Company registration number: 251696

AFRI COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

AFRI COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Nessa Ní Chasaide Andy Storey Iain Atack Rob Fairmichael John Maguire Molly Walsh Laura Geraty Rose Kelly Gráinne O'Neill (Appointed 11 February 2017) Emer Lynam (Appointed 21 June 2018)
Secretary	Joe Murray
Company number	251696
Charity number	20017262
Registered office	134 Phibsborough Road Phibsborough Dublin 7
Business address	134 Phibsborough Road Phibsborough Dublin 7
Auditor	Boylan & Dodd Chartered Accountants 41 Percy Place Dublin 4
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks plc 7-12 Dame Street Dublin 2

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors
The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Nessa Ní Chasaide
Andy Storey
Iain Atack
Rob Fairmichael
John Maguire
Molly Walsh
Laura Geraty
Rose Kelly
Gráinne O'Neill (Appointed 11 February 2017)

Company secretary
The company secretary throughout the financial year was Joe Murray.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is the provision of assistance and support towards people in need in the Global South and Ireland, especially those affected by poverty, war or climate change.

Review of the business

The company receives funds from donors, some of which are restricted to specific works. Restricted funds received included those from Irish Aid, Trócaire, Concern and WorldWise Global Schools. These funds are restricted to Development Education. Irish Quaker Faith in Action funds are restricted to work on anti-militarisation themes. Unrestricted funds are funds collected locally.

Results
The retained surplus for the financial year amounted to €13,387 (2016 : €14,508) and this was transferred to reserves at the year end.

Key achievements in the year include:

(a) The commutation of Chelsea Manning's prison sentence by Barrack Obama as he left office in January 2017. Afri has been involved in campaigning activities for a number of years, to support Chelsea's family. Chelsea's mother, Susan, attended the 2017 Famine walk with friend and campaigner Genny Bove, and both attended an event in Dublin the day after to celebrate Chelsea's release.

(b) A significant milestone was achieved for the anti-fracking campaign in Ireland, which Afri supported for the past number of years. In May a bill to ban fracking passed through the Dáil. The role of the Rossport community member, John Monaghan, who first alerted the community in Leitrim about the dangers of fracking.

(c) Afri continued the process of linking our signature events - Féile Bríde. the Famine Walk and the Hedge School to third level educational institutes in the relevant regions, attracting a combined audience of 460 participants approximately

(d) Afri's fourth Food Sovereignty Assembly ('Creating Alternative Food Futures') took place in Maynooth University in April in collaboration with the University, Food Sovereignty Ireland and Cultivate. This change of location was because of interest expressed by the Geography Department in Maynooth, arising from past visits by Afri.

(e) Afri developed a special 18 track CD by some of Ireland's greatest artists - all of whom have performed at the Famine Walk - produced by Afri to mark the 30th Walk. This is an extraordinary collection of songs, music and spoken word accompanied by a 32 page booklet brimming with interesting facts, quotes and information as well as some of Derek Speir's photos from past walks.

(f) We continued our ('Just a Second!') schools programme in secondary schools, funded by WorldWise Global Schools and facilitated another successful teacher training with Gráinne O'Neill and Pete Mullineaux using the resources published previously under this project and working with a network of eight schools across the country

(g) Working with Roj we produced a significant number of films, including the first film of the Hedge School, which were uploaded onto our website and YouTube channel and provide a creative record of events and campaigns in which we were engaged.

(h) The task of archiving forty years' worth of Afri history was continued by Lisa and Marie Patten into 2017 with a view to submitting it to a suitable educational institute.

(i) Afri raised funds for its partners in Kenya to purchase solar lights for children, mid-wives and families there. All money raised in the 2016 campaign was donated to the work of Development Pamoja during the year.

(j) Afri was pleased to be involved in other campaigns, such as hosting Chas Jewett (from the Standing Rock campaign in the US) at a public meeting and raising awareness about the dangers of the EU - CETA treaty, including making a short film about this.

(k) In addition, later in the year we created a short film about PESCO which will increase significantly the money that Ireland will be required to spend on the military, among other things. In all cases Afri worked in partnership with organisations such as Comhlámh, Friends of the Earth and PANA.

(l) In governance matters, after a sustained effort Afri achieved its goal and is now a signatory on the good governance code, representing Afri's commitment to best practice. We amended our constitution on foot of the Companies Act 2014 conversion, updating the terms therein and changing our primary object to: " The provision of assistance and support towards people in need in the Global South and Ireland, especially those affected by poverty, war or climate change" which reflects our work more accurately. This was approved by the Revenue Commissioners, Charity Regulatory Authority and the Companies Registration Office.

