Company registration number: 251696

AFRI

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

AFRI

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Iain Atack Laura Foley Rob Fairmichael John Maguire Emer Lynam Donnah Vuma Dervla King Lisa Patten Katie Martin (Appointed 16 May 2023)
Secretary	Joe Murray
Company number	251696
Charity registration number	20017262
Charity number	CHY 7627
Registered office	8 Cabra Road Dublin 7 D07 TIW2
Business address	8 Cabra Road Dublin 7 D07 TIW2
Auditor	Boylan & Dodd Chartered Accountants 13 Fitzwilliam Square East Dublin 2 D02 PY27
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks plc 7-12 Dame Street Dublin 2

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors

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

Iain Atack
Laura Foley
Rob Fairmichael
John Maguire
Emer Lynam
Donnah Vuma
Dervla King
Lisa Patten
Katie Martin (Appointed 16 May 2023)

Company secretary

The company secretary throughout the financial year was Joe Murray.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to support 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, Brigid 1500 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 €1,211 (2022 : deficit €1,534) and this was transferred to/(from) reserves at the year end.

Afri Highlights 2023

Our achievements over the past year included:

- Participation in and protest at the Government's 'Consultative Forum on International Security' by Afri staff and Board Members.
- Second launch of 'A Force for Good?' consisting of an interview by UCC historian Donal O'Drisceoil with John Maguire in the Quay Co-Op in Cork.
- An anti-Colonial Tour of Carrickmacross led by Gareth Conlon of Síolta Chroí as part of our GCE work programme.
- A Walking Vigil for Palestine and support for/co-hosting of National Days of Solidarity with Palestine.
- The making and promotion of film on War in Ukraine entitled 'This Cannot Go On'.
- The Second visit of 'Brigid of Kildare' to the Department of Foreign Affairs to deliver the Downpatrick Declaration and a letter of protest regarding the militarisation of Irish foreign policy.

- 30th Féile Bríde gathering, entitled 'Darkness Dawning Light' - speakers included Máiréad Maguire, Adi Roche, Alma Clavin and Ruby Jo Cowdell, with wonderful music from Tommy Sands, Luka Bloom and Justine Nantale and her band.
- Successful series of signature events including 'Food for Thought' in ATU, Castlebar, Hedge School in Blanchardstown and Féile na Beatha in Carlow.
- Thirty fifth annual Famine Walk through the Doolough Valley in Mayo with walk leaders Senator Frances Black, Joseph Kabwe Kamfwa and Michael Doorly and music from Karan Casey and Niall Vallely.
- Publication of "Sowing Seeds of Peace: A Global Citizenship Education Resource on Hunger as a Consequence of War" - one of the few resources available to GCE practitioners on these themes.

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 was required to inform the Governance Code in writing that the Board still considers that we are compliant with the Code. The Board approved this review and Afri informed the Governance Code in writing 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 to which day to day management is delegated. Matters such as policy, strategic planning and budgets are prepared by the Executive Team (in consultation with the Financial Consultant, where appropriate) for consideration and approval by the Board, who then monitor the implementation 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.

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
In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Boylan & Dodd, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23 July 2024 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Iain Atack	Lisa Patten
Director	*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 surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit 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 ('the Company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the income and expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including the 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 issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

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 2023 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 properly 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 described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements 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 for Auditors (Ireland) 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

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 course of 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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- 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 requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the company. 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 on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if 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 company's 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 Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority'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
13 Fitzwilliam Square East
Dublin 2
D02 PY27

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Income		169,371	163,429
Expenditure		(168,160)	(164,963)
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	**5**	1,211	(1,534)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		1,211	(1,534)

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

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,211	(1,534)
Accumulated surplus at the start of the financial year	56,206	57,740
Accumulated surplus at the end of the financial year	57,417	56,206

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 €	2023 €	2022 €	2022 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**7**	191		225	
			191		225
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		103,039		106,105	
		103,039		106,105	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(45,813)		(50,124)	
Net current assets			57,226		55,981
Total assets less current liabilities			57,417		56,206
Net assets			57,417		56,206
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			57,417		56,206
			57,417		56,206

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 23 July 2024 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Iain Atack
Director

Lisa Patten
Director

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the income and expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of AFRI for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

AFRI is a private company limited by guarantee (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 251696). The registered office is 8 Cabra Road, Dublin 7, D07 TIW2, 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. 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.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity No CHY 7627. The charity is eligible under the "Scheme of Tax Relief for Donations to Eligible Charities and Approved Bodies under Section 848A Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997" therefore income tax refunds arising from sponsorships exceeding €250 per annum are included in unrestricted funds. Irrecoverable value added tax is expended as incurred.

