



2003



Chairman's Foreword



During 2003, the Irish Red Cross has invested in the development of its services, personnel and equipment at home and abroad.

As a result of the dedication and commitment of the staff and the volunteers around the country, thousands of carers now have access to useful information and advice.

Over €300,000 was invested in Automatic External Defibrillators and twelve ambulances have been added to the fleet. Our personnel have also been deployed to Africa, Asia, Iraq and Afghanistan to help those caught up in natural disasters and wars.

The Irish Red Cross is able to deliver this level of quality service thanks to the support of hundreds of Irish people who are prepared to work with the staff on a voluntary basis, in the development and delivery of humanitarian services.

Thousands of Irish people give so generously and regularly when we call for donations. Our corporate sponsors and the Government Departments have also made it possible for us to improve the quality and level of service we offer those in need at home and abroad.

We will continue to work with the Government, the private sector and all of the individuals who help us deliver this important service.

Their dedication and hard work has ensured that millions of people have been helped in the past year.

David Andrews S.C.
Chairman

Secretary General's Foreword



The Irish Red Cross management, staff and volunteers have contributed to the expansion of the services and facilities available.

In Ireland we have been able to provide advice and assistance to over 150,000 carers through the Irish Red Cross Domestos Helping You to Care programme.

Our volunteers were on hand to provide First Aid services at the very successful Special Olympics which took place in Dublin, during the year under review.

Thousands of people in Ireland were trained in First Aid and CPR and we invested €300,000 in new Automatic External Defibrillation equipment that is vital in saving the lives of those who have heart attacks. This training has and will continue to save many lives for many years to come.

Our youth work also included the development of child protection programmes and the running of the youth camp in Tain, Co Louth.

Millions of people have benefited from Irish donations and from the tireless work carried out by Irish delegates in Afghanistan, India, Burundi, Hungary, Kenya, Namibia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia and Tanzania.

The Mountain Rescue Services has been on hand to answer hundreds of calls throughout the country. Many calls have resulted in rescuing people from life threatening situations in all weathers.

I thank the Council, the members and all those who have supported the Irish Red Cross during the year under review.

Carmel Dunne
Secretary General

• Caring for Those Who Care

Over two thirds of the 149,000 people who provide full-time care for older, sick or disabled people in Ireland do so on a 24 hour basis – every day of the year. That's according to research undertaken to support the promotion of the Domestos sponsored Helping You to Care information pack that was distributed throughout the country in 2003.

The Helping You to Care pack consists of two booklets; A Directory & Reference Guide for Care that provides a comprehensive source of information and contact points, and a Practical Booklet for Care and Hygiene, which has more general information on practical care skills.

Close to 100,000 copies were distributed for free during 2003 and subsequently, through the Careline phone number 1850 650 651.

This year 354 people qualified from Irish Red Cross Carers courses, which took place at 21 venues around Ireland. The course takes 24 hours, usually held over a number of weeks and covers all aspects of caring for a sick, disabled or older person including diet, hygiene, dressing and taking care of someone who's dying.

Professionals from health boards and other areas of the health sector, including partner voluntary organisations such as Caring for Carers, work with the Irish Red Cross in providing courses.

Below: An Automated External Defibrillator (AED), as provided under the AED Equipment Programme.



• New Life-saving Equipment

In 2003 twice as many Red Cross areas are able to provide life-saving cardiac resuscitation with new Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs), since the AED equipment programme first got underway in 2001.

Fifty AEDs were made available to Irish Red Cross Units for First Responder use at events that are routinely covered by the Red Cross.

With the fourth highest cardiac mortality rate in Europe, the objective is to equip Irish Red Cross volunteers to intervene and train others to intervene as effectively as possible to treat someone who's having a heart attack (cardiac arrest).

Evidence shows that for each minute's delay in delivering a shock to a casualty in cardiac arrest (ventricular fibrillation) there is a 10% reduction in survival rates.

• Ambulances Fleet Renewal Programme

Twelve new ambulances were bought in 2003 as part of the ambulance fleet replacement programme. Since 2001, when this project started, a third of the Red Cross fleet was replaced.

