern Ireland is governed by a board of a maximum of eleven unpaid trustees. Trustees have participated from time to time in special committees established by management to consider, and make recommendations, on specific topics eg strategic planning, employee pensions and the organisational assessment. Individual trustees are also asked, on occasions, to contribute their specialist advice to management in certain areas eg banking relations, human resources, marketing, PR, fundraising, etc.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee is a Committee of the Council, and reports directly to the Council. The chair of the Committee is appointed by the Council. In addition, to the Chair, the Committee comprises up to two other trustees appointed by the Council as members, with scope to co-opt additional expertise as required. The main objectives of the Committee are:

1. To review the annual audited financial statements of the charity and recommend them to the Council.
2. Take responsibility on behalf of the Council for overseeing all aspects of financial planning, management and control and risk management.

Oxfam Ireland has a firm commitment to continuously improve programme quality and to this end has established a Council Committee on Programme Performance and Impact. This is a formally constituted group reporting to the Council and liaising with other Council/Trustee groups as appropriate. It is composed of 3 to 4 Council Members with scope to co-opt additional external expertise as required. The Committee acts as an advisory group to the Overseas Programme Department on issues such as programme quality improvement and serves as a forum for reflection and discussions on wider programme issues identified by Council and staff.

The board continues to have overall governance responsibility, including the establishment of all general policies under which management operates. The board operates under several formally agreed documents:

- a code of conduct;
- role of the chair;
- role of the Council;
- public accountability statement.

The members of the board of Oxfam Northern Ireland also constitute the board of Oxfam Republic of Ireland; and in this way the governance, policies, and strategic direction of the two bodies can be conducted in close harmony, which is in keeping with the memorandum of association of each company. This also allows the organisation to operate under the name of Oxfam Ireland and for the purpose of this report, where appropriate the organisations joint activities will be described as Oxfam Ireland.

Trustee selection, appointment, and competence

The trustees were first elected by the original members (formed as an association) who came together to establish the charity. New trustees are recruited through advertisements in NI and ROI and through selection based on applicants and other potential candidates identified by the existing Council & CEO. A formal interview will take place to establish the candidate's eligibility which will include a commitment to Oxfam's core values and mission as well as professional experience and expertise across a range of disciplines appropriate to the needs of the organisation. A minimum gender and ROI/NI balance is to be kept of at least one third and members are to be drawn from a wide group of the population. Council members should commit to a minimum of one three year term and can be re-elected for a further term. New members are formally elected by the Association at the AGM. As a not-for-profit, charitable-status, limited liability company, the liability of each trustee is limited to £1.00.

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The memorandum of association of Oxfam Northern Ireland states, as part of the main objects for which it is established: "with a view to carrying on the charitable activities. . . . to co-operate (inter alia) with Oxfam International and Oxfam Republic of Ireland". To effect this, as far as is practicable, a balance of representation on the board between trustees from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is maintained. This is reflected in the articles of association viz "So far as this proves reasonably practicable the composition of the board of directors (of Oxfam Northern Ireland and Oxfam Republic of Ireland) shall be such as will reasonably reflect the diversity of relevant interests within both parts of Ireland and thereby promote an integrated and effective overall strategy for Oxfam in both parts of Ireland." New trustees receive background and explanatory materials, covering the nature and purpose of Oxfam Northern Ireland and their role and function as trustees.

Corporate Governance

Internal controls over all forms of commitment and expenditure continue to be refined to improve efficiency. Processes are in place to ensure that performance is monitored and that appropriate management information is prepared and reviewed regularly by both executive management and the board of trustees. The internal control systems are designed to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material mis-statement or loss. They include:

- (a) a strategic plan and annual budget approved by the trustees;
- (b) regular consideration by the trustees of financial results, variances from budgets, and non-financial performance indicators;
- (c) delegation of day-to-day management authority and segregation of duties;
- (d) identification and management of risks.

In addition a programme of internal audits of the retail network is in place and monitored by the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. Oxfam Ireland is also subject to the scrutiny of the Oxfam International Confederation to ensure compliance with Confederation wide standards relating to finance and governance matters.

Subsidiary and Related Companies

Oxfam Northern Ireland has one related subsidiary trading company, Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited. The directors are drawn from the board of the charity; and its purpose is to facilitate the organisations commercial fair trade retailing activity.

Network and Other Relationships

As with the boards of Oxfam Northern Ireland and Oxfam Republic of Ireland (see above), so, too, the members of the respective management teams are also made up of the same people. In this way, all aspects of strategic planning, programmes, operations, and administration of both entities are carried on in the closest harmony, which is in keeping with the memorandum of association of each charity. Oxfam Northern Ireland, thus, works intimately in association with Oxfam Republic of Ireland; and in doing so, the two bodies are known collectively as Oxfam Ireland.

Oxfam Ireland is a member of Oxfam International, which is a confederation of fifteen independent Oxfams (in the case of Oxfam Ireland, two legal entities, as noted above) working together to alleviate poverty, suffering, and related injustices throughout the world. Oxfam International's members are: Oxfam America, Oxfam Solidarity (Belgium), Oxfam Novib (Netherlands), Intermon Oxfam (Spain), Oxfam Great Britain, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Quebec, Rostros Y Voces (Oxfam Mexico), Oxfam Germany, Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Hong Kong, Oxfam Agir Ici (France), and Oxfam New Zealand.

Oxfam Northern Ireland is also a member of the Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies (CADA), an umbrella body for Northern Ireland's overseas aid and development agencies. CADA operates a series of sub-groups composed of self-selected interested member organisations. Oxfam Northern Ireland participates fully in these sub-groups and the CEO of Oxfam Ireland currently sits on the CADA board.

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In addition to this Oxfam Ireland is a member of Dochas, officially recognised by the Irish government as the umbrella body for Ireland's overseas aid and development agencies and the CEO of Oxfam Ireland also sits on the Dochas board. Dochas facilitates communications and information-sharing amongst its members, and between them and the Irish government and other bodies. It also works to raise the standards of governance and practice of its members. It operates a series of sub groups composed of self-selected interested member organisations. Oxfam Republic of Ireland participates fully in these sub groups, thereby working in a series of more specialised networks. Dochas, in turn, is a member of CONCORD, a European Union-wide group of similar national umbrella bodies.

Oxfam Ireland carries on its work, both domestically and overseas, via a network of relationships with other non-governmental organisations.

Risk Management

Our risk-management processes are designed to enable us to conclude whether the major risks to which the Organisation is exposed have been identified and reviewed, and systems and procedures have been established to mitigate these risks, in accordance with the Charity Commission's Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2005.

Major risks are those which have a high likelihood of occurring and would, if they occurred, have a severe impact on either operational performance or achievement of purposes and objectives, or could damage the Organisation's reputation. As Trustees, we concentrate our efforts on ensuring that the most serious risks are being managed effectively.

