Concern Worldwide

Annual Report and Accounts 2014





Cover Image

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines in late 2013, many of the coral reefs in Concepcion were decimated. The amount of live coral reef was reduced from 85 per cent to 15 per cent, significantly reducing the amount of fish available and destroying the livelihoods of poor fishing communities. To combat this, we worked with the government to instigate a coral transplantation programme. This is helping to restore the coral to previous levels. Photo: Steve De Neef.

See more on page 2.

We work with the world's poorest people to transform their lives. Together with our outstanding supporters, we are working for a world free from hunger and poverty.

THE PHILIPPINES: **OUR WORK HERE IS DONE**

Concern will cease working in the Philippines in 2015 as our response to Typhoon Haiyan ends. We leave the country better placed to withstand extreme weather. We supported 18 island and coastal villages

to develop early warning systems and risk reduction plans, benefiting 34,987 families. When a typhoon hit in December 2014, the villages were prepared and took appropriate evasive action in advance.

EMERGENCIES

LIVELIHOODS



More than 14 million people were affected by Typhoon Haiyan. In one community alone, 90 per cent of housing was destroyed. As part of our emergency response, we provided shelter and household kits to over 55,000 people.

The Ascura family from Polopina pose in front of their house. The roof is now made of tarpaulins provided by Concern Worldwide. Photo: Steve De Neef



Many coral reefs in the waters of Concepcion were destroyed during Typhoon Haiyan. Fishermen from these islands rely on healthy reefs for their livelihood. Concern has initiated a reef rehabilitation programme to ensure the livelihoods of the local fishermen.

Vincent Potier inspects the floating coral nurseries in the water of Concepcion. The coral fragments can grow safely in these nurseries, eventually they will be moved onto nearby reefs or onto the jackstones installed by Concern. This will help the health of the coral reefs in this region which will aid the fishermen with their livelihood since they depend on healthy reefs for reliable fish catch. Photo: Steve De Neef

HEALTH



Concern has sponsored the construction of underwater pipelines to bring in fresh water to islands that lost their water source due to Typhoon Haiyan. To do this they have trained local fishermen how to dive and sponsored the dive equipment needed for this task.

Fisherman, Roman Ybiernes with diving equipment provided by Concern Worldwide. Photo: Steve De Neef

Children playing at the Polopina elementary school. Many schools were damaged during the typhoon. Concern is rebuilding schools on different islands around Concepcion. the schools will also be built stronger since they double as evacuation centres in many islands, they will also be fitted with a rainwater system to provide an extra source of water for the island. Photo: Steve De Neef

EDUCATION



Schools were rebuilt to provide education and function as safe evacuation centres during future typhoons. They are able to withstand winds of up to 300km per hour and are earthquake resistant.

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OUR **IDENTITY**

Who we are

Concern Worldwide is a non-governmental, international, humanitarian organisation dedicated to the reduction of suffering and working towards the ultimate elimination of extreme poverty in the world's poorest countries.

OUR MISSION

What we do

Our mission is to help people living in extreme poverty achieve major improvements in their lives which last and spread without ongoing support from Concern.

For change A world where no-one lives in poverty, fear or oppression; where all have access to a decent standard of living and the

opportunities and choices essential to a long, healthy and creative life; a world where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

OUR

VISION

OUR VALUES

What guides our work

Concern's core values derive from a single central value:

Extreme poverty must be targeted. The quality of our overall endeavour must ultimately be measured by its contribution to the rapid elimination of the extreme form of poverty defined by the United Nations as "absolute poverty".

Our other values, stated below, are derived from this central value:

Respect for people comes first.

Gender equality is a prerequisite for development.

Development is a process not a gift.

Greater participation leads to greater commitment.

All governments have responsibility for poverty elimination.

Emergencies call for rapid response.

The environment must be respected.

Good stewardship ensures trust.

Coconut plantations in Zambezia province, Mozambique, have been decimated in recent years by Lethal Yellow Disease, leaving communities without a vital source of food and income. Concern has been working to encourage small farmers to grow replacement crops such as sesame as a more profitable alternative. Photo: Concern Worldwide

Message from the Chair

17.5

In 2014, we will have positively impacted on the lives of 17.5 million people.

65

65 per cent of women benefiting from our food security programme in Pakistan now participate in community organisations. When our programme started in 2013, this figure was two per cent.



IAM HONOURED TO WRITE MY FIRST MESSAGE AS CHAIR OF CONCERN WORLDWIDE.

My first duty is to pay tribute to the incredible leadership provided by my predecessor. Frances O'Keeffe. She helped steer the organisation through times of significant change following the global financial crisis and Concern's shift in focus and impassioned belief in working with the world's poorest people. Her commitment to Concern, shown over decades, has been exemplary and personified by what she did next: relocating to Bentiu, South Sudan, to support Concern's humanitarian programme in that desperately poor country.

We strive to ensure our governance arrangements follow best practice. An independent and voluntary Council is responsible for overseeing and reviewing all aspects of the organisation's work. Elected by Concern's membership and meeting six times annually the Council take their responsibilities most seriously. They are the guardians of the trust shown in us by our donors, supporters and by, most especially, the people we work with overseas.

Concern, as an international humanitarian organisation, needs to be agile and responsive to changing needs. We also need to be transparent in all that we do. That transparency requires investment in robust systems while ensuring that Concern retains the agility to respond rapidly when required. I believe we get it right. We are guided by best practice, ensuring full compliance with industry standards including the Governance Code and while SORP 2005 (Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities) is not mandatory for Irish charities, our voluntary adoption of most of the disclosure requirement helps us deliver on our mission.

The principles of accountability and transparency have never been more relevant. The charity sector in Ireland has been badly damaged by revelations around poor governance practice. We are confident that our investment, over many years, in good practice will help rebuild public confidence.

Our published accounts won, for the fifth successive year, the charities and not for profit category at the Published Accounts Awards organised by the Chartered Accountants of Ireland Leinster Society. This is an important independent recognition of the transparency and strength of our financial reporting. Getting external verification of the quality of our accounts gives great assurance to all that accountability and transparency is core to everything we do.

2014 marked the penultimate year of the current strategic plan. We set out, in 2010, to achieve six goals: to increase our focus on working in the poorest and most vulnerable places; to improve our capacity and effectiveness in responding to emergencies; to prioritise the themes of hunger and health; to address the root causes of extreme poverty (using our evidence from our work with the poorest to influence policy and practice) to improve our ability to demonstrate results and finally, to improve our own effectiveness (with a focus on two critical resources: people and financial).

Finally, it is important that I reiterate the purpose of Concern's governance: that the organisation will use the resources available to save lives and reduce extreme poverty. We take this obligation with the upmost seriousness. We are passionate about our work and we can change people's lives for the better with your continued kindness and support.



Tom Shipsey Chair

Much has been achieved. In 2014, we will have positively impacted on the lives of 17.5 million people. Over the last number of years, we have refocused, again and again, shifting from better-off countries to those at the bottom of quality and standard of life indices. This is as it should be. The purpose of Concern is to work with the poorest and we will always return to this mantra.

I witnessed this at first hand when I visited Concern's programmes in Kenya in 2013. I first travelled to that incredible country as an agriculture graduate in the early 1980s, volunteering in a rural community in the north of the country. My return trip could not have been more different, as I spent time learning about Concern's work in the slums of Nairobi. The slums are home to hundreds of thousands of people, living in homes constructed from found or recycled materials and populated by incredibly resilient and proud people. My visit was humbling and made me even more determined to ensure Concern is appropriately resourced and led as we strive to deliver our vision of a life without poverty.

K. Shiper

Concern Worldwide

Message from the **Chief Executive Officer**

10

In Sierra Leone's capital Freetown, we managed 10 burial teams and two cemeteries to ensure not just a safe but a dignified burial for ebola victims.

94.334

vulnerable children benefited from our education work in Kenva – more than three times our target. We worked with 2.796 teachers. 1.344 members of school management boards and 226 head teachers.

77

We supported healthcare in 77 health facilities and six refugee settlements in Uganda.

CALLED 'THE WORST CRISIS PEOPLE HAVE NEVER HEARD OF' BY US AMBASSADOR SAMANTHA **POWER. THE SEVERITY OF** THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL **AFRICAN REPUBLIC LED** THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) **TO DECLARE IT A TOP PRIORITY OR LEVEL THREE EMERGENCY – A CATEGORY RESERVED FOR THE MOST SEVERE, LARGE-SCALE** AND COMPLEX CRISES THAT INCLUDES SYRIA. THE PHILIPPINES AND SOUTH SUDAN.

By April 2014, despite the security and funding challenges in Central African Rebublic, one of the world's poorest countries, Concern had a team on the ground responding to the immediate needs of the men. woman and children who were seriously struggling to survive. It's what we do.



TACKLING HUNGER AND RESPONDING **TO HUMANITARIAN CRISES REMAIN CENTRAL TO OUR WORK**

2014 saw a continued rise in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance reaching 78 million by the end of the year. Conflict and climate change, the new drivers of poverty have resulted in more than 50 million people displaced from their homes, the highest number since World War Two.

On top of these huge demands, this was the year that a new deadly challenge took top billing as Ebola swept through West Africa killing over 10,000 people and striking fear across the world. Well established in Sierra Leone and Liberia for almost 20 years, the Concern operation scaled up massively to confront these new crises head on. Community workers, armed with flip charts and knowledge on easy prevention methods were dispatched throughout the provinces. In Sierra Leone's capital Freetown, we managed 10 burial teams and two cemeteries to ensure not just a safe but a dignified burial for victims of this deadly disease. We worked with the education authorities in both countries to re-engineer the primary school curriculum so that classes could continue over local radio stations. When I visited West Africa with Minister Sean Sherlock, TD, I saw first-hand how brutally difficult and emotionally draining the work was on our

Central African Republic, Ebola and responding to Typhoon Haiyan are only a sample of the multiple emergencies that Concern responded to throughout the year. With the continued generous support of our donors and the public we were able to continue providing a humanitarian lifeline of shelter, food, water and nutrition to those affected by the crisis in Syria and South Sudan, while responding to many other smaller emergencies that never made the headlines but were equally as devastating for the communities affected.

Ros O'Sullivan (left) and Concern Worldwide CEO Dominic MacSorley (right) walk through the village of Sitio Tibi on the island of Panay, Philippines. Most of the village was destroyed by Typhoon Haiyan. Photo: Concern Worldwide

team, but they did it, professionally and with passion and I was proud of how they handled such a hugely challenging situation.

Towards the end of 2013, we had responded to the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan focusing on the remote western islands, targeting areas that had the highest levels of poverty in the region prior to the typhoon. Our work last year continued in the recovery phase, replacing lost or damaged fishing boats, providing boat repair kits and fishing equipment to rebuild the livelihoods of fishing communities.



Women walk through contaminated flood waters in the displacement camp on the UN base in Bentiu, the capital of oil-producing Unity State in South Sudan. The city has been a flashpoint in the civil war, with government and opposition forces still fighting for control over the area. Photo: Crystal Wells

The frequency and scale of the humanitarian crisis can at times be overwhelming but it should never defeat the singular commitment and drive to overcome these complex and enormous challenges and reach people in need as quickly and effectively as possible.

Anniversaries, such as the 20th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide are important reminders not only of what should never happen again but also of the extraordinary resilience of people and the strength of the human spirit to overcome unimaginable adversity. For me, this anniversary had a particular significance as I was part of Concern's largest ever emergency operation at that terrible time when with over 1,000 staff we implemented multiple relief and recovery programmes, including helping more than 32,000 separated or orphaned children find a home. The scale and speed of the genocide was unprecedented and it seemed

back then that Rwanda would take many generations to recover. And yet 20 years later, despite ongoing poverty challenges, Rwanda is safer, more developed, more economically active than was ever thought possible. In this decade of growing crisis, the remarkable journey of forgiveness and development undertaken by so many in Rwanda is an inspiration to us all.

Fire-fighting with emergency aid is essential to save lives but it is not enough and never has been for Concern. A core part of our work is dedicated to boosting the resilience of communities to enable them to withstand environmental and financial shocks and stresses. Our innovative work in Kenya, Ethiopia, Niger where we are partnering with Irish Aid, Trinity College Dublin and others is demonstrating how a resilience approach can deliver significant and positive economic change to the poorest communities while also increasing the community's ability to recover in times of crisis.

Under the stewardship of our Concern UK team we secured a new British Government grant known as BRACED (Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters) which will support 280,000 farmers and agro-pastoralists in Chad, Sudan and South Sudan over the next five years to improve their resilience to climate stresses and shocks.

Our four year research on developing innovative solutions to improve access to maternal child health services culminated in testing a number of potentially groundbreaking pilots in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Ghana. Led by the Concern US team, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and working in partnership with UNICEF we have developed a new 'human centred 'design approach that captures new thinking on how to tackle old problems. In the past year, this project is starting to produce

Tackling hunger is at the core of all our work at a programme and policy level. It is at the heart of Irish Aid and Concern and we welcomed the Zero Hunger event hosted by Minister Charlie Flanagan, TD and the World Food Programme during the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2014 which highlighted Ireland's continued leadership in the battle against hunger.

An essential tool in tackling global hunger trends is the Global Hunger Index, which we publish every year in association with International Food Policy Research Institute and our Alliance2015 partner Welthungerhilfe. This year's report noted that while hunger in the developing world has fallen by 39 per cent since 1990, more than 805 million people are still chronically undernourished because they don't get enough to eat. The report also highlighted that a 'staggering' two billion people get so little essential vitamins and minerals from the foods they eat that they remain undernourished, suffering from what the report terms 'Hidden Hunger'. Increasingly we are seeing the Index being used at national level to state the case for new approaches, investment and policy change.

interesting and very compelling evidence from our pilots on how access to basic health care can be improved for the most disadvantaged.

Our work in Zambia is just one of many examples of the cutting edge work we are developing with progammes such as RAIN (Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition) which tackles nutrition in the critical time between pregnancy and two years of age, the crucial 1,000 days period when proper nutrition is so crucial for physical and cognitive development.

Zambia had been chosen as the location because approximately 45 per cent of its pre-school children are stunted as a result of malnutrition. Concern, working in partnership with the Irish food company, Kerry Group and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) continued in 2014 to develop this pioneering initiative which is receiving national and regional attention and has the potential to influence broader policy and practice in fighting hunger.

Interlinked is the issue of climate change, and our collective response is forefront as we consider how to improve the impact of Concern's programming. In June, we took a substantial step forward on that journey when we joined the landmark African Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance, a partnership of 10 global partners including the UN, New Partnership for Africa's Development

(NEPAD) and five international NGOs, whose goal is to reach six million farm smallholder families with climate smart agriculture over the next seven years. Our work on conservation agriculture, in partnership with Accenture's Skills to Succeed Programme which is training thousands of smallholder farmers across Zambia and Malawi, is playing a significant part in ensuring we reach the goal.

The African Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance. launched by former President of Ghana, John Khufor, at the UN Summit on Climate Change in New York. is an exciting, ambitious initiative that will play a huge part in reaching the broader goal of reaching 25 million farmers globally by 2025.

This year in Ireland we marked an important anniversary, 30 years of school debates, which are an important part of Concern's history and are at the core of our Development Education work. We celebrated the fact that with the support of teachers, principals and adjudicators more than 40,000 students have participated, argued and wrestled with the very same issues that we deal with on a daily basis in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

In Ireland, the charity sector suffered a crisis of confidence following revelations regarding poor governance and transparency practices. Thankfully, Concern's investment in best practice, over a sustained period, ensured that we retained the support of the public. We continue to be very grateful for the trust that so many have shown in our work and to spend funds in the way in which they were intended. We were pleased to secure top place in the not-for-profit category in the Leinster Society of Chartered Accountants awards for the fifth successive time. The award acknowledges both the guality and transparency of the published accounts. The publication also won the overall Design and Branding Award at the same event.

The New Business Development Team researched a number of countries for a new fundraising market entry and considered South Korea as the best option for Concern. In addition the New Business Development Team identified and developed relationships with a number of new foundations and institutional partners for Concern, including; The Turing Foundation, Common Fund for Commodities and Global Fund for Education.

The legacy of Aengus Finucane continued to impact on our work at all levels. The second Father Aengus Finucane Humanitarian Award was presented to Irish President Michael D. Higgins in January. President Higgins is, and has been throughout his long public life, a champion for the poorest and most vulnerable. He campaigns tirelessly for human rights. I was honoured to have the opportunity to show President Higgins some of our work in Ethiopia when he made his inaugural African visit as Uachtarán na hÉireann.

Every five years, Concern takes time to reconsider how we make real our vision of a world without poverty. This process began in June, 2014 when our country directors - the men and women responsible for implementing our work in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean - gathered to reflect on our values and to establish the framework for the 2016-2020 strategic plan.

We start with the premise that poverty elimination is no longer aspirational. The science, the knowledge is there and ending poverty within our generation is absolutely possible. We welcome the new global commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty by 2030 and critically to leave no one behind. Our commitment over the coming years is to focus even more on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, identifying ever more innovative, creative and impactful ways to break the scourge of poverty and to ensure that the most vulnerable, the marginalised, the dollar-a-day poorest do not get left behind.

I look forward to you continuing to travel with us on that journey.

Dominie Mare 60-

Dominic MacSorlev Chief Executive Concern Worldwide

Message from

the Chief Executive Officer

2014 saw a continued rise in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance reaching 78 million by the end of the year. Conflict and climate change, the new drivers of poverty have resulted in more than 50 million people displaced from their homes, the highest number since World War Two.

This was the year that a new deadly challenge took top billing as Ebola swept through West Africa killing over 10,000 people and striking fear across the world. The Concern operation in Sierra Leone and Liberia scaled up massively to confront these new crises head on. With the continued generous support of our donors and the public we were able to continue providing a humanitarian life-line of shelter, food, water and nutrition to those affected by the crisis in Syria and South Sudan, while responding to many other smaller emergencies that never made the headlines but were equally as devastating for the communities affected.

This process to establish the framework for the 2016-2020 strategic plan began in June, 2014. Our commitment over the coming years is to focus even more on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, identifying ever more innovative, creative and impactful ways to break the scourge of poverty and to ensure that the most vulnerable, the marginalised, the dollar-a-day poorest do not get left behind.

I look forward to you continuing to travel with us on that journey.

Lean an méadú ar líon na ndaoine a raibh cúnamh daonnúil de dhíth orthu in 2014, agus bhí 78 milliún duine sa chás sin faoi dheireadh na bliana. Mar gheall ar choinbhleachtaí agus an athrú aeráide, na tosca nua is bun leis an mbochtaineacht, cuireadh níos mó ná 50 milliún duine as a n-áiteanna féin, an líon is mó daoine ó aimsir an Dara Cogadh Domhanda.

Ba í sin an bhliain ina raibh dúshlán marfach nua ar fud na nuachta, nuair a réab ruaig Ebola trí Iarthar na hAfraice a d'fhág níos mó ná 10,000 duine básaithe agus an domhan i ngreim na heagla. Rinneadh méadú ollmhór ar scála na n-oibríochtaí atá ag Concern i Siarra Leon chun dul i ngleic go lom díreach leis na géarchéimeanna úra sin.

Táim ag súil go mbeidh tú in éineacht linn ar an aistear sin.

Teachtaireacht ón bPríomh-Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin

Leis an tacaíocht fhlaithiúil a thug ár ndeontóirí agus an pobal dúinn go fóill, bhí ar ár gcumas leanúint ar aghaidh ag soláthar foscaidh, bia, uisce agus cothaithe mar líne tharrthála dhaonnúil dóibh siúd a raibh an ghéarchéim ag dul i bhfeidhm orthu sa tSiria agus i nDeisceart na Súdáine, agus muid ag freagairt do ghéarchéimeanna iomadúla eile ní ba lú nach raibh trácht orthu sna ceannlínte nuachta ach a rinne an léirscrios céanna ar na pobail ar buaileadh leo.