Six former British Army landrovers were imported directly by the Irish Red Cross for working in difficult terrain. Specifically these ambulances are for use at point-to-point meetings, car rallies and festivals and have been provided to Red Cross units in Limerick, Cork, Meath and the South East. Six Ford Transit vans, equipped with VHF radio were provided to the Red Cross in Cork, Meath, Tipperary, Louth and Dublin Borough.

All the ambulances were equipped with stretchers and other essential equipment and have been completely rebranded to provide the fleet with a modern look that is standard across all Irish Red Cross units nationally and is therefore instantly recognisable to members of the general public who need First Aid intervention.

• Growing the Irish Red Cross

In 2003 two new branches were developed in Longford and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. This is the result of the outward focus of the organisation, which has successfully developed new partnerships with statutory and non-governmental organisations.

Working together, the Irish Red Cross and these partner agencies, can meet the new and changing needs of modern Ireland.

In Longford the Aughnaccliffe Branch was established on the 4th June 2003. The Branch was formed as a result of a group of 24 Carers completing Irish Red Cross courses in Caring, First Aid, Safe Lifting and Therapeutic Hand Care. These courses were organised through a partnership between the Irish Red Cross Athlone & Longford Branches and the Midland Health Board.

In Dún Laoghaire, the local Branch of the Irish Red Cross, which was inactive for some years, was re-established on 24th June. Members in the new branch include Therapeutic Hand Care Volunteers, Skin Camouflage Practitioners, people who completed a Basic First Aid Course and people who joined the committee.

The branch set up a Uniformed Unit under the direction of Area Director of Units Timothy Orr and they also organised a number of First Aid Courses.

The global nature of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement underpinned this growth, with many people who came to Ireland from other countries where the organisation is widely recognised, seeking to join the Irish Red Cross.

• Therapeutic Hand Care

In 2003 almost 400 people took courses in therapeutic hand care in 15 different locations throughout Ireland. Run by the Irish Red Cross, the hand care programme trains people to provide this service to people at home, in hospitals and nursing homes.

Specialised techniques of hand care and massage are essential to many older people and others who are hospitalised or confined to their homes with long-term conditions such as arthritis.

Therapeutic Hand Care members were invited to attend events and seminars throughout the year to demonstrate the service. At the Arthritis Information Day, 6 volunteers provided therapeutic hand care massage to 130 people. The Irish Red Cross wishes to thank Unilever and Johnson Brothers who support the Therapeutic Hand Care service through donations of materials.

• Training Courses

Nearly ten thousand people were trained in a range of vital life-saving and therapeutic skills in 2003, showing steady growth from the previous year.

Currently those who undertake Basic First Aid training do so in their free time, yet the skills they learn will only be of benefit to those around them and not to themselves.

Employers, on the other hand, are demonstrating an increasing commitment to the welfare of their workers, with more and more of them seeking our specialist Health & Safety Authority-credited training in Occupational First Aid. In 2003, the Irish Red Cross trained over a thousand people in Occupational First Aid and is keen to maintain annual growth in this sector.

Training was also provided in a number of specific areas that are related to both First Aid and Caring/Therapeutic services provided by the Irish Red Cross. These include Advanced First Aid (AFA), Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Safe-lifting and instructors courses to train Red Cross volunteers in training techniques and procedures to encourage the continued growth of the organisation.

Apart from training people in this range of life-saving skills, the Irish Red Cross also trained people in broader therapeutic and caring skills, outlined in the relevant section.

Below: Therapeutic Handcare volunteers providing Hand Massage at the Arthritis Information Day in Jurys Hotel



• Exploring Humanitarian Law (EHL)

The year also saw the inception of an educational programme “Exploring Humanitarian Law” (EHL), which was devised by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It teaches younger people about the importance of the Geneva Conventions and related rules governing the conduct of conflicts by all sides.

• Helping to Heal the Scars

The Irish Red Cross continued the Skin Camouflage Service, designed to help people cope with scarred or severely disfigured skin. In many ways the scars it heals are psychological, because a very obvious skin condition or mark can be a serious obstacle to what some people would normally choose to do in terms of socialising, professional advancement and general day-to-day living.