We seek to manage risks in an integrated, balanced and structured way through a continuous, proactive and systematic process which contributes to the achievement of overall strategic objectives. The Trustees continue to conduct a review of the major risks that Oxfam Ireland is exposed to. A risk register has been established and systems have been established to identify them, assess their probability, and to mitigate any impact that they may have on Oxfam Ireland in the future. To assist in the identification of risks Oxfam Ireland adopts four risk categories:

- *Governance & management risks.
- * Financial risks
- *Risks to reputation
- *Operational risks

The risk management system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

AIMS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The organisation operates under the name of Oxfam Ireland and for the purpose of this report, where appropriate the organisations joint activities will be described as Oxfam Ireland.

Objectives

Oxfam Ireland exists to alleviate global poverty, suffering, and related injustices, and to inform and educate the public concerning the nature, causes, and effects of poverty. In general, Oxfam Ireland takes the view that all the peoples of the world have basic inalienable rights, including access to clean water, housing, employment, safety, and a right to participate in decisions affecting their own community's governance.

Aims

To these ends, Oxfam Ireland concentrates on three main areas of activity: 1. the urgent relief of suffering caused by crises, whether natural or man-made; 2. support for the long-term development efforts of communities and people affected by chronic poverty; and 3. education, advocacy, and campaigning to change the policies and practices of significant public and private organisations that affect the lives of poor people.

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In carrying on these activities Oxfam Ireland takes a 'rights-based' approach ie people suffering poverty have the right to certain basic conditions of life. It also strives to help others to help themselves by means of partnerships with non-governmental and other types of organisation overseas via the provision of support consisting of funding, capacity building, etc so as to enable them to carry on their activities as effectively and efficiently as possible. Oxfam Ireland also works with a range of other domestic and international campaigning organisations to try to change the policies and practices of large organisations, including governments, corporations, and multilateral agencies, with power and influence over the condition of life for very poor people.

Strategy and Key Objectives

The board's strategy for achieving these aims is to focus Oxfam Ireland's work both thematically and geographically. Oxfam Ireland concentrates on livelihoods, HIV & AIDS, and humanitarian emergencies in selected east, central, and Southern African countries, as well as responding to urgent catastrophes elsewhere in the world as they arise and where resources allow. In all of this work, the agency places a strong emphasis on gender justice in order to ensure that the particular needs of women and girl children are understood and addressed in a way that facilitates their full equitable access to resources and opportunities that will improve their lives.

In line with Oxfam International, the agency's ultimate goal is for people to be able to exercise their rights and manage their own lives. Our 'Rights-Based' approach is a vital expression of this commitment to ensuring realisation of the basic human rights of those people with and for whom we work. The framework for this approach is based on the following rights:

1. a sustainable livelihood;
2. to basic services;
3. to life and security;
4. to be heard;
5. to an identity, including gender equality and respect for diversity.

As a member affiliate of the Oxfam International confederation Oxfam Ireland continues to ensure our ways of working are consistent with Oxfam International principles and standards especially in light of the decision to move to a Single Management Structure (SMS) in programme countries. SMS will "build on our unity of approach in global campaigns, advocacy, development programmes and humanitarian response transforming our regional and country-based programs through greater coherence, cost-efficiency, agility and most critically impact. It will heighten accountability to partners, communities, allies, donors and other stakeholder's and embrace our diverse cultures and ways of working. It will result in a dynamic, integrated and innovative approach which will shape global, regional and national strategies. All affiliates will have a meaningful role, be mutually accountable and will own the whole Oxfam Programme".

One Programme

Our One Programme Approach entails integration at all levels (local, national, regional and global) of our long-term development and humanitarian programming and our campaigning and advocacy work, to ensure long-term sustainable change. During the year the total spend on our charitable activities reached €6,996,722 Republic of Ireland and £918,596 Northern Ireland.

Programme Overview - Period ended 31 March 2011

During the reporting period, implementation of the Oxfam Ireland programme work was carried out within the framework of the organisation's Strategic Plan for the period 2007 - 2012 and thus in the context of four strategic change goals as follows:

1. Economic Justice
2. Essential Services
3. Gender Justice
4. Rights in Crisis

Our contribution to the achievement of these broad goals included significant programming work on building sustainable livelihoods, reducing the incidence and mitigating the impact of HIV & AIDS, addressing in particular challenges faced by women and girls and providing support to populations caught up in grave humanitarian crises.

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Our development programme remained focused on East, Central and Southern Africa but the reporting period did see the commencement of our withdrawal from programme support in Sudan and Kenya. The decision to discontinue programming in those countries was not an easy one but was rooted in a careful analysis that demonstrated that we could achieve greater impact with limited resources by focusing on a smaller number of countries. It also took place within the context of the move within Oxfam International to an Single Management Structure in programme countries and related efforts to consolidate and streamline programme work.

The reporting period also saw a significant contribution by Oxfam Ireland to the global Oxfam response to major humanitarian crises in Haiti (following the devastating earthquake in January 2010) and Pakistan (in the wake of the flood crisis that occurred in mid/late 2010). In addition we continued to provide significant support to the ongoing response to the chronic humanitarian crisis in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Working in partnership and building alliances for change with other development actors remained a central plank of our programme approach and we worked predominately with local civil society organisations in our programme countries and with other affiliate members of Oxfam International confederation. We see this partnership approach as key to our efforts to ensure sustainability and to avoid duplication. As such, during the reporting period we continued to work with fourteen local partners in Tanzania and Kenya and up to sixty more in the context of our involvement with other Oxfam affiliates.

Significant work was undertaken in relation to the ongoing roll out of the Oxfam International Single Management Structure project in a number of our programme countries. This includes the preparation of new country strategies and transition plans for Tanzania in which we are the Managing Affiliate and Malawi where we are an Implementing Affiliate. This work in Tanzania required a significant reconfiguration of our programme work there and has resulted in a focus on Gender Justice along with the development of a new approach to livelihoods focused on the particular needs of pastoralist communities who represent some of the most vulnerable and marginalised people in the country. In Malawi, we established our role as the Essential Services Lead and are now in the process of developing a new programme that aims to ensure equitable access to treatment and care for those living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.

Work on HIV and AIDS in countries such as South Africa and Zimbabwe continued to focus on the provision of key services such as Voluntary Counselling and Testing, access to treatment, home based care, prevention through education and awareness raising and the provision of support to orphans and vulnerable children. In addition to these specific interventions we continued to ensure that all of our programmes in both the long term development and humanitarian arenas, were developed and implemented with the particular challenges faced by those living with and affected by HIV and AIDS.

We continue to develop our programme capacity in relation to addressing the many challenges faced by women and girls. Working in a global context where 70% of the poorest people are female, we understand and are committed to the principle of putting women and girls at the heart of everything that we do. On that basis, we are continuing to seek opportunities for programming that enhances women's economic empowerment and women's leadership (at all levels). We are focusing on efforts to address Gender Based Violence as both a fundamental human rights abuse and also as a major constraint to our change agenda.