Cuireadh tús leis an bpróiseas seo maidir le bunú an chreata do phleananna straitéiseacha 2016-2020 i mí an Mheithimh 2014. Is é an tiomantas atá againn i leith na mblianta atá romhainn díriú isteach arís eile ar na daoine is boichte agus is leochailí ar domhan, agus teacht ar bhealaí fiú níos nuálaí, níos cruthaithí agus níos éifeachtúla chun an ceann is fearr a fháil ar scéin na bochtaineachta agus a chinntiú nach ndéanfar neamhaird de na daoine is leochailí, na daoine imeallaithe agus na daoine is boichte a bhíonn ag maireachtáil ar aon dollar amháin in aghaidh an lae.

Report of Council

EMERGENCIES

1,756

16

Lebanon prepare for winter by distributing items including stoves, blankets, mattresses, fuel vouchers and tent waterproofing kits.

Where your money is spent

Where your money is spent	€'000
Afghanistan	4,691
Bangladesh	5,343
Burundi	1,821
Central African Republic	451
Chad	2,347
Democratic Republic of Congo	6,061
Ethiopia	5,203
Haiti	6,511
Kenya	4,584
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2,078
Lebanon	4,912
Liberia	3,343
Malawi	2,922
Mozambique	2,328
Niger	5,367
Pakistan	8,593
Philippines	2,338
Republic of Sudan	4,834
Rwanda	2,274
Sierra Leone	6,171
Somalia	9,544
South Sudan	11,873
Syria/Turkey	3,051
Tanzania	3,525
Uganda	3,219
Zambia	2,280

LIVELIHOODS

83

83 per cent of families benefiting from our livelihoods programme in Rwanda now eat at least two meals a day, compared with 31.3 per cent in 2011.

1 85

5587



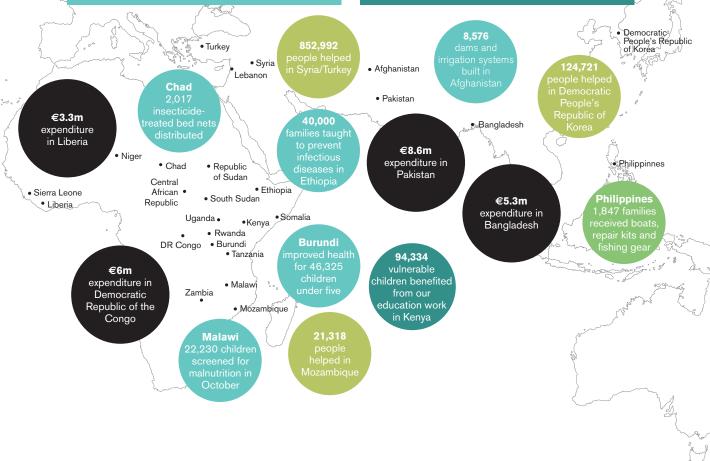
Worldwide presents its report

The Council of Concern

HEALTH

22,230

In October, we screened 22,230 children for malnutrition in Malawi.





18 **CONCERN WORLDWIDE**

Officers and

Legal and **Administrative** Information

Council members

The following were members of the Council of Concern Worldwide at the date on which the financial statements were approved:

Ms Ciunas Bunworth Ms Helen Burke Ms Mary Considine Mr Donal D'Arcy Ms Jacinta Flanagan Mr Colin Gordon Professor Paul Jeffcutt Mr Michael Kennv Ms Sally-Anne Kinahan Mr Cyril Maybury Ms Teresa McColgan Mr Tom Moran Mr Tony O'Connor Ms Barbara O'Reilly Ms Nora Owen Mr David Ritchie Mr Jan Rotte Mr Mark Shinnick Mr Tom Shipsey - Chair Ms Siobhan Toale -Secretary Mr John Treacy

Notes

Ms Ciunas Bunworth. Mr Donal D'Arcy, Mr Michael Kenny and Mr David Ritchie were elected to Council in May 2014.

Mr Nurul Amin. Ms Evanna Barry, Ms Anne Cummins and Ms Mary Humphreys, resigned from Council in May 2014. Ms Frances O'Keeffe resigned from Council in November 2014.

other information

Officers Mr Colin Gordon Ms Jacinta Flanagan Ms Sallv-Anne Kinahan Mr Cvril Mavburv Ms Teresa McColgan Ms Nora Owen -Vice Chair Mr Tom Shipsey - Chair Ms Siobhan Toale Mr John Treacy -Vice Chair

other four Committees

are ex-officio members of

Officers, Three additional

members are elected each

year from the full Council.

Ms Frances O'Keeffe

resigned from Officers

during 2014 and she

was replaced by Ms

Sallv-Anne Kinahan.

Finance Committee

Ms Sally-Anne Kinahan

Ms Teresa McColgan -

Ms Helen Burke

Mr Alan Moore*

Programme

Mr Michael Tutty*

Chair

Committee Ms Mary Considine Mr Donal D'Arcy All Officers are Council Mr Colin Gordon - Chair members. The Chair and Secretary of the Council *indicates that the plus the Chairs of the

Audit and

Mr David Ritchie

Mr Mark Shinnick

Organisational

Development

Mr Jan Rotte

Business

Committee member is not a member of Council but has offered their time and expertise to assist the Committee in its work.

Company Secretary

Ms Siobhan Toale

Principal Banker Bank of Ireland 2 College Green Dublin 2

Solicitors

McKeever Rowan 5 Harbourmaster Place IFSC

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2014



Monitoring and **Evaluation Committee**

Ms Ciunas Bunworth Mr Howard Dalzell* Mr Fintan Farrelly* Ms Jacinta Flanagan -Chair Mr Michael Kenny Mr David Regan*

Risk Committee KPMG Ms Connie Gibney* Chartered Accountants 1 Stokes Place Ms Una Henry* Mr Cyril Maybury - Chair St Stephen's Green Mr Tony O'Connor Dublin 2 Ms Una Owens*

Registered Office

Auditor

52-55 Lower Camden Street Dublin 2 Registration Number 39647

Executive Management Team during 2014

Mr Dominic MacSorley Chief Executive Officer

Mr Jim Hvnes Deputy Chief Executive and Chief Operations Officer

Ms Rose Caldwell Executive Director. Concern (UK)

Mr Dominic Crowley **Emergency Director**

Mr Richard Dixon Public Affairs Director

Mr Connell Folev Strategy, Advocacy and Learning Director

Mr Paul O'Brien New Business **Development Director**

Ms Anne O'Mahonv International Programmes Director

Ms Louise Supple Human Resources Director

Our Overseas Programmes

Our four programme areas are:

Emergencies, Livelihoods, **Health and Education**

Our programmes are increasingly integrated, to tackle poverty and hunger in a holistic way. We also embed gender equality, HIV prevention and emergency preparations in our work to achieve lasting improvements for vulnerable people.

To improve the effectiveness of our programmes, we work in partnership with communities, governments and other organisations whenever possible and appropriate.

In 2014 Concern Worldwide helped over 17.5 million people. Our work is paying off, but there is still a lot to do.

EMERGENCIES

20

Elijah Kamara and Hassan Konteh, gravediggers at Kingtom cemetery in Freetown, Sierra Leone, rest in the shade of a cotton tree. Once abandoned, the cemetery has been re-opened and refurbished by Concern Worldwide. Between 50 and 60 burials take place here most days, under strict disease prevention controls. A team of sixty gravediggers are employed. Photo: Concern Worldwide



Emergencies

24 hours

IN 2014 WE RESPONDED TO 33 EMERGENCIES IN 23 COUNTRIES, DIRECTLY ASSISTING MORE THAN 2.8 MILLION PEOPLE.

We aim to support the world's most vulnerable people. It is hard to imagine anyone more vulnerable than families who lose their homes and livelihoods following natural disasters or armed conflict. We work in dangerous and difficult places to help people in emergencies transform their lives.

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, we provide the essentials: water, food and shelter. In the longer term, we enable communities to rebuild their livelihoods and infrastructures. And we work with communities and governments to help prevent, or reduce the impact of, future emergencies.



Tackling Ebola

Concern's response to the Ebola outbreak is a good example of our approach to emergencies. It also demonstrates that our approach works.

When Ebola appeared in Liberia and Sierra Leone we quickly used our resources to help prevent its spread. We used several methods in targeted areas to achieve the most impact.

In Sierra Leone, we raised awareness of Ebola prevention and treatment among 186,000 people, using house-to-house visits, loudspeakers and posters. This increased people's knowledge of Ebola symptoms and prevention methods by at least 54 per cent. It also helped rebuild local confidence in seeking medical help for other health problems.

We supported the people most at risk from Ebola and the weakening health system. For example, we ensured that 504 people living with HIV and AIDS had access to essential medication and hygiene supplies.

In Sierra Leone, burials and dead body management were estimated to contribute between 40 and 70 per cent of Ebola transmissions. The Ministry of Health was unable to effectively manage the burial of Ebola victims and sought partners to help. Concern agreed to take on responsibility for ensuring safe and dignified burials including the management of two cemeteries, 10 burial teams and a

We strengthened health systems in Ebola-affected areas to enable long-term recovery from the crisis. In Sierra **Leone** we trained 124 community health workers and staff from 105 health facilities on infection prevention and control. These benefits will last long after the current outbreak of Ebola has receded.

Meeting immediate needs

Concern staff and partners work in challenging environments to provide emergency support. Rapid results save lives in emergency situations. In Afghanistan, we distributed pre-stocked essential

Family and friends pray over the body of Sulaiman Barrie (seven), who died on the night of October 31, 2014 at his home in Banana Water. Freetown, Sierra Leone, Photo: Concern Worldwide

fleet of 22 vehicles to transfer victims to the cemeteries. for the entire Freetown area, all graves are marked so they can be easily found by family members.

Sierra Leone is one of the Irish Government's priority aid countries and we collaborated closely with the Irish embassy – which provided on the ground leadership to the international community. A visit from Minister Sean Sherlock, TD, in the early days of the crisis helped to focus attention on and to galvanize resources for the crisis.

In Lofa County, Liberia, we coordinated 26 local partners in tackling Ebola. We established county and district task forces to increase community awareness and prevention. Much of this work reinforced our local sanitation and hygiene work. As a result, the districts where we work had some of the lowest levels of Ebola in the country.



Women carry firewood back to their homes through contaminated flood water in the displacement camp on the UN base in Bentiu, the capital of oil-producing Unity State in South Sudan. The camp, which is home to some 47,000 people, was heavily flooded due to monsoon rains. Concern Worldwide is providing clean water, sanitation, nutrition, shelter and other essential supplies. Photo: Crystal Wells

household items to landslide-affected families outside our usual area of operation. We constructed 90 per cent of the required local shelters in just 10 weeks, before winter set in.

We launched our emergency nutrition response for South Sudanese refugees in **Uganda** within weeks of the eruption of the conflict. In mid-2014 we started work in Central African Republic, to assist people displaced by conflict. By coordinating with partners, we quickly became established and secured safe drinking water for 16,400 people.

To maximise our impact, we target the immediate needs of particularly vulnerable groups such as displaced families and young children. We work with local leaders and community groups to ensure we meet the right people with the right assistance.

For example, in Kenya we used 'community conversations' to identify 1,948 urban households most affected by food insecurity. We distributed secure cash transfers via mobile phones to prevent them from going hungry or selling essential household items.

This approach gets results. In **Malawi**, our cash transfers to 1,663 food insecure households led to significant improvements in their dietary diversity. In Somalia, our cash transfers to 8,100 displaced or drought-affected households increased their energy intake by 81 per cent, as this enabled them to buy food. The cash also helped some families return to their villages and start rebuilding their lives.

In Ethiopia, our emergency interventions, including nutritional assistance for malnourished young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women, benefited 386,810 people. In Syria and Turkey, we supplied 4,600 families with hygiene kits, winter kits and food baskets. When surveyed, 86.6 per cent of recipients rated the winter kits as 'aood' or 'verv aood'.

Concern is proactive in its response to emergencies we take the lead. In Unity State, South Sudan, Concern leads water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives. In early 2014, 17,654 people each had just one litre of drinking water a day. By the end of the year each person had access to 11.4 litres each day, an increase of more than 1,000 per cent.

Building long-term resilience

Our emergency programmes enable communities to rebuild and recover. We strengthen their resilience to future shocks and build their capacity to support themselves.

In refugee settlements in **Lebanon**, we ran a 10-week course for local management committees. These groups aim to prevent and tackle local problems, such as conflict within and between refugees and local populations. They are gender equal, ensuring that women's concerns are heard and acted upon.

In Haiti, we supported 200 residents of informal settlements in Port-au-Prince to prevent forced eviction. This means that families still recovering from the 2010 earthquake can plan their move and receive resettlement



support. We established camp focal points to help residents coordinate information, such as during recent cholera outbreaks. Significantly, we helped prepare a 30year urban development plan for one of Port-au-Prince's most deprived areas, which was approved by the Haitian Government in 2014.

We help families affected by emergencies to replace essential assets and rebuild their livelihoods. This helps prevent negative coping strategies such as child labour and migration.

To increase incomes and dietary diversity in the **Republic** of Sudan, working with our local partner we distributed 25 metric tonnes of seeds to farmers and women's groups. We also trained 90 women in food preservation including drying and canning and gave 300 farmers technical support in seed multiplication. This led to both increased food cultivation and better harvests.

We strengthen local infrastructures, to assist recovery and resilience. In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, our road repair project enabled humanitarian access to isolated communities, while providing short-term local employment for 1,549 men and 693 women.

In Tahoua, **Niger**, we benefited 24,518 people by supporting 27 health centres. In Uganda, we trained 500 district and health facility staff in infant and young child nutrition, and treating acute malnutrition.

Prevention and preparation

In **Chad**, we and our Alliance2015 partner ACTED. are building resilience to climate change by raising awareness and lobbying for policy changes. Similarly, in **Mozambigue** we are working closely with the National Disaster Management Institute to prepare for, and respond to, emergencies.

A girl with her family's food ration card at a general food distribution site in Juba, South Sudan. Concern distributed more than 2.000 metric tonnes of food to more than 11.800 people living in the camp. Once a family checks into the distribution, a card is given to them to access a month's ration of food. Photo: Crvstal Wells

The ultimate aim of our emergency programmes is to make sure that communities no longer need outside assistance.

Preparation and planning to reduce the impact of future emergencies is essential, particularly in areas that experience extreme weather or ongoing conflict. We work with communities, governments and other agencies to avert crises and implement 'disaster risk reduction'.

Concern will cease working in **the Philippines** in 2015 as our response to Typhoon Haiyan ends. We leave the country better placed to withstand extreme weather. We supported 18 island and coastal villages to develop early warning systems and risk reduction plans, benefiting 34,987 families. When another typhoon hit in December 2014, the villages were prepared and took appropriate evasive action in advance.

In **Somalia**, we established two nutrition treatment centres and scaled up our education and support to prevent malnutrition among displaced people. We secured long-term funding, making us one of few agencies in the region able to plan and deliver long-term support for disaster-prone communities.

LIVELIHOODS

Farmers like Lubaba couldn't make their land produce enough to feed their families so Concern approached the farmers and helped them establish a committee. The aim of the committee was to work together to rehabilitate the land. A technique called hillside terracing was introduced. The community in Dessie-Zuria worked together to build stone terraces along the hillside along with the planting of trees and grass that would prevent the rains from washing the precious, nutrient rich top soil away and stop it from damaging growing crops. The terracing soon showed its worth with Lubaba seeing increased yields just on year after the terracing was completed. Photo: Petterik Wiggers, Ethiopia なにの見たい

Ibrie Seid, 32, stands in the shed that stores the potatoes the community has grown with the help of Concern. Photo: Petterik Wiggers, Ethiopia



Livelihoods

DURING 2014 WE IMPROVED THE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS OF **1.4 MILLION PEOPLE DIRECTLY AND 3.9 MILLION INDIRECTLY. EMPOWERING THEM TO** SUPPORT THEMSELVES. **FORTY-NINE PER CENT** WERE FEMALE.

Extreme poverty is closely linked to poor nutrition, ill health, limited access to education and a lack of safety nets.

Around the globe, Concern secures sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable families. In communities and in the corridors of power. we tackle the root causes of poverty. We help people increase and diversify their incomes, to build their resilience. And we establish community groups so neighbours can support each other when required.



Food security

Concern believes that food is the first step to progress. We help vulnerable households ensure they can grow or buy sufficient food, now and in the future.

Mozambique's small-scale farmers have been badly affected by droughts and poor harvests. Working with public and private sector partners, we are improving farming methods and nutritional knowledge. Our farmer field schools benefited 3,978 farmers, helping them overcome some of the challenges of erratic rains. By linking 100 mothers' groups to the farmer field schools, we have increased the availability and understanding of nutritious food. This has more than doubled the number of women and young children who eat four or more food groups.

Our farmer field schools also benefited 15,022 people in rural **Rwanda**. Now, better farming techniques mean that households produce more food. They are also saving money and lending to their neighbours, building resilience for the future. We trained 183 local government staff in nutrition and agricultural management to sustain these benefits.

People in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea face chronic food insecurity. We are making collective farms and household plots more productive in various ways. We improve water management, and extend growing seasons by supplying greenhouses. In 2014 we established four urban and three rural food processing facilities, such as oil presses and flour mills, to increase the value of crops and save farmers time.

In **Burundi**. Concern was invited to join the Social Protection National Technical Working Group, based on our success in tackling poverty. This is a significant achievement as the group is usually restricted to UN agencies and donors. We helped influence national strategy and ways of reaching the very poorest people.

CONCERN WORLDWIDE



Namia stands proudly beside the vegetables she has grown in Northern Aweil in the poorest state of South Sudan, Northern Bahr el Ghazal. 76 per cent of the population live below the poverty line in this state. Concern worked with the community to establish a community garden. Photo: Deborah Underdown

Protecting assets

A key aspect of our livelihoods work is ensuring that poor families have the right tools to support themselves. We help families to protect their sources of income and avoid having to sell them.

In **Tanzania**, we are helping 2,671 impoverished people secure land rights so they can support themselves. This involves establishing seven village land registries to manage land rights in the long term. In many communities, women have less money and independence than men, making them more vulnerable to poverty. Since 2013, our work in 40 Tanzanian villages has given women 54 per cent more control of six key household assets, including land, livestock and money,

We started a three-year project with the University of Greenwich, UK to reduce rodent damage to crops. In Sierra Leone, we worked in six farming communities to train farmers and supply rat traps. As a result, farmers caught 4,630 rats and lost one-sixth of the crops they usually would. We brought together 36 representatives from local and national governments, NGOs and research institutions to learn from the project.



Three-vear-old Deli, holds the sweet potatoes that her mother, Monica has grown with the help of Concern's Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) programme. Photo: Gareth Bentley, Concern, Zambia

We also trained Social Protection Commission staff on using cash transfers to reduce poverty.

Protecting assets is a core part of many Concern emergency programmes as well as our development work. In the Philippines we provided boats, fishing gear and repair kits or grants to 11,004 families affected by Typhoon Haiyan. This helped 90 per cent of these households return to fishing.

In Central African Republic, we are assisting 34,200 people displaced by conflict by distributing seeds and tools. We employed some of the poorest adults to repair roads and drains, benefiting the whole community while they earned a living.

