

**8,749**PEOPLE TRAINED  
PAGE 27**3,819**PEOPLE  
VOLUNTEERED  
WITH THE IRISH  
RED CROSS  
PAGE 26**3,500**VOLUNTEERS  
BENEFITED  
FROM CBHFA  
PAGE 34**2,500**HOUSEHOLDS  
PROVIDED  
WITH CLEAN  
DRINKING WATER  
PAGE 57**2,299**PATIENTS  
RECEIVED FIRST  
AID TREATMENT  
FROM A  
VOLUNTEER  
PAGE 27**2,016**PEOPLE  
RECEIVED SKILLS  
TRAINING FROM  
THE IRISH RED  
CROSS  
PAGE 47**774**INDIVIDUALS  
RECEIVED  
HOUSEHOLD  
CASH GRANTS  
PAGE 47**614**PEOPLE WERE  
TRAINED IN  
PIG REARING  
AND ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY  
PAGE 51**428**FAMILIES NOW IN  
SAFE SHELTERS  
PAGE 49**294**HOMES RECEIVED  
CASH GRANTS TO  
ASSIST REPAIR OF  
DAMAGE CAUSED  
BY HAIYAN  
PAGE 53**141**HOMES  
CONSTRUCTED  
AFTER BEING  
COMPLETELY  
DESTROYED  
PAGE 47**101**NEW  
INSTRUCTORS  
TRAINED  
PAGE 27**32%**OF IRISH  
RED CROSS  
VOLUNTEERS  
ARE UNDER 25  
PAGE 41**21**YOUTH  
VOLUNTEERS  
TOOK PART  
IN 'YOUTH ON  
THE RUN'  
PAGE 41**15**NEW CBHFA  
FACILITATORS  
TRAINED  
PAGE 35**2.5**YEAR  
PROGRAMME  
FOLLOWING  
TYPHOON HAIYAN  
PAGE 47

Humanity  
Impartiality  
Neutrality  
Independence  
Voluntary Service  
Unity  
Universality

## Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

## Impartiality

We do not discriminate as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. We endeavour to relieve suffering of individuals, guided solely by their needs and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

## Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

## Independence

All Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the movement.

## Voluntary Service

The Red Cross is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

## Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

## Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

# CONTENTS

4

ADMINISTRATION  
INFORMATION

6

CHAIRPERSON  
& SECRETARY  
GENERAL  
STATEMENT

10

THE VISION

12

STRUCTURE,  
GOVERNANCE &  
MANAGEMENT

16

**FINANCIAL  
HIGHLIGHTS**

18

REPORT OF THE  
DIRECTORS FOR  
THE YEAR END 31  
DECEMBER 2016

20

STATEMENT OF  
DIRECTORS'  
RESPONSIBILITIES

24

**FUNDRAISING  
HIGHLIGHTS**

26

**VOLUNTARY  
SERVICE**

28

MALLOW: FIRST AT  
THE SCENE

30

LOUTH:  
HEALTHY STEPS

32

CORK: A GLIMMER  
OF HOPE

34

CBHFA IN IRISH  
PRISONS &  
PROBATION

36

CHANGING MY  
LIFE: A STORY  
FROM PRISON

38

VOLUNTEER  
DEVELOPMENT

40

IRELAND'S YOUNG  
HUMANITARIANS

42

GALWAY:  
EMPOWERMENT  
THROUGH  
EXPERIENCE

44

**VOLUNTEERS  
& TRAINING  
STATISTICS**

46

**RESPONDING TO  
INTERNATIONAL  
CRISIS**

48

PHILIPPINES:  
STRENGTHENING  
COMMUNITIES

50

REMEDIOS' STORY

52

DIOMEDES' STORY

54

NIGER:  
EMPOWERING  
COMMUNITIES  
WITH RESILIENCE

56

SALIFU'S STORY

58

NDOMBA'S STORY

60

WATER  
FOR MIDWIVES

62

RESTORING  
FAMILY LINKS

64

RIZIKI'S STORY

66

MIGRATION  
ACTIVITIES

68

**INTERNATIONAL  
STATISTICS**

70

PARTNERS

72

**FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS &  
CONSOLIDATED  
ACCOUNTS 2016**

# Administration Information

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NAME	ROLE	TERM	ATTENDANCE (/8)
Pat Carey	Chairperson	Ends 2018 1st Term	6
Tom Horwell	Vice Chair	Ends 2018 2nd Term	8
Barry O'Donovan	National Secretary	Ends 2018 2nd Term	7
Sheila Callan	National Treasurer	Ends 2018 1st Term	7
Mary Flaherty	Board Member	Completed July 2016	1
Colin Wilson	Board Member	Ends 2018 1st Term	5
Kieran Meehan	Board Member	Ends 2019 2nd Term	8
Cliona Lehane	Board Member	Ends 2017 2nd Term	7
Ivor Gleeson	Board Member	Completed July 2016	4
Sean Mason	Board Member	Ends 2018 1st Term	3
Ann McDermott	Board Member	Completed July 2016	5
Darren Ryan	Board Member	Ends 2017 1st Term	8
Julie O'Brien	Board Member	Ends 2019 1st Term	3
Brian Byrne	Board Member	Ends 2019 1st Term	3
Maura Lowry	Board Member	Ends 2018 1st Term	7
Cepta Dowling	Board Member	Ends 2018 1st Term	5

Read our Board bios at [bit.ly/boardrc](http://bit.ly/boardrc)

### MANAGEMENT TEAM

Liam O'Dwyer  
Secretary General

John Roche  
Head of International  
Relations &  
Co-operation

Danny Curran  
Head of Fundraising  
& Commercial

Sandra Stanley  
Head of National  
Volunteer Network  
Services & Development

Rory O'Sullivan  
Head of Finance

### SOLICITORS

Mullaney Walsh  
Maxwells  
19 Herbert Place  
Dublin

Byrne Wallace  
87-88 Harcourt Street  
Dublin

### AUDITORS

BDO  
Registered Auditors  
Beaux Lane House  
Mercer Street Lower  
Dublin

### PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of Ireland  
2 College Green  
Dublin

Allied Irish Bank  
1-4 Baggot St. Lower  
Dublin

**About Us:** The Irish Red Cross Society is registered in Ireland as a charity.

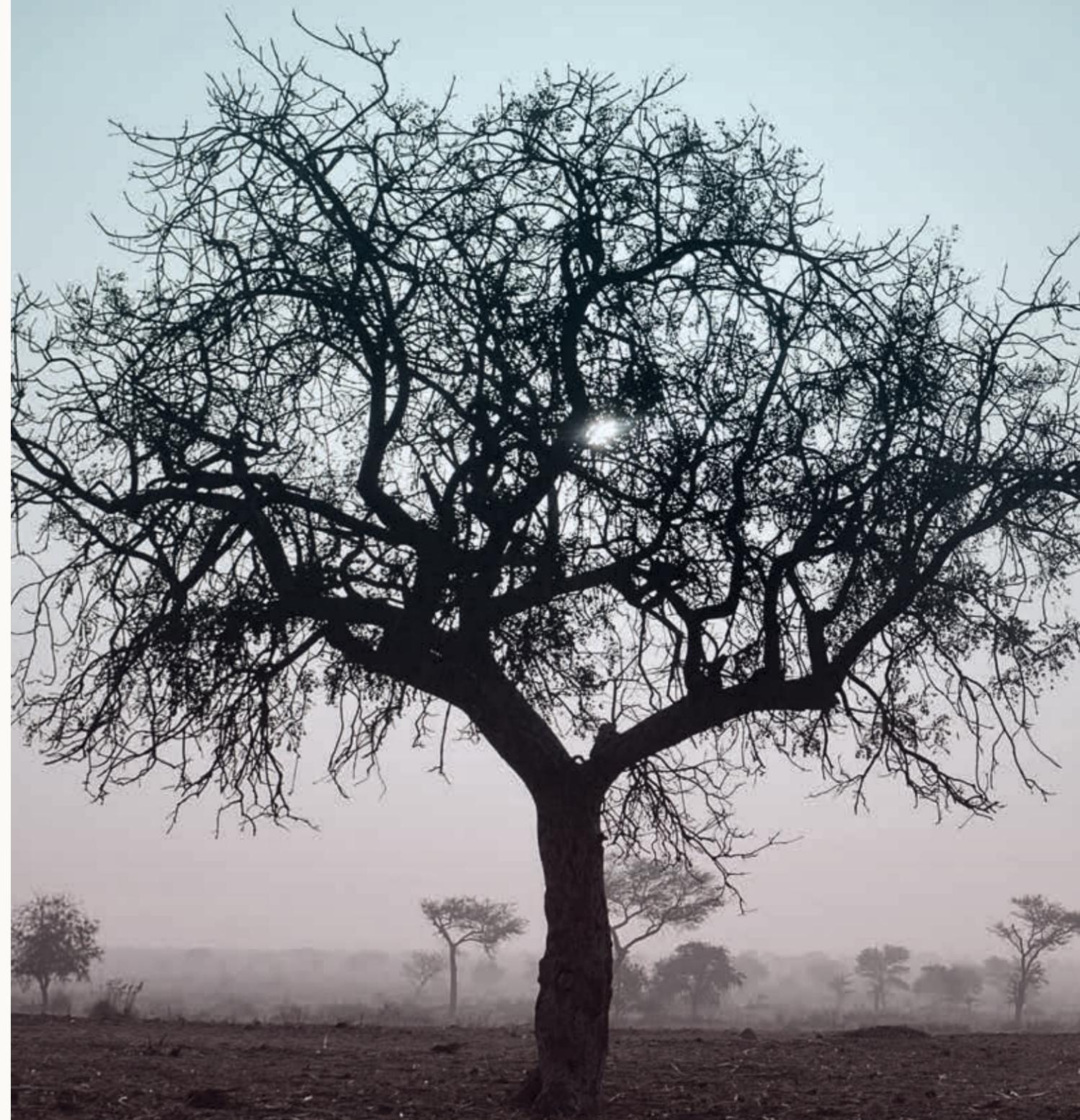
**Governing Document:** The Irish Red Cross Society was established in Ireland in 1939 and is governed under the terms of the Red Cross Act 1938, (SI) 206/139.

**Charity Number:** CHY3950

**Charity Regulatory Authority Number:** 2000946

**National Office:** 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

The Irish Red Cross' mission is to identify and deliver impartial humanitarian assistance to those who are most in need, offering hope to vulnerable communities both at home and abroad



# Chairperson and Secretary General Statement

2016 marked a year of reflection for Ireland as the country united to commemorate the 1916 Rising. In the century that has passed since that significant time, the Red Cross' humanitarian role in Ireland has evolved to meet the changing needs of the Irish public. Where 100 years ago Red Cross volunteers were treating the wounds of those caught up in fighting in Dublin, volunteers today have become an integral part of community health and wellbeing nationwide.

The importance of the role of volunteers in our cultural fabric should not be overlooked. The thousands of volunteers working in support of the Irish Red Cross form a humanitarian force made up of tens of thousands of people throughout the country who seek to be part of the catalyst of change in their communities. Without the willingness of people to help others, much of our society would suffer; be it through deteriorating health, unequal access to education, homelessness, or through isolation and mental health struggles. Voluntary service adds a value that cannot be replicated.

For our organisation, the visit of our esteemed colleague Peter Maurer President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was one of the highlights of the year. The work of the ICRC is respected throughout the world, as is evident in Syria where the ICRC continue to negotiate access to besieged areas. Whilst in Ireland, Mr Maurer met with President Michael D. Higgins and The Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade, Charlie Flanagan T.D. In a lecture attended by NGO leaders, journalists, politicians, and civil society representatives, Mr Maurer spoke with deep concern about situations in Yemen and Syria in which he is personally involved, on behalf of the ICRC.

Throughout this year, we have become increasingly concerned about the low numbers of migrants and refugees arriving under the government's IRPP programme and the reportedly large numbers of unaccompanied minors, particularly in Calais. Migration remains a

key focus for us in Ireland and for the movement worldwide. The response of the Irish Government to the refugee crisis in Europe hit a number of roadblocks during 2016, but late in the year migrants and refugees began to arrive. However, with the assistance of the Irish public, the Irish Red Cross is continuing, and where possible expanding, our support activities and services for migrants and refugees. The emphasis of our migration strategy, developed in 2016, is on advocacy, integration supports, and co-operation with other community and voluntary organisations to enable access to accommodation pledged by so many Irish people.

This year, the Irish Red Cross Secretary General Liam O'Dwyer travelled to Niger where we have been working to help communities fight back against climate change and food insecurities for over a decade. A focus of our approach is to improve livelihoods. The impact of this approach was unexpectedly demonstrated whilst during a community meeting in Wala Abdou village. Hamidou Moussa, a para-vet, politely interrupted the meeting after he heard that the Irish Red Cross visitors from Dublin were visiting the village. Hamidou came in to the meeting and laid out his veterinary equipment and medicines one by one in front of the delegation. Gesturing to the display, Hamidou said, "I want to thank you for training me and for the initial supply of animal medicines. Now I have made enough money from this work to buy more medicines and to buy two goats. I look after peoples animals in several villages now. Thank you".

Back home, saw the Society complete its work with communities flooded in the 2015–2016 storms. A total of €3,200,000 was distributed on behalf of the Government to small businesses and community/sporting groups in emergency compensation to enable them to get back on their feet. The Irish Red Cross volunteers came to the aid of many during the storms, including farmers and individual householders to assist them with flood defences, the clean-up and transfers from homes to hospitals.

On behalf of the Society, we wish to express our appreciation for the work of the Irish Red Cross staff and volunteers in Ireland and overseas. The Irish Red Cross has eight staff working in areas of conflict throughout the world and we thank them for their work. We remember the many Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers and staff who have lost their lives in the humanitarian service in Yemen, Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Lybia to name a few. The sacrifice of humanitarians working in hospitals, schools, food banks, and ambulances to make our world a safer place needs to be acknowledged and a fresh emphasis placed on the primacy of International Humanitarian Law in our time.

A focus of the Society in 2016 was on ensuring the Governance of the organisation met the high standards set out in the Governance Code. The engagement of the Board of Directors and the staff in this work has enabled the development

of a more informed, accountable and transparent organisation. The appointment of an external advisor to attend some Board meetings and evaluate its performance has also helped to improve the effectiveness of our governance.

Mazars Ireland, at the request of the Audit Committee, conducted an internal governance review. The review looked at the governance structures and how the structures interfaced with the Irish Red Cross committees and the senior management team. The outcome of this exercise identified five areas of low to medium risk. Four were acted upon in 2016 and the final area will be completed by mid-2017.

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.



Pat Carey  
Chairperson



Liam O'Dwyer  
Secretary General

# Ráiteas ón gCathaoirleach agus ón Ard-Rúnaí

B'ionann 2016 agus bliain machnaimh in Éirinn agus an tír aontaithe chun comóradh a dhéanamh ar Éirí Amach 1916. Le céad bliain anuas ón tréimhse shuntasach sin, tháinig forbart ar ról daonnúil na Croise Deirge chun freastal ar ríochtanais athraitheacha phobal na hÉireann. I gcodarsnacht lenár tharla 100 bliain ó shin nuair a bhí saorálaithe na Croise Deirge ag tabhairt cóir leighis do chreachtaí iadsan a bhí i lár na troda i mBaile Átha Cliath, is dlúthchuid de shláinte agus d'fholláine an phobail ar fud na tíre iad saorálaithe an lae inniu.