The reporting period saw two major humanitarian crises namely the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake that occurred in January 2010 and the devastating floods in Pakistan in mid to late 2010. Oxfam responded to both crises in a timely and appropriate manner and thanks to the generosity of our supporters we were in a position to support this response to a significant level. This enabled life saving supports such as water, sanitation and shelter provision during and in the immediate aftermath of both crises but also enabled the commencement of significant recovery and rebuilding initiatives which will continue into some years to come.

In addition to the day to day work of programme implementation the reporting period also saw a significant investment in time and resources on the further development of our programme quality work. This is intended to ensure that we can provide credible evidence that demonstrates the impact of our programmes and that we can also identify key lessons from our programme implementation that can help us improve performance. In that context, we developed a results framework for our development programme that is being piloted during 2011. In addition we have established a schedule of programme evaluations that will greatly enhance our learning and contribute to stronger programmes in the future. This work is critical to the success of the programme as a whole but it is also important in terms of strengthening communications and fundraising efforts and enhancing the credibility of our organisation.

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An element of Oxfam Ireland's livelihoods programme consists of four fairtrade shops. To date the fair trade element of our retailing has not achieved breakeven in financial terms. The profound impact that the global economic crises has had on Ireland has resulted in severe sales declines in the past three years in all four of our fair trade shops and there is no evidence to suggest that this will improve in the near to medium term. While public support for Fair Trade has grown, the severe downturn in our Fair Trade sales has brought about a resulting decline in our ability to maximise the overall impact we as an organisation have on Fair Trade and its beneficiaries. Following a comprehensive assessment of our fair trade retailing activities it has been decided that Oxfam Ireland will cease retailing Fair Trade products by December 2011. We will however remain committed to Fair Trade and are confident that we can continue to find ways in which to gain maximum impact from our efforts to support and promote it.

Project/Programme Appraisal, Selection & Grant Making

Our procedure for agreeing new grants occurs in the context of on-going strong and evolving relationships with our partner organisations. This process is implemented in the course of field visits and via regular telephone and email correspondence. In appraising a project or programme the following elements are considered:

Coherence	Does the project/programme fit with the Oxfam International and Oxfam Ireland Core Objectives?
Linkages	Does the project/programme enhance other local, global, programming and advocacy activities?
Appropriateness	Is the project/programme in the national and local context
Beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect), vulnerability, poverty, gender, HIV profiles etc. Is there appropriate participation of beneficiaries in terms of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Logic of Intervention	Is the project/programme clear and logical in terms of objectives, activities, outputs, outcomes, indicators, means of verification, risks, sustainability and impact?
Management	Is the management capacity of the implementing partner sufficient. Is there a need for capacity-building and organisational development components?
Cross-cutting themes	Are the issues of HIV & AIDS, gender (including gender-based violence), and, where appropriate, environment and conflict resolution fully integrated?
Finance	Is the budget realistic? Are appropriate financing mechanisms in place? Are financial management systems adequate and appropriate?
Risk Management	Are there realistic risk analysis and management strategies in place?
Analysis	Have research and feasibility studies been properly carried out? Are suitable monitoring, evaluation impact measurement, and learning procedures defined?
Overall assessment	Based on the foregoing, the Overseas Programming Department recommends the project/programme for support.

Grants are managed through specific agreements with partners, which set out the conditions of the grant. This includes reporting requirements and when and how disbursement will happen. Grants are usually disbursed in separate instalments to ensure that agreed timings and results are being met and managed.

Oxfam Ireland staff monitor and evaluate progress throughout the period of the grant. The nature of these activities will depend on the size and importance of the grant and the perceived level of risk. Monitoring and evaluation may include:

- visits to the partners and beneficiaries;
- formal evaluation processes by Oxfam Ireland or a third party;
- auditing of the project and/or the partner.

Document Signatories:

Project Grant Approval Form: Head of Overseas Programmes and Chief Executive.

Payment Authorisation: Head of Overseas Programmes and Head of Finance.

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Communicating, Campaigning and Advocacy

This period saw continuing progress of our "One Programme" work - the integration of popular campaigning and advocacy and long term development and humanitarian programming. During the period, we continued to manage the Regional Oxfam International Economic Justice Campaigns Coordinator for the Horn East and Central Africa region, based in our Tanzania office. This role is a critical expression of our commitment to the "One Programme" approach, where we aim to integrate our development, humanitarian and campaigns and advocacy work. Activity during the period focussed on the preparation of a new regional campaigning strategy in line with the global Food Justice Campaign (GROW). We also continued to provide support to partners to build their capacity for campaigning and advocacy and supported campaigning initiatives around key issues such as land grabbing.

Climate Change

Our key campaigns priority during the reporting period was on climate change. In particular, we were campaigning for the Irish government to fulfill its commitment on climate finance and to bring in a climate change bill.

In using press, sharp lobbying and popular mobilisation we kept pressure on the government to fulfill these promises. In December 2010 the Irish government announced how it would fulfill its climate finance pledge for "fast-start finance". This included a majority of new money, in addition to overseas aid which made the governments record among the best in Europe. In January the government brought a climate change bill before the Seanad. Unfortunately, an election was called before the bill could be enacted. Oxfam Ireland also attended the global climate change negotiations in Cancun engaging in media and lobby work with the Oxfam International team and campaigned in Northern Ireland and the Republic to raise awareness of climate change around this opportunity.

We also continued to play a lead role in the Stop Climate Chaos Coalition in NI and ROI, a highlight of which was a "mass lobby" attended by the future Taoiseach and Tánaiste as well as then Ministers Gormley and Ryan and many other T.D.s with a majority of T.D.s signing a climate pledge to bring in a strong climate bill and not to take from overseas aid to pay for climate change.

Oxfam Development Aid

We campaigned on many other issues including the overseas aid budget. 2010 was another tough year economically with a difficult campaigning environment for overseas aid. Again, Oxfam campaigned individually and within a coalition with the Act Now on 2015 campaign to pressurise and persuade the government to continue its support for overseas aid. 2010 ended with a budget which saw a marginal cut to the aid budget.

Trade

We continued to grow support for Fairtrade once again supporting fair trade fortnight calling on our supporters to "Show off your label" encouraging supporters to switch their workplace/school/college canteen to Fairtrade.

We also campaigned on a number of other issues related to Rights in Crisis and Essential Services throughout the years eg. Haiti, Tax Justice and for a Financial Transaction Tax.

Election

The campaigning year also was a general election in the Republic with a new government elected. Oxfam took the opportunity to raise our issues with all the parties and encouraged our supporters to raise the issues with election candidates. Important commitments were made to ODA and climate change and others in the party manifestoes and in the subsequent programme for government.