Survivors of the Omagh bomb attended Red Cross skin camouflage clinics at various venues across Northern Ireland and were shown how to use creams to conceal their injuries, both for everyday use and special occasions.

The service has been extended internationally for the first time, with Irish Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross volunteers trained by the British Red Cross.

In Ireland seven Skin Camouflage volunteers – specialist nurses in dermatology – were trained to provide this service to people suffering from a variety of skin complaints including rosacea, birthmarks, leg veins and tattoos. The service is available, by referral from a GP or consultant, to hospitals in Cork, Waterford and Dublin.

Volunteer practitioners select and apply the specially made cover creams and enable the patient / client to replicate the treatment themselves. When combined with a powder, the cream is waterproof and can be left on the face for up to 18 hours, and on the body for up to 3 days.

The only charges are the purchase of the creams at Stg£20. This is not make-up, the creams are designed to blend with the person's own natural skin colour.



Above: Pictured at our Youth Camp in the Tain Adventure Centre.

• Young People – a Priceless Asset

The Irish Red Cross is keen to attract and maintain a high number of younger members and takes its responsibilities in this regard very seriously. The regeneration of the Irish Red Cross and its consequent ability to maintain and expand services in Ireland and abroad remains a key challenge for the organisation.

New members are welcome and everyone, regardless of their age, race, religion or any factor is entitled to the respect and care that is their right as human beings and particularly as people who work voluntarily for their communities.

With this in mind the Irish Red Cross implemented a Child Protection policy in 2003 that all members of the organisation and its staff must observe. Entitled “Duty to Care”, this programme got underway in January 2003 and was supported with 4 regional day workshops for Area Panel members and a series of 8 nationwide 3-hour workshops for members.

• Youth Camp

The Irish Red Cross organised a national Youth Camp in the Tain Adventure Centre, Carlingford, Co Louth. Young people aged between 13 and 15 took part in a range of sporting and intellectual activities that helped enlarge their knowledge of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and build valuable teamwork and leadership skills.

• First Aid Competitions

The 2003 Irish Red Cross Senior First Aid competitions were held in Ballyfin College in Portlaoise on 12 July. Dublin Borough won the Presidents trophy with Limerick in second place and Galway in third.

In the Ambulance Advanced First Aid competition Cork took first place and Louth second. The Ambulance Emergency Medical Technician grade saw Louth take first place, Limerick take second place and Cork take third.

In the Individual Red Cross Area Competitions first place went to Aileen Murphy from Cork, second place went to Michael McCormack from Louth and third place went to Richard Flanagan from Dublin Borough.

The 2003 Cadet and Novice First Aid Competition were held on the 4th of October with 12 areas competing in the various competitions.

The Cadet individual competition saw Laura Hanley from Cork in first, Michelle O'Shea in second place and Stephanie McDonald from Louth in third place. In the Cadet team competitions the Cork team came first, the Dublin Borough team came in second and the Limerick team came in third place.

In the Novice individual competition Noreen Hoban from Galway took first place, Aileen Shinnors from Limerick took second and Eileen Cronin from Cork took third. The Novice Team competition was won by Limerick, with second place going to Cork and third to the Dublin Borough team.

• The Special Olympics

Members of the Irish Red Cross helped to ensure the safety of athletes, their supporters and the general public who attended and participated in the Special Olympics in Ireland over the course of the week of 21 – 28 June.

The national mobilisation of 30,000 volunteers to host international Special Olympics teams around the country was unprecedented.

Many Irish Red Cross volunteers spent hundreds of hours planning the event for two years beforehand, while hundreds of members worked day and night over the course of the events.

This was the biggest event of its kind since the visit by Pope John Paul II to Ireland in 1979 and the Irish Red Cross collaborated closely with Health Boards concerned as well as partner voluntary organisations the Order of Malta and the St John's Ambulance.

• Search & Rescue Services

Although the demand was down on the previous year, the Glen of Imaal Red Cross Mountain Rescue Team were called out on 40 occasions in 2003.