Following one of the worst harvests this century, we distributed almost 157 metric tonnes of millet, sorghum and peanut seeds to 3,485 farming families in Chad. Our evaluation found that 98 per cent of beneficiaries planted the seeds instead of eating them, increasing their future food security.

Increasing and diversifying incomes

Building short and long-term resilience is vital. That is why we support families to increase their incomes or generate additional sources of income.

In Haiti, we assisted 1,461 small avocado and mango producers. Working with growers' associations, we trained farmers and established nurseries to help increase harvests. We built two processing centres to add value to the fruit crops, and 13km of road to increase access to markets. Over four years, the amount of avocados and mangos sold at market increased 24-fold.

Across eight districts of Pakistan, we benefited 96,550 extremely poor people by diversifying and increasing family livelihoods. In 2014, local crop production increased by more than 30 per cent. We increased household income by the same amount, through work skills and small business training.

In **Bangladesh** we tackled extreme poverty among *Char* (river island) communities, who are particularly vulnerable to climate change. By helping to secure access to land, seeds and livestock vaccinations, we increased by 20 per cent, the number who earned enough to support their basic needs.

Our livelihoods and women's empowerment programme in **Zambia** means that 8,089 households have more diverse incomes – most no longer rely on piecework. Through radio discussions and community drama, we have

The Government of Ethiopia was so impressed by two of our projects that it has replicated them on a larger scale. One project engaged landless youth groups in rehabilitating degraded land so they can earn a secure income. The other enabled women's saving and credit cooperatives to support livestock rearing, marketing produce and other small enterprises. Increasing assets and incomes in these ways has reduced local migration.

Supporting sustainable livelihoods

We support communities to manage natural resources and adopt climate-smart agricultural practices to ensure livelihoods last.

In **Chad**, we trained farmers in 35 villages how to reduce soil degradation to improve their yields, without resorting to chemicals. Some 88 per cent of them now use crop rotation to increase soil fertility and potential income.

In Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we taught farmers how to prevent soil erosion. During a severe drought, farmers in Concern areas fared better than others. Another 400 households adopted these techniques themselves, increasing their harvest and reducing fungal crop disease. To share best practice, we organised a national conference on conservation agriculture.

We promoted sustainable tourism in Haiti. By training 214 people and building guesthouses, we increased tourist accommodation by 20 per cent and provided 400 short-term jobs. Two craft shops and a hotel have since opened locally, which is a promising sign. We also supported sustainable fishing in 15 villages, distributing boats and equipment, and training 12 technicians in boat maintenance.

Around 150,000 people in the Philippines benefited from our work with the government on preserving fish stocks and other natural resources that support local businesses. We planted 48,686 mangrove seedlings and 5,245 coral fragments to support fish habitats.

In the **Republic of Sudan**, we established five village development associations in Mornei, in addition to four in 2013. These groups oversee 18 community projects, including food processing and youth training, benefiting 34,900 people. The groups generate profits to support the community, for example by paying for orphans' school fees, teachers' salaries or repairs to health centres.

changed perceptions about the role of women, enabling them to participate in community groups. The programme has also increased access to HIV and AIDS information and testing via mobile services.

HEALTH

Mukankaka Seraphine, 38, with her youngest child, Nshimiyimana Olivier, one year six months, at the family's home in southern Rwanda.

She and her husband met and married in Burundi after fleeing Rwanda for their lives in the midst of the genocide. Today, they are a part of Concern Worldwide's graduation programme. They received seed money to start a small business. This support allowed them to not only meet basic needs like food and clothing, but also acquire a cow, two pigs, and two goats. Photo: Crystal Wells



Health

2.017

WE HELPED TO IMPROVE **THE HEALTH OF 2.8 MILLION PEOPLE DIRECTLY** IN 2014, AND 7.4 MILLION **INDIRECTLY. 6.4 MILLION** WERE FEMALE.

Concern believes that we all have a right to good nutrition and healthcare. Health and nutrition are even more important for young children, pregnant women, elderly people, and people displaced from their homes.

To achieve maximum impact. we work in the most vulnerable communities. On the ground, we work with local people and partners to identify the households most in need of help. We also work with local and national governments to strengthen healthcare systems and increase access to good healthcare and nutrition support.



Tackling child hunger

Good child nutrition is not just about families having enough food today. Babies and young children need a variety of nutritious food every day to grow and develop. We help prevent malnutrition by improving family food security, diets and health. We also provide specialist treatment for malnourished young children and pregnant women.

Unity state, South Sudan, faces crisis levels of food security. In June alone, 60 children died from malnutrition before their fifth birthday. As a result of our communitybased prevention and treatment, only six young children died between August and December. As in many other countries, we integrate food security into our health programmes in South Sudan. At clinics, we screen all children for malnutrition – no matter why they are there.

Our nutrition programme in **Zambia** received an award from the Secure Nutrition Platform in 2014. We are reducing childhood malnutrition by increasing nutritious crops grown by families and by providing communitybased dietary advice. We also train people to preserve food for times when fresh vegetables are not available. As a result, 78 per cent of children aged between six and 23 months are eating foods from at least four food groups twice as many as in 2011.

We enable community groups to improve children's nutrition, while strengthening local support services. In Uganda, we established 201 mothers' groups, to share information and advice. We also managed malnutrition

As well as working on the ground, we influence national and international best practice in nutrition. In Burundi, we worked with the Ministry of Health on guidelines and strategies to reduce child malnutrition. We also participated in high-level events, including the Rome International Conference on Nutrition.

Increasing access to healthcare

Access to healthcare is unequal. Extremely poor and remote communities often cannot get even basic healthcare. Concern saves lives by addressing this inequality.

For example, we support four health centres and 16 outreach sites in Chad. This has increased new medical consultations by one-third. We also helped the government's polio vaccination campaign reach 16.362 settled and nomadic children, by providing transport to remote villages.

We support four of the five clinics in Jebel Moon, Republic of Sudan. We use donkeys and horses to transport medicine to the three most remote clinics so people have access to drugs.

In **Uganda** we reduced patient waiting times, increased access to healthcare at weekends and doubled attendance at antenatal clinics, giving mothers and babies the best start.

A baby sleeps beneath a mosquito net in the makeshift home of Nyaduk and Nyakuma who have 13 children. They arrived to the camp outside Juba known as UN House after months living in the bush just outside Bentiu, the capital of oil-producing Unity State and one of the most contested areas of South Sudan's civil war. Photo: Crystal Wells

services in 31 health centres, treating 3,619 children. In the **Republic of Sudan**, we helped set up 60 mothers' groups and 17 fathers' groups, leading to better care for children.



Aminata Conteh (seven) and Abass Karjbo (eight) collecting water from the nearby stream. Location: Allentown Health Centre, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Photo: Jennifer Nolan

Preventative healthcare

Prevention is better than a cure. In **Ethiopia**, we taught 40,000 families how to prevent infectious diseases. Through simple measures such as draining stagnant water, communities have reduced local cases of malaria from 8.577 in 2013 to 5.307 in 2014.

By working with the Ministry of Health in **South Sudan** since 2012, we have more than doubled the number of young children in Aweil West and North who are vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus.

Our interventions target specific local needs. In Malawi, maternal mortality is high but few young people access reproductive healthcare. Young women who completed our Skillz Malawi course gained the confidence to negotiate safe sex and 95 per cent received voluntary HIV testing. We also extended our free health advice hotline to cover a whole district.

HIV and AIDS is no longer a standalone programme area for Concern – we now integrate it in almost all of our work. For example, in Liberia we included HIV awareness and prevention in our hygiene education and traditional midwife training across 25 communities.

The HIV and AIDS strand of our life skills project for garbage-picking children in **Pakistan** was selected for a poster presentation at the *Melbourne International* AIDS Conference.

In **Bangladesh**, we increased HIV awareness among 475 community leaders and 19 community groups. The number of local survey respondents who can correctly identify ways of preventing HIV has more than doubled since 2013.

Water and sanitation

Providing access to clean water, waste disposal and improving hygiene is an extremely effective way to prevent life-threatening diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. Concern achieves this in many different ways around the world.

We have been improving water and sanitation systems in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 10 years. In 2014, we installed nine solar powered water systems to overcome electrical supply problems. Since 2013, diarrhoea has reduced by 16 per cent among a population of 15 villages.

In **Lebanon**, we used games and songs to teach children good handwashing practice. Our hygiene promotion messages reached around 313,000 people through SMS, social media, leaflets, posters, radio interviews and school visits.

Our approach in **Somalia** involved a comprehensive sanitation survey and water safety plan. We trained all our local partners in water testing and treatment, and provided water testing kits. This has reduced waterborne diseases.

In Syria and Turkey we provided clean water sources for 255,500 people affected by the Syria crisis by treating water and installing generators. We also distributed 3,950 hygiene kits containing items including soap, toothbrushes and nappies.

Some 231,061 people in flood-prone areas benefited from clean-up campaigns run by Concern and our partners in South Kordofan, Republic of Sudan. We disposed of solid waste and drained stagnant water in 65 towns and villages.

Most of our water and sanitation projects include training community groups to manage their water and sewerage systems independently. In Tanzania, we established 133 water user groups. In **Uganda**, we trained 46 water committees on system maintenance, financial management and gender equality.

Strengthening healthcare systems

Some of the world's poorest countries have broken or insufficient health systems. We work with partners, governments and local authorities to build up these infrastructures, to benefit generations to come.

We have been strengthening healthcare systems in Niger since 2009. In 2014, we continued to support 77 health centres and health posts through training and equipment. We increased the number of community-based healthcare providers from 21 to 57 before handing over healthcare management to local authorities. The final programme evaluation noted across-the-board improvements in healthcare access and quality as a result of our work. Now, four times as many local parents seek healthcare for childhood illness within 24 hours.

Across four districts of **Rwanda**, we conducted 16 feedback sessions with staff in four health facilities. As a result, staff have committed to respect national protocols on acute malnutrition.

In **Kenva**. Concern is a member of more than 10 health working groups and coordinating committees. We provided technical support in national and local health surveys and convinced local government to fund 10 health workers previously supported by us.

Innovations for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (Innovations), is a project managed by Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. (see note 26 page 104). It is funded by a multi-year grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The aim is to accelerate the discovery and testing of creative solutions to overcome barriers that prevent essential health services from reaching women and children.

The Mobile Urgent Maternity Service (MUM) aims to bring emergency services closer to rural women and their newborns. MUM makes it possible to determine where best to place health facilities, mobile clinics and ambulances to ensure that emergency care can reach the maximum number of women guickly and cost-effectively.

In Sierra Leone, our Essential Newborn Care Corps educates, equips, and empowers non-literate traditional birth attendants. Through specially adapted training, the women become Maternal Newborn Health Promoters who serve as advocates for counseling expectant mothers referring them to skilled health facilities for safer deliveries.

Innovations for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Innovations implemented two pilots in Kenya, with Maker Hub we have forged a ground-breaking partnership between clinicians at Kenyatta National Hospital and the engineering department at the University of Nairobi. The pilot serves as a model for designing cost-effective equipment that meets local needs and can eventually be manufactured in-country to improve care while creating jobs and spurring growth.

EDUCATION

Sahara Hassan (13), a student at Jabuti school in Mogadishu, Somalia, which is supported by Concern Worldwide. This is her first year of formal education. Photo: Concern Worldwide



Education

6.834

in formal schools and an accelerated basic education

86.5

In Rwanda, 86.5 per cent of parent teacher committee members in our programme area have started promoting gender equity in the

2,000

In Sierra Leone we helped 2,000 girls of secondary books and uniforms.

OUR EDUCATION PROGRAMMES **DIRECTLY BENEFITED** 600,000 CHILDREN **AND YOUNG PEOPLE DIRECTLY AND 2.2 MILLION INDIRECTLY IN 2014. FIFTY PER CENT** WERE FEMALE.

A good quality education is one of the best routes out of poverty. That is why Concern improves access to education and quality teaching for children in the most poor and vulnerable communities.



Holistic approach

But education is not a standalone solution. Our health, nutrition and livelihoods programmes ensure that children are able to learn and do not have to earn. And our gender equality work helps to overcome barriers to girls' education.

In Democratic Republic of Congo, beneficiaries of our livelihoods programme could use coupons to register children for school as well as buy seeds and tools. This proved popular, increasing local primary school enrolment by 18 per cent for girls and eight per cent for boys.

In several countries, we run literacy classes for marginalised adults, particularly women. As well as increasing their income-generating potential, literacy skills help these adults to support their children's education. For example, in **Afghanistan** we ran a literacy course for 275 mothers. Skills learned in the classes enabled mothers to help their children with homework, while also increasing their knowledge about health, hygiene and the rights of women and children.

Our education programmes also support other aspects of our work. Building awareness of good hygiene, HIV prevention and gender equity in schools has a positive impact on behaviour in the wider community. In **Tanzania**, we trained 12 children's groups, totalling 240 children, to deliver hygiene and sanitation messages to their communities.

Access to education is not equal. Girls, children from particularly poor families and those caught up in emergencies are much more likely to miss out - or drop out. We aim to get these children learning.

Students at Jabuti school in Mogadishu, Somalia, which is supported by Concern Worldwide Photo: Concern Worldwide

Increasing access

In **Lebanon**, we are scaling up education for children displaced by the Syria crisis. Our programme is designed to overcome the main educational challenges for these children, such as language barriers, academic gaps and psychosocial challenges. We are already teaching 565 Syrian refugee children basic literacy and numeracy in informal settlements. This will help them reach ageappropriate learning levels so they can join mainstream schools in the future.

We made a big step towards including more than 400,000 children from **Kenyan** slums into the formal education system. We did this by influencing the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to bring alternative education and training institutions under government control. In **Somalia**, 300 students (half of them girls) benefited from our Accelerated Basic Education scheme to help out-of-school children catch up on their learning.

In two provinces of **Burundi**, we have increased the number of children who have ever been to school by 10 per cent. At the same time, improving local health and livelihoods has helped reduce time off school by more than two-thirds because families no longer need children to work.

We also help children to overcome physical barriers to getting to school. As part of our response to Typhoon Haiyan in **the Philippines**, we supplied a boat and repaired a causeway to help children get to class. We are also building five new schools that are more resistant to typhoons. This will benefit 30,000 pupils over the next 20-30 years.

Improving learning outcomes

Concern works in schools, and with governments and other partners, to make sure that children can learn effectively in school. We conduct teacher training, improve curricula and supply materials to improve lesson quality. We also engage community support for education and strengthen school management in a sustainable way.

Concern is a leader in many aspects of education. In Liberia, we co-chair the National Education NGO Forum and supported the Ministry of Education's emergency planning. As part of a consortium tackling gender-based violence in schools, we promoted a national teachers' code of conduct to protect children's rights.

Our work in **Rwanda** showcases how we operate at the highest levels and on the ground to strengthen education. We coordinate the working group of organisations supporting education in Rwanda and are a member of the country's School Leadership and Management Taskforce. Alongside this, we ran 32 literacy days to encourage equal access to education and support parent-teacher associations. We used radio spots, posters and t-shirts to get our messages across in three districts.

This approach works. Strengthening teaching and parent-teacher associations has helped increase school attendance and achievement among *Char* (river island) pupils, who are among the poorest people in Bangladesh. Attendance has increased by 33 per cent since 2012, and Grade Two reading skills have improved by 32 per cent.

We support 28 schools in Saut d'Eau, Haiti. By bringing school systems in line with new government regulations, we have doubled pupils' reading comprehension since last year. The pupils' reading levels are still lower than we would like, but this is a great start.

As part of a consortium in Sierra Leone, we are improving teaching quality in 60 primary and 30 secondary schools. Teachers receive regular training and coaching to improve lesson plans and we have supplied teaching materials to the 60 primary schools. All 90 schools now have targets and systems to monitor teaching guality, which is improving learning outcomes for children.

The 33 schools we support in **Niger** had shockingly low literacy levels in October 2013. One year later, early grade pupils experienced more than a ten-fold improvement in literacy, thanks to our support to teachers, school management committees and local authorities. In the Illéla region of the country, we handed education management over to local authorities after five years of strengthening systems.

Making schools safer

Physical punishment, gender-based violence, poor sanitation and dilapidated schools all put children at risk. They also put children off school or stop them attending altogether. That is why we tackle these issues.

Corporal punishment in **Somalia** has reduced significantly over the past year in our target schools. Since the start of our education programme, 57 per cent more children recognise corporal punishment as a form of violence. We have helped achieve this through training teachers and raising awareness of children's rights.

In **Malawi**, we have increased girls' school attendance by tackling gender-based violence in 17 schools. Recognising our expertise in gender and education issues, Malawi's Prime Minister invited Concern to contribute to a bill raising the minimum age of marriage to 18.

Skin infections and diarrhoea used to be common among school pupils in the **Republic of Sudan**. Since we supplied seven schools in Mornei with hand washing stands, pupils have adopted good hygiene practices and there have been no reported cases of these illnesses at those schools.

At the end of 2014 we started an education project for Syrian refugee children in **Turkey**. We are repairing six schools and improving school water and sanitation, as well as training teachers and supplying education materials.

Lessons learned

We improve the impact and effectiveness of our work by building on our success and learning from our failings. Our beneficiaries, staff and external experts evaluate our programmes. We use this knowledge to share best practice with colleagues inside and outside of Concern. Where appropriate, we scale up effective approaches.

Making money go further

In several countries, we organise agricultural fairs where small-scale farmers can use our cash grants or vouchers to buy the tools and seeds they need. At our first 2014 agricultural fair in **Democratic Republic of Congo**, local traders collaborated to sell only the most profitable items. To overcome this, we set and publicised maximum prices before subsequent fairs. Farmers secured fair prices and local traders sold the agreed range of products.

In South Sudan, our cash transfer pilot project showed that we and our partners implement cash transfers in different ways. To increase the effectiveness of these support tools, we need to harmonise our systems. We also found that, unlike in many countries, mobile-enabled cash transfers are not practical in South Sudan's financial context. We are reassessing our approach.

Impact through integration

Our research highlighted the benefits of integrated programmes, and the need for further integration. Combining our young child nutrition programme with other areas of our work has increased our effectiveness in Ethiopia. For example, involving school pupils has encouraged the wider community to exclusively breastfeed infants and give children a diverse diet.

In **Afghanistan**, our nutrition and agriculture advisors are exploring how best to integrate child nutrition in our livelihoods programmes. This is in response to research identifying high levels of chronic malnutrition and child stunting in the areas where we work.

Improving safety of staff and students

We held a workshop to learn from our immediate response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. This established that rescue teams had been at significant risk as they lacked safety equipment and evacuation planning. Since then, we have focused on safe evacuation measures throughout our community-based disaster planning in the country. Now, our target villages have early warning systems and 74 per cent of people understand hazards and when to evacuate. This will make future rescue work less necessary and less dangerous.

We have successfully raised awareness of gender-based violence in **Burundi** schools by working in classrooms, communities and with the government. Although we have made progress in tackling the issue, the lack of established reporting and resolution structures in schools is a weakness. We will work closely with our implementing partner Forum of African Women Educationalists to address this and help make schools safe for girls.

Remaining flexible

The sudden outbreaks of Ebola in Liberia and Sierra **Leone** emphasised the value of being flexible and able to adapt our work to meet changing needs. We were well placed to expand and refocus our work, because of our experience on the ground and our strong relationships with community groups and other partners. This enabled us to respond guickly and effectively. In Liberia, this approach enabled us to reach an extra 56,906 people.

Advocacv

Concern works at the highest levels to secure commitments to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Around the world, we lobby those in power to invest in solutions and tackle the underlying causes of these problems.

Following Ireland's presidency of the EU and the UK's chairing of the G8, we have been keeping the pressure on world leaders to fulfill their promises to increase investment in nutrition and work more effectively to build food security.