Níor cheart neamhaird a thabhairt do thábhacht ról saorálaithe inár bhfabraic chultúrtha. Is fórsa daonnúil iad na mílte saorálaithe atá ag obair chun tacú le Cros Dhearg na hÉireann arna chomhdhéanamh as na mílte daoine ar fud na tíre a dteastaíonn uathu a bheith ina gcatalaíoch athraithe ina gcuid pobal. Gan toilteanas daoine cúnaimh a thabhairt do dhaoine eile, bheadh cuid mhaith dár sochaí thíos léi; trí mheath ar shláinte, rochtain mhíchothrom ar oideachas, easpa dídine nó trí leithlisí agus streachailt maidir le sláinte mheabhrach. Bíonn luach ar leith i seirbhís dheonach.

Bhí an chuairt a thug ár gcomhghleacaí gradamach Peter Maurer Uachtarán Choiste Idirnáisiúnta na Croise Deirge (ICRC) i measc bhuaicphointí na bliana d'ár n-eagraíocht. Tá meas ar obair ICRC ar fud an domhain, faoi mar is léir sa tSiria ina leanann an ICRC ar aghaidh le hidirbheartú rochtana ar limistéir faoi léigear. Nuair a bhí sé in Éirinn, bhuaíl an tUasal Maurer le hUachtarán Mícheál D. Ó hUiginn agus leis an Aire Gnóthaí Eachtracha & Trádála, Charlie Flanagan T.D. Labhair an tUasal Maurer i léacht ar fhreastail ceannairí eagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha, iriseoirí, polaiteoirí agus ionadaithe na sochaí sibhialta air, agus imní dhomhain air faoi na cásanna in Éimin agus sa tSiria a bhfuil sé páirteach leo go pearsanta, thar ceann ICRC.

I gcaitheamh na bliana seo, d'éiríomar níos buartha faoi líon íseal na n-imirceach agus na dteifeach atá ag teacht faoi chlár IRPP an rialtais agus an líon mór mionaíseach neamhthionlactha de réir tuairiscí, go háirithe in Calais. Bíonn cúrsaí imirce fós ina bpríomhfócas dúinn in Éirinn agus don ghluaiseacht ar fud an domhain. Bhí roinnt bacainní le linn 2016 ar fhreagairt Rialtas na hÉireann ar ghéarchéim

na ndéanaithe san Eoraip, agus ag deireadh na bliana cuireadh tús le teacht na n-imirceach agus na ndéanaithe. Le cúnaimh ó phobal na hÉireann, áfach, tá Cros Dhearg na hÉireann ag leanúint ar aghaidh lenár ngníomhaíochtaí agus lenár seirbhísí tacaíochta d'imircigh agus do dhéanaithe agus ag cur leis na gníomhaíochtaí agus leis na seirbhísí sin nuair is féidir. Tá béim ár straitéise imirce, arna forbairt in 2016 ar chomhairleacht, ar thacaíochtaí lánpháirtíochta, agus ar chomhoibriú le heagraíochtaí pobail agus deonacha eile d'fhonn rochtain ar chóiríocht arna geallúint ag an iliomad Éireannach sin a chumasú.

Thaistil Ard-Rúnaí Chros Dhearg na hÉireann Liam O' Dwyer go dtí an Nígir i mbliana, ina rabhamar ag obair chun cúnaimh a thabhairt do phobail troid ar ais in aghaidh an athraithe aeráide agus in aghaidh neamhdheimhneacht an tsoláthair bhia le breis agus deich mbliana. Is fócas é de chuid ár gcur chuige feabhas a chur ar shlite maireachtála. Léiríodh tionchar an chur chuige sin gan choinne le linn cruinniú pobail i sráidbhaile Wala Abdou. Chuir Hamidou Moussa, paraitheirí, isteach go béasach ar an gcruinniú tar éis dó a chloisint go raibh cuairteoirí Chros Dhearg na hÉireann ó Bhaile Átha Cliath ag tabhairt cuairte ar an sráidbhaile. Tháinig Hamidou isteach chuig an gcruinniú agus leag sé a chuid trealamh thréidliachta agus a chuid cógas leighis amach os comhair na toscaireachta. Dúirt Hamidou, agus é ag comharthú i dtreo na taispeána, "Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil libh as oiliúint a thabhairt dom agus as soláthar tosaigh na gcógas leighis d'ainmhithe. Tá go leor airgid déanta agam anois ón obair chun tuilleadh cógas leighis a cheannach agus dhá ghabhar a cheannach. Tugaim aire d'ainmhithe daoine i roinnt sráidbhailte éagsúla na laethanta seo. Go raibh maith agaibh".

In Éirinn, rinne an Cumann a chuid oibre le pobail a d'fhulaing tuille i stoirmeacha 2015–2016 a chríochnú. Dáileadh €3,200,000 ar an iomlán thar ceann an Rialtais i measc gnóthaí beaga agus grúpaí pobail/spóirt mar chúiteamh éigeandála chun iad a chumasú filleadh ar a seanléim arís. Tháinig saorálaithe Chros Dhearg na hÉireann i gcabhair ar mhórchuid daoine le linn na stoirmeacha, feirmeoirí san áireamh agus sealbhóirí tí

aonair chun cúnaimh a thabhairt dóibh le cosaintí tuile, leis an nglantachán agus le haistrithe ó thithe chuig ospidéal.

Thar ceann an Chumainn, ba mhaith linn ár mhuíochas a chur in iúl as ucht obair fhoireann agus shaorálaithe Chros Dhearg na hÉireann in Éirinn agus thar sáile. Bhí ochtar ball foirne de chuid Chros Dhearg na hÉireann ag obair i limistéir choinbhleachta ar fud an domhain agus gabhaimid buíochas leo as a gcuid oibre. Cuimhnimid an t-iliomad saorálaithe agus baill foirne de chuid na Croise Deirge agus an Chorráin Dhearg a fuair bás agus iad i mbun seirbhíse daonnúla in Éimin, sa tSiria, sa Phacastáin, san Afganastáin agus sa Libia agus i dtíortha nach iad. Ní mór íobairt daonnúlach atá ag obair in ospidéal, i scoileanna, i mbainc bhia, agus in otharcharranna chun áit níos sábháilte a dhéanamh d'ár ndomhan a aithint agus béim úr a chur ar phríomhaíocht an Dlí Dhaonnúil Idirnáisiúnta sa ré seo.

Chuir an Cumann fócas in 2016 ar áirithiú gur chomhlíon rialachas na heagraíochta na hardchaidheáin atá leagtha amach sa Chód Rialachais.



*Pat Carey*

Pat Carey  
Cathaoirleach



*Liam O'Dwyer*

Liam O'Dwyer  
Ard-Rúnaí

Trí bhithin rannpháirtíocht an Bhoird Stiúrtóirí agus na foirne san obair sin cumasaíodh forbairt d'eagraíocht níos eolasaí, níos cuntasáí agus níos follasaí. Bhí ceapachán comhairleora sheachraigh le bheith i láthair ag roinnt cruinnithe Boird agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar a fheidhmíocht ina chúnaimh fosta feabhas a chur ar éifeachtacht ár rialachais.

Rinne Mazars Ireland, ar iarratas an Choiste Iníochóireachta, athbhreithniú ar rialachas inmheánach. Amharcadh san athbhreithniú ar na struchtúir rialachais agus ar an dóigh a cuireadh na struchtúir i gcomhéadan le coistí agus le foireann bhainistíochta sinsearaí Chros Dhearg na hÉireann. Sainaitníodh i dtoradh an chleachtaidh sin cúig réimse lena mbaineann riosca idir riosca íseal agus meánriosca. Rinneadh gníomh maidir le ceathair acu in 2016 agus beidh gníomh curtha i gcrích i leith an réimse dheireanaigh faoi lár-2017.

Cuireann na stiúrtóirí a dtuarascáil agus na ráitis airgeadais i láthair i leith na bliana dar críoch 31<sup>st</sup> Mí na Nollag 2016.

# The Vision

The vision of the Irish Red Cross is to provide impartial services and support to vulnerable communities both at home and abroad. The Society's mission is to identify and deliver humanitarian assistance to those who are most in need. In achieving this the Irish Red Cross will be guided by the seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross.

## OUR STRATEGIC AIMS

The Irish Red Cross today enjoys a strong position as a provider of first-response services in local communities across Ireland. Delivering first aid and ambulance services as well as supporting the health and social needs of hundreds of communities. This provides the Society with the opportunity to strengthen and develop a more substantial role as a central player in making local communities stronger and more resilient in preparing for and in reacting to crises and emergencies.

The Irish Red Cross aims to sustain its role as a primary volunteer first response agency, supporting many vulnerable groups in communities. Where it is not possible for the Irish Red Cross to help directly, it works in close collaboration with others to deliver the best result for local communities.

The Society's overarching strategic ambition is to analyse and map local vulnerabilities and meet community needs where possible with specific and targeted responses. This ambition has been translated into three specific strategic aims:

## Saving lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disasters

In 2005, the Irish Red Cross responded to an emergency famine in Niger. Recognising that similar emergencies would recur without intervention, in 2006, the Irish Red Cross began working to strengthen the resilience of Niger communities against drought.

## Enable healthy and safe living

Every day, all around Ireland, the Irish Red Cross volunteers work to improve the health of their communities. For example, in Louth, volunteers have set up a Healthy Steps Group. Whilst in Ireland's 14 prisons, inmate volunteers are running mental health and weapon amnesty initiatives. In Cork, volunteers have helped people like Jacintha Warren get back on their feet following devastating floods.

## Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

The Irish Red Cross Youth members lead the way in promoting social inclusion. Young volunteers, aged 4–25, are engaged in activities with local service providers, such as Penny Dinners in Cork, and are proactive in tackling issues such as bullying and HIV awareness.



REHABILITATED  
3 CEREAL BANKS  
& CONSTRUCTED  
7 NEW CEREAL  
BANKS, PROVIDING  
VITAL GRAIN  
SUPPLIES TO 8  
COMMUNITIES  
IN NIGER

# Structure, Governance & Management

## LEGAL STATUS

The Irish Red Cross was formally established in 1939 under the terms of the Red Cross Act 1938, Statutory Instrument 206/139. The Society's constitution was initially based on this statutory instrument and includes amendments for the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005 (the Geneva Conventions) to which Ireland is a party, together with Acts of the Oireachtas and relevant provisions of the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies. The Society's constitution was further amended in 2012 by internally ratified changes.

The legal objectives of the Society are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick, wounded and shipwrecked at sea or armed forces in time of war; to furnish relief to prisoners of war and to such civilians as are protected persons; in time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world; to act in case of armed conflict, and in peacetime to prepare to act, in all the fields covered by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols of 1977 and 2005 and on behalf of all war victims, both civilian and military.

Such legal frameworks underline the importance of the Irish Red Cross Society as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, be it in situations of armed conflict or natural or man-made disasters.

The Society is registered as a charity in Ireland and as such, is subject to the Charities Regulatory Authority and the requirements of the Charities Act 2009. The Irish Red Cross operates in its own right, but also as part of the wider International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the world's largest humanitarian network.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the highest deliberative authority of the Irish Red Cross. It elects the majority of the members to the Board of Directors. Under our Constitution enacted in April 2012, more than 75 percent of the members of the General Assembly are elected as representatives of areas by the local membership of the Society.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the body governing the Irish Red Cross between sessions of the General Assembly. The Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary of the General Assembly are automatically elected to the Board.

It has a maximum of 14 members. Two are nominated by the Chairperson to add specific expertise and a maximum of four representatives are appointed by government.

Directors can serve up to two terms of three years after which they are obliged to step down for a minimum of three years. A skills matrix has been developed to assist with recruitment of Directors with specific expertise.

## MANAGEMENT AND DECISION MAKING

The Board of Directors is vested with all the necessary powers to carry out the aims of the Irish Red Cross. The focus of the Board is more particularly on matters of policy and oversight. It works closely with the Secretary General, senior management staff and the Chairpersons of the various working and advisory groups who together are tasked with the implementation of policy.

Strong emphasis is now placed on the induction, training and development of our Board members, and various presentations, updates and training opportunities are provided to ensure they are appropriately prepared for their roles.

The Board of Directors met on eight occasions in the course of 2016 and conducted regular reviews of the Irish Red Cross' system of internal controls, performance reporting, policies and procedures. This ensured that expenditure was appropriate and reasonable, funds were spent or managed in accordance with approved procedures and a full and accurate account was maintained of all financial transactions. An audit committee is in operation to support the Board in meeting this obligation. The Board is also supported in its work by a number of volunteer working groups.

**BEST PRACTICE IN GOVERNANCE**

The Board of Directors is committed to implementing best practice in governance throughout the Society and endeavours to comply at all times with the Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland (the Governance Code). It recognises that this is an ongoing, continuous improvement process and monitors the Society's adherence to the Governance Code by means of an implementation tool developed by the Irish Governance Code Working Group (See [www.governancecode.ie](http://www.governancecode.ie) for more information).

**RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Irish Red Cross risk management system is managed by the Secretary General and overseen on behalf of the Board by the Audit Committee. A Risk Register identifies the key risks the society is subject to and specifies the risk appetite for each item on the register. The society also assesses relevant internal controls and puts in place risk action plans to mitigate identified risks within Board-approved tolerances.

The key risks currently identified for the Irish Red Cross are:

- Loss of life of an Irish Red Cross delegate in dangerous situations.
- A disaster of a scale beyond our immediate current resources.
- Insufficiently diversified income streams or loss of a major donor.
- Major scandal, in Ireland or internationally, which further damages reputation of the sector.
- Material breach of employee-related, health and safety legislative/regulatory requirements.
- Significant information technology failure or a cyber security incident.

Identified risks and internal controls are subject to a schedule of periodical reviews. These are carried out by management, internal auditors, by external parties such as major funders or PHECC.

Risk is further mitigated by appropriate insurance. The society has appointed an insurance specialist to advise on the level and extent of insurance cover necessary for our various operating activities. Every three years, an independent broker reassesses insurance cover.

The Irish Red Cross is committed to high levels of transparency. To this end, The Constitution, Strategic Plan (and strategy implementation plan), financial reports, and major policy documents are all published on the Society's website ([www.redcross.ie](http://www.redcross.ie)).

The financial accounts are prepared according to the Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2015 Accounting and Reporting by Charities, issued by the Charity Commissioners in the UK and are audited by BDO, a major Irish firm of Chartered Accountants. The Society also facilitates its major funding partners in auditing its adherence to the terms of their agreements with the Society.

The Irish Red Cross' major policy statements cover areas such as delegated authorities; financial management and internal controls; risk management; whistleblowing; complaints; respect and dignity; safeguarding; Garda vetting; and data protection.

The Society is subject to Pre-hospital Emergency Care Council (PHECC) Recognised Institution Quality Standards reviews and have published the findings of its latest review (September 2015) on [www.redcross.ie](http://www.redcross.ie).

The Society has also implemented the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising and the Dochas Code of Conduct for Images and Messaging which represent best practice in these areas.

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Every member of the Board of Directors signs a Code of Conduct and is asked to identify general business interests and associations of importance. If an area comes before the Board which may cause a conflict of interest the Director in question is asked to exclude themselves from the meeting.

**DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

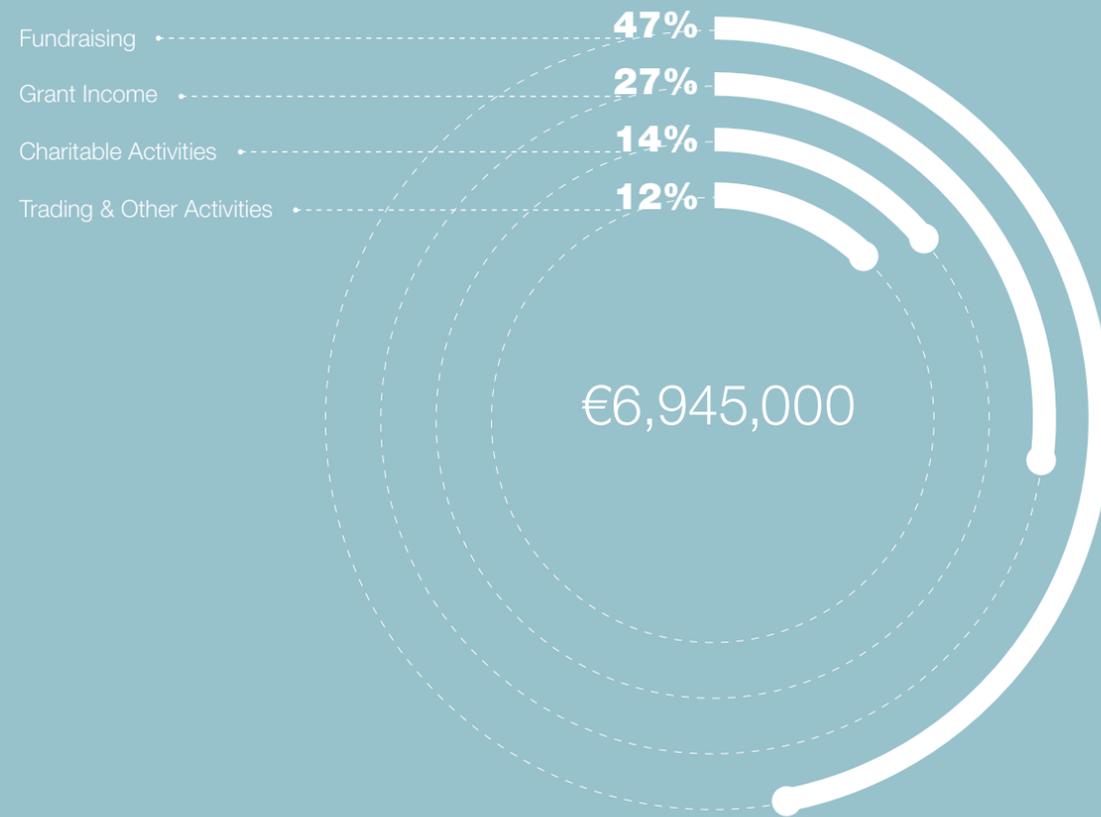
Decisions of the Board are taken on a consensus basis following discussion. All decisions have a proposer and seconder unless it is evident that there is full agreement. If there is a decision which requires a vote, an open vote will be taken and the majority view will be the decision. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson has the casting vote.

# Financial Highlights 2016

Irish Red Cross annual accounts are independently audited and fully comply with SORP

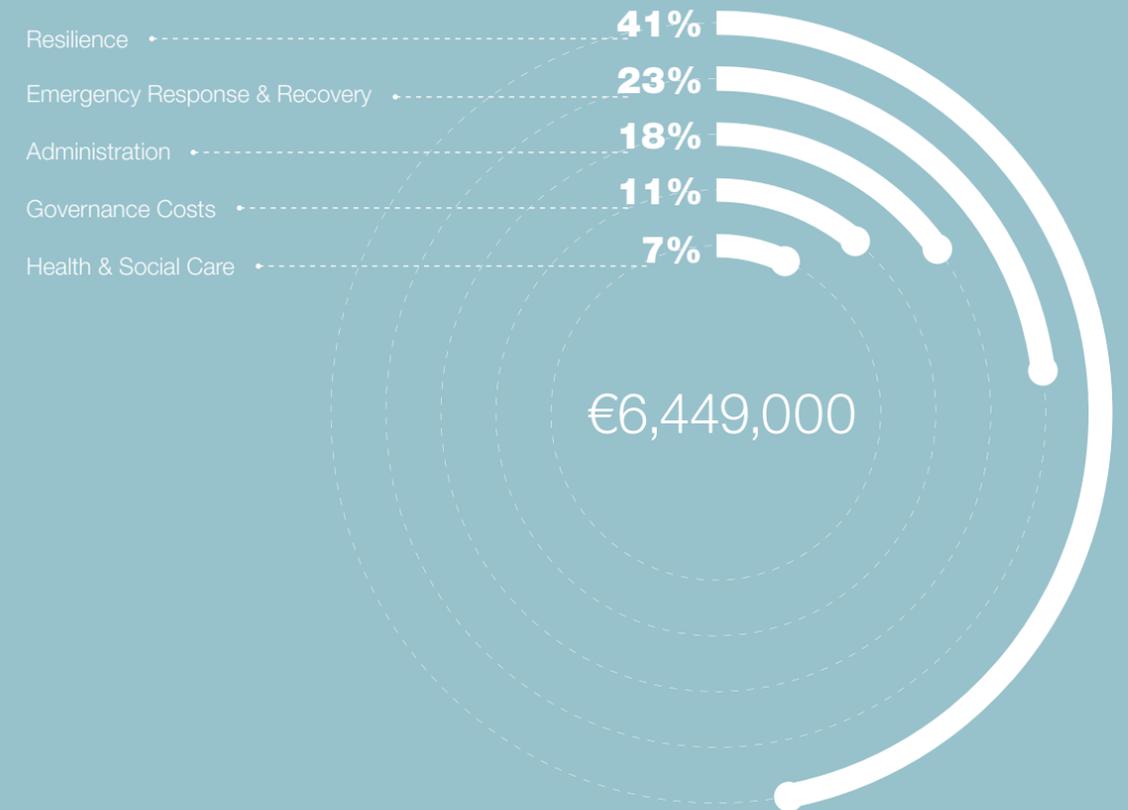
Financial Statements: see Note 3 (income) and Note 5 (expenditure) for more details

## INCOME



Fundraising	€3,232,000	47%
Grant Income	€1,905,000	27%
Charitable Activities	€957,000	14%
Trading & Other Activities	€851,000	12%

## EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES



Resilience	€2,613,000	41%
Emergency Response & Recovery	€1,484,000	23%
Administration	€1,165,000	18%
Governance Costs	€735,000	11%
Health & Social Care	€452,000	7%

# Report of the Directors

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### Income

In a year of, thankfully, fewer major overseas emergencies our public appeals income was as a result lower than last year. Significant fundraising in 2015 for Nepal and the Migration crisis did not continue into 2016.

When this impact is excluded income is consistent with last year.

Our regular giving income programme investment commenced in late 2016 and we expect to reverse the declining income trend in 2017.

Grant income increased this year as a result of our partnership with Government on the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) and funding received for investment in our ambulance fleet.

Branch generated income has grown to €1.9m (2015: €1.7m) due to increased grants and donations.

### Expenditure

Total expenditure at €7.6m is consistent with previous years.

Emergency response and recovery costs remain in line with last year but within that category we have increased costs due to IRPP and lower expenditure on International programmes.

Expenditure on International programmes was mostly in Syria, Philippines and the Migration crisis in Europe. Of the €899k spent on these three regions €710k was raised in previous years.

Branch operational costs of €1.3m include the cost of performing duties (€372k), administration costs (€111k), property rent & maintenance (€218k) and fleet costs (€279k).

In early 2016 we administered the Scheme to provide humanitarian support to small business affected by flooding. €3.2m was disbursed on behalf of the Department of Defence. We received fees of €71k for this service.

### Reserves

The minimum reserves level target is in the range of three to six months of total expenditure.

Our available reserves at the year-end were €2m (2015:€1.5m). This is 3.4 months worth of total expenditure (2015: 2.4) and within the prescribed range set by the Board of Directors.

### Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

(a) so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Society's auditors are unaware,

(b) that each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Society's auditors are aware of that information.

### Accounting Records

The measures taken by the Directors to ensure compliance with the requirements, with regard to keep accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Society's accounting records are maintained at the Society Head office in Merrion Square.

### Taxation Status

Irish Red Cross Society has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

### Auditors

BDO, is eligible and has expressed a willingness to continue as Auditors of the Society.

The financial statements were reviewed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Pat Carey  
Chairman



Sheila Callan  
Treasurer

# Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Board of Directors of the Irish Red Cross Society operates through the delegated authority of the Society's General Assembly (formerly Central Council). Its role is to direct and supervise the affairs of the Society on a day to day basis, to ensure that it delivers on its goals and objectives, and to uphold the values and principles of the Red Cross Movement in every aspect of its activities.

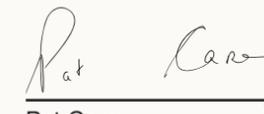
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and the incoming resources and application of funds, including the net income or expenditure of the Society for the year. In preparing these financial statements the Board of Directors is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Society will continue in operation.

The Board of Directors is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Society and which enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with relevant legislation. The Board of Directors is responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Society and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements were reviewed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Pat Carey  
Chairman



Sheila Callan  
Treasurer

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Assembly of Irish Red Cross Society

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Irish Red Cross Society for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation are the Financial Reporting Standard FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

This report is made solely to the General Assembly of the Irish Red Cross Society as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the General Assembly those matters we are required to state to them in an independent auditors' 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 General Assembly of the Irish Red Cross Society as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the board of directors of the Irish Red Cross Society are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

## SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Society's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Foreword Chairman's and Secretary General Statement and Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge

acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

## OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Society and of its net outgoing resources for the year then ended; and
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

Signed



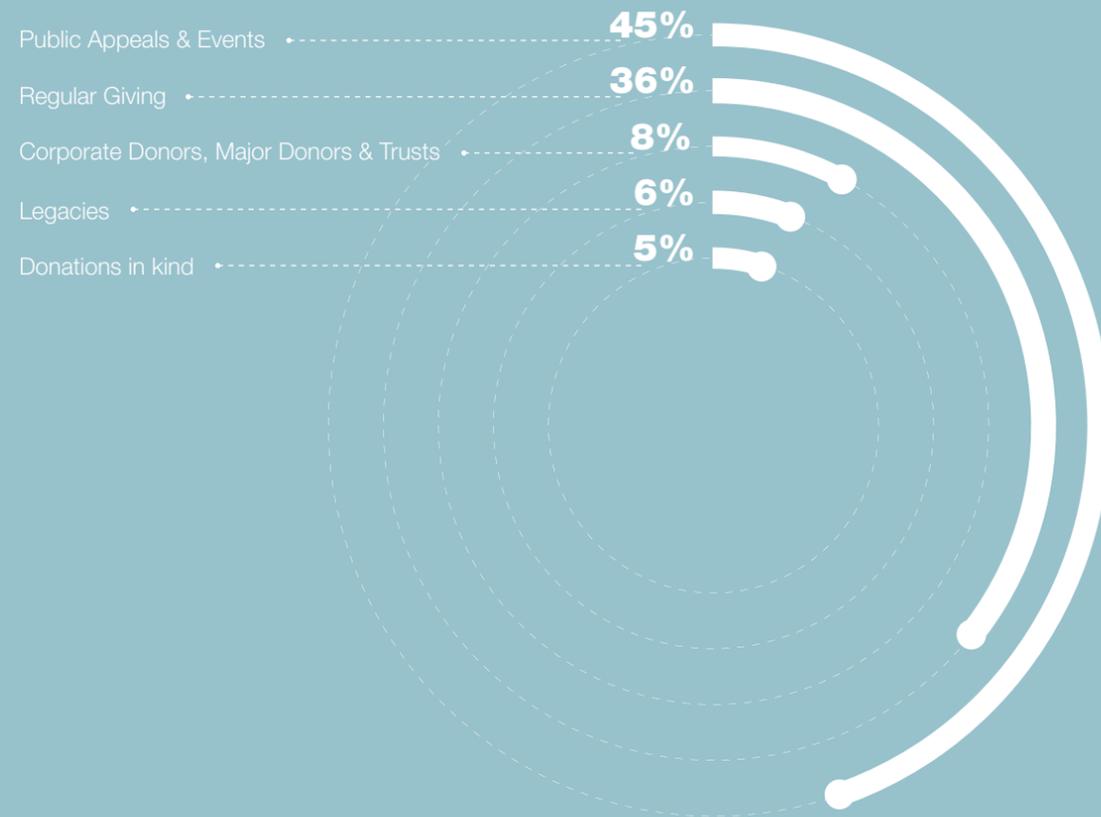
BDO  
Statutory Auditors  
Dublin



Date

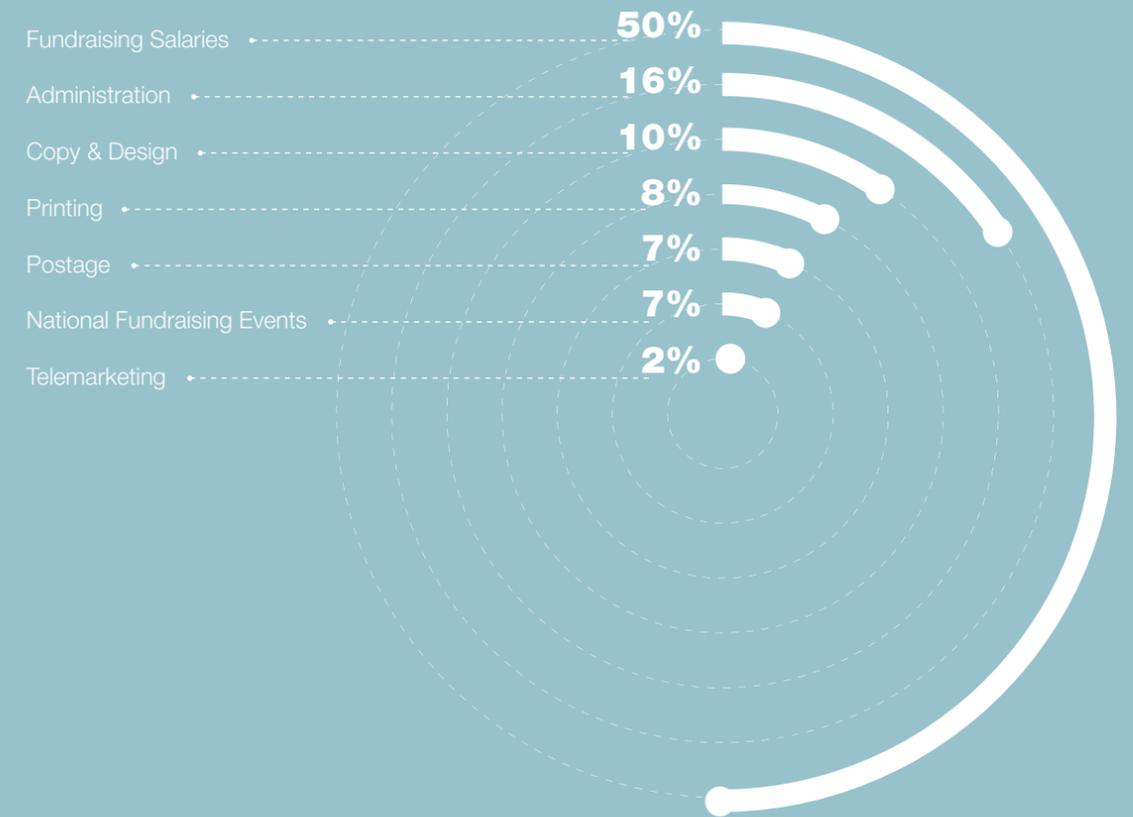
# Fundraising Highlights 2016

## FUNDRAISING INCOME €3,232,000



Donations in Kind	€199,000
Ambulance	€92,000
Office Rental	€50,000
Clothing	€38,000
AEDs	€12,000
Minibus	€7,000

## EXPENDITURE €505,000



The Irish Red Cross is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority in Ireland and is a member of the Charities Institute Ireland.

The Irish Red Cross has adopted the Guiding Principles for Fundraising.