15 call-outs required the actual rescue of trapped or injured people. 13 were for searches of people who had got lost on the mountains, while the balance of the call-outs were to provide assistance and to be on stand-by.

Serious injuries, including spinal and head injuries and cardiac problems accounted for 15% of the call-outs, while ankle and lower-leg injuries also accounted for 15% of the injuries figure.

Missing children, lost tourists, broken limbs, and sadly one fatality were among the call-outs to this Irish Red Cross branch which is on call to an Garda Síochána and the Irish Coastguard at all times..

Comprised entirely of unpaid but highly-skilled volunteers, the team spent the equivalent of 27 days out on the mountainsides and rock-faces of west Wicklow looking for people who were lost or injured.

Below: The Irish Red Cross Team with participants in the Special Olympics, one of the highlights of 2003.



• Overseas Delegates

During 2003, Irish Red Cross Delegates were deployed mainly to Africa and Asia. The delegates were skilled and experienced professionals from the health, automotive and construction sectors.

Instability and conflict in the Middle East and in Central Asia also created a demand for delegates with the ability to deliver goods to areas and individuals in need. Two Irish Red Cross delegates worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross in relation to Iraq.

Before hostilities started in April 2003, Michael Buffini, of Dublin worked in the Kurdish area of Iraq fitting artificial limbs to people who had lost a leg or an arm and training them in the use of their new limb. Once the war started Michael was withdrawn from the country as an emergency safety precaution.

John Rowland of Dublin was subsequently sent to work on the emergency air-lift of aid into Iraq, from the base of the ICRC in the Jordanian capital, Amman.

Two Irish Red Cross Delegates worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Israel and the Occupied Territories. Paddy McManus, Co. Tipperary worked as a driver for the ICRC, while Daire O'Reilly from Dublin, was responsible for allocating funds to people who needed assistance.

Three Irish delegates were involved in projects in Afghanistan. Martina Cusack, from Dublin worked as an engineer in Mazar-e-Sharif. Séamus Meagher from Tipperary town worked as a logistician in Heart. He also worked in Nalchick, in the Baltics. Willie Norton, from Dublin, worked on delivering aid into Afghanistan from the ICRC base in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Susanna Cunningham worked as Regional Development Delegate for East Africa with IFRC in Kenya. Dennis Kaiser worked as an Engineer with ICRC in Lopiding, Kenya and Juba, Sudan. Vivien Lusted worked in Sudan and Myanmar as a Health Delegate with ICRC.

• Tracing & Messaging

The Irish Red Cross provides Tracing and Red Cross Message services mainly, but not exclusively, to refugees, asylum-seekers and other immigrants.

These services provide a vital link between people here in Ireland and their loved ones overseas. They are provided in accordance with the mandate of the Red Cross internationally under the Geneva Conventions.

66 new tracing cases were initiated in 2003. The number of cases closed because the person sought could not be found was 14 and the number of positive results was 9.

We also assisted two people acquire travel documents. There are currently 120 cases open, 44 initiated by Unaccompanied Minors seeking news of their parents/siblings.

The Irish Red Cross Message Service enables families to keep in touch in time of war or natural disasters. The service is often the only means for families to contact relatives taken prisoner of war or moved to refugee camps or shelters.

107 messages were delivered in 2003. 48 were delivered outside the state and 59 came into Ireland from Afghanistan, Angola, Cameroon, China, DRC (Dem. Rep. Congo), Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Moldova, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, and Uganda.

• Compassionate Leave

A Compassionate Leave Service is provided to Irish people who are members of the US Armed Services and who need testimony from the Red Cross to return home in the event of a sudden family illness. The Irish Red Cross assisted five servicepersons to get compassionate leave during 2003.



*Top L to R:
Daire O'Reilly,
Michael Buffini,
Paddy McManus,
Martina Cusack,
John Rowland.*



*Below L to R:
Willie Norton,
Vivien Lusted,
Susanna Cunningham,
Dennis Kaiser,
Seamus Meagher.*

The Irish Red Cross is deeply grateful to people who responded to overseas appeals. Here is what we did with public donations.