Campaigner development

Employing the use of multiple social networking tools, including Facebook, Twitter, and You Tube, we continued to increase and improve our online presence. Focusing on our core supporter base and promoting Oxfam Ireland's institutional theme of Active Citizenship, the first Campaigner Training was also designed and rolled out. In addition, we achieved a greater engagement with volunteers as it took key steps towards positioning Oxfam as the music development organisation/charity in Ireland.

Throughout the year work continued to promote our fundraising and campaigning initiatives, emphasising our overseas programme work and humanitarian emergency responses such as the Pakistan floods and also raising our general profile via media in both Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

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In keeping with our strategic imperative to be effective and accountable, we worked to develop a systematic approach to all organisational campaigns including the setting of key objectives and evaluation criteria, briefing processes and the establishment of cross functional project teams. Another area of note has been our work developing cohesive organisational communications and branding materials. This has included producing, 'the first issues of an organisation-wide magazine, Oxfam Action, which has received very positive feedback', templates for e-updates/emergency procedures/point of sale retail material and proofing and brand checking in line with guidelines established by Oxfam International.

We have continued to make significant progress this year in the area of social media, improving our website, maximising digital PR opportunities and SEO (search engine optimisation). In addition to ongoing work such as profiling key staff to various media we also launched the successful Haiti Lives photo exhibitions in prestigious venues in both Dublin and Belfast. We also worked on phase one of a major drive to increase levels of stock donations to our shops by gaining national and regional media coverage for our series of Donation Day events, with promotion via various media photocalls.

Throughout all of this, Oxfam's media engagement in all areas has continued to increase and enabled us to grow our profile as a strong, proactive and responsible agency to the public throughout the island of Ireland.

Fundraising Performance

Oxfam Ireland has three sources of funds: Oxfam charity shop profits, donations from the general public, and institutional grant support mainly from Irish Aid, which is part of the Irish Government's Department of Foreign Affairs.

A key objective for the period was to achieve total sales in our charity shops of €7.8m throughout the island of Ireland. Our actual performance fell below this target by 4.6% (€367k). This shortfall was made up of €211k from non-donated and €156k from donated sales. The overall net contribution from our shops fell below budget by 16%.

The two main factors that affected performance were low consumer confidence and the reduction of stock being donated to shops. These are both consequences of the continued economic downturn which shows no evidence of halting particularly in the Republic of Ireland. There were no new shops opened during this year, however, there are two additional shops planned for early in the coming year.

Voluntary income for the period reached £5m/€5.9m, which was on a par with the previous year although it should be noted that 2009-10 was an eleven month period for financial reporting (to bring Oxfam Ireland into line with Oxfam affiliates internationally) compared to the twelve months reported for 2010-11.

When donations to the Haiti Emergency Appeal are excluded our public fundraising performance was satisfactory when compared to the previous year, especially given the very difficult economic environment that we faced in 2009-10. However, this still fell considerably below our planned income for the period by 8% and our planned net contribution fell below budget by 12%.

Considering the difficult economic environment that still prevails in Ireland, this is a satisfactory performance especially when the variation in Emergency Appeal income over the two years is taken into account.

Income in 2010-11 included donations received in response to the devastating floods in Pakistan in Summer 2010. While the response to the Pakistan Floods appeal was extremely generous, especially coming so soon after the Haiti Earthquake in January 2010, donations received for Pakistan were significantly less than for Haiti in the previous year. The additional Emergency Appeal donations for Pakistan contributed to voluntary income for 2010-11 being 9% above budget. When these donations are excluded voluntary income was on budget.

Some areas of income performed better than planned, including legacies, major gifts, trusts, foundations and institutions. These increases in income helped mitigate decreases against budget in other areas, including events income, which, although significantly up on the previous year, has been slower to grow than planned. Due to variances in tax refund income against the amount claimed under the various charity schemes we no longer accrue this income into the relevant tax year, it is now accounted for on receipt; this has resulted in a significant decrease in tax refund income in the current year.

Costs are continually monitored, and cost savings realised wherever possible during the year. In 2010-11, when the additional expenditure on the Pakistan Emergency Appeal is excluded, costs were 6% below budget.

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While Emergency Appeal income has been a significant factor in our fundraising results over the past two years, we continue to see some success through our investment in key areas of fundraising. Oxfam Ireland plans to continue investment in these areas while managing costs as efficiently and effectively as possible in order to maximise returns on expenditure.

Irish Aid contributed €1.667m to programme expenditures during the financial period. Financial support to our development programme was in the form of bridge funds from the Civil Society Fund and was essentially an extension of a three year block grant arrangement that commenced in May 2007. We also received funding from Irish Aid for our chronic humanitarian emergencies programme. The relationship with Irish Aid is of considerable importance and value to Oxfam Ireland, not only in terms of the funding it provides but also in relation to the opportunities it represents for interaction around a variety of programme and policy issues that are of mutual interest. We are also continuing to engage with Irish Aid bilaterally and via our membership of Dochas on the development of a new multi annual funding framework that is expected to commence in January 2012.

Supporting Our Programme

During the period we embarked on a programme of organisational change aimed at improving our effectiveness in line with our strategic plan. A number of important and challenging pieces of work were undertaken.

A substantial review of our organisation's internal structures was carried out in 2009-10 and this identified the need for change in how we are organised to deliver our strategic ambition. Following a period of staff consultation these changes are now being implemented and will allow us to operate more efficiently and effectively as we deliver on our strategic plan.

We have continued to strengthen and develop our staff resources through the introduction of our Retail Talent Management Programme and a comprehensive framework designed to develop our retail staff teams to ensure all retail activities maximise profitability.

We continue to monitor, measure and report on our environmental impact in line with Oxfam International standards. We have also continued to contribute to the successful transition to and implementation of SMS in Tanzania and Malawi.

During the year we have commenced a significant review of our Information Communication Technology which will contribute to optimising opportunities for integration of management information systems across all business activities by the end of 2013.

FINANCIAL REVIEW AND RESULTS

Oxfam Ireland performed satisfactorily during 2010-11 despite the many challenges presented by the global economic crisis. The Trustees consider that there is a reasonable expectation that Oxfam Ireland has sufficient reserves to ensure stability and continuity of operations for the foreseeable future.

Key financial performance indicators

A number of key financial performance indicators are used by management and Council as a measure of performance and health of Oxfam Ireland. These are set out below:

	2011	2010
Programme Investment Ratio	80%	80%
Cost of Fundraising as % of Voluntary Income	34%	34%
Shop Net Contribution as % of total shop sales	25%	28%
Fundraising Return on Investment	2.96	2.93
Administration costs as % of total costs	6%	6%
Governance costs as % of total costs	1.19%	1.10%

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Financial Controls

With the support of both internal and external audit teams, we strive to be as efficient as possible. Internal controls over all forms of commitments and expenditure continue to be refined to improve efficiency. Processes are in place to ensure that performance is monitored and that appropriate management information is prepared and reviewed regularly by both executive management and the Board of Trustees.