For emergency appeals, a small percentage of a donation may be retained to cover the cost of running that appeal. Due to the unpredictable nature and scale of an emergency, there is no fixed percentage.

# Voluntary Service

The motivation to volunteer for a charity takes many forms; a wish to give back to the community, experience from a personal crisis, the opportunity to up-skill and make new friends.

Working side by side, volunteers give whatever time and skills they have to help strengthen vulnerable communities and save lives.

## HELPING COMMUNITIES STAY SAFE AND HEALTHY

Volunteers in Ireland are an integral component in the efforts of the Irish Red Cross to meet its humanitarian aims. Throughout the year, trained and experienced volunteers performed health checks on 60 community automated external defibrillators (AED) around the country. Through community duties, such as first aid cover at events like Electric Picnic and Life festival, volunteers aided more than 2,299 patients. To reach and treat patients in a timely manner, the Irish Red Cross maintains a vehicle fleet of 139 ambulances, which are 100% compliant with the Road Safety Authority audit.

In addition, the Irish Red Cross is an auxiliary to the State in times of national emergency. When floods struck at the end of 2015 — beginning of 2016, Irish Red Cross volunteers were among the first to respond. Volunteer crews responded in five flooded areas of the country including counties Meath, Mayo, Cork, and Tipperary. As drinking water had become contaminated by the floods the Irish Red Cross distributed 7,000 litres of safe drinking water to households.

**3,819**

PEOPLE  
VOLUNTEERED  
WITH THE IRISH  
RED CROSS

© Irish Red Cross

**2,299**

PATIENTS  
RECEIVED FIRST  
AID TREATMENT  
FROM AN IRISH  
RED CROSS  
VOLUNTEER

**8,749**

PEOPLE TRAINED

**101**

NEW  
INSTRUCTORS  
TRAINED

## Mallow: First on the Scene

Sunday, March 20th, 2016 started out like any other Irish Red Cross duty for volunteers in Mallow. They were to provide pre-hospital emergency patient care and ambulance cover at the Mallow 10 Road Race, an annual event which they have covered many times. They expected the day ahead would bring the usual share of sprains, strains, trips and falls, in addition to some fatigued and medically unwell patients, found at all such sporting events. However, this day was to be anything but usual.

The volunteers arrived early, three Irish Red Cross ambulances each with a crew of Nurses, Paramedics, EMTs and EFRs. Familiar with the route, the three ambulance teams assumed their designated locations.

The race began at 12.30pm, one thousand plus runners and walkers set out on the 10-mile route. Shortly afterwards, one of the ambulances received a call from a race steward to say they had heard a loud bang. The steward believed there had been a vehicle accident, but couldn't see from their location. The ambulance crew set out to investigate.

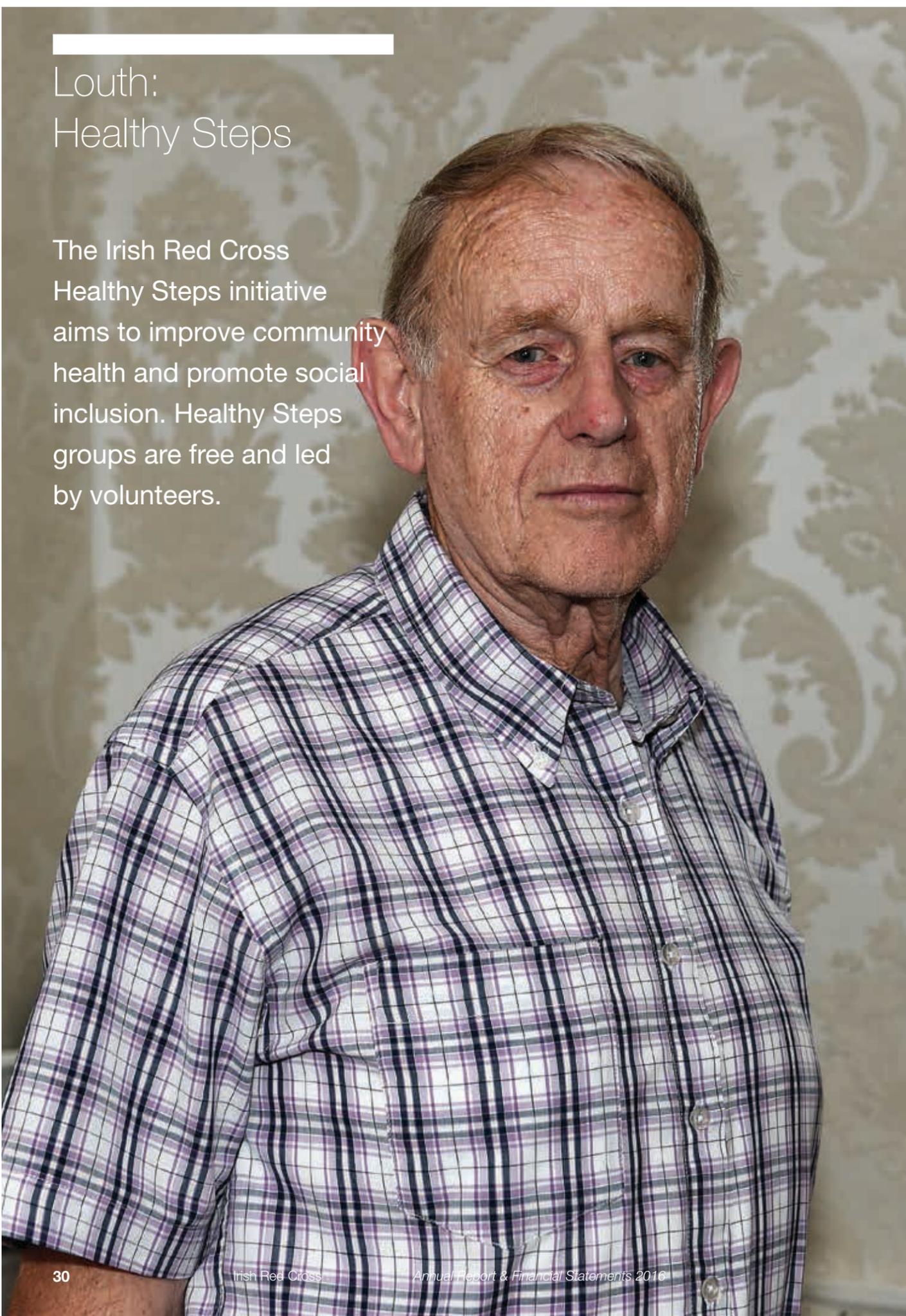
On the main road, with the runners heading towards it, was a multi-vehicle road traffic collision, spread out over an area of a 200 meters or more. The crew could see that a truck, a people carrier and a horse box, were involved along, with a number of other vehicles. As the first to respond, the Irish Red Cross crew quickly assessed the scene, making the area safe and locating all casualties. They called for backup from the emergency services and their colleagues on duty with them at the race event and set about treating the injured.

A number of people were trapped in vehicles, their injuries ranging from shock and minor injuries to haemorrhage, fractures, head trauma and critical injuries. The volunteers treated multiple casualties at the scene and accompanied many of the patients to hospital.

At this incident, the volunteers worked side by side with the Health Service Executive National Ambulance Service, Emergency Aero-medical Service, East Cork Rapid Response, local fire and rescue services and An Garda Síochána.

## Louth: Healthy Steps

The Irish Red Cross Healthy Steps initiative aims to improve community health and promote social inclusion. Healthy Steps groups are free and led by volunteers.



After recently beating prostate cancer, Thomas McElearney (77) from Co. Louth and his wife Mary were determined to continue leading a very active social life focused around family, friends and dancing. Tom and Mary found that there was a lack of health-based programmes for their age group in their local area.

After spotting an article in the local paper about an Irish Red Cross Healthy Steps group, Thomas decided to join in. He thought it would be a great way to get involved in his community as well as keeping fit. In particular, he felt that people in his age group would benefit from this initiative, as they would be encouraged to go outside and be active.

The Irish Red Cross Healthy Steps initiative was developed as a lifestyle programme in which local volunteers

engage with their communities. Volunteers and partners lead a walking group on various routes over an eight week period. Anyone can join the group, no matter what their age or fitness level.

After joining the Healthy Steps group in his area, Tom noticed that he started to look forward to the weekly walks. But more than that, he looked forward to socialising with people he would never have met otherwise. Along with

encouraging him to get fitter, for Tom, the walks were a way of getting out of the house and making new friends. By the end of the Healthy Steps programme, Tom volunteered to take on the role as a Healthy Steps leader, setting a fast pace and encouraging others in the group.

## Cork: A Glimmer of Hope

My name is Jacintha Warren, I am the Managing Director of Warren Allen Collections, trading in Bandon, Co. Cork since 2007. We are a family run cafe, clothing and gift shop.

On the 5th of December 2015, our worst fears became a reality when once again our town began to flood. I, like many other traders, stood in disbelief as the water slowly flowed onto the streets and into our premises. All I could think of was my beautiful shop and my Christmas stock which had just arrived for what was set to be

a busy trading period. One by one, family and friends started to appear and the clear out operation began. We worked into the early hours of the morning to clear as much as we could out of the shop. The flooding peaked around dusk that morning and the water level in my property was just under two feet.

Because of the location of my business, we are one of the first properties in Bandon to flood and also one of the last for the water to leave. On return to my shop my heart sank, it felt like someone or something had died. My shock and grief turned to anger, how could the trading community in Bandon be back in this situation again? No insurance and thousands of Euros of damage to the fixtures and fittings. Once again, family and friends returned to help us clean up the

horrendous mess. The shop had to be cleaned and disinfected before the shelving and stock could be put back.

On the 11th of December, a glimmer of hope came with the Government announcement of humanitarian grants for traders. For the first time I felt like someone had listened to us, someone cared. With the support of the local Red Cross members, the application was

submitted. The total damage to my business was immeasurable when you consider the loss of sales, staff costs, visible and hidden damage.

The contribution of the humanitarian grant most definitely assisted in restoring my business to its former glory very quickly. Without it, it would have taken us a lot longer to get back up and running. I will not forget this huge gesture in a hurry.

*Note: In the aftermath of Storm Desmond, the Government established a fund of €5 million to aid small businesses who could not obtain flood insurance but experienced severe flood damage. This announcement was a response by the Government to provide a support contribution towards the costs of returning business premises to their pre-flood condition including the replacement of flooring, fixtures and fittings and damaged stock. The scheme did not provide a contribution to loss of earnings or loss of business goodwill. This scheme had two stages. The first stage was intended to provide an immediate contribution of up to €5,000, depending on the scale of damage incurred. In the event of significant damages above €5,000, the second stage provided a means to seek further support. The total level of support available was capped at €20,000 (per business per flood event). €3.2m was distributed and the balance of €1.8m was refunded to Government in 2016.*

© J. Tyner/Red Cross

# CBHFA in Irish Prisons & Probation

The Community Based Health & First Aid programme (CBHFA) recruits prisoners as Irish Red Cross volunteers in all fourteen prisons in Ireland. It is a partnership between the Irish Red Cross, Irish Prison Service and Education and Training Boards. Volunteers engage in a six month programme where they learn how to assess their community to identify both physical and mental health risks and hazards and then develop projects aimed at improving these issues. The volunteers become peer educators during the process of action learning. They learn in the classroom and teach their peers on the prison landings.

The aim is to bring health awareness and humanity from the prison surgery to the landings and cells via the volunteers, leading to a healthier and safer Ireland.

**3,500**

VOLUNTEERS  
BENEFITED  
FROM CBHFA

**112**

NEW PRISON  
VOLUNTEERS  
RECRUITED, UP  
12.5% ON 2015

**15**

NEW CBHFA  
FACILITATORS  
TRAINED

**11**

CYCLES OF CBHFA  
RAN ACROSS 11  
PRISONS IN 2016

## Changing My Life: A Story from Prison

When I was growing up I was always getting into trouble in school, being brought home by the Guards and hanging around with the wrong crowd. Both my parents were drug addicts, my Father died from AIDS when I was 10 and my Mother also died from AIDS when I was 15. That was when I turned to drink and drugs as a way of helping me cope with what was happening in my life.



I was stealing cars, drinking heavily and I really didn't care. I had a daughter and a partner and I was not around for them. My whole life revolved around drink, drugs and stealing. I got community service orders with probation but never fully engaged and never thought of changing my life until I arrived one day in prison to start a 10 year sentence when the judge decided he had given me enough chances. I felt lost and confused and didn't know what to do.

In the first few weeks of my prison sentence, I met some inmate Irish Red Cross Volunteers. They made me realise that I did have a choice. I could

continue to self-destruct in prison by continuing to take drugs or I could use the time in prison to get the help I needed and make positive choices.

I joined the Red Cross group. I was a little unsure at the start and didn't really know what to expect but the volunteers took me under their wing and started to build me up. For the first time in my life I felt normal, wanted, part of something and that I belonged. It helped me get my life together. I started to see the world I live in differently and began to mature and grow in confidence. It helped re-build my family relationships because they could see the change in me and started to respect me for giving my time to help others.

I learned so many new skills and things I thought I would never be able to do — first aid, mental health first aid, overdose prevention, communication skills — the list goes on. I decided to become a facilitator because I wanted to help other people come to realise what I did, that there is a way out of this life.

My time in prison passed and I was released onto the community return scheme. I stayed with the Irish Red Cross as a Facilitator in the Probation service facilitating violence prevention and overdose prevention workshops with other offenders on community service orders and community return.

I heard from the participants how it was opening their eyes to what prison is really like and helping them to realise that they also face the same decision I did back then. This encourages me to keep going and prevents some of them progressing to prison.

I am a free man now with a new life ahead. I continue to volunteer in the Probation service as an Irish Red Cross Facilitator and I am getting married. I have a beautiful daughter and for the first time in my life, I am looking forward to what the future brings.

# Volunteer Development

With so many dedicated people volunteering within its national network, the Irish Red Cross prioritises the development and support of volunteers. On joining, volunteers are provided with a detailed handbook and invited to attend a membership induction course. Throughout the year the Society works to give recognition to the people who volunteer by offering continuous training, award programmes and a dedicated Volunteer Development team.

## RECOGNISING IRELAND'S HUMANITARIAN VOLUNTEERS

The first ever Irish Red Cross National Volunteer Awards were held in May 2016 at Farmleigh House, Dublin, celebrating the work of the charity's humanitarian volunteers. The awards aimed to shine a light on the remarkable work of volunteers around the country by celebrating them at a national level.

The overall winner of the Irish Red Cross Volunteer of the Year award was Mary Prout from Nenagh, Tipperary. As well as working as a full-time Carer for the HSE, Mary has volunteered her evenings and weekends to keeping her community safe. Mary is known locally for training fellow Irish Red Cross volunteers and members of the public in first aid giving them the skills and knowledge to help in an emergency. In addition, Mary regularly provides first aid cover at local rallies, fun days and concerts.

Among the other category winners was fourteen year old, Sonia McKinney who received the Young Volunteer of the Year Award for her fundraising initiative. Following the death of her Aunt, Sonia recorded a CD of songs called 'Orla's Guiding Light', which she then sold to raise funds for the Young Carers Group her Aunt had set up in Donegal. Through her fundraising activities, Sonia is encouraging other young people to discuss their feelings and the importance of opening up about what makes you sad.

Volunteers from twelve counties were shortlisted for the nine award categories. With Cork, Kerry, Dublin, Donegal, Tipperary and Waterford taking home the winning trophies. All nominees were put forward for the awards by members of the communities in which they volunteer and by their peers.

The ceremony was presented by Panti Bliss, the gay rights activist and Maria Walsh, the 2014 Rose of Tralee winner.