(m) Going forward, Afri plans to continue its programme of development education, awareness and partnerships aimed at empowering people to effect real and meaning change. Our focus will continue to be on the themes of tackling climate change, abolishing war, supporting refugees and asylum seekers and promoting food sovereignty.

Governance, Risks and Reserves

The Board is committed to maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance, and, as a member of Dóchas, is a signatory of the Irish Development NGO's Code of Corporate Governance. In 2013 Afri decided to adopt the Governance Code and joined a Corporate Governance working group run by IDEA to work towards meeting the standards of the Code. Afri was deemed to be meeting the terms of the Code from 27 September 2017. As part of the terms each year we are required to self-assess our practices against those recommended in the Code and for this review to be approved by the Board. At the end of three years (i.e. by 27 September 2020) Afri is required to inform the Governance Code in writing that the Board still considers that we are compliant with the Code.

Board members, all of whom are non-executive, are drawn from diverse backgrounds in education and the NGO sector, and bring a broad range of experience and skill to the Board. Afri is aware of the need to maintain a broad range of skills and experiences on the Board and is committed to ensuring diversity.

There are clear distinctions between the role of the Board and the Executive Management Team (in consultation with the Financial Consultant, where appropriate) for consideration and approval by the Board, who then monitor the implantation of these plans. The Board is responsible for deciding the objectives of Afri and formulating policies to achieve those objectives and to safeguard its core values and principles.

All newly appointed Directors are furnished with a document outlining their responsibilities and with the Constitution of Afri Company Limited by Guarantee.

Under the governing documents Directors are not entitled to any remuneration. They may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the course of carrying out their duties. Conflicts of interest and loyalty must be declared and a 'register of interests' is maintained at the registered office.

The Board is aware of the importance of accountability in terms of reporting to funders and to members of the public and is committed to having systems in place to enable oversight. While the Board is involved in monitoring the activities of Afri and responding to any challenges when they arise, it has been agreed that it would be useful to formulate a specific plan to deal with any challenges that Afri may face, in line with best corporate governance practice. Accordingly, the Board has formulated an organisational risk register which identifies specific challenges that Afri faces. This risk register is reviewed on a regular basis.

The directors are conscious of the need to incur expenditure prudently and will continue to monitor the level of income and expenditure in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, a Reserve policy was formulated to ensure that Afri can maintain adequate resources to finance the ongoing work of Afri which is not covered by grants received from donors, while maintaining a prudent approach in the use of such resources. Afri aspires to maintain reserves at a level equivalent to three months' running costs.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Research and development

The company did not engage in any research and development activity during the year.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the registered office.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Roberts Nathan, Chartered Certified Accountants resigned as auditors to the company and Boylan & Dodd, Chartered Accountants were appointed to fill the vacancy.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5/09/18 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Nessa Ní Chasaide
Director

Iain Atack
Director

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AFRI Company Limited by Guarantee ('the Company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the income and expenditure account, balance sheet, statement of changes in funds and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/ Description_of_auditors_responsiblities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Donal P. Boylan FCA

Donal P.Boylan
for and on behalf of

Boylan & Dodd
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
41 Percy Place
Dublin 4

5th September 2018

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income		147,155	153,856
Expenditure		(133,768)	(139,348)
Surplus before taxation	5	13,387	14,508
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		13,387	14,508

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

AFRI COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 €	2017 €	2016 €	2016 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	574		735	
			574		735
Current assets					
Debtors	8	-		1,954	
Cash at bank and in hand		108,698		67,177	
		108,698		69,131	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(86,984)		(60,965)	
Net current assets			21,714		8,166
Total assets less current liabilities			22,288		8,901
Net assets			22,288		8,901
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			22,288		8,901
Members' funds			22,288		8,901

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5/09/18 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Nessa Ní Chasaide
Nessa Ní Chasaide
Director

Iain Atack
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Income and Expenditure Account	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2016	(5,607)	(5,607)
Surplus for the financial year	14,508	14,508
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	14,508	14,508
At 31 December 2016	8,901	8,901
Surplus for the financial year	13,387	13,387
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	13,387	13,387
At 31 December 2017	22,288	22,288

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the income and expenditure account, balance sheet, statement of changes in funds and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of AFRI Company Limited by Guarantee for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

AFRI Company Limited by Guarantee is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 251696). The registered office is 134 Phibsborough Road, Phibsborough, Dublin 7, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland . The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Income

Income consists of donations and other funds received and receivable and is recognised when the company is entitled to the income legally, virtually certain of receipt and when the amounts involved can be measured sufficently and reliably. Income from grants is recognised only when the related expenditure is incurred. The balance of the grant not expended is deferred until the following year.