Building our capacity

Our advocacy staff worked with our teams in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia to strengthen strategies to secure vital investment and policy change. We established an internal working group on the Syria crisis, to share learning on this challenging area of Concern's work. The group made several presentations to the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade on our work with refugees in Syria, Lebanon, Turkey and South Sudan.

Drawing attention to 'hidden hunger'

The 2014 Global Hunger Index report focused on 'hidden hunger', showcasing our Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition project in Zambia. The report was launched in the European Parliament by Linda McAvan MEP, Chair of the Development Committee. We also held high-profile launch events in Dublin, London, Berlin and Zambia, the latter co-hosted by Irish Aid. We published a special edition of Knowledge Matters, outlining how we prevent undernutrition in eight sub-Saharan African countries.

Sharing our expertise

We use Concern's experience on the ground to influence best practice and policies around the world. We addressed several sessions of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) 2020 conference, Building Resilience for Food & Nutrition Security in Ethiopia. We also spoke at The African Nutrition Epidemiological Conference VI in Equatorial Guinea, about our resilience programming in Chad.

Climate-smart agriculture is a promising area in terms of our programme evidence and policy engagement. Around the UN General Assembly in September, we addressed the African Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance event and participated in the inaugural meeting of the Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture.

Our advocacy aims to ensure that food and nutrition security are central to the global Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the UN in September 2015. We firmly believe that the world must agree to end hunger, forever, within our lifetime. We will do all we can to make this happen.

Development Education

The world's poorest people need the rest of us to be engaged and active in tackling inequality. That is why education on global development issues has been an important part of Concern's work for more than 40 years.

During 2014, with the support of Irish Aid and the European Commission, we expanded our formal education and youth programmes. We involved more teachers, students and members of the public than ever before.

Our 30th annual Concern Debates competition involved 140 schools from across Ireland, revealing impressive knowledge about development issues among students and teachers. Artist Eimear McNally drew concepts from the final debate to create a memorable 'Graphic harvest'. Debate champions Largy College visited Bangladesh. Runners up St Flannan's College visited the European Commission and the International Criminal Court.

More than 50 groups applied to the **Concern Grants** Scheme for development education work in Ireland. We approved 25 applications to the €160,000 fund, to support projects including teacher training, public courses and campaigns for a fairer world.

We continued to co-manage Irish Aid's World Wise Global Schools programme, which enhances development education in schools by supporting networks and seminars, among other activities.

More than 1.600 members of the public demonstrated their engagement with Concern's work by volunteering their time and expertise. We participated in several campaigns including ACT NOW on 2015, Stop Climate Chaos and the Global Campaign for Education. We also trained future campaigners in our Campaign Academy.

Information **Technology**

We continue to use technology to improve efficiency and effectiveness in our offices and on the ground.

Our data gathering toolset now supports our health, nutrition and education programmes. For example, we are using it for participant registrations in our resettlement projects in Haiti and to support our street fundraising teams in Ireland and the UK.

In 2014 we expanded our use of geographical information systems. Mapping is used to detail where we work and being able to visualise complex data helps both our staff and supporters.

To increase the skills and impact of our global workforce, we launched the e-learning platform Learn365. Designed specifically to meet our needs, Learn365 includes technical, management and language training courses. Already, 1,440 staff in 20 countries are using the platform, with further rollout planned in 2015.

Our membership of NetHope continues to deliver longterm value. Through the scheme, we received a significant grant to support our Ebola response by improving connectivity in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Fundraising in 2014

We cannot achieve our objectives alone. Concern's impact is based on the generosity of many individuals, groups and companies. Their donations and fundraising make it possible for us to respond to emergencies and tackle poverty, hunger and inequality.

We, and the millions of people we work with, truly appreciate this support.

Support from the public

South Sudan has more hungry children than any other country in the world. Several of our 2014 fundraising initiatives generated income to feed children in South Sudan. This has helped us save thousands of children's lives through our outpatient facilities and other nutrition work.

More than 5,000 supporters bought raffle tickets from us, helping to raise €238,918. Every ticket cost the same amount as four days' emergency rations for a malnourished child.

In September we appealed to one million households in Ireland, asking them to support our life-saving work in South Sudan. So far, 1,800 supporters have collectively donated more than €120.000.

An impressive 7,294 supporters responded to our Christmas appeal, raising over €576,000 for our nutrition work in South Sudan. And almost 5,000 people bought Concern gifts at Christmas – with pigs, chickens and apple trees the most popular items.

Our Ebola appeal really caught the imagination of the Irish public. Our campaign raised €239,247 to help us respond to the emergency in a large-scale, effective way.

In 2014, we received over €2,520,000 from the Revenue through its scheme allowing us to reclaim tax on donations above €250.

Local fundraising

It is humbling to see, hear about and join in the numerous fundraising events that supporters organise on our behalf, all over Ireland.

More than 100 street collections and 95 church gate collections took place in aid of Concern. We also continued to develop our fundraising relationships with religious orders, with good success.

Challenge-based fundraising

Last year was a physically active year for many of our individual and group supporters. Two groups participated in overseas challenges, one in Kilimanjaro and the other in Kenya. Another 250 people took part in our **Climb** 4 Concern events, scaling the highest point in each province in Ireland, Ben Nevis in Scotland and Snowdon in Wales.

We reached new heights in other ways too. Our mini marathon team was the largest ever, with more than





Above: Rob Kearney, Irish rugby star launched the Concern Christmas Gifts Campaign.

Below: Chris Mahon and Jennifer Power, Walk a Mile in Her Shoes for Concern. Photo: Jason Clarke Photography



86 women taking part. A record 125 schools and 850 individuals took part in The Fast, which directly links our fundraising with awareness around nutrition and hunger.

Our inaugural Walk a Mile in Her Shoes event, run in partnership with Women's Aid, was also a great success. The initiative engages men to raise funds and awareness to reduce violence against women, a challenge faced by many women in the communities where we work.

Corporate partnerships

Corporate engagement plays a vital role in funding our work, generating more than €1.8 million in 2014. We continue to work with businesses of all sizes throughout Ireland, in a variety of ways. Corporate partnerships can take many forms, from payroll giving to project funding, event sponsorship, cause-related marketing campaigns or staff fundraising.

Our primary corporate partnerships remain with Accenture and Kerry Group, Accenture's second Global Giving grant of US\$3,232,750 is supporting our Conservation Agriculture programme in Zambia and Malawi from 2013–2016. This is enabling us to increase the income of more than 12,000 extremely poor farmers. Within one year, we reached 1,557 farmers. Since 2010, Accenture's support has helped us to support the livelihoods of 8,000 farmers. This partnership goes beyond programme funding, with Accenture continuing to support our work through staff volunteering and fundraising in 2014. Kerry Group is supporting our Realigning Agriculture

Toni Collette, Concern Worldwide's global ambassador, greets a newborn baby during a visit to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Less than a week old, baby Dorcin Selannchino and her mother Guerline Clerg are benefiting from a Concern programme which helps people displaced by the 2010 earthquake to find new homes and new income generating opportunities. Photo: Concern Worldwide

to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) project in Zambia from 2011-2015, to the value of €1.25 million. The awardwinning programme aims to reduce the number of children who die from malnutrition before their second birthday. It also involves influencing international nutrition and health policies to prevent irreversible stunting among young children. The project is growing in scope and scale, reaching an impressive 4,900 households in 2014. We plan to scale up and replicate this programme elsewhere in Zambia and in other countries where Concern works.

Concern in the media

Concern experienced exceptional levels of print. broadcast and online news coverage in 2014, largely in relation to our Ebola emergency response. Our extremely effective spokespeople on the ground in Sierra Leone and Liberia played a large part in this.

2014 was a year of anniversaries, including 20 years on from the Rwanda genocide and 30 years since the Ethiopia famine. We also marked the first anniversary of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines by publishing a letter from the Mayor of Concepcion in the Irish Times. This direct communication from a local community highlighted the impact and effectiveness of Concern's work overseas.

Concern spokespeople addressed the Digital Summit and events linked to the launch of the 2014 Global Hunger Index, showcasing our expertise and raising our profile. Prominent media personalities acted as moderators and

facilitators at the Concern Debates final and our public affairs roadshows in Cork and Kerry, helping to draw attention to both Concern's work and development issues in general.

We are building our relationships with online news media. We regularly delivered text, photographic and audio visual material quickly and proactively to these media outlets, meeting their need for quality, timely multimedia content.

Online engagement

In 2014, we used Twitter to increase awareness of our work and encourage better engagement with our supporters in a cost-effective way. This worked so well that Twitter profiled our campaign to lobby members of the European Parliament on hunger prevention as one of its global success stories. Follow us: www.twitter.com/concern.

Facebook invited us to give a talk to staff in its Dublin European headquarters about our successful approach to using its services. They were so impressed that they invited us to address many of the UK's biggest charities in London. Like us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/ concernworldwide.

We re-launched concern.net in 2014. The fully responsive site provides an optimal experience across a range of devices, with minimal resizing or scrolling. This helps to engage and serve our supporters more effectively.

Best Practice

To ensure that our fundraising activities comply with best practice, we have signed up to the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising. These promote accountability and transparency - so existing and potential supporters know they can trust us to use their donations effectively.

Concern is a signatory to the Dóchas Code of Conduct on Images and Messaging and we work to ensure we apply the principles of the Code to our work. Feedback on our use of any images or messages is welcome at code.champion@concern.net.

Another win

For the fifth consecutive year, the Concern Worldwide Annual Report and Accounts won the Charities and Not for Profit category at the **Published Accounts Awards** organised by the Chartered Accountants of Ireland, Leinster Society. This award recognises 'excellence in financial reporting' within the not-for-profit sector. We also received the overall award in the Branding, Communication & Marketing Award category for the 'presentation and design of the financial accounts reports'.





Above: Kate Corcoran, Concern Ethiopia Country Director presenting President Michael D. Higgins with a traditional coffee set, during his visit to the Concern office in Gambella. Photo: Fennells Photography

Below: Domestic Divas, Aisli Madden (left) and Cat Lawlor, with the help of Ben Fahy, age five at the launch of the annual Concern Fast. Photo: Robbie Reynolds

Review of Financial Outcome 2014

The financial outcome for 2014 is set out in the 'Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities' on page 64.

Despite the ongoing difficult economic circumstances Concern's income and expenditure increased during 2014 thus reversing the downward trend of the previous three years. This was in the main due to the rapid response to a number of emergencies, including the Ebola outbreak in Liberia and Sierra Leone and the huge displacement of people as a result of the eruption of political violence in South Sudan in January. We also scaled up our humanitarian intervention in Syria and commenced operations in the war-torn Central African Republic following an initial assessment in March 2014.

A detailed commentary on the financial results reflected in the 2014 Annual Report, is set out below:

Income

The organisation's total income in 2014 amounted to €145 million. This represents an increase of 14 per cent from income levels in 2013 and is the net impact of a number of substantial movements across our main income sources.

Grants from governments and institutional donors Concern received a total of €95 million in grants from governments and institutional donors in 2014 - see note 2(a) to the financial statements for analysis by donor. This represents a 13.8 per cent increase from our 2013 levels. This increase is primarily due to the heightened level of emergency responses referred to above.

The Irish Government was the largest donor in 2014 providing €22.7 million or 24 per cent of total co-funding income. The European Union was the next largest donor providing €21.8 million. Other significant donors included the British Government who contributed €16.7 million (up from \in 7.9m in 2013) and the United Nations with \in 11 million (up from €5.9 m in 2013)

Donated commodities

Commodities donated to the organisation and distributed as part of its emergency response and relief programmes were valued at €8.1 million in 2014, an increase of 191 per cent from 2013- see note 2(b) to the financial statements for details. The bulk of the donations in kind related to emergency food distributions in South Sudan.

Public donations

Income from public donations in Ireland and UK reached \in 39.3 million – see note 2(c) to the financial statements for additional analysis of voluntary income. This represents a decrease of 2.8 per cent when compared to 2013. The decline was lower than anticipated due to the generous donations received from legacies and from our successful "Hunger stops here" campaign.

During 2014 our committed giving income held up reasonably well. Committed giving is an important source of income for the organisation as it represents a significant portion of our total income, it also provides a reliable base from which to plan on-going activities. Significant thanks are due to all of the donors who have continued to support the organisation in the midst of difficult economic times.

Expenditure

Our total expenditure for the year was €138 million, made up as follows:

	2	2014
	€'m	%
Charitable activities	125.8	91.1%
Cost of generating funds	11.6	8.41%
Governance	0.6	0.47%
	138.0	100%

Total expenditure at €138 million, represents a 6.98 per cent increase from the 2013 level of €129 million. As previously outlined this increase is primarily due to the rapid response to a number of emergencies in South Sudan, Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as Syria.

Charitable activities

Expenditure on charitable activities in 2014 totalled €125.8 million, a 7.9 per cent increase from 2013 levels. As can be seen in note 3, most of the increase resulted from emergency responses in 2014. There was a decrease in expenditure on Food Income and Markets (also referred to as Livelihoods) broadly reflecting the displacement of ongoing activities by emergency responses in operational countries in 2014.

Cost of generating funds

The cost of generating funds totalled €11.6 million in 2014. Expenditure is broadly the same as 2013. Continued emphasis was placed on ensuring that Concern's returns on fundraising investment were maximised.

Governance costs

Governance costs for 2014 amounted to €0.6 million. or 0.4 per cent of total expenditure. The decrease in expenditure mainly reflects the absence of an impairment charge in 2014 (in 2013 fixed assets were impaired).

The total costs set out above in relation to charitable activities; fundraising and governance include attributable support costs. Our total support costs for the year amounted to €7.3 million (see note 6 to the financial statements), compared to $\in 10.7$ million in 2013. a 32 per cent decrease. Support costs have fallen in 2014, reflecting a number of expenditure cuts that were made during the year in response to the expected reduction in voluntary income, in addition - as mentioned earlier - there were no fixed assets write downs in 2014. A further contributory factor was a foreign exchange gain experienced in 2014, compared to a foreign exchange loss in 2013.

Key financial performance indicators

There are a number of key financial performance indicators which, taken together, are used by management and Council as a measure of performance and financial strength. These are set out below:

Indicator	2014	2013
Return on fundraising spend	3.4	3.5
Government & institutional income as a percentage of charitable expenditure	75%	71%
Support costs as a percentage of total costs	5.3%	8.3%
Unrestricted reserves as a percentage of total income	27%	28%

» Return on fundraising spend essentially measures how much we get back for each euro spent on fundraising. This figure decreased by 3 per cent in 2014, due to an increased investment in fundraising activities that are expected to yield returns in future years.

» Restricted funds (€2.7 million): these funds are tied to particular purposes, which arise because of restrictions on their use imposed by the donor at time of receipt or because the funds were collected in a public appeal to raise money for a particular purpose. It is the organisation's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as guickly as possible. The majority of these funds relate to the emergency income for the Philippines, Syria, Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as South Sudan which Concern has plans to utilise in 2015.

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» Government and institutional income as a percentage of *charitable expenditure* indicates the proportion of our core work which we can get funded without reliance on public appeals. The 75 per cent recorded in 2014 is higher than the levels achieved in 2013 and demonstrates the organisation's continued success in accessing government and institutional funding.

» Support costs as a percentage of total costs illustrates how much of total expenditure is absorbed by essential but non-core activities and functions. The 5.3 per cent achieved in 2014, represents a significant decrease of 36 per cent on the 2013 position. As previously noted this is mainly due to the fact that there were no fixed asset write downs in 2014 as well as a number of expenditure cuts that were made during the year and foreign exchange movements.

Unrestricted reserves as a percentage of total income indicates the resources on which the group can draw in order to continue its work in the event of a downturn in income. The level of unrestricted reserves held at the end of 2014 is felt to be broadly sufficient for current needs and is in line with our reserves policy.

Overall we are satisfied with the financial performance for the year, especially given the continued difficult economic conditions.

Reserves and Financial Position

It is Concern's policy to retain only sufficient reserves to safeguard the continuity of its overseas operations, thereby committing the maximum possible resources to its current programmes.

The total reserves of \in 42.5 million at December 31. 2014 are detailed in note 19 to the financial statements and fall into two categories:

- » Unrestricted funds: these are of two types:
 - Designated funds (€39.9 million); these are unrestricted funds which have been allocated by the Council for specific purposes and which are (as a result) not available for general usage. At the end of 2014 funds had been designated for four specific purposes as follows:
 - To cover the planned 2015 budget deficit.
 - To recognise that a portion of reserves is invested in the charity's fixed assets (tangible and financial) and is not therefore available for other purposes.
 - To ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a temporary downturn in income.
 - To finance investment in new fundraising opportunities.
 - General unrestricted funds (€0.8 million): these represent funds which are available for the general purposes of the charity.

Council reviews the level of reserves held periodically. The last review was done in conjunction with the approval of the 2015 budget. At that time it was agreed that the restricted reserves should be utilised as soon as reasonably possible and, that the 2015 expenditure plans were not expected to move the organisation's unrestricted reserves from the 2014 levels which are felt to be appropriate.

Based on the results for the year, the year-end financial position and the approved 2015 budget, the Council believe that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the Council continues to adopt the 'going concern' basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial Results of Subsidiary Companies

In addition to the parent company, during 2014 there were two active subsidiary companies within the group:

» Concern Worldwide (UK) engages in fundraising, development education and advocacy work in the United Kingdom. The company had another successful year in 2014, producing substantial net income for group activities. The year-end position of the company was satisfactory and it is expected to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

» Concern Charity Trading Limited continued to provide support to group fundraising activities. Any costs associated with this activity have been borne by the parent company.

As explained in note 25 to the financial statements, apart from the parent company and the above subsidiaries there is one other company within the group. This company was not operational in 2014 and did not have material assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Investment Policy

The bulk of Concern's liquid reserves are placed in short term interest-bearing deposits, with maturity dates designed to satisfy Concern's cash flow requirements. These deposits are placed with reputable financial institutions as authorised by Council, within set investment thresholds.

Financial Instruments, Financial Risk Management Policies, Objectives and Strategies

The group finances its operations mainly from incoming resources and reserves. The financial instruments that arise from this activity comprise investments, cash and liquid resources. Other financial instruments such as debtors and creditors arise directly from normal operations. The group does not trade in derivatives or other financial instruments in the ordinary course of business.

The group's international operations expose it to different financial risks that include credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, and liquidity risk. Financial risk management policies are in place which seek to limit the impact of these risks on the performance of the group. It is the aim of the group to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

The group's policies for managing each of its main financial risks are broadly as follows:

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the financial institutions in which liquid investments and cash at bank are held may default on the cash deposited and the risk that co-funder debtors of the group may default on their obligations.

The risk of default by credit institutions is managed by the group by ensuring that cash at bank and short term investments are held with institutions that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Council

The amounts due from co-funders represent amounts owed to the group by those government and institutional funders for work that has been performed but for which the related funding has not been received by the yearend. This is managed by the group by ensuring that all agreements with these co-funders are supported by signed contracts and that all reporting and project related requirements are fulfilled to ensure receipt of funding. There is not a significant concentration of risk and the history of defaults is negligible.