• Malawi Water and Sanitation Programme

Malawi is ranked 162 of 175 poorest countries in the world (UNDP 2003) with a GDP of \$570 per person per year. With most people likely to die before they reach 40 years, Malawi is suffering the most acute effects of extreme long-term national poverty. Apart from the serious problem of HIV/AIDS, people in the country have a very high risk of contracting typhoid fever, malaria and the plague.

The Irish Red Cross funded the introduction of clean water supplies (boreholes and pumps) in 110 villages in Malawi, following a visit by an Irish Red Cross team led by Chairman, David Andrews.

The immediate benefit is that 30,000 people will have access to clean water, which will reduce the risk of spreading disease and illness, this will make a tremendous difference to the lives of the families in those communities. Having a supply near home will cut down the hours spent walking to source clean water and leave people with more time to work and, in the case of children to learn.

• Iraq War Appeal

The devastating consequences of war in Iraq touched the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement directly with the attack on the central office of the International Committee of the Red Cross in October. Despite the loss of life, particularly among local people at the offices seeking help, the Red Cross vowed to continue its work.

This work helps those who are acutely in need, including hospital patients, prisoners of war, and civilians. The Irish Red Cross is supporting this work through an Emergency Appeal launched in March, following the start of the war. In May 2003 the Secretary General, Carmel Dunne, took part in a visit for all National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies worldwide.

The Red Cross' main priority in Iraq is to ensure that the rights of civilians and persons deprived of their freedom are respected and that the occupying powers are aware of and fulfil their obligations under international humanitarian law.

The day-to-day work involves distributing medical and surgical supplies, supplying clean water to hospitals and repairing sewage systems for hospitals. For the affected population the Red Cross supplies drinking water as well as blankets, food parcels, hygiene kits and cooking stoves. The aid is distributed in cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent.



Above: In 2003, the Irish Red Cross funded pumps and boreholes which now provide clean water for 30,000 people in Malawi.

• Ghana and Senegal HIV/AIDS Appeal

Gashed by a disease that continues to sear through its youthful population, the African continent is struggling to cope with the growing effects of the HIV/AIDS virus.

In 2003, the Chairman, David Andrews and the National Fundraiser, Siobhán McGee visited Ghana and Senegal to explore activities the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement have undertaken and how they can be supported.

They visited Red Cross youth groups in the Ho, Volta region of Ghana and the Pikine district of Dakar in Senegal, to see their voluntary work in education and training workshops which are targeting young people and trying to achieve behavioural and attitudinal changes so as to decrease the spread of the disease

• Corporate Giving

The support of corporations, business and professional groups to the Irish Red Cross is greatly welcomed. Their contribution is not only the direct financial aid that funds our work in Ireland and abroad, but also their expertise and facilities, which have significantly enhanced the capacity of the Irish Red Cross to extend services and activities.

Corporate partnerships take the form of long-term support for a product or service provided by the Irish Red Cross, one-off events, or simple direct fundraising for the activities of the Irish Red Cross. The relationship is a partnership, with the Irish Red Cross supporting initiatives undertaken by the organisation in question for both staff and consumers.

Business groups who support the Irish Red Cross can secure positive publicity, goodwill from employees, customers and associates, team-building and leadership skills among staff and tax benefits.

The partnership with Unilever's Domestos brand has gone from strength to strength and is now in its fourth year. This partnership has delivered important services to families, through a hygiene and health awareness campaign, and to carers through a practical information pack.

In 2003 extensive work was carried out with Domestos to re-launch a Babysitters Handbook. The Irish Red Cross and Domestos conducted research with parents and babysitters and the information will be used to update the Handbook.

Royal & Sun Alliance again supported the production of the quarterly Irish Red Cross Review. Royal & Sun Alliance also provided computer training (European Computer Driving Licence) to staff from the Irish Red Cross, helping to build up the capacity through skills within the organisation.

Toyota Ireland supported the successful 2003 European Road Safety campaign. This partnership not only saw direct financial aid to a campaign to reduce road deaths among children, but was also an opportunity for 56 Toyota dealers countrywide to get to know their own local Branch of the Red Cross and the work being done in these localities.