Investment Policy

The Council has concluded that reserves funds, and others that may in future become available, can most appropriately be invested via short-term interest bearing bank deposits.

Reserves

The Council has established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets (the 'free reserves') held by Oxfam Ireland should total three months of cash equivalent resources expended under typical operations. This equates to £849,500 approximately, and at this level the Council consider that current activities of Oxfam Northern Ireland could be continued in the event of a significant drop in funding. Were this to occur, it would, obviously, be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed. At present, the 'free reserves', which amount to £2,676,634 exceed this target level.

Pensions

The company operates a Group Flexible Retirement Plan for qualifying employees. To qualify employees contribute a minimum 5% of their salary and the charity 9% into the fund. The company's pension fund advisor monitors the performance of the fund, and reported that fund performance was in keeping with industry trends and was acceptable under the circumstances. The advisor is also available to offer advice to individual employees. A small number of employees who were part of the pre-demerger Oxfam UK + Ireland final salary pension scheme continue to contribute to this scheme. Employees' contributions to this scheme until the end of March 2009 were 5% and the charity paid 13%. Changes to this scheme were implemented in April 2009 which affected some members whose earnings were above an agreed level. Employees above this level now pay 7% and the company pays 10% for all members from this date. Part of the employer's contribution is to reduce the assessed liability of the scheme. See note 23 for details.

Future Plans

Our plans for 2010/2011 have been developed against the backdrop of continued global financial crisis and recession and overcoming the difficulties of the recession will not be achieved in one financial year. It is therefore essential that we maintain our focus on delivering results on the strategic priorities identified in our revised strategic plan. Our resources will be channeled to our work on targeted initiatives at national, regional and international levels, ensuring that Oxfam Ireland continues to grow the impact of our work overseas. We will also grow our position as a consistently reliable and trusted vocal campaigner and commentator on the issues that affect the lives of people in developing countries. We will also maintain and grow our influence with key decision makers on these issues.

We will continue to strengthen and develop our governance arrangements to ensure that we remain an organisation that constantly challenges ways of working in order to ensure the maximum impact of our work and the demonstration of this to all our stakeholder's.

Through a commitment to quality, efficiency and effectiveness we will continue to redesign and refine our business processes and promote continuous improvement to achieve our strategic objectives in the most efficient and effective manner. There will be a particular emphasis on performance management as we roll out an integrated performance management system ensuring that the efforts of every individual in the organisation are fully aligned and appraised according to our strategic objectives.

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

COUNCIL REPORT

For the year ended 31 March 2011

We plan to continue to grow our share of the Irish market, to become a preferred development organisation of the Irish public North and South and to be a key and credible partner for the support of institutional donors, major donors, trusts, foundations and other institutions. New five year partnership arrangements with Irish Aid and all NGO's operating in ROI will be developed during 2011-12 and we intend to strengthen our relationship with this important institutional donor during the period. We will also continue to invest in pursuing additional institutional donors. We intend to develop our own larger donor network through our continuing involvement in networks and outreach to key individuals and other potential partners.

Under the Single Management Structure (SMS) Oxfam International global change process, Oxfam Ireland will become the Managing Affiliate, having responsibility for the entire Oxfam programme in Tanzania and will have significant implementing roles in Malawi and Uganda. Tanzania will 'Go Live' in October 2011.

We will continue to develop our Monitoring, Evaluation and learning capacity in order to ensure we deliver greater verifiable impact in our programme work.

We intend to take on a considerable leadership role within the Development Sector in Ireland through our chairing of Dochas, the umbrella group for NGOs in ROI and our continuing involvement in CADA, the Northern Ireland equivalent and look forward to working with both parliaments in order to help deliver on our mission.

AUDITORS

The auditors, McCann & Co., have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Council

Anna McAleavy
Chairperson

Donal McDunphy
Director

Date:

STATEMENT OF COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

For the year ended 31 March 2011

The Council Members are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Northern Ireland law and generally accepted accounting practice including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

Company law requires the Council members to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the charity and of the surplus or deficit of the charity for that year. In preparing these the Council Members are required to;

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the 'going concern basis' unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Council Members confirm that the financial statements comply with the above requirements.

The Council Members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps to ensure systems are in place to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

To achieve this, Council have appointed a management team which reports to Council and ensures that the requirements of the Companies Acts are complied with.

On behalf of the Council

Anna McAleavy
Chairperson

Donal McDunphy
Director

Date:

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

We have audited the financial statements of the group and parent company on pages 16 to 33 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 20.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCIL AND AUDITORS

The Council are responsible for preparing the annual report. As described on page 13, this includes responsibility for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with Auditing Practices Board's ethical standards for auditors.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Practice in United Kingdom and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. We also report to you our opinion as to: whether proper books of account have been kept by the company; and whether the information given in the councils' report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

We read the other information contained in the annual report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Council in the preparation of the financial statements, and whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error.

In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2011 and of its deficit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

(Continued...)

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

(...Continued)

We have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion the information given in the Council report on pages 2 to 10 is consistent with the financial statements.

MARK J MCCANN, F.C.A

SENIOR AUDIT PARTNER

for and on behalf of

McCann & Co.

Registered Auditors &

Accountants

Suite A

Ashtown Business Centre

Navan Road

Dublin 15

Date:

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 31 March 2011

		Unrestricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Restricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 11 months 2010 Stg£
	Notes				
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds:					
<i>- Voluntary Income</i>					
Donations, gifts and corporate sponsorship		963,316	343,714	1,307,030	1,269,783
Legacies		24,857	-	24,857	113,965
<i>- Activities for Generating Funds</i>					
Income from donated goods trading activity	2	2,090,033	11,750	2,101,783	1,687,028
Net (deficit) from trading subsidiary	3	(77,642)	-	(77,642)	(62,456)
Investment income	4	106,843	-	106,843	92,373
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		3,107,407	355,464	3,462,871	3,100,693
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Costs of Generating Funds:					
Fundraising costs	5	495,200	32,987	528,187	514,569
Expenses from trading activity	2	1,774,571	-	1,774,571	1,592,719
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,269,771	32,987	2,302,758	2,107,288
Net incoming resources available for charitable application		<hr/> 837,636	<hr/> 322,477	<hr/> 1,160,113	<hr/> 993,405
Charitable Activities by Objective:					
Overseas programme costs	6	138,047	577,106	715,153	930,886
Advocacy and campaigns costs	6	153,848	-	153,848	156,264
Communications and marketing	6	49,595	-	49,595	115,878
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		341,490	577,106	918,596	1,203,028
Governance Costs	7	<hr/> 41,907	<hr/> -	<hr/> 41,907	<hr/> 49,673
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		2,653,168	610,093	3,263,261	3,359,989
NET INCOMING OF RESOURCES FOR THE PERIOD					
		<hr/> 454,239	<hr/> (254,629)	<hr/> 199,610	<hr/> (259,296)
Movements on fixed asset investments	10	(3,781)	-	(3,781)	71
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	19	<hr/> 450,458	<hr/> (254,629)	<hr/> 195,829	<hr/> (259,225)

(Continued.....)