The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk in relation to other receivables.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk exists when assets and liabilities attract interest rates set according to different bases or which are set at different times. The main companies in the group have interest bearing assets and liabilities. In general, rates on the majority of cash and short term bank deposits are fixed only for relatively short periods in order to match funding requirements while being able to benefit from opportunities due to movements in interest rates. The main company in the group, namely Concern Worldwide, also has an interest bearing liability in the form of a bank loan. The interest rate on part of the loan was fixed in 2012 for five years. The remainder of the bank loan attracts a variable interest rate charge; however the company has the ability to fix the whole or part of this interest rate in order to mitigate the risk of adverse interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk:

Much of the group's costs, particularly overseas costs, are denominated in US dollar while most income is received in euro and sterling. A strengthening of the US dollar against the euro and sterling could have a significant adverse effect on the group's ability to deliver its planned programme of work. These currency risks are monitored on an ongoing basis and managed as deemed appropriate by utilising a combination of spot and forward foreign currency contracts.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will be unable to meet financial commitments arising from the cash flows generated by its activities. The risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows relating to assets and liabilities. The group's liquidity is managed by ensuring that sufficient cash and deposits are held on short notice, and by retaining sufficient reserves to cover short term fluctuations in income.

Governance

The Memorandum and Articles of Association signed on May 29, 1972 (most recently amended in 2010) represent the founding governance document of Concern. The Articles provide for a membership-based organisation limited by guarantee with a governing Council elected from the Concern membership base.

The Council is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and has taken action to ensure that the organisation is fully compliant with the principles outlined in the "Irish Development NGO's Code of Corporate Governance" (as produced by the Corporate Governance Association of Ireland; partnered with Dóchas). In addition we comply with The Governance Code for the Community, Voluntary and Charitable Sector in Ireland. We confirm that a review of our organisation's compliance with the principles in the Code was conducted in April 2014. This review was based on an assessment of our organisational practice against the recommended actions for each principle. The review sets out actions and completion dates for any issues that the assessment identifies need to be addressed.

During 2014 the Council reviewed the efficiency and effectiveness of governance arrangements. A number of changes were introduced during the year. Other agreed measures will require amendment to the organisation's Memorandum and Articles of Association. Members will be asked to consider those amendments at the next Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Council members, all of whom are non-executive, are drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring a broad range of experience and skills to Council deliberations. All new Council members attend an induction course shortly after appointment in order to familiarise themselves with their statutory responsibilities, their role as Council members, the Concern governance framework, Concern's humanitarian work and Concern's risk environment.

There are clear distinctions between the roles of Council and the Executive Management Team to which day-today management is delegated. Matters such as policy, strategic planning, and budgets are prepared by the Executive Management Team for consideration and approval by Council, who then monitor the implementation of these plans. The members of Council cannot under the governing documents, receive remuneration for services to Concern and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses claimed.

There are five sub-committees of Council; Officers, who along with the Chairperson, act on behalf of Council between Council meetings; Finance, which monitors the organisation's financial results and policies; Audit and Risk, which monitors the control and risk management systems; Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation, which monitors the quality of Concern's programme work; and Business Organisational Development, which oversees the process whereby the organisation maintains, builds and develops its capacities so that it is in a position to implement and support high quality programmes. The membership of these sub-committees includes specialists who are not members of the Council, but who volunteer their expertise to assist the sub-committees on an ongoing basis.

The Council met six times and Officers sub-committee met six times during 2014; the Business Organisational Development Committee met three times; the Finance Committee met six times; the Audit and Risk Committee met four times; the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee met four times. Concern Worldwide (UK) is a subsidiary of Concern Worldwide. The UK Trustees met five times.

Organisational Risk Management and Internal Control

Concern Worldwide has a dedicated audit and risk management function that is responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive process exists in order to identify and rank all of Concern's significant organisational risks, how these are managed and how they are reported and monitored.

As part of the risk management process an annual risk review is presented to Council to provide confirmation that the organisation is not on an on-going basis exposed to an unacceptable level of preventable risk. The major risks to which Concern is exposed, as identified by Council, have been ranked by likelihood and impact. Management undertakes ongoing monitoring of the level of risk and reports on this to the Council. Appropriate systems and procedures are in place to manage these risks and provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against occurrence. The major risks identified by the 2014 review are listed below in order of significance:

Funding and Economic instability: Like all organisations, Concern has been affected by the global downturn and has had to adjust its budgets and expenditure to reflect lower levels of income. In order to reduce the risk of significant fluctuations in income, the organisation aims to maintain geographically diverse sources of income, foster public commitment to the developing world and maintain good relations with institutional donors while maintaining appropriate reserves. Concern also continues to develop new fundraising activities and techniques in order to maximise its income.

Staff safety and security: Concern operates in regions where the political and social circumstances make the personal security of staff a major potential hazard. The security of Concern's staff is of paramount importance and in order to ensure that this risk is appropriately managed the organisation has comprehensive security management policies in place.

Fraud, corruption and inappropriate behaviour: Significant fraud or incidences of corruption could severely damage the organisation's reputation and result in the loss of resources. The organisation has developed detailed financial management and reporting systems to mitigate these risks which are reviewed on a regular basis. Concern has a comprehensive internal audit programme. A rigorous Code of Conduct for staff is proactively implemented to mitigate against any inappropriate behaviour, which could potentially impact upon the communities with whom we work.

Achievement and demonstration of programme impact: It is important that the organisation is able to measure the impact of its programming activities in order for it to demonstrate programme impact. Appropriate systems have been put in place and continue to be developed.

Staff recruitment and retention: Concern achieves its results through its staff. If the organisation is to succeed with its objectives, Concern staff must build effective and lasting relationships with local communities. Being able to attract and retain appropriate staff is a key on-going challenge for the organisation. The organisation has developed and frequently reviews its human resources policies and procedures to address this risk.

Compliance and reputational issues: Concern recognises that its good reputation is linked to its continued commitment to compliance. This includes its compliance with all regulatory and statutory requirements and also a general commitment to pursue compliance with recognised codes and regulations within the sector.

Overall, Council is satisfied that systems are in place to monitor, manage and mitigate Concern's exposure to the major risks.

Staff

Concern is an equal opportunities employer. The aim of its equal opportunities policy is to ensure that all people receive equality of opportunity regardless of gender, race, religion, disability, nationality, marital/family status and sexual orientation.

There were no political contributions in 2014, and as a result no disclosures are required under the Electoral Act. 1997.

Auditor

The Auditor, KPMG, has agreed to continue in office under Section 160(2) of the Companies Act, 1963. A resolution proposing their re-appointment will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Other Matters

The organisation acknowledges with gratitude the work of its staff at home and overseas in 2014. The major achievements during the year are due to the dedication and belief of all these people.

Political Contributions

Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no events subsequent to the year-end that require any adjustment to or additional disclosure in the 2014 financial statements.

Accounting Records

The Council members believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 202 of the Companies Act, 1990 with regard to books of account by employing personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The books of account are maintained at the group's registered office in 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 2.

Looking ahead

Our vision for the five years to 2015 is contained in the strategic plan for 2011-15 'Greater impact in an increasingly vulnerable world'. In order to achieve that impact we need to operate on a reasonable scale, which in turn requires resources. The economic environment in which we raise funds remains challenging and our success in raising funds is likely to depend on being able to demonstrate that we spend resources effectively. We have invested in improving our financial, accountability and governance systems and on monitoring and evaluating the results of programmes. All of these initiatives aim to show that Concern is an organisation worthy of trust and support. We are committed to continuing on this path.

While the organisation continues to be proud of its achievements, much remains to be done. With the help of our supporters, we will continue to work with the most vulnerable people in the world to create real and lasting changes in their lives.

On behalf of Council

Do Shupen

Tom Shipsey Council Member

Cerent Daken

Teresa McColgan Council Member

April 15, 2015

Statement of Council **Members' Responsibilities**

The Council members are responsible for preparing the Council Annual Report and the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Council members to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law, the Council members have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, comprising applicable Company Law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The Group financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period.

In preparing each of Group and Company's financial statements, the Council members are required to:

- » select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- » make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- » state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- » prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Council members are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013. They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Council members are also responsible for preparing a Council Report that complies with the requirements of the Companies' Acts 1963 to 2013.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Groups website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of Council

Do Shopen

Tom Shipsey Council Member

Court Dakt

Teresa McColgan Council Member

and auditor

As explained more fully in the Council Members' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 58 the Council Members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group and company circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Council

Independent auditors' report to the members of Concern Worldwide

We have audited the group and company financial statements ("financial statements") of Concern Worldwide for the year ended December 31, 2014 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Consolidated and Company only Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 193 of the Companies Act 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Council Members

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

Members; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- » the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the group's and parent company's affairs as at December 31, 2014 and of the group's surplus for the year then ended; and
- » the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013

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

The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account and, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company.

In our opinion the information given in the Council Members' report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of Council Members' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Caroline Hym

Caroline Flynn for and on behalf of KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm April 16, 2015

1 Stokes Place

St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Income and Expenditure

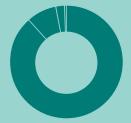
Where our income came from

licome		
	€000	%
Grant from Governments and other Co-Funders	94,595	65.0%
Income from fundraising Activities	39,389	27.1%
Donated Commodities	8,156	5.6%
Other Income	3,315	2.3%
	145,455	100.0%

How your money was spent

Expenditure		
	€000	%
Relief and Development	122,215	88.5%
Fundraising	11,611	8.4%
Development Education and Advocacy	3,601	2.6%
Governance	615	0.4%
	138,042	100%





Financial Statements

Joyce, (eight), holds a chicken that was provided as part of Concern's Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) programme to her mother Lillian Shachinda. Photo: Gareth Bentley, Concern, Zambia, 2014



Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended December 31, 2014

	Notes	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total 2014	Total 2013
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
- grants from governments and other co-funders	2(a)	94,595	=	94,595	83,065
- donated commodities	2(b)	8,156	=	8,156	2,799
Incoming resources from generated funds					
- voluntary income	2(c)	8,833	30,556	39,389	40,561
Other incoming resources	2(d)	16	3,299	3,315	904
Total incoming resources		111,600	33,855	145,455	127,329
Resources expended				•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Charitable activities		110,791	15,025	125,816	116,631
Costs of generating funds	4	863	10,748	125,610	11,688
Governance costs	 5	-	615	615	715
Total resources expended	0	111,654	26,388	138,042	129,034
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised gains and losses		(54)	7,467	7,413	(1,705)
Other recognised gains and losses		·····			
Exchange gain/(loss) on consolidation	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••	••••••	
of foreign subsidiary	19(a)	33	136	169	(38)
Gains on revaluation of investments	••••••	-	-	-	2,365
Realisation of revaluation gains on investments	••••••	-	-	-	(711)
Fair value gain on financial fixed asset		-	766	766	······
Realisation of fair value gains on financial fixed asset	2(d)	-	(3,127)	(3,127)	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on staff retirement liabilities	18(2)	-	(1,072)	(1,072)	1,137
Net movement in funds for the year	19(a)	(21)	4,170	4.149	1.048

The notes on pages 68 to 105 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council

Tom Shipsey Council Member

Cerent Raft

Teresa McColgan Council Member

Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2014

	Notes	201	4	201	3
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	10		15,425		15,700
Financial fixed assets	11		4		2,365
Current assets					
Stock	12	53		52	
Debtors and prepayments	13	14,780		15,074	
Investments	14	29,125		18,274	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	13,237		7,144	
Total current assets		57,195		40,544	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(21,590)		(12,800)	
Net current assets			35,605		27,744
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(4,065)		(4,644)
Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities			46,969		41,165
Staff retirement liabilities	18(2)		(4,423)		(2,768)
Net assets including staff retirement liabilities			42,546		38,397
Funded by:					
Restricted funds	19(a)		2,659	•••••	2,860
Unrestricted funds	19(a)		39,887	••••••	35,537
Total Group funds			42,546		38,397

The notes on pages 68 to 105 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council

Tom Shipsey Council Member

Council Member

Cerent Raft

Teresa McColgan

Company Balance Sheet at December 31, 2014

	Notes	201	4	201	3
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fixed assets			••••••	••••••	
Tangible fixed assets	10		15,318		15,583
Financial fixed assets	11		4		2,371
Current assets			••••••		
Stock	12	53		52	
Debtors and prepayments	13	12,033		12,207	
Investments	14	29,125		18,274	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	8,853		6,639	
Total current assets		50,064		37,172	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(17,090)		(11,513)	
Net current assets			32,974		25,659
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(4,065)		(4,644)
Net assets excluding staff retirement liabilities			44,231		38,969
Staff retirement liabilities	18(2)		(4,423)		(2,768)
Net assets including staff retirement liabilities			39,808		36,201
Funded by:				·····	
Restricted funds	19(b)		2,201		2,349
Unrestricted funds	19(b)		37,607		33,852
Total Company funds			39,808		36,201

The notes on pages 68 to 105 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Council

10

Tom Shipsey Council Member

Cerent Dalt

Teresa McColgan Council Member

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2014

Return on	investments	and servic	cina of de	ht		
Capital exp	penditure an	d financial		nt		
Net cash	inflow bef	ore use o	of liquid	resourc	es and	financing
Financing	- net decrea	lse in debt				
Manageme	ent of liquid	resources				
Increase Reconcili	in cash in ation of no g cash and	et cash fl			t in net	cash resou
Increase Reconcili	iation of n	et cash fl			t in net	cash resou
Increase Reconcili (including	iation of n	et cash fl I liquid re	sources)		
Increase Reconcili (including	ation of n g cash and	et cash fl I liquid re the year	sources)		
Increase Reconcili (including	iation of no g cash and in cash in change mov	et cash fl I liquid re the year	sources)		
Increase Reconcili (including Increase Foreign ex Net decrea	iation of no g cash and in cash in change mov	et cash fl I liquid re the year	sources)		
Increase Reconcili (including Increase Foreign ex Net decrea	iation of no g cash and in cash in change mov	et cash fl I liquid re the year rement	esources) 	Ces	

2013	2014	Notes
€'000	€'000	
(1,974)	14,476	20
(34)	(38)	
2,921	2,895	22
913	17,333	
(540)	(562)	22
	•••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
1,787	(10,851)	22
	······	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2,160	5,920	

rces

N	otes	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
		5,920	2,160
	23	174	(12)
	22	562	540
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
	22	10,851	(1,787)
		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
		17,507	901
		20,215	
	23	37,722	20,215

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A) BASIS OF PREPARATION

Concern Worldwide is a company limited by guarantee (registered number 39647), and is a registered charity (charity number CHY5745).

The company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Companies (Amendment) Act. 1986.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention, as modified for the fair value of certain financial assets, and comply with financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council, as promulgated by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to it under section 148(8) of the Companies Act 1963 which permits a company that publishes its company and group financial statements together not to present its own statement of financial activities and related notes that form part of the approved company financial statements.

Under FRS 1 Cash Flow Statements, the company is exempt from the requirements to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that the consolidated cash flow statement presented in these financial statements includes the company.

Compliance with the Accounting and Reporting by Charities - Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP 2005), is not mandatory for Irish charities, however the group has adopted most of its disclosure requirements.

B) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Group companies

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Concern Worldwide and its subsidiaries, drawn up to December 31 each year.

Branches in the developing world

The work of the organisation in the developing world is carried out through branches of the company located in the countries of operation. Expenditure on goods and services made by or on behalf of local branches is expensed when the costs are incurred.

The full cost of fixed assets and stock incurred by branches is included in Resources expended on charitable activities in the year of acquisition and is not reflected in the company or consolidated balance sheets. Concern Worldwide does not capitalise these items because these assets, in the majority of cases, have conditions attached to them such that net realisable value of these assets to Concern Worldwide is nil. Typically fixed assets purchased with donor funds are

required to be sold at the end of a programme, with the proceeds returned to the donor. In other instances we may be required to transfer ownership of the asset to a government authority or partner organisation.

Stocks are generally assigned for distribution in full by the end of a funded programme. If they were not distributed, their cost would need to be refunded to the donor financing the original purchase.

All other assets and liabilities of branches are included in the company and consolidated balance sheets.

Joint Arrangements

Income receivable and resources expended by Concern Worldwide, as a member of a consortium, are reflected as incoming resources and resources expended in the financial statements only to the extent that the organisation is directly responsible for the management and utilisation of the funds.

Affiliated US Organisation

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a related, though operationally independent company based in New York, which supports the mission of Concern Worldwide by providing financial and human resources for programmes, recruiting staff and raising awareness of Concern Worldwide and its mission. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is not controlled by Concern Worldwide and, therefore, is not consolidated in the results of Concern Worldwide.

Grants made by the group to meet operational costs of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. are included in the cost of charitable activities and costs of generating funds, and are expensed as made. Grants received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to fund overseas projects are recognised in the same way as grants from other international co-funders.

C) INCOMING RESOURCES

Incoming resources are recognised by inclusion in the consolidated statement of financial activities only when the group is legally entitled to the income, virtually certain of receipt and the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Incoming resources from charitable activities

Grants from governments and other co-funders

Grants from governments and institutional donors are recognised as income when the activities which they are intended to fund have been undertaken, the related expenditure incurred and there is reasonable certainty of receipt.

Income due to Concern Worldwide from governments and institutional sources, but not yet received at year-end is included in debtors in the balance sheet. Funds already received but not yet utilised are shown in creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Donated commodities

Donated commodities distributed and donated services utilised by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented, and managed by Concern Worldwide are valued and included in incoming resources in the year in which they are utilised.

Local food products and non-food donations are valued at the estimated market price in their country of origin at the time of receipt.

Donations of food aid, which are sourced outside of the area in which they are distributed, are valued at the estimate of open market value provided by the donor. Donated services are valued on the same basis.

Incoming resources from generated funds

Voluntary income

Voluntary income (which consists of monetary donations from the public and from corporates, trusts and major donors, together with related tax refunds and legacies), is recognised in the period in which the organisation is entitled to the resource, when receipt is virtually certain, and when the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. In the case of monetary donations from the public this income is generally recognised when the donations are received, with legacies it is when confirmation of unconditional entitlement to the bequest is received, whereas with tax refunds it is when all legislative requirements have been met and the amounts can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Grants from corporates, trusts, major donors and legacies that are subject to significant restrictions or reporting requirements are recognised when the group is legally entitled to the income, virtually certain of receipt, the amounts can be measured with sufficient reliability, the activities which they are intended to fund have been undertaken and the related expenditure incurred.

D) RESOURCES EXPENDED

Resources expended are analysed between costs of charitable activities, costs of generating funds and governance costs. The costs of each activity are separately accumulated and disclosed, and analysed according to their major components.

Support costs, which cannot be attributed directly to one activity, are allocated to activities in proportion to estimated benefits received.

The costs of public campaigns, together with related salary costs, which are undertaken to meet the dual purposes of raising funds and of promoting awareness of issues in the developing world, are split between costs of generating funds and costs of charitable activities on the basis considered appropriate for each type of campaign.

In 2014, Concern Worldwide has also set aside funds to finance investment in new fundraising opportunities as per Council approval.

Costs of charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities comprise costs of overseas programmes and of development education and advocacy work, together with related support costs.

Donated commodities, distributed by the organisation as part of programmes designed, implemented, and managed by Concern Worldwide are included as costs of charitable activities in the year in which they are utilised. All costs of charitable activities are recognised on an accruals basis.

Costs of generating funds

Costs of generating funds comprise the costs incurred in fundraising, including the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas and an appropriate allocation of central overhead costs. All costs of generating funds are recognised on an accruals basis.

Governance costs

Governance costs represent the salaries, direct expenditure and overhead costs incurred on the strategic, as opposed to day to day management of the charity, and on compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements. Costs related to internal audit and organisational risk management are also included in this category. All governance costs are recognised on an accruals basis.

E) FUND ACCOUNTING

Concern Worldwide maintains various types of funds as follows:

Restricted funds

Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the organisation.

Unrestricted funds

funds.

Unrestricted funds consist of General funds and Designated

(i) General funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of Concern Worldwide in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

(ii) Designated funds represent amounts that Concern Worldwide has at its discretion set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the organisation. Specifically, Concern Worldwide sets aside funds to protect its ongoing programme and activities from unexpected variations in income, to finance fixed assets (both tangible and financial), for on-going use by the charity and to cover planned future deficits.