Shamrock Foods raised €11,166 through the sale of Irish Red Cross branded refuse sacks in supermarkets. This is a long-standing relationship which has delivered funds for a number of years.

The Irish Red Cross also acknowledges with appreciation support from other corporate bodies during the year.



Above: Broadcaster Ryan Tubridy at the re-launch of our Babysitters Handbook, kindly sponsored by Domestos.

• Personal Giving

The needs of people for our services here in Ireland and overseas, could not be met without donations from private individuals who play a central role in ensuring that the Irish Red Cross provides vital medical aid, personnel and life-saving equipment to vulnerable people.

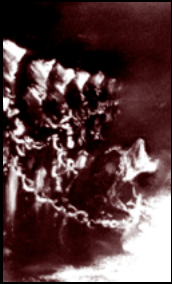
The generosity of individual donors, who give regularly by Standing Order from their bank account, or respond to our appeals, is something that we recognise and value.

In 2003, the public donated a total of €2m. To ensure that we are able to continue to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, the Irish Red Cross initiated an on-street recruitment campaign for long-term donors who agree to give a set amount each month.

People who support us in this way can be satisfied that their money is invested in much needed essential services. Because this method of donating is regular and secures tax refunds to the Irish Red Cross, donors know that each Euro donated in this way is used in the most cost-effective manner because our work can be planned in advance.

Another thoughtful gesture is donation by means of legacies or bequests in wills. This way of giving is greatly appreciated by the Irish Red Cross which produced an explanatory leaflet to assist people who wish to support Red Cross work after family and friends have been looked after.

• Horrors of War Inspire Philanthropy



The horrors of warfare proved inspirational for Cork-based artist Axel Miret who, along with many others around Ireland, was moved to action by the plight of the suffering civilians whom the Red Cross is seeking to help. Axel, who is originally from Belgium, donated the proceeds of his successful London exhibition to the Iraq Appeal.

Axel's contribution is particularly noteworthy in view of his previous donations to Irish Red Cross appeals for Southern Africa, Afghanistan and Ethiopia.

His "Game Over" exhibition in London featured provocative artistic interpretations of human suffering, from the Twin Towers to Kabul, rendered in pastels. Axel's individual act of generosity is not unique; the Irish Red Cross takes this opportunity to thank all the other individuals who gave their time, skills and labour to appeals run by the Irish Red Cross.

• HIV/AIDS

The Secretary General, Ms Carmel Dunne attended the British Red Cross Humanity Lecture in London, which was delivered by Nelson Mandela at a gala function that raised Stg£40,000 for HIV/AIDS work in Africa.

Nelson Mandela's immense contribution to humanitarianism continues today through his very active involvement in the struggle against HIV/AIDs through his support for events and programmes which raise awareness and diminish the disease's opportunity to strike. The Irish Red Cross Chairman, David Andrews joined Mr Mandela and other significant opinion-formers in highlighting the devastation created by the HIV/AIDS virus.

Mr Andrews was appointed as UN Special Goodwill Ambassador for HIV/AIDS on World Aids Day (1 December) 2003. Mr Andrews said that, as ambassador, he intended to highlight the imperative for all Governments to prioritise investment in prevention, as well as treatment and care for those affected by the epidemic.

In particular, he would use this ambassadorship to ensure that the global fight against HIV/AIDS was a key issue for our Government's Presidency of the European Union in 2004. The Irish Red Cross Chairman visited projects associated with HIV/AIDS in Africa earlier this year where he undertook to support positive steps to address the needs of communities afflicted with the virus.

• Giving People New Opportunities to Help

This year the Irish Red Cross introduced e-cards for the first time, giving people the chance to circulate Christmas wishes to their loved ones in a fast and environmentally-friendly way. The success of the e-cards for Christmas led to the introduction of e-cards for every occasion, available at: <http://www.redcross.ie/help/ecards/>

The new e-cards, joined our existing Christmas Cards products which offer corporate cards and personal cards for sale.

The theme of the appeal, which also ran at Christmas time focussed on the Red Cross response to disaster whether at home or abroad, and supporters were asked to switch from intermittent to a longer-term commitment by Standing Order.