## AWARD CATEGORY WINNERS:

Health & Social Care Officer of the Year: Marie McSweeney, from Waterfall in County Cork. For her volunteer work as a Skin Camouflage practitioner.

Irish Red Cross Instructor of the Year: Charlie Harnett, from Tralee in County Kerry. Charlie has been an Irish Red Cross volunteer for more than 40 years.

Irish Red Cross Unit Member of the Year: Andrew Patton, from Killiney in Dublin.

Special Status Award for inmates who volunteer within the Irish Red Cross Community Based Health and First Aid programme: Arbour Hill Volunteer Group.

The Irish Red Cross Branch of the Year: Portlaw branch, Waterford.

Irish Red Cross Area of the Year: Cork

The Youth Achievement: Megan O'Connor (18) from Killarney, County Kerry.

Volunteer of the Year: Mary Prout from Nenagh, Tipperary.

Young Volunteer of the Year: Sonia McKinney from Donegal.

# Ireland's Young Humanitarians

Irish Red Cross Youth (IRCY) is comprised of young people aged between four years old and 25 years old. They make up 32% of the Society's volunteer network in Ireland. Around the country, IRCY members meet regularly to learn team skills, build friendships and work to improve social inclusion.

IRCY members choose the topics that are important to them as young people. In recent years they have developed anti-bullying, anti-discrimination and mental health programmes. In 2016, the IRCY mental health guides proved especially popular with 150 distributed. Requests for the guides were received from youth leaders, members of the public, teachers, youth clubs, and families. Irish Red Cross Youth helps young people develop their understanding of the world and the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and communities.

**32%**

OF IRISH  
RED CROSS  
VOLUNTEER ARE  
UNDER 25

**21**

YOUTH  
VOLUNTEERS  
TOOK PART  
IN 'YOUTH ON  
THE RUN'

## Galway: Empowerment through Experience

Eilish and Buddy are 17 year old Irish Red Cross Youth members, they both live in Galway. Last November, Eilish and Buddy took part in the IRCY Youth on the Run programme.

Youth on the Run is a role play game that enables young people in Ireland to put themselves in the shoes of young migrants and refugees. Participants assume the identity of a young 'refugee' for 24 hours and as part of a family interact with instructors who play the role of various characters that the refugees meet on their journey.

Buddy says, "My experience of Youth on the Run was not easy.

It is a tough challenge, it is a physical and also mental challenge. At times I had to take a deep breath and remember those who live like that and think to myself, 'I get to go home tomorrow and yet they don't have a home to go to'."

This activity aims to raise an awareness of the plight of migrants and refugees. The young participants experience the same common feelings of fear and insecurity, to experience prejudice

and bureaucracy and to better understand how people can become dependent on humanitarian aid.

After experiencing the challenge last year, Eilish said, "Youth on the Run was one of the toughest things I've endured but I have gained so much out of the 24 hours and will now have a different outlook on life. It astonishes me how we, in first world countries, have so much and yet complain."

Learn more about IRCY at [bit.ly/ircy16](http://bit.ly/ircy16)



© IRCY

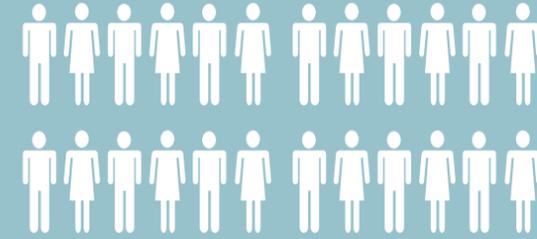
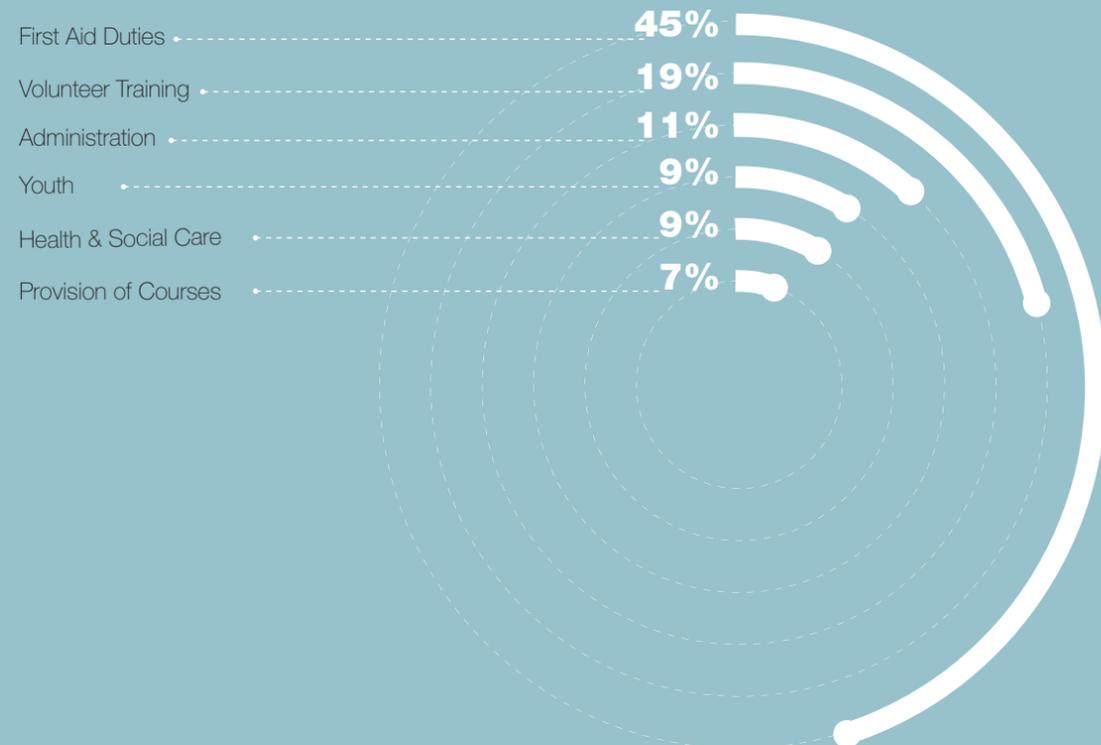
# Volunteers & Training

**€2.7 million**

SPENT ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES IN IRELAND

**194,926**

HUMANITARIAN HOURS GIVEN BY VOLUNTEERS, **20% MORE** THAN 2015

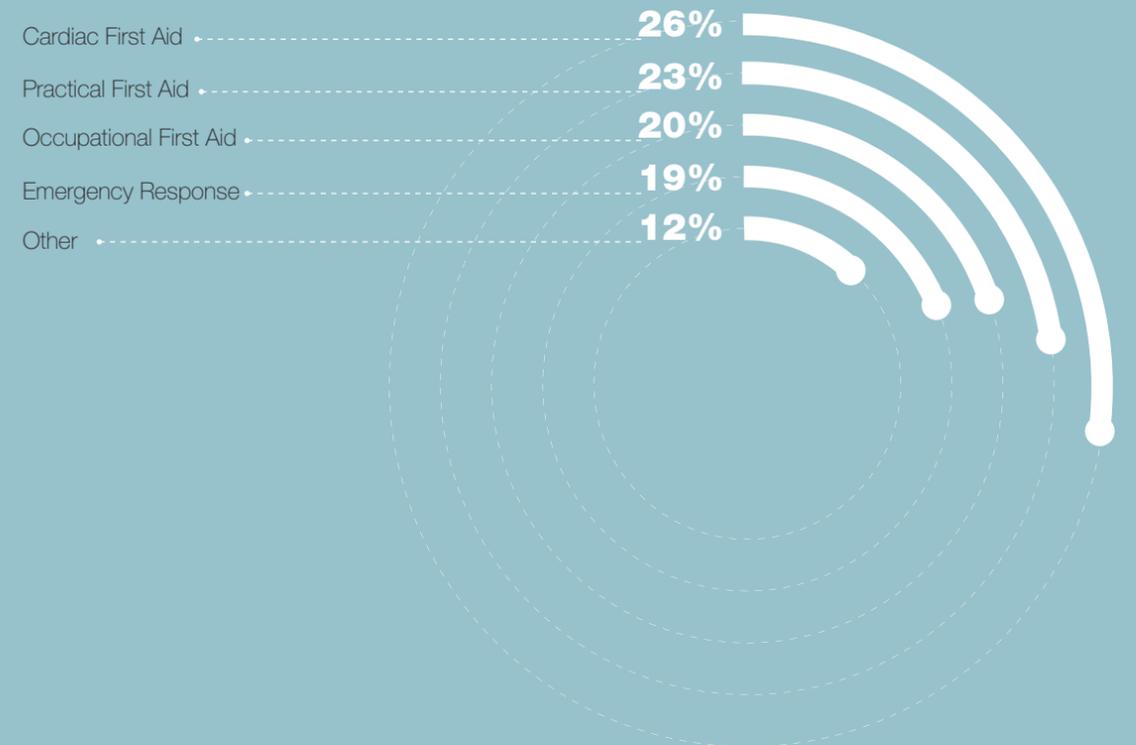
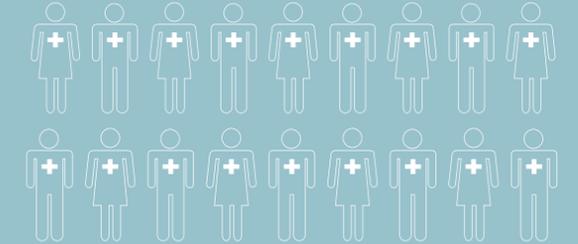


**3,819**

VOLUNTEERS

**8,749**

TOTAL PEOPLE TRAINED



# Responding to International Crisis

Natural disasters have been increasing in number, scale and complexity. The experience of the Red Cross shows that there is an urgent need to focus on humanitarian response to disaster preparedness and risk reduction, as this saves lives, is cost-effective and builds resilience.

This has been a cornerstone of the Society's work for decades. The Irish Red Cross works closely with Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers who live in the communities they serve, and are present before, during and after a crisis. This way, the Red Cross Red Crescent is the first to respond when disaster strikes and have the greatest motivation in helping communities to recover.

Our work in response to international crises spans health, food security, livelihoods, water and sanitation. Through long-term development programmes, the Society works to address the humanitarian consequences of climate change, urbanisation, violence and regular and irregular migration. Irish Red Cross staff, volunteers and partners work in close collaboration with communities to support their capacity to react to crises and emergencies.

The Irish Red Cross project to reduce the effects of tuberculosis in India, in partnership with the Indian Red Cross and University College Dublin, is developing at an encouraging pace. The advancements made with a new tuberculosis management application will be especially effective in helping people infected to manage the disease effectively. In 2016, 457 patients were treated and approximately 40,000 people were directly informed about tuberculosis through community meetings.

All international programmes are implemented in close partnership with the relevant local Red Cross or Red Crescent Society and its staff and volunteers. The aim in these instances is to assist for the required amount of time, reaching and assisting as many people as possible, and then hand over the programme in full to the local Society to manage. Where necessary, the Irish Red Cross offers training and funding to increase the capacity of a society.

© Irish Red Cross

2,016

PEOPLE RECEIVED SKILLS TRAINING FROM THE IRISH RED CROSS

2.5

YEAR PROGRAMME FOLLOWING TYPHOON HAIYAN

774

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED HOUSEHOLD CASH GRANTS

141

HOMES CONSTRUCTED AFTER BEING COMPLETELY DESTROYED

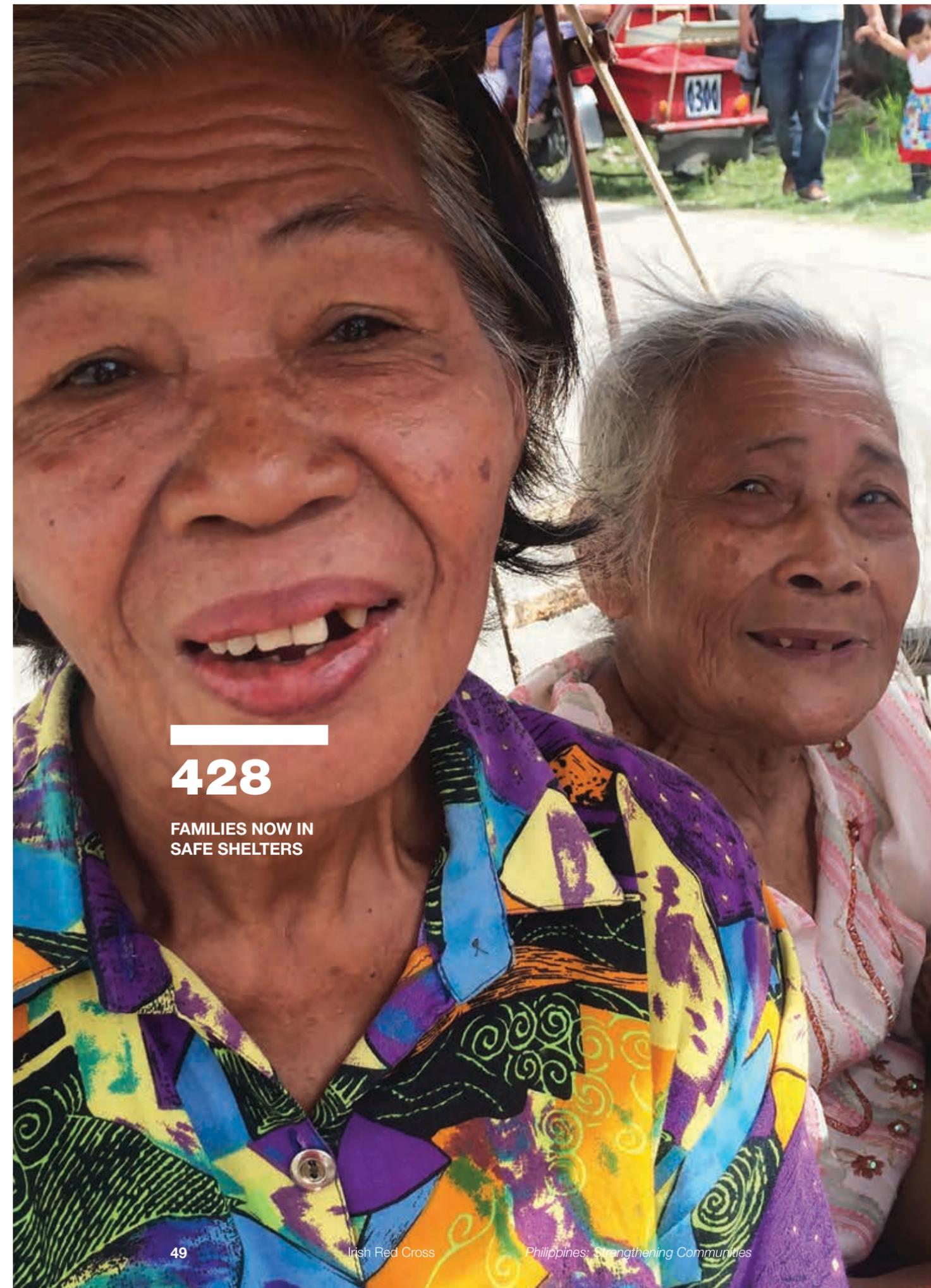
## Philippines: Strengthening Communities

When a disaster like Typhoon Haiyan strikes, the devastation impacts on all areas of life. From infrastructure like water and electricity to the destruction of homes and the annihilation of livelihoods for those dependent on fishing and farming.

Working directly with local community members and groups, along with local Red Cross volunteers and staff, means that the Irish Red Cross can be certain of making a lasting difference. Following a crisis like Haiyan, the Red Cross looks beyond the emergency response phase to where communities can be strengthened.