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets (except for assets of branches in the developing world), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of the tangible fixed assets, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives, at the following annual rates:

Freehold premises: 3% Office furniture: 10% Office equipment: 20% Computer equipment: 33% Motor vehicles: 20%

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis from the date on which fixed assets are put into use by the group. Land is not depreciated and no depreciation is charged on assets under construction until construction is complete and the assets are ready for use.

The full cost of fixed assets incurred by branches in the developing world is included in resources expended on charitable activities in the year of acquisition and is not reflected in the company or consolidated balance sheets.

Provision is also made for any impairment of tangible fixed assets below their carrying amounts.

G) FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

Investment in subsidiaries are carried in the parent company balance sheet at cost less any provision for impairment.

Other financial fixed assets of the group and company consist of investments undertaken to support the organisations charitable activities. All financial fixed assets are held for the long term and are stated at fair value with unrealised gains/losses recorded in Other recognised gains and losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities. When a financial fixed asset is impaired or disposed of, any gain or loss accumulated is reclassified to Net incoming/(outgoing) resources in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

H) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The financial statements are prepared in euro (\in), which is the company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in euro at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the year-end rate of exchange. The resulting gains and losses are dealt with in *Resources* expended in the consolidated statement of financial activities. The group's net investment in its overseas subsidiary undertakings is translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The income and expenditure of overseas subsidiary undertakings are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences resulting from the retranslation of the opening balance sheets of the overseas subsidiary undertakings at closing rates, together with the differences on translation of the net income/expenditure at average rates are included in Other recognised gains and losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

I) STOCKS

Stocks comprise relief supplies held for transfer to overseas operations. Stocks are stated at cost, less provisions for obsolescence and any other diminution in value. Cost is the purchase price, net of any trade discount, plus any additional costs associated with bringing the items to their current location and condition.

J) SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of *Accounting and* Reporting by Charities – Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP 2005), equity investments held as short term investments (including donated shares), are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. All other short term investments being short term deposits are carried at amortised cost. Gains or losses arising on the revaluation of equity investments during the year are included in Other recognised gains and losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities. When equity investments are disposed of any gain or loss accumulated is reclassified to Net incoming/ (outgoing) resources in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

K) TAXATION

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the group, with the exception of Concern Charity Trading Limited, has been granted exemption by the Revenue Authorities in Ireland and the UK. Irrecoverable value added tax arising in Ireland and the UK is expensed as incurred.

Any taxes arising in, or as a result of overseas operations are included in the cost of direct charitable activities in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

L) LIQUID RESOURCES

Liquid resources comprise cash on deposit at banks requiring more than 24 hours (and less than 3 months), notice of withdrawal. These are included within current asset investments and are carried at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M) PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

- (i) Defined contribution pension schemes Employer contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities as incurred.
- (ii) Defined benefit pension scheme For the defined benefit pension scheme the amount charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities is the actuarially determined cost of pension benefits which have been promised to employees in return for service. The expected return on the pension scheme's assets during the year and the increase in the scheme's liabilities due to the unwinding of the discount during the year are included under the appropriate expenditure heading in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

Any difference between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved because actual experience during the year was different to that assumed, are recognised as actuarial gains and losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities. Any remeasurement of the defined benefit obligation due to changes in assumptions or experience differences are recognised as actuarial gains or losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

The difference between the bid value of the scheme's assets and the actuarially assessed present value of the scheme's liabilities calculated using the projected unit method, is disclosed as an asset/liability in the balance sheet.

(iii) Liability in relation to incapacitated staff For the liability in relation to incapacitated staff, the amount charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities is the actuarially determined cost of benefits to two ex-staff members for the year. The expected return on the investments made to cover the liabilities and the increase in these liabilities due to the unwinding of the discount during the year are included under the appropriate expenditure headings in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

Any differences between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved or because actual experience during the year was different to that assumed, are recognised as actuarial gains and losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities. Any remeasurement of the incapacitated staff obligation due to changes in assumptions or experience differences are recognised as actuarial gains or losses in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

The difference between the bid value of the assets and the actuarially assessed present value of the scheme's liabilities calculated using the projected unit method, is disclosed as an asset/liability in the balance sheet.

In order to reflect the unfunded liability for retirement benefits for overseas staff, the actuarially determined present value of the liability is recorded in full in the balance sheet. The liability is increased for the cost of additional benefits earned during the year and that cost is charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities. The unwinding of the discount on the liability is shown under the appropriate expenditure headings in the consolidated statement of financial activities. Changes to the liability as a result of changes in measurement assumptions or because actual experience is different to that assumed are considered to be an actuarial gain or loss and are included in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

N) INTEREST BEARING BORROWINGS

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

O) LEASES

Operating lease rentals (income and expenditure) are credited/charged to the consolidated statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over respective lease terms.

(iv) Overseas local staff service payments

P) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are entered into by the group to economically hedge recognised foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. They are not accounted for under hedge accounting but rather any gains or losses arising are recognised in resources expended in the consolidated statement of financial activities.

2 INCOMING RESOURCES

(a) Incoming resources from charitable activities - grants from governments and other co-funders

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Irish Government		
Irish Aid Programme Funding (IAPF)	19,569	20,217
Other grants	3,147	2,834
European Union	21,838	25,058
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. (including US Government)	17,679	15,651
British Government	16,740	7,998
UN Agencies	11,098	5,951
Other Governments	1,355	1,164
Swedish Government	771	481
Norwegian Government	300	884
Scottish Government	278	461
Jersey Overseas Aid	276	195
Alliance2015	70	172
Other	1,474	1,999
Total	94,595	83,065

(b) Incoming resources from charitable activities - donated commodities

Donor	Commodity received	Donor origin	2014 €'000	2013
			€ 000	£ 000
World Food Programme	Foodstuffs	United Nations	2,812	1,527
United Nations Children's Fund	Foodstuffs	United Nations	2,712	407
International Organisation for Migration	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	United Nations	1,071	3
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	United Nations	467	1
World Vision	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), bleach	USA	243	-
Ministry of Health & Sanitation	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), bleach	Sierra Leone	204	-
Irish Aid	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	Ireland	145	-
United Nations Humanitarian Response Fund	Foodstuffs	United Nations	116	273
Danish Refugee Council	Tents, blankets, cooking utensils	Denmark	104	-
Other donors	Various	Various	282	588
Total			8,156	2,799

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2 INCOMING RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

(c) Incoming resources from generated funds - voluntary income

	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
Committed giving	19,861	20,657
Legacy income	3,192	2,525
Public appeals and events	10,050	11,124
Corporates, major donors and trusts	4,982	4,839
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)	1,304	1,416
Total	39,389	40,561

Concern Worldwide (UK) is a member of the Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC), which is an umbrella organisation for UK international NGOs. It conducts advertising and public appeals for funds on behalf of its members.

(d) Other incoming resources

Deposit	
Income f	rom letting premises
Realisati	on of fair value gain on financial fixed assets (Note 11
Realisati	on of revaluation gains on investments
Total	

20 €'0)14)00	2013 €'000
	91	108
	97	85
3,1	27	-
	-	711
3,3	315	904

3 EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Expenditure on charitable activities can be analysed as shown below. Many of these programmes achieve results in more than one of these categories, but are analysed for this purpose under the principal category only.

Programme	Own work	Grants to partners	Distribution of donated commodities	Total direct	Support (Note 6)	2014 Total	2013 Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Health	25,430	3,017	-	28,447	1,817	30,264	31,861
Education	5,558	1,143	-	6,701	413	7,114	6,864
Livelihoods	25,338	8,214	-	33,552	1,594	35,146	41,604
Emergency	33,344	5,989	8,156	47,489	2,202	49,691	32,440
Total overseas programmes	89,670	18,363	8,156	116,189	6,026	122,215	112,769
Development education and advocacy	2,990	159	-	3,149	452	3,601	3,862
Total charitable expenditure	92,660	18,522	8,156	119,338	6,478	125,816	116,631

Full details of grants to partners are set out in Appendix 3.

4 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS

c	ampaigns	Staff	Occupancy & other direct		Support (Note 6)	2014 Total	2013 Total (as restated)
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Committed giving	1,420	2,791	722	4,933	111	5,044	5,181
Public appeals and events	2,318	1,607	1,637	5,562	213	5,775	5,648
Corporates, major donors and trusts	125	514	140	779	13	792	859
Total	3,863	4,912	2,499	11,274	337	11,611	11,688

The comparatives have been restated for consistency with current year presentation. Elements of Public appeals and events expenditure have been reclassified to Committed giving expenditure to more accurately reflect the nature of the expenditure.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5 GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2014 Direct €'000	2014 Support (Note 6) €'000	2014 Total €'000	2013 Total €'000
Staff costs	111	226	337	333
Legal and professional fees	78	80	158	129
Office and other costs	16	104	120	253
Total	205	410	615	715

6 SUPPORT COSTS

Where support costs are attributable to a particular activity the costs are allocated directly to that activity. Where support costs are incurred to further more than one activity they are apportioned between the relevant activities based on the amount of staff time which each activity absorbs. The allocation of the main types of support costs is detailed below.

	Charital	ble Activities				
	Overseas programmes	Development education and advocacy		Governance	2014 Total	2013 Total (as restated)
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Overseas programme management	2,472	-	-	-	2,472	2,245
Overseas programme technical support	1,623	130	-	-	1,753	1,664
Finance	342	84	230	152	808	1,025
Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and other services	923	3	215	153	1,294	1,335
Human resources	860	-	121	30	1,011	1,049
Other support costs	1,271	235	109	150	1,765	1,884
Impairment of land & freehold premises (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	815
Exchange (Gain)/ Loss on head office operations	(1,465)	-	(338)	(75)	(1,878)	666
Total support costs	6,026	452	337	410	7,225	10,683

The comparatives have been restated for consistency with current year presentation.

7 OTHER INFORMATION

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
(a) Group		
The net incoming resources for the year is stated after charging/(crediting) the following items:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	515	499
Auditor's remuneration - Group:		
Audit of the group and subsidiary accounts	83	83
Income from letting premises	(97)	(85)
Reimbursement of expenses claimed by members of Council	5	5
Payments under operating leases for premises used by the group		118
Staff retirement liabilities past service credit	(78)	(190)
Interest payable on bank loan		149
Profit on disposal of equity investment		(711)
Gain on disposal of financial fixed asset	(2 1 7)	-
Impairment on land and freehold premises	-	815
Costs incurred in country programmes closed by December 31, 2013 (Cambodia, India and Zimbabwe)	-	2,885
(b) Company	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	492	472
Auditor's remuneration - Company:		
Audit of Concern Worldwide company only accounts	65	65
Staff retirement liabilities past service credit	(78)	(190)

Staff retirement liabilities past service credit	(78)	(190)
Profit on disposal of equity investment	-	(711)
Impairment on land and freehold premises	-	815
Gain on disposal of financial fixed asset	3,127)	-

8 TAXATION

There is no charge to taxation in respect of the parent company and its UK subsidiary, as these companies have been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Authorities in Ireland and the UK.

Concern Charity Trading Limited does not enjoy charitable exemption and is liable to corporation tax. A tax charge did not arise as the company did not trade in 2014 (2013: Nil).

During 2014 the group incurred irrecoverable VAT of €0.8 million (2013: €0.9 million), of which €0.4 million was incurred in the Republic of Ireland and €0.4 million was incurred in the UK.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9 STAFF

(a) Numbers and costs

The average weekly number of persons employed by the group during the year in Ireland and the UK was 325 (2013: 334).

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
We not a classical	11.577	11705
Wages and salaries Social protection costs	1,577	1,189
Other pension costs	931	992
Defined benefit pension scheme past service credit	(78)	(335)
Total	13,634	13,551

Other pension costs include employer contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme amounting to €651,000 (2013: €710,000) (see Note 18(1)), and the cost of insurance policies that provide benefits in the event of the death or ongoing incapacity of staff members amounting to €280,000 (2013: €282,000).

Remuneration, including pension contributions, paid to the key management team of the group (the executive management team as detailed on page 18) in 2014 amounted to €853,835 (2013: €760,454).

In addition to the above, the group employed a number of staff in its overseas operations. The cost of these staff members is included in the cost of charitable activities (see Note 3).

The average number of employees is as follows:

Management and support staff (Ireland & UK) Project staff in countries of operation Total

2014	2013
325	334
2,660	2,535
2,985	2,869

9 STAFF (CONTINUED)

(b) Salary range

A total of 11 employees (2013: 10), who are based in Ireland and the UK, earned remuneration in excess of €70,000 per annum as follows:

		2014 No. employees	2013 No. employees
--	--	-----------------------	-----------------------

€70,001 to €80,000	2	2
€80,001 to €90,000	7	6
€90,001 to €100,000	2	2

Remuneration includes salaries and any benefits in kind but excludes employer pension scheme contributions.

There were no employees whose remuneration was greater than €70,000 to whom retirement benefits were accruing under defined benefit pension schemes in 2014 (2013: Nil).

Contributions of between 7.5% and 9% of salary were made by the company to the defined contribution pension scheme for 11 (2013: 10) members of staff who earned in excess of €70,000.

The group has a remuneration policy that has been agreed by its Council. This policy states that the group seeks to be competitive with its peers in each of the markets in which it operates. As a general principle this means the group has pitched its salaries at the median of the market place. A salary grading structure has been in place for a number of years and has been approved by the Council.

All employees based in Ireland received a pay cut in 2009. Salary bands have been frozen since then and no cost of living increases have been awarded.

Concern Worldwide's current CEO, Dominic MacSorley, is paid €99,000 (2013: €99,000) per year and receives a 9% contribution to a defined contribution pension scheme. He receives no additional benefits.

(c) Remuneration of Council members

None of the members of Council received remuneration for their services. Expenses, incurred in travelling to meetings of the Council and subsidiary boards, that were reimbursed to members amounted to €5,295 (2013: €5,387).

The group has a programme in place whereby the Council members periodically visit a Concern Worldwide country of operation in order to ensure that that they are familiar with Concern's work on the ground. The costs of these visits (which comprise medicals, visas, economy flights and basic accommodation), are generally borne by the group and in 2014 amounted to €9,117 (2013: €3,875).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS · GROUP

	Land & freehold premises	Office furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Cost					
At beginning of year	19,135	1,616	4,171	43	24,965
Additions in year	-	47	185	-	232
Exchange difference	16	17	27	-	60
At end of year	19,151	1,680	4,383	43	25,257
Depreciation and impairment provisions					
At beginning of year	3,704	1,465	4,064	32	9,265
Depreciation charge for year	303	55	152	5	515
Exchange difference	10	16	26	-	52
At end of year	4,017	1,536	4,242	37	9,832
Net book value					
At December 31, 2014	15,134	144	141	6	15,425
At December 31, 2013	15,431	151	107	11	15,700

During 2013 the Council reviewed the value of its land and freehold premises and decided they should write down the value of these assets to their recoverable amount. This resulted in an impairment charge of €0.8 million. The Council is satisfied that the service potential of all fixed assets held by the group at December 31, 2014 has not diminished, and therefore no further provision for impairment has been made at December 31, 2014.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - COMPANY

	Land & freehold premises	Office furniture & equipment		Motor vehicles	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Cost					
At beginning of year	18,906	1,376	3,799	43	24,124
Additions in year	-	47	180	-	227
At end of year	18,906	1,423	3,979	43	24,351
Depreciation and impairment provision At beginning of year Depreciation charge for year	3,565 299	1,246 45	3,699 142	31 6	8,541 492
At end of year	3,864	1,291	3,841	37	
					9,033
Net book value					9,033
Net book value At December 31, 2014	15,042	132	138	6	9,033 15,318

During 2013 the Council reviewed the value of its land and freehold premises and decided they should write down the value of these assets to their recoverable amount. This resulted in an impairment charge of €0.8 million. The Council is satisfied that the service potential of all fixed assets held by the company at December 31, 2014 has not diminished, and therefore no further provision for impairment has been made at December 31, 2014.

11 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

	Gi	Group		npany
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
AMK	-	2,361	-	2,361
Other investments	4	4	4	10
Total	4	2,365	4	2,371

AMK

Concern Worldwide held a 13% shareholding in Angkor Mikroheranhvato Kampuchea Ltd (AMK), a microfinance institution in Cambodia and a former wholly owned subsidiary. This shareholding was valued at €2.4 million at the beginning of the year. During 2014 Concern Worldwide disposed of its entire remaining shareholding for €3.1 million. This resulted in a gain of €0.76 million recognised in 2014. As a consequence, previously unrealised revaluation gains on the financial fixed asset of €2.4 million have been recognised in "Other incoming resources (Note 2 (d))."

Concern Worldwide also simultaneously disposed of a nominal interest in AMK shares that it had held on behalf of a beneficial owner. At year end, the Company had received €2.1 million relating to the disposal of these shares which was due to the beneficial owner. Neither the cash received or the related obligation to pay it to the beneficial owner are recognised in the balance sheet as they do not meet the definition of an asset or liability under generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, Concern expects to receive further proceeds of €7.5 million relating to the disposal during 2015 and to remit these to the holders of the beneficial share interests.

12 STOCK

	Gr	Group		ipany
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Stock	53	59	53	52

Stock is comprised of relief supplies held for transfer to countries of operation. In the opinion of Council, the replacement cost of stock on hand at the year end did not differ materially from the carrying value.

13 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Gr	Group		pany
	2014	2013		2013 €'000
	€'000	€'000		
Amounts due from co-funders	13,917	13,773	10,360	12,048
Prepayments	59	58	49	51
Sundry debtors	798	1,239	59	104
Amounts due from subsidiary	-	-	1,559	-
Deposit interest receivable	6	4	6	4
Total	14,780	15,074	12,033	12,207

All amounts included within debtors and prepayments fall due within one year. The group's exposure to credit and foreign exchange risk is disclosed in Note 24.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14 INVESTMENTS

	Gro	Group		Company	
	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	
Short term deposits	29,125	18,274	29,125	18,274	
T otal	29,125	18,274	29,125	18,274	

The risk arising from concentration of investments is reduced by limits on amounts held with individual banks or institutions at any one time.

(b) As defined in the group accounting policies, restricted funds of €2.7 million (2013: €2.9 million) (see Note 19(a)) are included in the deposits set out above. Restricted funds of the company of €2.2 million (2013: €2.3 million) (see Note 19(b)) are included in the deposits set out above.

0.31% (2013: 0.57%) and sterling deposits 0.46% (2013: 0.49%).

(c) The disclosures required by FRS 29 Financial Instruments: Disclosures are set out in Note 24 - Financial Risk Management.

15 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	Gro	Group		pany
	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
Funds held in Ireland and the UK	8,326	3,197	3,942	2,692
Funds held in countries of operation	4,911	3,947	4,911	3,947
Total	13,237	7,144	8,853	6,639

All funds held in Ireland and the UK are held with banks that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Council. Funds held overseas are maintained in the most secure financial institutions available in countries of operation. All of the above funds are available for immediate use by the group/company.

The disclosures required by FRS 29 Financial Instruments: Disclosures are set out in Note 24 - Financial Risk Management.

million (2013: €6.5 million); US dollar \$15.1 million (2013: \$8.6 million); and sterling £6.8 million (2013: £3.4 million). The weighted average interest rates related to these deposits were; in euro deposits 0.29% (2013: 0.58%); US dollar deposits

16 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	013 2014	2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Trade creditors and accruals	2,560	3,009	1,873	2,539
Bank overdraft	1	3	-	-
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	18,455	9,232	14,643	7,631
Bank loan (see Note 17)	574	556	574	556
Amount due to subsidiaries	-	-	-	787
Total	21,590	12,800	17,090	11,513

The bank overdraft is repayable on demand.