Tangible assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office equipment	-	20%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	reducing balance

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and asumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets ands liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of office equipment, fixtures and fittings long-lived assets, consisting primarily of office equipment, fixtures and fittings comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of these assets and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

3. Limited by guarantee

The liabilities of the members is limited
Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding €1.00.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 2 (2016: 2).

5. Surplus before tax

Surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	161	184

6. Appropriation of income and expenditure account

	2017	2016
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	8,901	(5,607)
Surplus for the financial year	13,387	14,508
At the end of the financial year	22,288	8,901

7. Tangible assets

	Office Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	32,519	2,627	35,146
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	32,519	2,627	35,146
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	31,801	2,610	34,411
Charge for the financial year	157	4	161
At 31 December 2017	31,958	2,614	34,572
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	561	13	574
At 31 December 2016	718	17	735

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	€	€
Other debtors	-	1,954

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 €	2016 €
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	439	-
Accruals	4,905	6,666
Deferred income	81,640	54,299
	86,984	60,965

10. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

11. Transactions with directors

The company has a lease agreement for its business premises at 134, Phibsborough Road, Dublin 7 with a director. Mr. Rob Fairmichael is paid €900 per month under this agreement.

12. Capital Commitments

The company had no significant capital commitments at the year ended 31 December 2017.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 5/9/18

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The following information is included solely for the information of the directors and does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Schedule	2017 €	2016 €
Income	1	147,155	153,856
Expenditure			
Programme expenditure	2	(37,944)	(50,232)
Salaries	3	(72,780)	(67,042)
Administrative expenses	3	(23,044)	(22,074)
Net surplus for the financial year		13,387	14,508

SCHEDULE 1 - INCOME

	2017	2016
	€	€
Restricted income		
Joseph Roundtree Charitable Trust	-	30,000
Irish Aid	25,000	22,917
Trócaire	6,333	4,000
Concern	17,000	17,583
WorldWise Gobal Schools	23,323	35,633
Community Foundation of Ireland	4,475	2,875
Irish Quaker Action in Faith	4,000	-
	80,131	113,008
Urestricted income		
Porticus	7,000	-
Schools campaign	2,407	2,557
Féile Bríde - Justice and Peace conference	4,248	2,274
Sale of tourists crosses	193	758
Hedge schools	25	-
AFRI publications	268	551
Peacemaker and general donations	9,793	4,708
Famine walk	8,638	6,555
Donations by standing order	13,172	12,623
Christian Aid	2,000	-
Religious groups	18,000	10,447
Anti - militarisation	246	-
Natural resources campaign	116	375
Solar lights campaign	918	-
	67,024	40,848
Total income	147,155	153,856

SCHEDULE 2 - PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

	2017 €	2016 €
Development education programme *(including Schools' outreach programme, development Education seminars, hedge school, international peace Conference, Afri famine walk, "Just a second" and development education coordination)*	30,867	43,015
Afri campaigns *(including elements of "Natural Resources" project, Anti Fracking campaign and support for Chelsea Manning's family)*	2,934	2,798
Memberships subscriptions and donations (Schedule 2A)	725	1,378
Peacemaker	1,639	1,453
Links programmes	288	496
Meetings and networking	1,514	350
Fundraising	(23)	742
	37,944	50,232

SCHEDULE 2A - MEMBERSHIPS SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

	2017 €	2016 €
Dóchas	500	250
CASA	-	300
INNATE	50	60
DDCI	100	-
IDEA	75	75
PANA	-	100
AVAAZ	-	160
International Peace Bureau	-	433
(Schedule 2 - above)	725	1,378

SCHEDULE 3 - SALARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2017 €	2016 €
Salaries		
Office manager's salary	25,933	20,678
Coordinator's salary	40,000	40,000
Employer's PRSI contributions	6,847	6,364
	72,780	67,042
Administrative expenses		
Rent and rates	10,800	11,134
Insurance	1,114	982
Light and heat	1,548	1,637
Repairs and maintenance	100	-
Printing, postage and stationery	1,068	1,051
Telephone	1,025	1,030
Web development	230	61
Auditor's remuneration	3,383	3,916
Bank charges	730	706
General expenses (including archive costs)	2,885	1,373
Depreciation of tangible assets	161	184
	23,044	22,074