After Haiyan struck, the Irish Red Cross committed to working with communities in the Philippines for an additional two and half years to help restore the livelihoods of thousands of people. With new skills and grants to invest in tools and materials for their work people are empowered with independence and dignity.

Intensive training was also provided on vegetable and tree nursery development, livestock and poultry management, and micro-enterprise development to enable them to build sustainable businesses.



428

FAMILIES NOW IN  
SAFE SHELTERS

## Remedios' Story

Remedios Zumaraga is a 53-year old mother of five, her husband Salvador is a fisherman. They live at Barangay San Isidro—an isolated island of Busuanga. San Isidro was one of the most devastated communities due to its location in the mouth of the Philippine Sea. The family evacuated from their house when the typhoon hit.

“I understood that my small make-shift house will be disappeared but I realised the actual destruction when saw all of my belongings, my chickens and fishing gears gone, even my fruit-bearing plants are either uprooted or smashed-down. We both worked and earned around 3000 Peso a month and that was our only survival. Next few days we went through an appalling famine.

Finally, we got some relief goods and supports from government and NGOs. But the utmost support was when Salvador was rewarded with Red Cross shelter repair assistance and I received training on improved farming and livestock management it's enabled me to get back in my job again”, says Remedios.

In later months, Remedios was recommended as a Local Service

Provider as she has prior experience on livestock rearing. She received a Red Cross livelihoods grant as start-up capital for her micro-enterprise and received advanced skill training on poultry and livestock management. Now, she is a trained “Barangay Veterinary Person” for her community. Her role is to record all problems and illnesses of livestock and report to concern municipal department. She also advises her community on livestock management, proper

feeds, vaccination and minor diseases. Apart from her small piggery, recently she started to retail livestock feeds in her barangay.

Salvador says “Our house and all belongings were grabbed by the typhoon, but Red Cross rewarded us more than that. Not only a better house, we learned plenty of valuable things that improved our life and livelihoods, even we have more dignity now”.

© Irish Red Cross



614

PEOPLE WERE TRAINED IN PIG REARING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## Diomedes' Story

We have four children. Together we lived in a small old house made of sawali and thatched roof. When Haiyan destroyed our home, I promised myself that I would build a bigger and stronger house that can't be easily wrecked again by any typhoon.

With the money from the Red Cross, I bought a piglet. A few months later, the piglet became a sow that bore eight piglets, two I reared into sows and six were fattened to be sold. I was able to buy materials for my dream of a strong and safer house. My thanks and gratitude to the Red Cross. Now I have a sturdy home. I won't have to panic like when the storm raged and destroyed my old house.

Now, my farm is giving us enough rice and my pig business is going on smoothly. That first sow is about to give birth again and four pigs are ready for sale at the market. The Red Cross had given me a good start and my dream house.

Diomedes said heartily, "Maraming maraming salamat sa Red Cross at maging sa iba pang tumulong sa amin (Thank you so very much to the Red Cross who helped us to recover)."



294

HOMES RECEIVED CASH GRANTS TO ASSIST REPAIR OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY HAIYAN

# Niger: Empowering Communities with Resilience

Not all disasters are sudden or obvious. Catastrophe can unfold gradually and linger. In the west of Africa, this has been the case for the landlocked, sub-Saharan, country of Niger. Here, drought is recurring and for years has weakened communities as they struggled to find water and grow crops for food. Niger represents one of the 'forgotten' crises. Often unheard of by countries in the western hemisphere and overlooked by media reporting on crises in better-known countries.

In 2005, the Irish Red Cross responded to emergency famine in Niger. Recognising that similar emergencies would recur without intervention, in 2006, the Irish Red Cross began working with the Niger Red Cross to strengthen the resilience of communities against drought.

Tchimattan and Katare villages are located in a rural part of the Zinder region. This area is part of the Sahel semi-desert where survival is very difficult. Absolute poverty and extreme vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters rank high in this region. These villages do not have water sources and getting water has been a matter of life or death.

The long distances to the water sources led to the loss of valuable time by men and women as they spent three whole days a week collecting

water. Lack of access to water was not only a problem for households; it was a big problem for animals too. Many herdsmen moved from place to place looking for water. This resulted in the separation of families as some husbands left their families to go and herd and water their animals. Some herdsmen moved with their whole families, forced to lead a nomadic life.

With funding from Irish Aid and Land Rover, the Irish Red Cross constructed many water systems that would provide water for the households, animals and crops. Since these water systems became operational the water story in many villages has changed from sadness to smiles.

The water points have increased survival rates of animals during the drought period. This has also reduced incidences of nomadism in Tchimattan and Katare villages. Families remain settled and this has helped them to focus on other livelihood activities such as farming and business.

In addition to improved water access, resilient seeds have been provided to increase crop yield and new cereal banks have been built to safely store grain.



**33,959**

**BENEFICIARIES FROM 80 COMMUNITIES DIRECTLY SUPPORTED**

## Salifu's Story

Salifu Idi, a woman from Katare village, Niger, shares her ordeal of getting water for her family.

Getting water for home was as difficult as getting money in this village. The nearest water point was about 30 kilometres from the village. As women, we couldn't manage to access this water because of the long distance. In most cases, it is our husbands who helped to fetch water. My husband would get up early in the morning at about six o'clock and travel to collect water. He would come back in the evening about twelve hours later. He did this trip for water

three times every week. This water was never enough, so we often never bathed. This meant we suffered from skin infections and diarrhoea because of poor hygiene.

Since the water source was built we no longer get skin rashes or suffer from diarrhoea like those days. We all bathe every day, wash hands and wash clothes regularly. We are very safe now.



2,500

HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH CLEAN DRINKING WATER

© V. Lackem/Red Cross

## Ndomba's Story

Herdsman, Ndomba (Niger) narrates his experience. Before Irish Red Cross built this water source, I used to leave my family and go to look for water 300 kilometres away from my home. I would spend half a year away from home. Due to lack of water, I would lose about more than a third of my animals.

I used to lose my animals due to water scarcity but since this water source was provided, I have not lost any animal. Now besides

concentrating on only animal breeding, I also engage in cattle trading which has enabled me increase my household income.



© V. Lackem/Red Cross

90

COMMUNITIES IN 90 VILLAGES TRAINED TO RECOGNISE THE MOST COMMON ILLNESSES AND PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE HEALTH OF THEIR LIVESTOCK

## Water for Midwives

Ms Foussouma Oumara (70 years old), is a midwife living in the arid region of Zinder, Niger. The Irish Red Cross, with partners Belgian Red Cross and Niger Red Cross, brought water to her village in 2016.

“Before Irish Red Cross constructed this water source, we had to trek more than 15 kilometres to get drinking water. We had a well with a hand pump ten years ago but we were not trained on maintenance, so when the pump broke we did not know how to repair it. The Irish Red Cross also installed a solar system which

generates energy to pump the water. It is very easy to maintain and water flows from the taps all day round”.

Women in Gagabi use the water for drinking, cooking, dishes washing and bathing.

In 2016, the Irish Red Cross team in Niger, in partnership with Belgian Red Cross and Niger Red Cross, continued

work to build resilient communities, in one of the most fragile environments in the world. We assist vulnerable communities to build long-term food security through strengthening livelihoods, increasing access to water, improving agricultural production, and reinforcing community-based coping mechanisms.



309

WOMEN TRAINED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING AND NUTRITION FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND SICK CHILDREN

© V. Lacken/Red Cross

# Restoring Family Links

The Irish Red Cross is part of an international network which traces separated relatives, restores contact and reunites families. This free service, known as Restoring Family Links (RFL), is co-ordinated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

RFL has succeeded in tracing hundreds of thousands of people who have left their place of origin, sought asylum abroad, disappeared or are in prisons, hospitals, refugee camps, shelters etc. This service has also prevented separation, disappearance and clarified the fate of persons reported missing at an early stage.

Travel assistance cases increased significantly in 2016 which is linked to migration issues. The 59 cases dealt with in the year involve 174 people. The increased demand for this service and level of funding required to meet the demands for this programme remains a serious challenge.

2015		2016
<b>315</b>	TRACING	<b>257</b>
<b>15</b>	RED CROSS MESSAGES	<b>11</b>
<b>1</b>	ATTESTATION OF DETENTION	<b>3</b>
<b>9</b>	TRAVEL DOCUMENTS	<b>16</b>
<b>8</b>	TRAVEL ASSISTANCE	<b>59</b>
<b>10</b>	FAMILY SUPPORT	<b>13</b>

## Riziki's Story

After a day fishing, six year old Riziki and his Father returned to their village in Somalia to find it had been attacked and that many people had been killed. Fearing for their safety, they ran. Riziki's Mother, Ramha, feared that her boy and husband were dead. Ramha fled but she never gave up hope that her fears were wrong and her family might still be alive.

Sadly, Riziki was to experience more devastation, witnessing the killing of his father. Riziki was only nine years old at the time. Alone and scared, the young boy ran. He kept running for seven years, first to Uganda and then Kenya. Crossing borders alone before he had turned even ten years old. Riziki lived on the streets, sleeping in bus stops and mosques. Relying on the good nature of local people for food.

Along the way, a family offered him shelter and safety for a short while.

It was around this time that the Red Cross first tracked him down. In Ireland, where she had found safety, Ramha had asked the Irish Red Cross to help find her son and husband. Unfortunately, Riziki was so scared that he ran again fearing he would be sent back to the place where his Father had been killed. Ramha and the Red Cross did not give up. Finally tracking down Riziki again, convincing him that he would be safe and that his mother was waiting for him in Ireland.

A few weeks before Christmas 2016, Riziki walked slowly through the doors of Dublin airport's arrivals hall. Unsure what to expect, exhausted from his long journey and the difficult years behind him. A small woman ran from the waiting crowd and threw her arms around him. Riziki wept in his Mother's arms. Relieved, Ramha let out a haunting cry full of grief for the years they had lost. When she last held her son, he was six. Now, he towered over her as a teenager. She held on, not wanting to let go again.

© A. Place/Red Cross



# Migration Activities

Continuing the work done in 2015 as a member of the government's Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) Taskforce, the Irish Red Cross Migration Team supports migrants arriving in Ireland.

The Society was specifically requested and mandated to manage pledges of accommodation, goods, and services from the general public. Having received a high number of pledges, Irish Red Cross volunteers set about meeting accommodation pledgers in 2016 to verify availability.

The migration team's role is to facilitate migrants who had gained refugee status under the relocation programme to move from emergency reception & orientation centres (EROCS) to facilitate integration to the community using the pledged accommodation. To ensure this would happen in an organised and systematic manner the Society put a number of measures into place:

1. Formed a partnership with Co-operative Housing Ireland to manage the technical aspects of the accommodation provision (health and safety checks, leases etc.)
2. Employed a new migration programme management team which includes a Manager, two Migration Case workers, and a reinforced Restoring Family Links (RFL) team with an additional Case Worker.
3. Collect migrants as they arrive at the airport and provide transfer vehicles and volunteers to bring them to the reception centres for their initial welcome to Ireland.
4. Work with migrants on restoring family links and locating lost relatives
5. Facilitate the interaction between the reception centre, migrants and the local communities where the centre is located

In 2016, the Irish Red Cross also continued to directly engage with pledgers through a number of public forums. These were held in Drogheda, Portlaoise, Galway, Cork, Limerick, and Dublin.

Many in attendance showed a keen interest in offering practical support to welcome and assist migrants joining their communities. Similarly, there was general agreement that most people would also like to offer help to people living in Direct Provision Centres and unaccompanied minors.

The meetings revealed country-wide misunderstandings around a number of key areas, including:

Ireland's policy commitment to assist 4,000 migrants to come to Ireland from relocation from Greece, and Italy and resettlements of programme refugees from Lebanon.

The asylum process and procedures for migrants and refugees arriving in Ireland between the different groups

In 2017, the Irish Red Cross will continue to work with its partners in order to meet the needs of migrants and refugees arriving under the IRPP programme. The Society will also continue to engage with members of the public around the subject of migration in Ireland.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

In 2016, the Irish Red Cross continued its commitment to disseminate and promote the respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in Ireland.

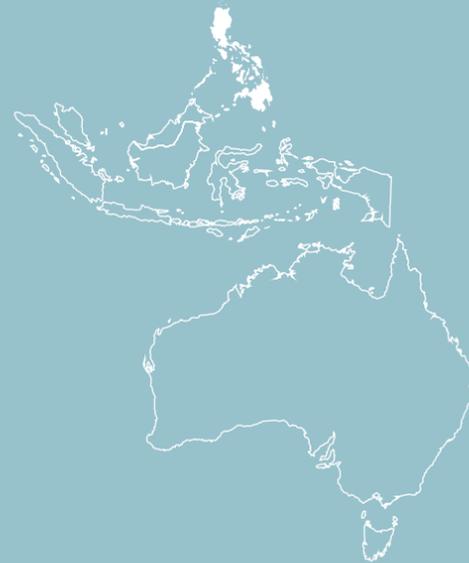
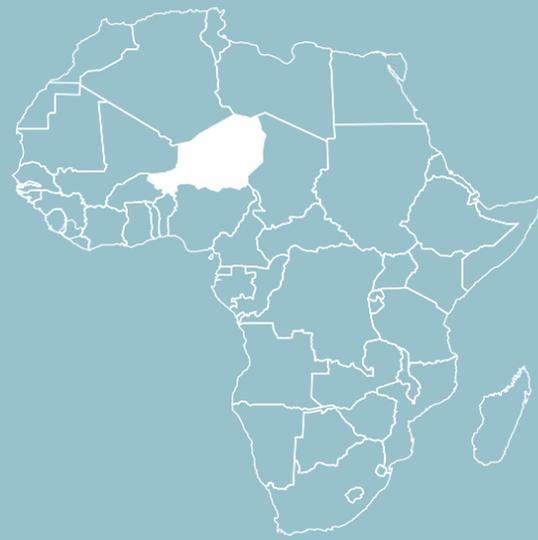
The Society provided expert lectures for undergraduate and post-graduate students at Irish universities, the Centre for Talented Youth of Ireland (DCU). Training was also delivered to peacekeepers at the United Nations Training School of Ireland.

An important seminar in 2016 entitled 'Communicating the essence of IHL to the Irish Humanitarian Community', brought together speakers from the ICRC, MSF, Irish Defence Forces, and the Irish government.

Seven teams from universities in Ireland and Northern Ireland participated in the 2016 Corn Adomnáin IHL Competition, hosted at UCD, this year's competition focussed on protection of the emblem; access to health care; and detention of civilians /combatants. A Moot Court was also held, with the teams being judged on their knowledge of the application of International Humanitarian Law in different scenarios. The 2016 Corn Adomnáin was won by University College Cork.