17 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Gro	Group		pany
	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
Bank Ioan	4,065	4,644	4,065	4,644

In 2008 Concern Worldwide obtained a loan from its bankers for an original sum of €8 million in order to finance the purchase and renovation of a building adjacent to its existing head office. The interest rate on €3 million of the loan was fixed in 2012 for five years at a rate of 3.03%. The remainder of the loan attracts an interest charge, based on the Bank of Ireland cost of funds (BCOF) rate plus a fixed margin of 0.59% per annum. The average interest rate paid on the loan for 2014 was 1.59%. (2013: 1.86%) The loan is repayable over 240 months by way of monthly repayments, which commenced on August 11, 2008. This loan is secured by a fixed charge over the property at 23/25 Grantham Street, Dublin 8. The portion of the loan repayable within 1 year is disclosed under Note 16 - Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year.

The disclosures required by FRS 29 Financial Instruments: Disclosures are set out in Note 24 - Financial Risk Management.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES

The group and company operate different staff retirement arrangements for three main categories of staff; staff based in Ireland and the UK, national staff based in overseas countries of operation and ex-staff who receive benefits due to incapacitation related to their work with Concern.

The current schemes are as follows:

(1) Defined contribution pension scheme - which is open to all current ROI & UK staff (2) Defined benefit pension arrangements:

- (a) Defined benefit pension scheme pre 1993 pension scheme for ROI and UK staff employed at that time
- (b) Overseas local staff service payments
- (c) Benefits for incapacitated staff

(1) Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all gualifying members of current staff in ROI and UK. The contributions are paid into a separate fund, the assets of which are invested by independent trustees.

The defined contribution pension scheme charge for 2014 was €0.7 million (2013: €0.7 million) all of which related to employees in Ireland and the UK. At December 31, 2014 an accrual of €0.09 million (2013: €0.09 million), in respect of pension costs is included in creditors, all of which relates to the parent company.

(2) Defined benefit pension arrangements

At the balance sheet date, the liabilities in relation to defined benefit arrangements are as follows:

Deficit/(surplus) on defined benefit pension scheme (see (a) below) Liability for overseas local staff service payments (see (b) below) Liability for incapacitated staff benefits (see (c) below) Total

	Group	& Company
:	2014	2013
€	'000	€'000
	25	(702)
4	l,191	3,292
	207	178
4	,423	2,768

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(2) Defined benefit pension arrangements (continued)

The movement in the pension asset/liabilities during the year was as follows:

	Defined benefit pension scheme	Overseas local staff service payments	Liability for incapacitated staff	Total 2014	Total 2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Balance at beginning of year	702	(3,292)	(178)	(2,768)	(4,802)
Current service costs	-	(1,738)	-	(1,738)	(903)
Interest cost	(394)	(170)	(23)	(587)	(555)
Expected return on assets	406	-	18	424	459
Net actuarial gain/(loss)	(1,194)	170	(48)	(1,072)	1,137
Contributions paid during the year	377	839	24	1,240	1,706
Past service credit	78	-	-	78	190
Balance at end of year	(25)	(4,191)	(207)	(4,423)	(2,768)

The movement in the liabilities during the year has been reflected in the consolidated statement of financial activities as follows:

	benefit pension	local staff	Liability for incapacitated staff	Total 2014	Total 2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Cost of charitable activities - (credit)/charge	(74)	1,908	5	1,839	828
Costs of generating funds - (credit)	(11)	-	-	(11)	(13)
Governance costs - (credit)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(6)
Total of amounts included in resources expended in the consolidated statement of financial activities	(90)	1,908	5	1,823	809
Other gains and losses: Actuarial loss/(gain) on the schemes	1,194	(170)	48	1,072	(1,137)
Total of amounts included in the consolidated statement of financial activities	1,104	1,738	53	2,895	(328)
Contributions/benefits paid during the year	(377)	(839)	(24)	(1,240)	(1,706)
Total increase/(decrease) in liabilities during the year	727	899	29	1,655	(2,034)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit pension scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable salary as at March 31, 2009. This scheme was closed to new members in 1993 and any existing staff who were still members moved to the defined contribution scheme in 2009. As a result of these changes no current or future benefits are being accrued under the defined benefit scheme. The scheme continues however to provide life assurance benefits to staff based on their annual salaries during their period of scheme membership.

The revised funding proposal provides for the company to make annual contributions of ≤ 0.2 million per annum in addition to maintaining its existing contribution rate of 25% of revalued pensionable salaries as at March 31, 2009 until October 31, 2018.

The most recent full valuation of the scheme was as at January 1, 2013 and was updated for FRS 17 Retirement Benefits purposes to December 31, 2014 by a qualified independent actuary.

(i) Financial assumptions

The principal financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities were as follows:

Valuation method	2014 Projected unit method	2013 Projected unit method
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.10%	3.80%
Inflation rate	1.50%	2.00%
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	1.50%	1.75%
Salary increases	N/A	N/A

The mortality assumptions allow for future improvements in longevity, the valuation uses 108% of PNXL00 (U2013) mortality table for current employees and retired members. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65 year old to live for a number of years as follows; current pensioner aged sixty five years and future retiree upon reaching sixty five years of age; male - 22.8 years (2013: 22.7 years) and female - 24.1 years (2013: 24 years). The assumptions used by the actuary are chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions, which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

If the life expectancy of a member had been changed to assume all members of the fund lived for one year longer, the value of the reported liabilities at December 31, 2014 would have increased by €0.4 million (2013: €0.3 million).

Assumptions relating to future salary increases are not applicable in 2014 as, with effect from March 31, 2009, there are no future benefits accruing.

(ii) Valuation

The scheme assets are stated at their bid value at each balance sheet date. The present value of the liability to meet future pension payments is arrived at by applying a discount rate equivalent to the rate of return expected to be derived from a Class AA corporate bond.

Using these bases, the valuation was as follows:

	Long term rate of return expected at December 31, 2014	December 31,	Long term rate of return expected at December 31, 2013	Value at December 31, 2013
		€'000		€'000
Bonds	n/a	5,420	2.65%	4,489
Other/Cash	n/a	3,735	4.50%	3,246
Equities	n/a	3,944	6.40%	3,345
Property	n/a	147	5.40%	143
Total fair value of pension scheme assets		13,246		11,223
Present value of pension scheme liabilities		(13,271)		(10,521)

Net (deficit)/surplus in defined benefit pension scheme

In 2013, the group employed a building block approach in determining the rate of return on pension scheme assets. Historical markets were studied and assets with higher volatility were assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed rate of return on each asset class is set out above for the prior year. The overall expected rate of return on assets was then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the scheme at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on assets are not disclosed for 2014 as this disclosure is not necessary given the transition to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland in 2015, as the return on assets is based on the discount rate.

(25)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

(iii) Movement in fair value of scheme assets

Opening	fair value	of scheme	assets

Expected return on assets
Employer contributions - cash
Net benefits paid
Net actuarial gain on assets

Closing fair value of scheme assets

(iv) Movement in present value of scheme liabilities

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Opening present value of scheme liabilities	(10,521)	(10,674)
Reduction to past service costs	78	64
Interest cost	(394)	(390)
Net benefits paid	244	222
Net actuarial (loss)/gain on liabilities	(2,678)	257
Closing present value of scheme liabilities	(13,271)	(10,521)

The past service credit in 2014 of €0.078 million arises from the treatment of the pension levy (imposed by the Irish Government). The company declined to bear the cost of the pension levy and as a result the Trustees notified members that the cost of that levy at June 30, 2014 of €0.09 million (2013: €0.06 million) would have to be borne by the scheme members.

2014	2013
€'000	€'000
11,223	9,641
406	444
377	686
(244)	(222)
1,484	674
13,246	11,223
1,890	1,118

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

(v) History of defined benefit pension scheme

	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000	2011 €'000	2010 €'000
Fair value of scheme assets	13,246	11,223	9,641	8,344	8,565
Present value of scheme liabilities	(13,271)	(10,521)	(10,674)	(9,548)	(8,948)
(Deficit)/surplus in scheme	(25)	702	(1,033)	(1,204)	(383)
Experience gains/(losses) on scheme assets	1,484	674	673	(952)	286
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	11.20%	6.01%	6.98%	(11.41%)	3.34%
Experience gains/(losses) on scheme liabilities	187	76	12	(36)	116
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	(1.41%)	(0.72%)	(0.11%)	0.38%	(1.30%)

(vi) Expected expense in 2015

Using the same assumptions as have been used at December 31, 2014 the charge to the consolidated statement of financial activities for 2015 is expected to be €0.02 million.

(b) Overseas local staff service payments

In some of its overseas operations, the company has legal or constructive obligations to pay lump sum benefits to national staff on cessation of their employment. While the precise obligation varies from country to country it typically requires that the amount payable be based on terminal salary and length of service.

The schemes are not externally funded i.e. assets have not been placed in separately administered trusts to meet liabilities as they arise, instead the gross value of likely future payments is recognised as a liability at each balance sheet date.

As benefits payable under these schemes meet the definition of retirement benefits set out in FRS 17 Retirement Benefits, the company requested advice from independent professional actuaries, AON Hewitt, to review the methodology being utilised to determine liabilities in order to ensure that it would produce results in accordance with the standard. The actuarial assessment concluded that the methodology being used would produce calculations that materially meet the requirements of the standard, and in addition, it provided the information below in order to reflect the schemes in accordance with the requirements of FRS 17 Retirement Benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Overseas local staff service payments (continued)

(i) Financial assumptions

The main financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities were as follows:

Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - US\$ linked liabilities Discount rate for liabilities - US\$ Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - EUR€ linked liabilities Discount rate for liabilities - EUR€ Rate of general long-term increase in salaries - Stg£ linked liabilities Discount rate for liabilities - Stg£

(ii) Valuation

Using these assumptions the unfunded liability was as follows:

Present value of scheme liabilities

Unfunded scheme liability

(iii) Movements in unfunded scheme liabilities

Scheme liability at beginning of year

Current service costs

Benefits paid during the year

Interest cost

Actuarial gain

Unfunded scheme liability at end of year

2014	2013
4.15%	5.00%
4.15%	5.00%
2.10%	3.80%
2.10%	3.80%
3.35%	4.40%
3.35%	4.40%

Value at December 31, 2013 €'000	Value at December 31, 2014 €'000
(3,292)	(4,191)
(3,292)	(4,191)

2014 €'000	2013 €'000
(3,292)	(3,387)
(1,738)	(903)
839	998
(170)	(133)
170	133
(4,191)	(3,292)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Overseas local staff service payments (continued)

(iv) History of unfunded scheme liability

	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000	2011 €'000	2010 €'000
Present value of unfunded scheme liabilities	(4,191)	(3,292)	(3,387)	(3,473)	(3,025)
Experience gains on scheme liabilities	170	133	165	177	177
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	(4.06%)	(4.04%)	(4.87%)	(5.10%)	(5.85%)

(v) Expected expense in 2015

Using the same assumptions as have been used at December 31, 2014 the charge to the consolidated statement of financial activities for 2015 in respect of overseas local staff payments is expected to be \in 1.9 million.

(c) Liability for incapacitated staff

The group pays ongoing benefits to two ex-staff members who became incapacitated while working overseas. The group believes that it has a moral and constructive obligation to continue to make these payments for as long as they are needed and as a result, it has recognised a liability for these payments.

The group made investments to cover the liability to the incapacitated staff and these were transferred into a discretionary trust for the benefit of the relevant individuals in 2007.

As required by FRS 17 Retirement Benefits, an updated actuarial assessment of the liabilities to the incapacitated staff was carried out using the projected unit method at December 31, 2014 by AON Hewitt on behalf of the group.

(i) Financial assumptions

The main financial assumptions used to calculate the liability for incapacity benefits payable were as follows:

	2014	2013
Rate of increase in benefits in payment	1.50%	1.75%
Inflation rate	1.50%	2.00%
Discount rate for liabilities - EUR €	2.10%	3.80%
Discount rate for liabilities - Stg £	3.35%	4.40%

In line with the changes made to the defined benefit pension scheme in 2012 the rate of increase in benefits has been changed from a fixed 3% p.a. to the lesser of CPI or 3% p.a.

In addition it has been assumed that the beneficiaries will enjoy a normal lifespan of eighty-nine years, they are currently aged fifty and sixty-one years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Liability for incapacitated staff (continued)

(ii) Valuation

The assets are stated at their bid value at each balance sheet date. The present value of the liability to meet future payments is arrived at by applying a discount rate equivalent to the rate of return expected to be derived from a Class AA corporate bond.

Using these bases the valuation was as follows:

	Long term rate of return expected at December 31, 2014	Value at December 31, 2014 €'000	Long term rate of return expected at December 31, 2013	Value at December 31, 2013 €'000
Bonds	n/a	-	2.65%	-
Equities	n/a	-	6.40%	-
Other	n/a	109	2.00%	109
Property	n/a	324	5.40%	248
Total market value of incapacitated sta	ff arrangement asset	s 433		357
Present value of pension liabilities		(640)		(535)
Net deficit in incapacitated staff arran		(207)		(178)

N

In 2013, the group employed a building block approach in determining the rate of return on pension scheme assets. Historical markets were studied and assets with higher volatility were assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed rate of return on each asset class is set out above for the prior year. The overall expected rate of return on assets was then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the scheme at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on assets are not disclosed for 2014 as this disclosure is not necessary given the transition to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland in 2015, as the return on assets is based on the discount rate.

(iii) Movement in fair value of scheme assets

	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
Opening fair value of assets	357	347
Expected return on assets	16	15
Employer contributions	23	22
Benefits paid out	(23)	(22)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	60	(5)
Closing fair value of assets	433	357
Actual return on scheme assets	76	10

Actual return on scheme assets

18 STAFF RETIREMENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Liability for incapacitated staff (continued)

(iv) Changes to the present value of liabilities

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Opening present value of liabilities	(535)	(729)
Interest cost	(21)	(32)
Net benefits paid for the year	24	22
Past service credit	-	126
Actuarial (losses)/gains on liabilities	(108)	78
Closing present value of liabilities	(640)	(535)

(v) History of liability for incapacitated staff

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fair value of assets	433	357	347	314	323
Present value of liabilities	(640)	(535)	(729)	(673)	(602)
Deficit in scheme	(207)	(178)	(382)	(359)	(279)
Experience gains/(losses) on assets	60	(5)	18	(27)	(13)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	13.86%	(1.40%)	5.19%	(8.60%)	(4.02%)
Experience (losses)/gains on liabilities	(23)	84	3	9	(3)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme liabilities	3.59%	(15.70%)	(0.41%)	(1.34%)	0.50%

(vi) Expected expense in 2015

Using the same assumptions as have been used at December 31, 2014 the charge to the consolidated statement of financial activities in 2015 in respect of the incapacitated staff arrangements is expected to be €0.006 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

19 FUNDS

(a) Reconciliation of funds - group

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total 2014	Total 2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Total funds at beginning of year	2,860	35,537	38,397	37,349
Movement in funds				
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year before other recognised gains and losses	(54)	7,467	7,413	(1,705)
Exchange gain/(loss) on consolidation of foreign subsidiary	33	136	169	(38)
Fair value gain on financial fixed asset	-	766	766	-
Realisation of fair value gains on financial fixed asset	-	(3,127)	(3,127)	-
Gains on revaluation of investments	=	-	-	2,365
Realisation of revaluation gains on investments	-	-	-	(711)
Transfers during year	(180)	180	-	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on staff retirement schemes	-	(1,072)	(1,072)	1,137
Net movement in funds for the year	(201)	4,350	4,149	1,048
Total funds at end of year	2,659	39,887	42,546	38,397

The funds held by the group at December 31, 2014 are made up as follows:

Restricted funds Unrestricted funds

Total

(b) Reconciliation of funds - company

Total funds at beginning of year

Movement in funds

Net movement in funds for the year
Actuarial (loss)/gain on staff retirement schemes
Realisation of revaluation gains on investments
Gains on revaluation of investments
Realisation of fair value gains on financial fixed asset
Fair value gain on financial fixed asset
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year before other recognised gains and losses

Total funds at end of year

Company	Subsidiaries	Total	Total
		2014	2013
€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
2,201	458	2,659	2,860
37,607	2,280	39,887	35,537
39,808	2,738	42,546	38,397

Restricted funds €'000	Unrestricted funds €'000	Total 2014 €'000	Total 2013 €'000
2,349	33,852	36,201	35,559
(148)	7,188	7,040	(2,149)
-	766	766	-
-	(3,127)	(3,127)	-
-	-	-	2,365
-	-	-	(711)
-	(1,072)	(1,072)	1,137
(148)	3,755	3,607	642
2,201	37,607	39,808	36,201

19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

19 (c) Movements in funds

The movements in funds classified in accordance with the group accounting policies are as follows:

	Notes	January 1,	Income	Expenditure	Other recognised gains and	Exchange gain	Transfers	at
		2014			losses			December 31, 2014
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Restricted funds								
Afghanistan		-	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh		-	4,754	4,754	-	-	-	-
Burundi		-	1,493	1,493	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic		-	322	322	-	-	-	-
Chad		-	1,859	1,859	-	-	-	-
DPR Korea		-	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
DR Congo		-	5,519	5,519	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	•••••	-	4,646	4,646	-	-	-	-
Haiti		-	6,127	6,127	-	-	-	-
Kenya		-	4,188	4,188	-	-	-	-
_ebanon		246	4,777	4,845	-	-	-	178
_iberia		-	3,143	2,897	-	5	-	251
Valawi		-	2,522	2,522	-	-	-	-
Mozambique		-	2,051	2,051	-	-	-	-
Viger	•••••	110	5,052	5,161	-	-	-	-
Pakistan		446	8,202	8,600	-	-	-	48
Philippines		1,567	1,890	2,474	-		(180)	820
Republic of Sudan		-	4,344	4,344	-	-	-	-
Rwanda		-	1,849	1,849	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone		-	6,333	6,127	-		-	209
Somalia	•••••		8,866	8,918	-	-	-	
South Sudan			12,723	12,281	-	-	-	442
Syria - Turkey		360	3,442	3,177	-		-	634
anzania			2,978	2,978	-	-	-	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		-	2,747	2,747	_	-		
Jganda Zambia	•••••	-	2,084	2,084	-	-		
HQ and other projects			3,304	3,306				77
Total restricted funds	(i)	2,860	111,600	111,654	-	33	(180)	2,659
Unrestricted funds								
General funds	(ii)	115	30,728	26,304	(3,432)	136	(434)	809
Designated funds:	 (iii)	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••						
Planned budget deficit		292	-	-	-	-	194	485
Tangible fixed assets		10,231	-	-	-	-	448	10,679
Programme continuity fund		22,534	-	-	-	-	2,333	24,867
Financial fixed assets		2,365	-	-	-	-	(2,361)	4
Fundraising investment fund		-	3,127	84	-	-	-	3,043
otal unrestricted funds		35,537	33,855	26,388	(3,432)	136	180	39,887
lotal funds	(iv)	38,397	145,455	138,042	(3,432)	169	-	42,546

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

19(c) Movements in funds (continued)

The funds carried forward at December 31, 2014 are:

Restricted funds

(i) Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes specified by donors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the group. It is the group's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as quickly as possible.