New opportunities through the web were also availed of through the first on-line advertisements, supported by Unilever and Royal & Sun Alliance who donated space on their corporate websites.

The existing Irish Red Cross website www.redcross.ie has become a popular way for people to donate – especially in emergency appeals such as for Iraq.

Traditional means of donating – by post to the National Office, by credit card or through the banking system are all still available for anyone that wants to support the Irish Red Cross in this way.

Below: Secretary General Carmel Dunne meeting Nelson Mandela at the British Red Cross Humanity Lecture in London.



The Irish Red Cross - Extracts from Financial Statements

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Year ended 31 December 2003

	2003 €	2003 €	2002 €	2002 €
Unrestricted Funds				
Income	2,240,467		1,719,973	
Expenditure	<u>(1,913,066)</u>		<u>(1,508,920)</u>	
Surplus on unrestricted funds		327,401		211,053
Restricted Funds				
Income	599,201		13,702,144	
Expenditure	<u>(5,166,684)</u>		<u>(8,846,289)</u>	
(Deficit)/surplus on restricted funds		(4,567,483)		4,855,855
Overseas Appeal Funds				
Income	966,355		757,223	
Expenditure	<u>(720,158)</u>		<u>(778,011)</u>	
Surplus/(deficit) on overseas appeal funds		<u>246,197</u>		<u>(20,788)</u>
Excess of income over expenditure		<u>(3,993,885)</u>		<u>5,046,120</u>

AUDITORS REPORT: TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Income and Expenditure Account above has been properly extracted from the Head Office Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2003 on which we reported, without qualification, on 29th May 2004.

BDO SIMPSON XAVIER, REGISTERED AUDITORS DUBLIN.

DETAILED REVENUE ACCOUNT

Year ended 31 December 2003

	2003	2003	2002	2002
	€	€	€	€
Unrestricted funds income				
Government grant aided income	691,000		675,000	
Community employment scheme	161,360		189,013	
Branch contributions	80,964		66,720	
General receipts	1,272,129		759,481	
Surplus on supplies	<u>35,014</u>		<u>29,759</u>	
	2,240,467		1,719,973	
Expenditure				
Government grant aided expenditure:				
- Payroll and staff costs	838,437		669,620	
- Kilbehenny home maintenance	24,339		24,655	
Community employment scheme	175,800		189,615	
Services in Ireland	355,647		272,132	
Red Cross Youth	-		855	
Public relations	61,153		61,074	
Fundraising	174,018		15,442	
Euro changeover project	-		890	
Strategic review	3,012		5,783	
Administration	138,521		115,824	
Premises	42,506		47,924	
Professional fees	30,411		43,973	
Affiliation fees	62,074		56,675	
General	<u>7,148</u>		<u>4,458</u>	
	1,913,066		1,508,920	
Surplus on unrestricted funds		327,401		211,053
Restricted Funds				
Income on restricted fund	599,201		13,702,144	
Expenditure on restricted funds	<u>(5,166,684)</u>		<u>(8,846,289)</u>	
(Deficit)/surplus on restricted funds		(4,567,483)		4,855,855
Overseas Appeal Funds				
Income on specific appeals	966,355		757,223	
Expenditure on specific appeals	<u>(720,158)</u>		<u>(778,011)</u>	
Surplus/(deficit) on overseas appeal funds		<u>246,197</u>		<u>(20,788)</u>
Excess of income over expenditure		<u>(3,993,885)</u>		<u>5,046,120</u>



16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2
16 Cearnóg Mhuirfeann, Baile Átha Cliath 2

Tel./Fón: +353 1 676 5135 /6 /7

Fax/Facs: +353 1 661 4461

E-mail/R-phost: redcross@iol.ie
www.redcross.ie

Registered Charity Number: CHY 3950

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health service has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.5 million in 1980 to 2.7 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

One of the key challenges facing the health service is the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the health service. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of clinical guidelines, the development of patient choice, and the implementation of quality assurance schemes. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that patients receive the best possible care and services, and that the health service is efficient and effective.