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 31 March 2011

		Unrestricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Restricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 11 months 2010 Stg£
	Notes				
(.....Continued)					
FUND BALANCE 1 APRIL 2010	19	<u>2,995,190</u>	<u>471,189</u>	<u>3,466,379</u>	<u>3,725,604</u>
FUND BALANCE 31 MARCH 2011	19	<u>3,445,648</u>	<u>216,560</u>	<u>3,662,208</u>	<u>3,466,379</u>

The Charitable Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the period as set out above. All the activities of the Charity are classified as continuing.

On behalf of the Board:

Anna McAleavy
Chairperson

Donal McDunphy
Director

Date:

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011 Stg£	2010 Stg£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	12	1,522,090	1,596,920
Investments	13	38,588	44,766
		<u>1,560,678</u>	<u>1,641,686</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	14	127,052	134,318
Debtors	15	603,678	420,575
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,711,532	3,246,468
		<u>3,442,262</u>	<u>3,801,361</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	17	549,068	1,093,086
		<u>549,068</u>	<u>1,093,086</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>2,893,194</u>	<u>2,708,275</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		4,453,872	4,349,961
CREDITORS (amounts falling due after one year)			
	18	791,664	883,582
		<u>791,664</u>	<u>883,582</u>
NET ASSETS			
		<u>3,662,208</u>	<u>3,466,379</u>
Financed by:			
CHARITABLE FUNDS			
Restricted funds	19	216,560	471,189
Unrestricted funds	19	3,445,648	2,995,190
		<u>3,662,208</u>	<u>3,466,379</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Council

Anna McAleavy
Chairperson

Donal McDunphy
Director

Date:

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011 Stg£	2010 Stg£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	12	1,522,090	1,596,920
Investments	13	38,590	44,768
		<u>1,560,680</u>	<u>1,641,688</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	15	1,606,114	1,339,651
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,693,008	3,240,927
		<u>4,299,122</u>	<u>4,580,578</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	17	549,068	1,093,086
		<u>549,068</u>	<u>1,093,086</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,750,054</u>	<u>3,487,492</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,310,734	5,129,180
CREDITORS (amounts falling due after one year)			
	18	791,664	883,582
		<u>791,664</u>	<u>883,582</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>4,519,070</u>	<u>4,245,598</u>
Financed by:			
CHARITABLE FUNDS			
Restricted funds	19	216,560	471,189
Unrestricted funds	19	4,302,510	3,774,409
		<u>4,519,070</u>	<u>4,245,598</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Council

Anna McAleavy
Chairperson

Donal McDunphy
Director

Date:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. Accounting Convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

In preparing the accounts Oxfam has sought to follow best practice as laid down in the current Statement of Recommended Practice: 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' (the Charities SORP) issued in March 2005 wherever possible.

The company has had to adjust the formats from those prescribed by the Companies Acts to include headings which are relevant to its activities, to enable it to show a true and fair view.

1.2. Incoming Resources

Income, including donations, legacies and investment income is recognised in the period in which Oxfam Northern Ireland is entitled to receipt and where the amount can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Grants from government and other agencies have been included as incoming resources from charitable activities where these amount to a contract for services. These grants receivable are accounted for when the company's entitlement becomes legally enforceable.

Gifts in Kind - properties, investments and other fixed assets donated to the charity are included 'Voluntary Income' at market value at the time of receipt.

1.3. Costs of Generating Funds

Costs of generating funds comprise the costs incurred in commercial trading activities and fundraising. Trading costs cover all the costs of the shops and other trading activities including the costs of goods sold together with associated support costs. Fundraising costs include the costs of recruiting donors, advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas, and an appropriate allocation of central overhead costs.

1.4. Charitable Expenditure

Charitable expenditure is reported as a functional analysis of the work undertaken by the charity, being humanitarian, development and campaigning and advocacy. Under these headings are included grants payable and costs of activities performed directly by the charity together with associated support costs.

Grants payable in furtherance of the company's objects are recognised as expenditure when payment is due to the partner organisation in accordance with the terms of the contract. For contracts in place at the year end which include payments to be made in future years, these payments are disclosed in note 22 to the accounts as commitments.

1.5. Governance

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the company and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs

1.6. Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to sterling at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date except where the transaction giving rise to the asset or liability is to be settled at a contracted rate in which case the contracted rate is used.

All resultant adjustments are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

1.7. Pensions

The company operates a defined benefit scheme for employees which is now closed to new members. A defined contribution scheme has been established for new employees. Annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

1.8. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

The cost of fixed assets including leased assets is written off in equal instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:-

Freehold land and properties	2% per annum
Improvement to leasehold properties	20% per annum
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	20% per annum
Computer equipment	33.3% per annum
Motor vehicles	20% per annum

1.9. Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at cost less provision for permanent diminutions in value.

Listed investments

Listed investments are shown in the balance sheet at market value.

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and their market value at the start of the year, or their subsequent cost, and are charged or credited to the statement of financial activities in the year of disposal.

1.10. Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an average cost basis and after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items.

Unsold donated items are not included in closing stock since the value is uncertain until sold.

1.11. Cash Flow Statement

The members of the council have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the charity is small.

1.12. Provisions

In general, provisions for future liabilities are recognised when Oxfam has a legal or constructive financial obligation that can be reliably estimated and for which there is an expectation that payment will be made.

1.13. Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the SOFA as incurred over the term of the lease.

1.14. Accounting Period

The current accounting period represents a twelve month period to 31 March 2011 compared to an eleven month accounting period in the prior year from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

1.15. Consolidated accounts

The company is exempt from the requirement to file an individual profit and loss account, under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

2. INCOME FROM TRADING ACTIVITIES

This represents the net income from the sale of donated goods through Oxfam Shops, after deduction of operating and administration expenses. Oxfam Northern Ireland believes this most fairly represents the value to the charity of donated goods.

	Unrestricted Funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Restricted Funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total Funds 11 months 2010 Stg£
Turnover from donated goods	2,090,033	11,750	1,682,816
Operating expenses	(1,566,093)	-	(1,371,105)
Support costs	(208,478)	-	(221,614)
	<u>315,462</u>	<u>11,750</u>	<u>90,097</u>

Operating expenses include Stg£79,628 (2010 : Stg£79,901) for depreciation on fixtures and fittings and leasehold property specific to the sale of donated goods.