**€1,845,000**

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON INTERNATIONAL CAUSES IN 2016



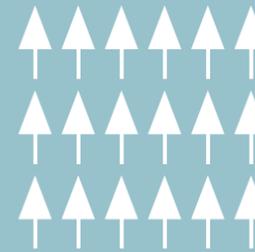
**€628,000**

HELPED US REACH AND IMPACT THE LIVES OF **130,000** PEOPLE IN CRISIS IN NIGER, WEST AFRICA

**€544,000**

HELPED US DIRECTLY IMPACT THE LIVES OF MORE THAN **4,000** PEOPLE AND **100s** OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PHILIPPINES

NIGER



**31,250**

TREE SAPLINGS PLANTED, EMPLOYING 251 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

PHILIPPINES

**476**

HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

PHILIPPINES

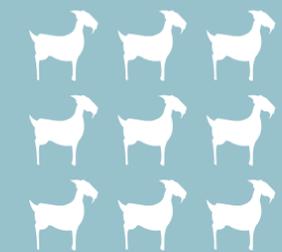
**774**

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED HOUSEHOLD CASH GRANTS

NIGER

**1,399**

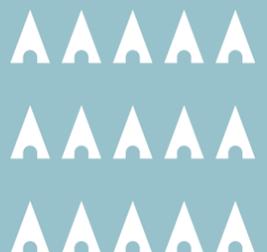
GOATS DISTRIBUTED TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN 19 VILLAGES



PHILIPPINES

**428**

FAMILIES NOW LIVE IN SAFE SHELTERS



NIGER



**30**

PLANT HEALTH TECHNICIANS TO TREAT CROPS PRONE TO PEST ATTACKS

NIGER

**100**

KILOMETRES OF FIRE-BREAKERS CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT BUSH FIRE

PHILIPPINES

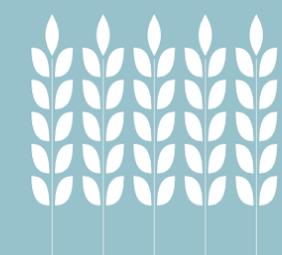
**40**

WORKERS TRAINED IN DISASTER-RESISTENT BUILDING TECHNIQUES

NIGER

**120**

FARMERS PROVIDED WITH TRAINING ON IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES



NIGER

**16**

COMMUNITY GROUPS TRAINED IN HOW TO MANAGE CEREAL BANK STOCK

PHILIPPINES

**1,050**

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS RECRUITED TO SUPPORT LOCAL COMMUNITIES

## Partners

In line with the Irish Red Cross strategy 'The Way to 2018', the charity continues to collaborate with like-minded groups to promote community resilience and well-being.

Likewise, to ensure that the Irish Red Cross meets the highest standards of governance,

transparency, accounting, fundraising and messaging, the charity follows a number of set guidelines and codes of conduct.

The Irish Red Cross would like to extend its thanks to the following groups and organisations for their support and guidance in 2016:

Irish Aid  
International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
Pobal  
Land Rover  
Care Alliance Ireland  
Charities Institute of Ireland  
Swiss Red Cross  
Irish Prison Service  
Dochas  
Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence  
Electric Aid  
La Cooperation Belge Au Development  
Fleming Medical  
Perco  
The Wheel  
PHECC  
HIV Ireland  
Irish Refugee Protection Programme  
Department of Defence  
Department of Justice  
Merchants Quay Ireland  
Cooperative Housing Ireland  
Philippine Red Cross  
Niger Red Cross

## The Movement

The Irish Red Cross is a society of The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Movement is made up of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the National Societies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network, reaching 150 million people each year through its 189 member National Societies. Together, the IFRC acts before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. It does so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions. Guided by Strategy 2020—a collective plan of action to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade—the IFRC is committed to 'saving lives and changing minds'.



National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies embody the work and principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in more than 189 countries. National Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their own countries in the humanitarian field and provide a range of services including disaster relief, health and social programmes. During wartime, National Societies assist the affected civilian population and support the army medical services where appropriate.

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# Financial Statements & Consolidated Accounts 2016

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Notes	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
<b>INCOME &amp; ENDOWMENTS FROM</b>					
Donations & legacies	3 (a)	1,873	3,264	5,137	6,028
Charitable Activities	3 (b)	8	949	957	976
Other trading Activities	3 (c)	–	650	650	687
Investments	3 (d)	1	16	17	28
Other income	3 (e)	–	184	184	53
<b>TOTAL INCOME &amp; ENDOWMENTS</b>	3	1,882	5,063	6,945	7,772
<b>EXPENDITURE ON:</b>					
Raising funds	4	11	1,153	1,164	1,174
Charitable Activities	5	2,240	4,209	6,449	6,709
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		2,251	5,362	7,613	7,883
Net gains/(losses) on investments		–	–	–	–
<b>NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR</b>					
	15	(369)	(299)	(668)	(111)
Transfer between funds	14	–	–	–	–
Other recognised gains/(losses):		–	–	–	–
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit scheme	17	–	1,053	1,053	897
Other gains/(losses)		–	–	–	–
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		(369)	754	385	786
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:</b>					
<b>TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	14	1,883	7,407	9,290	8,504
<b>TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD</b>		1,514	8,161	9,675	9,290

All activities relate to continuing activities.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than as stated above.

The financial statements were reviewed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Pat Carey  
Chairman



Sheila Callan  
Treasurer

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31st December 2016

	Notes	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	7	5,501	5,395
		<u>5,501</u>	<u>5,395</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks	8	187	220
Receivables	9	390	295
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,471	9,900
		<u>5,048</u>	<u>10,415</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Payables	11	(750)	(5,364)
		<u>4,298</u>	<u>5,051</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
		<u>9,799</u>	<u>10,446</u>
Total Assets less current liabilities		9,799	10,446
Payables: (Amounts falling due in more than one year)	12	(69)	(98)
		<u>9,730</u>	<u>10,348</u>
Net Assets Before pension Scheme			
Defined benefit pension liability	17	(55)	(1,058)
		<u>9,675</u>	<u>9,290</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>			
		<u>9,675</u>	<u>9,290</u>
Funds:			
Represented by			
Unrestricted funds	14	7,530	6,907
Restricted funds	14	1,514	1,883
Designated funds	14	631	500
		<u>9,675</u>	<u>9,290</u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>			

The financial statements were reviewed by the Board of Directors and approved by the General Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Pat Carey  
Chairman



Sheila Callan  
Treasurer

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st December 2016

	Notes	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(4,879)</b>	5,664
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Deposit interest income		3	11
Payment to acquire fixed assets		(524)	(715)
Receipts from sale of fixed assets		-	-
Capital grants received		-	-
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities</b>		<b>(29)</b>	(20)
Loans repaid in year			
<b>Change in cash &amp; cash equivalents in the reporting period</b>		<b>(5,429)</b>	4,940
<b>RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW</b>			
(Decrease)/Increase in cash		(5,429)	4,940
Bank balances at beginning of year		9,900	4,960
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	10	<b>4,471</b>	9,900

	Notes	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOMING (OUTGOING) RESOURCES TO CASH (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net incoming resources		385	786
Depreciation	7	417	406
Deposit interest income	3	(3)	(11)
Decrease in stocks		33	41
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables		(95)	256
(Decrease)/Increase in payables		(5,619)	4,130
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		3	56
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(4,879)</b>	5,664

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 1 Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies of the Irish Red Cross Society, which are outlined below, have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior year:

#### 1 (a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland, FRS 102 and with reference to the recommendations of the revised Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2015 Applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102. Accounting Standards, generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view, are those published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the society's accounting policies as outlined in note 2.

The Irish Red cross is a public benefit entity. There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue in operation for the foreseeable future

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1 (b) Incoming Resources and Endowments

Income is analysed as restricted, unrestricted or designated. Restricted funds represent income recognised in the financial statements which is subject to specific conditions imposed by the donors or grant making institutions. Unrestricted funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Society, in furtherance of

the objectives of the charity. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure. Designated funds are income received without restriction but allocated to a specific project area by the Board of Directors

#### Income from legacies

Income from legacies is accounted for when receipt is probable, and is recognised in full in the financial statements in the period in which probate is granted and where the amount can be reliably ascertained.

#### Subscriptions/Donations & Royalties

In general subscriptions, donations and royalties are recognised on a cash receipts basis when the money is lodged in the bank.

#### Bank Interest

Bank interest receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis.

#### Properties

Properties donated for use by and now owned by, the Society are recognised in the Society's financial statements as income and the equivalent amount capitalised on the balance sheet. This is in line with the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities (2015).

#### Grant Income

Grant income is recognised in full once entitlement, certainty and measurement are met.

#### Commercial Training

Income from Commercial Training activities is recognised as earned i.e. as the related training services are provided.

#### Donated goods, facilities and services

Income from donated goods, facilities and services is included at fair value, unless it is impractical to measure this value reliably.

#### Deferred Income

Deferred income represents receipts in the current year for services to be provided in the future

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 1 Statement of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 1 (b) Incoming Resources (continued)

##### Tax Efficient Giving

Income tax rebates on donations received is recognised on notification from Revenue Commissioners of the confirmation of the amount and when there is certainty of receipt.

#### 1 (c) Resources Expended and basis of allocation of cost

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred and is recorded as part of the expenditure to which it relates. The cost of raising funds comprised the costs associated with attracting voluntary income and the costs of trading for fundraising purposes including the charity's shops. Expenditure on charitable activities are those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them. Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity. They include the costs of subscriptions related to membership of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as the costs of trustee meetings and internal and external audits. Where costs cannot be directly attributed, they have been allocated in proportion to estimated benefits received. Expenditure on overseas programmes is recognised as charitable expenditure in the month it is incurred in Ireland.

#### 1 (d) Tangible Fixed Assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. Capital Expenditure in excess of €500 is capitalised and depreciated over its useful economic life. Expenditure less than this amount is charged to the Statement of Financial Activities.

Properties are stated at original cost where purchased. Donations or Gifts of properties are valued at open market value at the date of donation.

Properties donated for use by, and now owned by, the Society are currently recognised in the Society's financial statements as income and the equivalent amount capitalised on the balance sheet. This is in line with the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities (2015).

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets with the exception of land, so as to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful economic life on the basis below at the following annual rates:

Freehold and Leasehold premises:	2% Straight Line
Ambulance, sea rescue & equipment:	10% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment:	10% Reducing Balance
Computer equipment:	20% Reducing Balance

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

#### 1 (e) Investments

Investments are stated at market value at the balance sheet date.

#### 1 (f) Receivables

Short term receivables are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 1 Statement Of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 1 (g) Operating Leases: Lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

#### 1 (h) Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective stock where appropriate.

#### 1 (i) Payables

Short term payables are measured at the transaction price.

#### 1 (j) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities arising in foreign currencies have been retranslated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences have been included in the statement of financial activity for the year.

#### 1 (k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1 (l) Financial Instruments

The Society only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable. Basic financial instruments are recorded at transaction price.

#### 1 (m) Holiday Pay Accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

#### 1 (n) Pensions

The Irish Red Cross Society ceased contributions to the defined benefit pension scheme on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2016 and the scheme was wound up at that date.

#### 1 (o) Taxation

No charge to current or deferred tax arises as the Irish Red Cross Society has been granted charitable status.

#### 1 (p) Value Added Tax

Irrecoverable value added tax is allocated to the category of expenditure to which it relates.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 1 Statement Of Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 1 (q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Irish Red Cross Society 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 (r) Funds held as Agent

Where the society agrees to administer funds of another entity, the society will act in line with the instruction of the entity that acts as a principal. Where the society has control of the funds at the year end, it will recognise it as an asset with a corresponding liability recognised. The receipt of funds as an agent is not recognised as income nor its distribution as the agent's expenditure. Any receivable by the society for acting as an agent will be recorded as income in the Statement of Financial Activities.

#### 1 (s) Reserves Policy

The reserves policy aims to ensure our work is protected from the risk of disruption at short notice due to the lack of funds, whilst at the same time ensuring we do not retain income for longer than required. The policy is reviewed periodically to ensure the reserve level reflects changes in the risk environment. The Board of Directors agreed the minimum reserves level should be 3 to 6 months of total expenditure. This policy will be reviewed in 2017.

### 2 Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements.

#### Impairment of Receivables

The society trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The society uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the levels of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade receivables is €205,000 (2015 – €171,000).

#### Impairment of Stock

The society holds stock amounting to €187,000 (2015 – €220,000) at the financial year end date. The directors are of a view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stock being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

#### Useful Lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of freehold property represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €5,501,000 (2015 – €5,395,000)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 3 (a) Donations and Legacies

Fundraising Income	Notes	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Regular Giving		3	961	964	1,135
Public Appeals and Events		513	935	1,448	2,281
Tax Efficient Giving		–	189	189	207
Legacies		–	180	180	353
Donations in Kind		130	69	199	50
Corporates, Major Donors and Trusts		181	71	252	353
		827	2,405	3,232	4,379
Grant Income	3 (a) (i)	1,046	859	1,905	1,649
<b>Total Income from Donations and Legacies</b>		1,873	3,264	5,137	6,028

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 3 (a) (i) Grant Income

Granting Authority		Total 2016 €	Total 2015 €
<b>UNRESTRICTED GRANT INCOME</b>			
Department of Defence	Contribution to the Administration costs of Head of Office	739,000	739,000
	Flooding Admin	71,097	–
Health Service Executive	Various Projects	29,941	34,610
Various County Councils	Various Projects	18,248	15,470
Education and Training Boards		750	–
Pobal	Security Phones	83	–
NYCI		300	–
		<u>859,419</u>	<u>789,080</u>
<b>RESTRICTED GRANT INCOME</b>			
Refugee Resettlement	Setup and management of pledge database.	–	25,892
Pobal	Scheme to support National Organisations in the Community and Voluntary sector.	17,561	71,947
Irish Aid	Grant to support Niger activities.	400,000	400,000
Department of Defence	Grant for Funding IFRC.	130,000	130,000
Department of Transport	Towards the provision of search and rescue services.	–	27,297
County Councils	Annual Youth Service Grants.	–	3,401
	Towards the provision of search and rescue service.	–	5,000
Health Service Executive	Grant to refurbish building—Dundalk.	–	5,000
Department of the Environment	Grant under the Senior Alert Scheme for alarms.	–	3,305
Department of Justice & Equality	To provide a safe haven for people seeking international protection.	154,452	–
Department of Environment	Community Based Health and First Aid Programme Development and Maintenance in the Irish Prison Services.	188,075	189,000
County Council		9,373	–
Irish Coast Guard		5,075	–
Education and Training Board		500	–
HSC		1,000	–
Department of Health National Lottery	Purchase of Ambulances.	123,684	–
Department of Transport, Tourism and Sports	Coastal Inshore Mountain and Cave Grant.	14,815	–
William Grant and Sons	Youth Grant.	1,370	–
		<u>1,045,905</u>	<u>860,842</u>
<b>Total Grant Funding</b>		<u>1,905,324</u>	<u>1,649,922</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 3 (b) Charitable Activities

Charitable Activities	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Training	2	146	148	140
Membership fees	–	24	24	24
Duties	3	706	709	771
Community support services	–	52	52	41
Sundry	3	21	24	–
<b>Total</b>	<u>8</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>976</u>

### 3 (c) Other Trading Activities

	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Products and Manuals	–	10	10	26
Medical and First Aid Services	–	98	98	114
Retail	–	76	76	79
Training	–	466	466	468
<b>Total</b>	<u>–</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>687</u>

All income from trading activities relates to third party activities. Income from retail relates to the shop in Newbridge.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 3 (d) Investments

	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Bank Interest	1	2	3	11
Rental Income	-	14	14	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>

Income included in investment income comprises bank interest received and receivable together with rental income received and receivable. Rental income relates to the letting of properties on an informal basis.