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 adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and 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 are 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.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the income and expenditure account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the income and expenditure account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

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 (2022: 2).

5. Surplus before tax

Surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023 €	2022 €
Depreciation of tangible assets	34	40

6. Appropriation of income and expenditure account

	2023 €	2022 €
At the start of the financial year	56,206	57,740
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,211	(1,534)
At the end of the financial year	57,417	56,206

7. Tangible assets

	Office Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	32,519	2,627	35,146
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	32,519	2,627	35,146
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	32,299	2,622	34,921
Charge for the financial year	33	1	34
At 31 December 2023	32,332	2,623	34,955
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2023	187	4	191
At 31 December 2022	220	5	225

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	1,576	1,405
Accruals	14,515	14,553
Deferred income	29,722	34,166
	45,813	50,124

9. Other employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

	2023	2022
	€	€
Retirement benefit charge	17,103	16,963

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, 'Pension Scheme Fund', for its employees. The scheme is externally financed in that the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

10. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at 31 December 2023 (2022: €Nil).

11. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end (2022: €Nil).

12. Controlling party

The board of directors are regarded as being the ultimate controlling party of the company.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 23 July 2024.

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 2023

	Schedule	2023 €	2022 €
Income	1	169,371	163,429
Expenditure			
Programme expenditure	2	(51,405)	(51,929)
Gross salaries	3	(73,257)	(70,717)
Employer's PRSI & defined pension contributions	3	(25,175)	(24,612)
Administrative expenses	3	(18,323)	(17,705)
		(168,160)	(164,963)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		1,211	(1,534)

SCHEDULE 1 - INCOME

	2023 €	2022 €
Restricted income		
Irish Aid-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	50,500	47,500
Trócaire	3,660	3,660
Concern	15,000	15,000
Irish Aid - WWGS	28,244	33,000
Brigidine Sisters	8,815	-
Brigid 1500	5,000	-
Irish Quaker Faith in Action	4,000	-
St. Stephens Green Trust	-	12,500
	115,219	111,660
Unrestricted income		
Schools campaign	1,605	1,164
Féile Bríde - Justice and Peace conference	3,780	1,912
Sale of tourists crosses	702	539
Peacemaker and general donations	10,475	12,381
Famine walk	5,282	5,351
Donations by standing order	12,312	13,391
Religious Communities	8,000	9,500
Migration/Refugees	-	350
Anti - militarisation	1,059	250
Solar lights campaign	2,219	1,664
Publication sales	3,168	408
Sundry income	5,550	4,259
Climate justice	-	600
	54,152	51,769
Total income	169,371	163,429

SCHEDULE 2 - PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

	2023 €	2022 €
(Over 50% of gross salaries constitute Project Expenditure)		
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)*	30,681	28,429
Afri campaigns *(including Anti-Militarisation, "Alphabet Avenue" Project, Solar Lights' Project, together with work on Forced Migration, Refugees and Direct Provision).*	13,951	20,184
Memberships subscriptions and donations (Schedule 2A)	990	655
Peacemaker	1,630	-
Meetings and networking	167	291
Fundraising	3,986	2,370
	51,405	51,929

SCHEDULE 2A - MEMBERSHIPS SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

	2023 €	2022 €
Dóchas	700	-
CASA	-	400
IDEA	140	75
PANA	150	150
MAW	-	30
(Schedule 2 - above)	990	655

SCHEDULE 3 - SALARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

	2023 €	2022 €
Gross salaries		
Office manager's salary	35,257	32,717
Coordinator's salary	38,000	38,000
	73,257	70,717

Over 50% of gross salaries included above constitute Project Expenditure.

	2023 €	2022 €
Employer's PRSI and defined pension contributions		
Employer's PRSI contribution	8,072	7,649
Staff pension cost - defined contribution	17,103	16,963
	25,175	24,612
Administrative expenses		
Staff training	365	-
Archives	-	830
Rent and rates	8,680	8,400
Insurance	639	639
Printing, postage and stationery	357	643
Telephone	461	671
Web development	98	31
Auditor's remuneration	4,250	3,750
Bank charges	616	576
General expenses	2,823	2,125
Depreciation of tangible assets	34	40
	18,323	17,705