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

3. NET (DEFICIT) FROM TRADING SUBSIDIARY

Oxfam Northern Ireland has one wholly owned subsidiary, Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited. A summary of its financial position is given below:

	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Turnover	112,622	114,897
Cost of sales	(88,787)	(73,120)
Gross profit	23,835	41,777
Operating expenses	(77,621)	(78,629)
Support costs	(23,856)	(25,604)
Operating loss	<u>(77,642)</u>	<u>(62,456)</u>

The above turnover is split between Fair Trade and Commercial sales as follows:

	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Fair Trade		
Turnover	83,127	91,985
Cost of sales	(66,360)	(58,437)
Gross profit	16,767	33,548
Operating expenses	(57,293)	(62,949)
Support costs	(17,608)	(20,499)
Operating (loss)	<u>(58,134)</u>	<u>(49,900)</u>

Fair Trade is "net incoming resources from charitable activities" carried on by Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited on behalf of Oxfam Northern Ireland.

	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Commercial		
Turnover	29,495	22,912
Cost of sales	(22,427)	(14,682)
Gross profit	7,068	8,230
Operating expenses	(20,328)	(15,680)
Support costs	(6,248)	(5,106)
Operating (loss)	<u>(19,508)</u>	<u>(12,556)</u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

3.1 NET (DEFICIT) FROM TRADING SUBSIDIARY

Summarised balance sheet of Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited:

	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Current assets	145,576	139,859
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(1,002,436)	(919,076)
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>(856,860)</u>	<u>(779,217)</u>
Called up share capital	2	2
Profit and loss account	<u>(856,862)</u>	<u>(779,219)</u>
	<u>(856,860)</u>	<u>(779,217)</u>

Oxfam Northern Ireland's investment in Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited is two ordinary shares of Stg£1 each being the whole issued share capital of that company.

4. INVESTMENT INCOME

	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Rent receivable	28,958	27,273
Deposit interest receivable	77,885	65,100
	<u>106,843</u>	<u>92,373</u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

5. FUNDRAISING EXPENDITURE	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
	funds	funds	funds	funds
	12 months	12 months	12 months	11 months
	2011	2011	2011	2010
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Salaries	145,745	18,657	164,402	151,568
Travel and subsistence	7,159	904	8,063	6,628
Office service charges	106,294	13,426	119,720	83,117
Direct fundraising costs:				
- Direct marketing	44,883	-	44,883	65,741
- Events	109,593	-	109,593	95,515
- Committed givers	39,554	-	39,554	37,738
- Emergency costs	-	-	-	27,952
General expenses	1,474	-	1,474	484
Support costs (note 8)	40,498	-	40,498	45,826
	<u>495,200</u>	<u>32,987</u>	<u>528,187</u>	<u>514,569</u>

Office service charges include specific depreciation of Stg£3,074 (2010 : Stg£3,618).

10.76% (£32,987) of unwrapped and earmarked income received during the period contributed towards the operating costs of the fundraising department.

During the period £50,689, which represents 25% of total fundraising costs, were reallocated to Campaigns and Advocacy charitable activity costs to accurately reflect the activities undertaken by the department in relation to recruitment and communications with Oxfam Ireland supporters who are campaigners and donors.

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

6.	CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE	Unrestricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Restricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 11 months 2010 Stg£
-----------	--	---	---	--	--

Provision of charitable activities by objective:

Overseas Programme

Grants paid	102,215	577,106	679,321	888,375
Operation costs	25,048	-	25,048	31,576
Support costs (note 8)	10,784	-	10,784	10,935
	<u>138,047</u>	<u>577,106</u>	<u>715,153</u>	<u>930,886</u>

Advocacy and Campaign Programme

Operation costs	86,811	-	86,811	96,337
Contribution to Oxfam International Joint Advocacy and Campaign Programme	53,493	-	53,493	44,013
Support costs (note 8)	13,544	-	13,544	15,914
	<u>153,848</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>153,848</u>	<u>156,264</u>

Included in the 2010/11 contribution to Oxfam International Joint Advocacy and Campaign Programme is interest attributable to Oxfam Ireland of £22.

Marketing and Communications

Operation costs	36,483	-	36,483	100,288
Support costs (note 8)	13,112	-	13,112	15,590
	<u>49,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,595</u>	<u>115,878</u>

Operation costs include specific depreciation of Stg£319 (2010 : Stg£329).

7.	GOVERNANCE COSTS	Unrestricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Restricted funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 12 months 2011 Stg£	Total funds 11 months 2010 Stg£
	Legal fees	595	-	595	447
	Audit fees	12,306	-	12,306	14,141
	Non audit fees	2,172	-	2,172	2,496
	Council expenses	107	-	107	2,244
	Support costs (note 8)	26,727	-	26,727	30,345
		<u>41,907</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,907</u>	<u>49,673</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

8. ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

Allocation to activities by number of staff:

Cost Type	Total Governance		Trading activities	Fundraising activities	Charitable activities
	allocated				
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
Staff costs	235,532	21,654	154,568	26,959	32,351
Property costs	6,027	301	4,791	701	234
Office running costs	17,768	888	11,548	3,614	1,718
Computer & equipment costs	24,936	1,247	19,821	2,901	967
Legal & professional expenses	1,208	60	647	329	172
Marketing & communications expenses	3,500	175	2,782	407	136
Bank interest & charges	15,844	793	12,596	1,843	612
Depreciation	32,182	1,609	25,581	3,744	1,248
	<u>336,997</u>	<u>26,727</u>	<u>232,334</u>	<u>40,498</u>	<u>37,438</u>

The allocation of support costs to trading activities is further split between donated trading activities (Stg£208,478) and the trading subsidiary (Stg£23,856).

9. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

The average number of persons employed by the company in the financial year was 49 (2010 : 48).

Members of Oxfam's Council of Trustees received no remuneration for their services. Directly incurred expenses are reimbursed.

	12 months	11 months
	2011	2010
	Stg£	Stg£
The staff costs are comprised of:		
Wages and salaries	1,071,112	979,217
National insurance costs	82,882	92,893
Pension costs	110,426	104,975
	<u>1,264,420</u>	<u>1,177,085</u>

These costs have been apportioned among retail activities, fundraising, administration and support costs for the charitable activity programme and include certain employment costs that have been apportioned between Oxfam Northern Ireland and Oxfam Republic of Ireland.