### 3 (e) Other Income

	Restricted Funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Royalties	-	184	184	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>53</b>

Royalties comprise income earned from the works of the French writer Joseph Kessel who bequeathed the royalty rights of his books to the Irish Red Cross Society.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 4 Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Notes	Direct Costs 2016 €'000	Support Costs 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Voluntary Income		505	-	505	539
Trading Activities		659	-	659	635
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,174</b>

### 5 Expenditure on Charitable Activities

		Direct Costs 2016 €'000	Support Costs 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Emergency response and recovery	5 (a)	1,484	-	1,484	1,443
Resilience	5 (b)	2,613	-	2,613	2,747
Health and social care		452	-	452	516
Core Administration		-	1,168	1,168	1,301
Governance costs	5 (c)	605	130	735	646
Other - Loss on Disposal		(3)	-	(3)	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,151</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>6,709</b>

### 5 (a) Emergency Response & Recovery

	Direct Costs 2016 €'000	Support Costs 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Ireland: Floods	39	-	39	9
Ireland: Refugee resettlement	228	-	228	13
International	1,217	-	1,217	1,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,443</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 5 (b) Resilience

	Direct Costs 2016 €'000	Support Costs 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
<u>Ireland</u>				
Training	414	-	414	418
Membership & volunteer development	207	-	207	139
Youth programmes	155	-	155	184
Unit management	594	-	594	306
Branch operational costs	615	-	615	967
<u>International</u>				
Niger	628	-	628	733
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>2,747</b>

### 5 (c) Governance Costs

	Direct Costs 2016 €'000	Support Costs 2016 €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
External and Internal audit fees	90	-	90	87
Subscriptions to Federation	155	130	285	292
Staff	251	-	251	171
Other governance costs	109	-	109	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>646</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 6 Employees & Staff Costs

#### 6 (a) Number of Employees

	2016	2015
Fundraising	7	8
Finance	5	6
Services & Commercial	32	33
International services	5	6
Governance	7	6
Utilities	1	1
Communications	2	2
International delegates	8	6
Committed giver	1	-
Newbridge shop	2	2
Migration department	4	-
Fundraising door to door (casual)	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>70</b>

#### 6 (b) Total Staff Costs

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Wages & salaries	2,272	2,312
Social welfare costs	224	217
Pension costs	188	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,628</b>

#### 6 (c) Senior Staff Remuneration

	2016 No.	2015 No.
The number of staff earning salaries over €70,000 is:		
Band: €70,000 - €79,999	3	4
Band: €80,000 - €89,999	-	-
Band: €90,000 - €99,999	2	-
Band: €100,000 - €109,999	-	1
Band: €130,000 - €139,999	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

The Board of Directors oversee all matters relating to senior staff remuneration.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 6 Employees & Staff Costs (continued)

#### 6 (d) Key Management

Key management personnel include senior management and received remuneration of €404,000 (2015: €439,000) in the year. The cost of employer pension contributions for key management in 2016 was €32,000 (2015: €22,000).

#### 6 (e) Staff Emoluments & Director's Expenses

	2016 No.	2015 No.
The average number of volunteers working for the Irish Red Cross Society during the year was as follows:		
National Services	3,819	4,791
	<u>3,819</u>	<u>4,791</u>
Directors expenses:		
	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Expenses incurred by directors and reimbursed by the Irish Red Cross Society	19	12
Expenses incurred by the Irish Red Cross Society on behalf of directors	13	12
Directors' indemnity insurance cover cost	2	2
	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>
Number of directors receiving expenses	9	10

The Irish Red Cross Society relies substantially on voluntary services provided by its members across the country. It is not possible to quantify, in monetary terms, the value of these services to the Irish Red Cross Society.

Directors' expenses are for travel, meetings and accommodation costs incurred.

None of the directors received any remuneration during the year (2015: € NIL).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 7 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold/ Leasehold Premises & Land €'000	Ambulance Sea Rescue & Equipment €'000	Fixtures Fittings & Equipment €'000	Computer Equipment €'000	Total €'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2016	3,036	6,181	630	572	10,419
Additions	–	376	17	131	524
Disposals and write-offs	–	(14)	–	–	(14)
At 31 December 2016	<u>3,036</u>	<u>6,543</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>10,929</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2016	625	3,589	423	387	5,024
Charge for the year	59	288	21	49	417
On disposals	(8)	(5)	–	–	(13)
At 31 December 2016	<u>676</u>	<u>3,872</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>5,428</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
At 31 December 2016	<u>2,360</u>	<u>2,671</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>5,501</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>2,411</u>	<u>2,592</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>5,395</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 7 Tangible Fixed Assets (continued)

In respect of the previous year	Freehold & Leasehold Premises €'000	Ambulance Sea Rescue & Equipment €'000	Fixtures Fittings & Equipment €'000	Computer Equipment €'000	Total €'000
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2015	2,732	5,919	620	808	10,079
Additions	313	340	14	48	715
Disposals	(9)	(78)	(4)	(284)	(375)
At 31 December 2015	3,036	6,181	630	572	10,419
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2015	564	3,357	402	614	4,937
Charge for the year	61	279	24	42	406
On disposals	-	(47)	(3)	(269)	(319)
At 31 December 2015	625	3,589	423	387	5,024
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
At 31 December 2015	2,411	2,592	207	185	5,395
At 31 December 2014	2,168	2,562	218	194	5,142

The Society's properties are included at historical cost. A property was bequeathed to the Society on condition that ownership is retained for 25 years. This condition will be fulfilled in 9 years time.

The Society's properties includes national, regional and training centre offices.

### 8 Stocks

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Supply stocks	115	171
Manuals	72	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>220</b>

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and balance sheet amounts. It is not considered practical to value stock of donated retail goods at year end.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 9 Receivables: (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Trade Receivables	205	171
Accrued income	90	27
Prepayments	95	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>295</b>

### 10 Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Cash at bank on hand	4,457	9,886
Short terms investments	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>9,900</b>

Short term investments have a maturity of less than 90 days.

The reduction in cash and cash equivalents is due to the completion of the government support programme for Irish businesses, community, voluntary & sporting bodies

### 11 Payables: (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Trade payables	109	72
Accruals	325	290
Other payables	161	80
Deferred Income	124	209
Bank loans (Note 13)	31	31
Flood Relief Fund (Funds held as an Agent)	-	4,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>5,364</b>

Included within other payables is an amount for PAYE/PRSI of €54,000 (2015: €54,000).

All deferred income as at 31 December 2016 relates to amounts received in advance of entitlement.

The reduction in deferred income is due to the lower value of grant income received at the year-end for expenditure in the following year. We received €154,000 in December 2015 for the migration project in 2016 and in November 2016 we received €71,000 for the Tetra radio programme.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 12 Payables: (Amounts falling due in more than one year)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Bank Loans (Note 13)	65	94
Other Payables	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>98</b>

### 13 Bank Loans

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Current		
Bank Loans	31	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
Non-current		
Bank Loans	65	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>94</b>

Bank overdrafts are unsecured and repayable on demand.

The bank loan is secured on a first legal mortgage/charge over the leasehold interest in the property at Unit 3, Ashbourne Business Park, Limerick, registered in the name of the Irish Red Cross, which is carried in the Balance Sheet at €307,000 (2015: €314,000) at the financial year end date.

It carries a fixed interest rate of 3.23% (2015: 3.23%). It is repayable by instalments over the next 3 years and will be repaid in full by the 30th November 2019.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 14 Movement in Funds

	At start of year 2016 €'000	Incoming Resource 2016 €'000	Outgoing Resource 2016 €'000	Transfers between funds €'000	Pension Surplus/ Deficit €'000	At end of year 2016 €'000
Restricted Funds	1,883	1,882	(2,251)	–	–	1,514
Unrestricted Funds	6,907	4,879	(5,309)	–	1,053	7,530
Designated Funds	500	184	(53)	–	–	631
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>(7,613)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>9,675</b>

### 14 (a) Movement in Prior Year

	At start of year 2015 €'000	Incoming Resource 2015 €'000	Outgoing Resource 2015 €'000	Transfers between funds €'000	Pension Surplus/ Deficit €'000	At end of year 2015 €'000
Restricted Funds	1,971	2,440	(2,528)	–	–	1,883
Unrestricted Funds	6,034	5,280	(5,304)	–	897	6,907
Designated Funds	499	52	(51)	–	–	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>(7,883)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>9,290</b>

### 14 (b) Analysis of Net Assets

	Restricted funds 2016 €'000	Unrestricted funds 2016 €'000	Designated funds €'000	At end of year 2016 €'000	At end of year 2015 €'000
Tangible Fixed Assets	–	5,501	–	5,501	5,395
Current Assets	570	4,478	–	5,048	10,415
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(62)	(688)	–	(750)	(5,364)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	–	(124)	–	(124)	(1,156)
<b>Total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>(9,167)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>9,290</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 14 (c) Analysis of Restricted Funds

	Notes	Restricted funds 2016 €'000	Restricted funds 2015 €'000
Floods Fund		79	62
Irish Refugee Protection Program		-	46
Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment		-	21
Carers Courses & Alarms for the Aged		16	16
Ambulance Fund		22	22
National Humanitarian Fund		79	79
EU Storm Damage		1	1
J Williams Bequest		39	45
International Restricted		-	(75)
Restoring Family Links		-	(10)
Migration Crisis		157	290
Gaza		40	40
Nepal	(i)	326	333
Ukraine		(1)	0
Syria		108	142
Pakistan		3	3
Yemen		22	-
India		7	-
Italy		10	-
Southern Africa		1	-
Haiti		9	-
International Humanitarian Law		-	(8)
Philippines		43	586
East Africa		-	6
Niger		24	(59)
Sudan		1	1
Appeal – Tsunami	(ii)	100	103
International Response Fund		53	164
Other Restricted Funds	(iii)	375	16
Sustainability (Core) Fund		-	59
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,883</b>

(i) Nepal: In April 2016 a programme design was planned but local difficulties in Nepal have prevented the Irish Red Cross from releasing these funds. Discussions are continuing with the Swiss Red Cross.

(ii) Tsunami: This fund is from a legacy received in 2014. A programme was established with the Indonesian Red Cross which was on hold in 2016 due to management and governance changes there. It has commenced in 2017 and it is expected that all funds will be transferred during 2017.

(iii) Other: These are projects of a capital nature in our branches.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 15 Net (Outgoing)/Incoming resources for the year

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Directors remuneration – for services as directors	-	-
Directors remuneration – for staff services	-	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	417	406
Loss / (Profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	3	56
Auditors' remuneration	68	87

As explained in Note 6, members of the board of directors do not receive remuneration for their services as directors.

While the Society is charity and does not incur corporation tax, it does remit significant payroll and incurs a significant costs in irrecoverable VAT.

### 16 Taxation

The Society, charity number CHY3950, is exempt from taxation on Income under Section 207 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, as it is for charitable purposes.

### 17 Pensions

The Society operates a defined contribution scheme.

#### 17 (a) Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

The Society operates a defined contribution scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Society in an independently administrated fund. The defined contribution pension charge for the year was €46,000 (2015: €20,000). The increase this year reflects the Defined Benefit Scheme staff moving to the Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The amount owed at the year-end was € nil (2015: € nil).

#### 17 (b) Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

The Irish Red Cross Society operated a funded defined benefit pension scheme. The Irish Red Cross gave notice to the Trustees on 17/10/2016 that the Society would cease to make further contributions to the scheme effective from 15/10/2016. The scheme was wound up at that date. The assets of the scheme were vested in independent trustees for the benefit of the employees. The effective date of the last triennial actuarial valuation was 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. The actuarial report is available for inspection by the scheme members but not for public inspection.

Employer contributions to the scheme are charged to the statement of financial activities as they are incurred. The cost of employer pension contributions in 2016 was €46,000 (2015: €56,000).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 17 Pensions (continued)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Fair value of scheme assets	3,453	3,413
Present value of funded obligations	(3,508)	(4,471)
Net liability	(55)	(1,058)

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	30	43
Current service cost	91	168
Past service gain	12	11
	133	222

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Costs of curtailments	2,433	-
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(63)	99
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	-	-
Change in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	(1,317)	798
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	1,053	897
Actual return on scheme assets	1,053	897

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 17 Pensions (continued)

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	(4,471)	(5,442)
Current service cost	(91)	(168)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	(1,317)	798
Interest Income Costs	(126)	(122)
Cost of Curtailment	2,433	-
Benefits paid	64	463
Closing defined benefit obligation	(3,508)	(4,471)

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	3,413	3,612
Contributions by scheme participants	7	(377)
Death in Service	96	-
Interest Income	(63)	79
Expected return on assets	-	99
Value at 31/12/2016	3,453	3,413

	2016	2015
Equities	0%	37.3%
Bonds	51%	30.8%
Cash	49%	0.0%
Other	0%	31.9%
	100%	100.0%

Scheme assets do not include any amounts invested in the Society's own financial instruments or any amounts invested in property occupied by the Society.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 17 Pensions (continued)

Basis of expected rate of return on assets.

To develop the expected long rate of return on assets assumption, the Group considered the current level of expected returns on risk free investments (primarily government bonds), the historical level of the risk premium associated with the other asset classes in which the portfolio is invested and the expectation for the future returns of each asset class. The expected return for each asset class was then weighted based on the current asset allocation to develop the expected long term rate of return on assets assumption for the portfolio.

The valuations of the defined benefit plans used for the purposes of FRS 102 disclosures have been based on the actuarial valuations, using the projected unit credit method, of the plans as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

The major assumptions used by the actuary were as follows:

	2016	2015
Discount rate at 31 December	1.70%	2.80%
Inflation	1.75%	1.75%
Future salary increases		
Minimum:	2.75%	2.75%
Maximum:	5.00%	5.00%
Pension Increases	1.75%	1.75%

### 18 Commitments

#### 18 (a) Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2016, the society had not entered into contracts for the construction or purchase of properties (2015: €Nil)

#### 18 (b) Operating Lease Commitments

At 31 December 2016 annual commitments under operating leases were as follows:

The amount payable within the next 12 months on leases expiring:	Property €'000	Other €'000	Total 2016 €'000	Total 2015 €'000
Within one year	57	–	57	44
In two to five years	295	–	295	178
After five years	76	–	76	72
Total	428	–	428	294

The Irish Red Cross Society has a number of properties which it sub-leases, where there is no formal lease agreement in place. Therefore the above analysis is an estimate of rents payable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 18 Commitments (continued)

#### 18 (c) Programme Commitments

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Niger Food Security Programme	32	88
Total	32	88

### 19 Related Party Transactions

The nature of the Irish Red Cross Society's activities means that it has connections to a number of organisations. However, none of these relationships have the ability to exercise influence or control over the activities of the Irish Red Cross Society.

During the period, the Irish Red Cross Society provided income received from the Department of Defence to the International Federation of Red Cross of €130,000 (2015: €130,000).

During the year, the Irish Red Cross Society reimbursed expenses to Director's amounting to €19,140 (2015: €11,203).

### 20 Post Balance Sheet Events

No significant events have occurred since the balance sheet date which would require adjustments to the amounts as disclosed in the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

### 21 Financial Instruments

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost	4,676	10,071
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	284	281

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand and trade debtors repayable within one year.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, deferred income, bank loans and flood relief funds.

### 22 Contingent Liabilities

At 31 December 2016, the society had no contingent liabilities (2015: €Nil).

### 23 Comparative Figures

The comparative figures have been regrouped, where necessary, on a basis consistent with the current financial year.

### 24 Approval of Signing of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for signing and authorised for issue by the General Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

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**€2.7 million**

SPENT ON  
CHARITABLE  
ACTIVITIES  
IN IRELAND

---

**€1.8 million**

TOTAL  
INTERNATIONAL  
EXPENDITURE

---

**194,926**

HUMANITARIAN HOURS GIVEN BY  
VOLUNTEERS, 20% MORE THAN 2015

---

**33,959**

BENEFICIARIES FROM 80 COMMUNITIES  
DIRECTLY SUPPORTED

---

**€628,000**

HELPED US REACH AND IMPACT THE  
LIVES OF 130,000 PEOPLE IN CRISIS IN  
NIGER, WEST AFRICA

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**€544,000**

HELPED US DIRECTLY IMPACT THE LIVES  
OF MORE THAN 4,000 PEOPLE AND 100s  
OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PHILIPPINES