There are no employees with emoluments that exceed £60,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

10. MOVEMENTS ON INVESTMENTS	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
Amounts written (back)/off fixed asset investments	986	(71)
Profit on sale of shares during the year	2,795	-
	<u>3,781</u>	<u>(71)</u>
	<u><u>3,781</u></u>	<u><u>(71)</u></u>
11. NET INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR	12 months 2011 Stg£	11 months 2010 Stg£
The figure is stated after charging:		
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	115,204	115,959
Operating lease rentals		
- Property	504,386	457,198
Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit	12,306	14,141
Auditors' remuneration - non audit services	2,172	2,496
	<u>2,172</u>	<u>2,496</u>
	<u><u>2,172</u></u>	<u><u>2,496</u></u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Improvement to Leasehold Property Stg£	Freehold Buildings Stg£	Furniture Fixtures Stg£	Equipment Stg£	Motor Vehicles Stg£	Total Stg£
COST						
At 1 April 2010	1,787,858	252,138	818,248	134,830	7,950	3,001,024
Additions	-	-	39,736	637	-	40,373
At 31 March 2011	<u>1,787,858</u>	<u>252,138</u>	<u>857,984</u>	<u>135,467</u>	<u>7,950</u>	<u>3,041,397</u>
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 April 2010	661,086	26,051	601,277	113,915	1,775	1,404,104
Charge for the year	24,828	5,043	71,671	12,071	1,590	115,203
At 31 March 2011	<u>685,914</u>	<u>31,094</u>	<u>672,948</u>	<u>125,986</u>	<u>3,365</u>	<u>1,519,307</u>
NET BOOK VALUES						
At 31 March 2011	<u>1,101,944</u>	<u>221,044</u>	<u>185,036</u>	<u>9,481</u>	<u>4,585</u>	<u>1,522,090</u>
At 31 March 2010	<u>1,126,772</u>	<u>226,087</u>	<u>216,971</u>	<u>20,915</u>	<u>6,175</u>	<u>1,596,920</u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

13. INVESTMENTS	12 months 2011 Stg£ Group	11 months 2010 Stg£ Group	12 months 2011 Stg£ Company	11 months 2010 Stg£ Company
Investment in subsidiary company at cost	-	-	2	2
Listed investments value at 1 April 2010	44,766	601	44,766	601
Acquisitions at costs	-	44,094	-	44,094
Disposals at market value	(5,192)	-	(5,192)	-
Revaluations to market value	(986)	71	(986)	71
Closing market value at 31 March 2011	<u>38,588</u>	<u>44,766</u>	<u>38,590</u>	<u>44,768</u>

These listed investments result from legacies received by Oxfam Northern Ireland during the periods ended 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2010. These investments were restated at their current market value at the year end and the diminution in value has been reflected in the income and expenditure account.

14. STOCKS	2011 Stg£ Group	2010 Stg£ Group	2011 Stg£ Company	2010 Stg£ Company
Finished goods for resale	127,052	134,318	-	-
	<u>127,052</u>	<u>134,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15. DEBTORS	2011 Stg£ Group	2010 Stg£ Group	2011 Stg£ Company	2010 Stg£ Company
Prepayments & other debtors	124,093	156,722	124,093	156,722
Amounts owed by Oxfam Activities (note 20)	-	-	1,002,436	919,076
Amounts owed by Oxfam ROI (note 20)	391,577	136,915	391,577	136,915
Vat repayable	21,393	23,681	21,393	23,681
Tax refund due	62,000	98,847	62,000	98,847
Sundry debtors	4,615	4,410	4,615	4,410
	<u>603,678</u>	<u>420,575</u>	<u>1,606,114</u>	<u>1,339,651</u>

16. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND	2011 Stg£ Group	2010 Stg£ Group	2011 Stg£ Company	2010 Stg£ Company
Cash on short term deposit	2,849,582	2,849,582	2,849,582	2,849,582
Cash and bank balances	(138,050)	396,885	156,574	391,344
	<u>2,711,532</u>	<u>3,246,467</u>	<u>2,693,008</u>	<u>3,240,926</u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

17. CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)				2011	2010
				Stg£	Stg£
	<u>Group and Company</u>				
Trade creditors				130,960	51,738
Accrued expenses				200,547	168,765
Bank loan (note 21)				75,000	60,000
Amounts owed to Oxfam ROI (note 20)				134,622	804,644
Amounts owed to Oxfam G.B.				7,939	7,939
				<u>549,068</u>	<u>1,093,086</u>
18. CREDITORS (amounts falling due after more than one year)				2011	2010
				Stg£	Stg£
Bank loan (note 21)				<u>791,664</u>	<u>883,582</u>
19. CHARITABLE FUNDS	Unrestricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Total funds
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£	Stg£
	Group	Company		Group	Company
Balance at 31st March 2010	2,995,190	3,774,409	471,189	3,466,379	4,245,598
(Deficit)/Surplus for the period	<u>450,458</u>	<u>528,101</u>	<u>(254,629)</u>	<u>195,829</u>	<u>273,472</u>
Balance at 31st March 2011	<u>3,445,648</u>	<u>4,302,510</u>	<u>216,560</u>	<u>3,662,208</u>	<u>4,519,070</u>

OXFAM NORTHERN IRELAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year both Oxfam Northern Ireland and Oxfam Republic of Ireland paid various expenses on behalf of each other, representing net expenses for personnel employed in both companies and other operating costs. At the balance sheet date, the amount owed to Oxfam Northern Ireland in relation to these expenses was Stg£391,577, (2010 : Stg£136,915)

Included in 'creditors due within one year' is the amount due to Oxfam Republic of Ireland in relation to the balance outstanding on the Larne bank loan which Oxfam Republic of Ireland took out on behalf of Oxfam Northern Ireland. At the balance sheet date, the amount outstanding was Stg£134,622, (2010 : Stg£152,045).

The balance of the figure included in 'creditors due within one year' relates to amounts due to Oxfam ROI for unrestricted overseas grants expended during the year on behalf of Oxfam Northern Ireland.

The Associations and Councils for Oxfam Northern Ireland and Oxfam Republic of Ireland respectively are made up of the same individuals.

Oxfam Activities Northern Ireland Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oxfam Northern Ireland. At the year end, the balance owed to Oxfam Northern Ireland totals Stg£1,002,436 and is included in current assets in the financial statements of the company only.

21. BANK LOANS

The Bank of Ireland loans are secured by a first legal charge over 82-88 Union Street, Belfast and 115-121 North Street, Belfast.

22. COMMITMENTS

a. Capital

At 31 March 2011 the following capital expenditure had been authorised and contracted for:

	2011	2010
	£	£
Within one year	-	27,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2011

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined benefit scheme for employees which is now closed to new members. The current contributions payable monthly comprise 5% or 7% of the gross salaries (dependant on level of salary) of participating employees and 10% from Oxfam Northern Ireland.

The most recent triennial valuation, as at 30 September 2010, has not been finalised yet, however, it is estimated that Oxfam Northern Ireland's share of the deficit would be approximately £278,000. The deficit payment due from Oxfam Northern Ireland for the coming year ended 31 March 2012 is £40,842.79. From 1 April 2012 Oxfam Northern Ireland's share of this deficit amount has been assessed as £28,830.31 per annum for approximately 8 years.

A defined contribution scheme has been established for new employees. The contributions are payable monthly and comprise 5% of the gross salaries of participating employees and 9% from Oxfam Northern Ireland.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

24. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Council on .