Unrestricted funds

- (ii) General unrestricted funds are for use at the discretion of the Council in furtherance of the objectives of the group.
- (iii) Designated funds represent amounts that Concern Worldwide has at its discretion set aside for specific purposes, which would otherwise form part of the general reserves of the group. At the end of 2014 funds had been designated for specific purposes as follows:
 - Funds set aside to cover the expected deficit on unrestricted funds in 2015.
 - The carrying value of tangible fixed assets for use by the group less associated bank debt.
 - The net amount that Council has agreed to be set aside to ensure that it can protect its ongoing programme of work from unexpected variances in income.
 - The fair market value of the group's financial fixed assets.
 - · Funds set aside to finance investment in new fundraising opportunities as per proceeds of financial fixed asset.

The group's policy is to retain sufficient reserves to safeguard the continuity of its overseas operations, thereby committing the maximum possible resources to its current programmes. Council reviews the level of reserves held periodically. The last review was done in conjunction with the approval of the 2015 budget. At that time it was agreed that the restricted reserves should be utilised as soon as reasonably possible, and that the 2015 expenditure plans were not expected to move the group's unrestricted reserves from the 2014 levels, which are felt to be optimal.

19 FUNDS (CONTINUED)

19(c) Movements in funds (continued)

(iv) Analysis of group net assets between funds

	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
	Funds	Funds	Funds
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Fund balances at December 31, 2014 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	-	15,425	15,425
Financial fixed assets	-	4	4
Current assets	2,659	54,536	57,195
Current liabilities	-	(21,590)	(21,590)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(4,065)	(4,065)
Staff retirement liabilities	-	(4,423)	(4,423)
Total	2,659	39,887	42,546

Analysis of company net assets between funds

Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
Funds	Funds	Funds
€'000	€'000	€'000

Fund balances at December 31, 2014 are represented by:

Tangible fixed assets	-	15,318	15,318
Financial fixed assets	-	4	4
Current assets	2,201	47,863	50,064
Current liabilities	-	(17,090)	(17,090)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	(4,065)	(4,065)
Staff retirement liabilities	-	(4,423)	(4,423)
Total	2.201	37.607	39.808

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20 RECONCILIATION OF NET OUTGOING RESOURCES TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM **OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised gains and losses	7,413	(1,705)
Deposit interest earned	(92)	(108)
Bank interest charged	127	149
Depreciation	515	499
Impairment charge	-	815
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	583	(898)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(1)	61
Decrease in debtors	294	853
Increase in creditors	8,774	(904)
Exchange movement	(10)	(25)
Gain on disposal of equity investment	-	(711)
Gain on financial fixed asset	(3,127)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	14,476	(1,974)

21 RETURN ON INVESTMENT AND SERVICING OF DEBT

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Deposit interest received	89	115
Bank interest paid	(127)	(149)
	(38)	(34)

22 ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR HEADINGS NETTED IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(232)	(65)
Proceeds on disposal of financial fixed asset	3,127	-
Proceeds on disposal of equity investment	-	2,986
Net cash inflow from capital expenditure and financial investment	2,895	2,921

Financing

Management of liquid resources

(Increase)/decrease in short term deposits

(562)	(540)
(10,851)	1,787
	,

23 MOVEMENT IN CASH, LIQUID RESOURCES AND FINANCING

	Opening Balance		Foreign exchange difference	Closing Balance
	2014	2014	2014	2014
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Cash at bank and in hand	7,144	5,918	175	13,237
Bank overdraft	(3)	3	(1)	(1)
	7,141	5,921	174	13,236
Liquid resources	18,274	10,851	-	29,125
	••••	••••••	•••••	

Total cash resources	25,415	16,772	174	42,361
Financing				
Proceeds from borrowings - bank loan due within one year	(556)	(18)	-	(574)
Proceeds from borrowings - bank loan due after one year	(4,644)	579	-	(4,065)
Total financing	(5,200)	561	-	(4,639)
Total movement in cash, liquid resources and financing	20,215	17,333	174	37,722

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's operations expose it to different financial risks that include credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, equity risk and liquidity risk. The group has financial risk management policies in place as approved by Council which seek to limit the impact of these risks on the performance of the group. It is the aim of the group to manage these risks in a nonspeculative manner.

The group and company has provided the disclosures required by FRS 29 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, on the following assets and liabilities:

	Gr	oup	Com	Company	
	2014 2013		2014 2013 2014		
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	
Amortised cost					
Amounts due from co-funders (Note 13)	13,917	13,773	10,360	12,048	
Sundry debtors, prepayments and deposit interest receivable (Note 13)	863	1,301	114	159	
Short term and fixed deposits (Note 14)	29,125	18,274	29,125	18,274	
Cash at bank, in hand and bank overdraft (Notes 15 and 16)	13,236	7,141	8,853	6,639	
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent (Note 16)	(18,455)	(9,232)	(14,643)	(7,631)	
Trade creditors and accruals (Note 16)	(2,560)	(3,009)	(1,873)	(2,539)	
Bank loan (Notes 16 and 17)	(4,639)	(5,200)	(4,639)	(5,200)	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

		G	oup	Compa	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
		'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
	lue through other recognised gains and losses Il fixed assets (Note 11)	4	2,365	4	2,37
(a) Cre	dit risk				
	dit risk arises where individuals or institutions are unable to repay amounts owed ur in the following forms:	to the	group and o	company. It	could
	government and institutional funders for work that has been performed but for v been received by the year-end. This is managed by the group by ensuring that a supported by signed contracts and that all reporting and project related requirer funding. The group also considers the credit risk of the funder prior to entering i The financial institutions in which cash deposits, short term investments and cas on the amounts held. This is managed by the group by ensuring that cash at bar invested with institutions that have a satisfactory credit rating as approved by Co to be a long term credit rating of at least A3 and a short term credit rating of at financial institutions, unless otherwise specifically approved by the Finance Com	II agreents and anto contract of the second	ements with are fulfilled t ntracts. ank are plac short term i A satisfacto	ed, may def nvestments ry rating is	lers are eceipt of fault s are deemed
	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the	cial ins lated to	titution.	has policies	s in place
	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re	cial ins lated to financ	titution. o other recei cial assets in	has policies vables. the balance	s in place e sheet.
	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was:	cial ins lated to financ	titution.	has policies	s in place e sheet. any 2013
The max	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was:	cial ins lated to financ Gro 2014	o other recei cial assets in Dup 2013	has policies vables. the balance Compa 2014	s in place e sheet. any 2013
The max Carryin	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was: @ mg amount of financial assets of the group and company	cial ins lated to financ Gro 2014	o other recei cial assets in Dup 2013	has policies vables. the balance Compa 2014	s in place e sheet. any 2013 €'000
The max Carryin Amount	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was:	cial ins lated to financ Gro 2014 '000	titution. o other recei cial assets in pup 2013 €'000	has policies vables. the balance Compa 2014 €'000	s in place e sheet. any 2013 €'000 12,048
The max Carryin Amount Short te	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was:	cial ins lated to e finance Gro 2014 '000 ,917	titution. o other recei cial assets in 2013 €'000 13,773	has policies vables. the balance Compr 2014 €'000 10,360	s in place e sheet. 2013 €'000 12,048 18,274
The max Carryin Amount Short te Cash at	to limit the concentration of cash and short term investments with any one finan The group has detailed procedures for monitoring and managing the credit risk re The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the imum credit exposure at the reporting date was:	cial ins lated to e finance 2014 '000 ,917 ,125	titution. o other recei cial assets in 2013 €'000 13,773 18,274	has policies vables, the balance 2014 €'000 10,360 29,125	s in place e sheet.

Short term and fixed deposits
Cash at bank, in hand and bank overdraft
Sundry debtors and deposit interest receivable
Total

The following table details the ageing of amounts due from co-funders:

	Gro	up	Comp	any
	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
Not past due	13,165	10,096	9,608	8,371
Past due less than 1 month	414	554	414	554
Past due 1 to 3 months	23	822	23	822
Past due 3 to 12 months	105	1,851	105	1,851
Past due by more than one year	210	450	210	450
Total	13,917	13,773	10,360	12,048

At December 31, 2014 the amount which has been classified as neither past due nor impaired represents 95% (2013: 73%) of the total amounts due from co-funders. The collectability of outstanding receivable balances is closely monitored by reference to administrative and compliance requirements that are specific to each co-funder. There is not a significant concentration of risk and the history of defaults is negligible.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists when assets and liabilities attract interest rates set according to different bases or which are set at different times. It impacts the group in two main ways:

- (i) The main companies in the group i.e. Concern Worldwide and its subsidiary Concern Worldwide (UK), have interest bearing financial assets. In general, rates on the short term bank deposits that they hold are fixed for relatively short periods in order to match funding requirements.
- (ii) The main company in the group, namely Concern Worldwide also has an interest bearing liability in the form of a bank loan which stood at €4.6 million at December 31, 2014 (€5.2 million at December 31, 2013) relating to the Grantham Street building. This was secured to finance the purchase and renovation of this building. The interest rate on part of the loan (\in 2.6 million at December 31, 2014) was fixed in 2012 for five years. The remainder of the bank loan attracts a variable interest charge, based on the Bank of Ireland cost of funds (BOCF) rate plus a fixed margin of 0.59% per annum. The average interest rate paid on the loan for 2014 was 1.59% (2013: 1.86%).

The interest rate profiles of the group's and company's interest bearing financial instruments are as follows:

	Gro	Company		
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Variable rate:	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Bank Ioan	(2,029)	(2,448)	(2,029)	(2,448)
Cash, short term and fixed deposits	42,362	25,415	37,978	24,913
Total	40,333	22,967	35,949	22,465

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Fixed rate:	€'000 €'000		€'000	€'000	
Bank loan	(2,610)	(2,752)	(2,610)	(2,752)	
Total	(2,610)	(2,752)	(2,610)	(2,752)	

An increase/decrease of 200 basis points in interests applied to the portion of the bank loan attracting a variable interest charge and short term deposits held at December 31, 2014 would increase/decrease the surplus/deficit for the year as set out below:

	Gro	oup	Group		
		er 31, 2014 is points	December 31, 2013 200 basis points		
Variable:	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Bank Ioan	(26)	23	(53)	42	
Cash, Short term fixed deposits	519	(91)	383	(108)	
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	493	(68)	330	(66)	

The decrease in the cash flow sensitivity in respect of the bank loan is subject to a minimum fixed margin of 0.59% per annum which the company is obliged to pay under the terms of the loan agreement (Note 17). The decrease in respect of cash and short term fixed deposits is restricted to an amount that does not exceed Nil. The cash flow sensitivities reflect the movements of actual interest rates earned and accrued during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the group's operations or its investments will be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.

Much of the group's costs, particularly overseas costs, are denominated in US dollar while most income is received in euro and sterling. A strengthening of the US dollar against the euro and sterling could have a significant adverse effect on the group's ability to deliver its planned programme of work. These currency risks are monitored on an ongoing basis and managed as deemed appropriate by utilising a combination of spot and forward foreign currency contracts. There are no open forward currency contracts at year-end.

The following table details the group's and company's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the balance sheet date:

	Other €'000	2014 Sterling €'000	US Dollar €'000	Other €'000	2013 Sterling €'000	US Dollar <i>∉</i> '000
	0000	0000				0000
Amounts due from co-funders	-	-	6,035	-	-	3,434
Short term and fixed deposits	-	8,708	12,416	-	4,063	6,256
Cash at bank and in hand (net)	3,407	-	860	2,422	-	550
Amounts received from co-funders but unspent	-	-	(3,361)	-	-	(2,612)
Trade creditors and accruals	-	-	(860)	-	-	(750)
Total	3,407	8,708	15,090	2,422	4,063	6,878

A 10% strengthening of the euro against the US dollar, sterling and other currencies, based on outstanding assets and liabilities at December 31, 2014 would have reduced the surplus for the year as set out below. A 10% weakening would have the opposite impact.

	2014 €'000	2013 €'000
US Dollar	1,509	688
Sterling	871	406
Other currencies	341	242

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will be unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due from cash flows generated by its activities. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows relating to assets and liabilities. The group's liquidity is managed by ensuring that sufficient cash and deposits are held on short notice, and by retaining sufficient reserves to cover short term fluctuations in income.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table reflects the contractual financial liabilities of the group and company, including estimated interest payments:

(i) Group

2014	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash flows ∉'000	< 6 Months €'000	6 - 12 Months €'000	1 - 2 Years €'000	2 - 5 Years €'000	> 5 Years €'000
Trade creditors and accruals	2.560	2.560	2.560			-	
Bank loan	4,639	5,279	2,580 344	- 344	- 688	- 2,065	- 1,838
Total	7,199	7,839	2,904	344	688	2,065	1,838

2013	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	< 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Trade creditors and accruals	3,009	3,009	3,009	-	-	-	-
Bank Ioan	5,200	5,967	344	344	688	2,065	2,526
Total	8.209	8,976	3,353	344	688	2,065	2,526

(ii) Company

2014		Contractual Cash flows €'000			Years	2 - 5 Years €'000	>5 Years €'000
Trade creditors and accruals	1,873	1,873	1,873	-	-	-	-

Bank loan	4,639	5,279	344	344	688	2,065	1,838
Total	6,512	7,152	2,217	344	688	2,065	1,838

2013	Carrying Amount €'000	Contractual Cash flows €'000	<6 Months €'000	6 - 12 Months €'000	1 - 2 Years €'000	2 - 5 Years €'000	> 5 Years €'000
Trade creditors and accruals	2,539	2,539	2,539	-	-	-	-
Bank loan	5,200	5,967	344	344	688	2,065	2,526
Total	7,739	8,506	2,883	344	688	2,065	2,526

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with FRS 29 Financial Instruments: Disclosures effective January 1, 2009 the group classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than guoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly
- (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). - Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs).

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the group. The group considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses, within the fair value hierarchy, the group's and company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2014:

	Le	vel 1	Level 2		Level 3	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Financial fixed assets	-	-	-	-	4	2,365

The group disposed of the AMK investment of its financial fixed asset in 2014. The key input used by Council in determining the fair value of the AMK investment at December 31, 2013 was the price paid in a market transaction in AMK shares that was concluded during the year.

The group's trade receivables, cash and trade payables amounts, because of their short term nature, are considered to approximate fair value as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The fair value of the group's loan is as follows:

Bank loan

Loans and borrowings as held by the group are financial instruments that are not measured at fair value. Discounted cash flows have been used as a valuation technique in order to establish the fair value of loans and borrowings.

25 SUBSIDIARIES

The parent company, Concern Worldwide, has a beneficial and controlling interest in two subsidiaries, as follows:

- (a) Concern Worldwide (UK) is registered as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The subsidiary's registered office is at Unit 13 & 14 Calico House, Clove Hitch Quay, Plantation Wharf, London. The wholly owned subsidiary commenced to trade on January 1, 2004. It operates in Northern Ireland and Great Britain, its main activities are to fundraise for, and otherwise support, programmes of work which relieve poverty, distress and suffering in the poorest countries of the world.
- (b) Concern Charity Trading Limited is registered at 52-55 Camden Street, Dublin 2 as a company limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The wholly owned subsidiary, which was incorporated in 2000, is registered and operates in the Republic of Ireland. The main activity of Concern Charity Trading Limited is to support specific fundraising activities on behalf of the parent company. The company did not trade during the year.

Concern Worldwide (UK) has a 100% shareholding in Concern Worldwide (NI) which has its registered office at 47 Frederick Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland and is dormant.

Carrying amount		Fair va	alue
2014	2013	2014	2013
€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
4,639	5,200	5,048	5,794

26 CONCERN WORLDWIDE (US) INC.

Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is a not-for-profit organisation registered in the United States of America, and is an affiliate of Concern Worldwide. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. The principal activity of Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. is the raising of funds from the US Government and the general public. Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. has entered into separate agreements with Concern Worldwide whereby it will provide sub-awards from these funds exclusively to Concern Worldwide for the period that the agreements remain in force. The total amount of funding received from Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. in 2014 was €17.7 million (2013: €15.6 million). These grants are accounted for in the same way as grants from all other co-funders.

Concern Worldwide provides funds to Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. to contribute towards its operational costs. The total amount transferred in 2014 was €1.1 million (2013: €1.1 million); this amount is included in the expenditure of Concern Worldwide, analysed according to the purposes for which the funds were applied.

27 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

- (i) The 2015 Annual Plan, which was approved by Council on December 13, 2014 allows for overseas expenditure in 2015 of €101.9 million. Any increase over this amount requires the approval of Council. The group is also committed to assist certain overseas projects for periods in excess of one year. The group has entered agreements with partner agencies which commit it to expenditure of €13.3 million over the next 2 years.
- (ii) Commitments under operating lease agreements at December 31, 2014 in respect of premises used by the group and company are as follows:

	Gro	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	
Annual amount payable on leases in which the commitment expires within:					
- one year	-	-	-	-	
- two to five years	-	-	-	-	
- more than five years	131	9	-	-	
Total	131	9	-	-	

One of the leases was renewed in February 2014 for a further 10 years. Rent of €0.1 million per annum is payable under the terms of the new lease. The new lease contains break clauses that may be exercised at the end of years 3 and 5.

(iii) Future capital expenditure approved by Council but not provided for in these financial statements is as follows:

	Gro	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	
Contracted	-	-	-	-	
Authorised but not contracted	458	292	458	223	
Total	458	292	458	223	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27 COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES (CONTINUED)

- (iv) At the year-end, the group had a contingent liability for taxes introduced by the government of two of the countries of operation. The maximum liability is estimated at €0.5million, however negotiations are ongoing and the group considers that the ultimate payment, if any, would be approximately 50% of this amount. The group has not made a provision in the consolidated statement of financial activities for any amounts that may ultimately become payable, because it regards such payments as unlikely to be required.
- (v) Concern has entered into a loan agreement with its bankers for the original sum of \in 8 million in order to finance the purchase and renovation of a building adjacent to its existing head office. This loan is secured by a fixed charge on the Grantham Street building. The carrying value of the loan at December 31, 2014 is €4.6 million.
- (vi) During 2014 the group was the lead agency in five consortia (2013 three) that were awarded grants from institutional cofunders to fund project activities. The total value of these grants over the next five years is €35 million (2013 - €33 million). Of this amount $\in 11.5$ million is expected to be spent by the group (2013 - $\in 10$ million) and the balance will be utilised by the other consortia members.

In 2014, expenditure of these grants totalled \in 7.2 million (2013 - \in 4.1 million). Of this amount \in 2.1 million (2013 - \in 1.7 million) was utilised by the group and the remainder was utilised by the other consortia members.

As the group signed the contracts with the institutional co-funders for the full grants it has obligations in relation to monitoring and reporting the full expenditure of these grants, and these obligations remain until the projects have been fully concluded. No provision or disclosure has been made in these accounts for any such liabilities (for which the group is jointly and severally liable) because the likelihood of them materialising is believed to be remote.

28 LEGAL STATUS OF COMPANY

In accordance with Section 24 of the Companies Act, 1963, the company is exempt from including the word 'limited' in its name. The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. At December 31, 2014, there were 671 members (2013: 667), whose guarantee is limited to €6.35 each. This guarantee continues for one year after individual membership ceases.

The company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986.

As permitted by the Companies Acts, the company has not presented its own statement of financial activities. As indicated in Note 19(b) the surplus of the company before Other recognised gains and losses for the financial year was €7 million (2013: deficit €2.1 million).

29 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No significant events have taken place since the year-end that would result in an adjustment to the 2014 financial information or inclusion of a note thereto.

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The company is availing of the exemption under FRS 8 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose details of transactions with companies within the group. Note 9 details key management compensation, and there are no other related party disclosures required to be made. Transactions related to Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. are dealt with in Note 26.

31 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Council of Concern Worldwide on 15 April 2015.

Appendix 1

Five year summary of Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	€'000	€'000	€ '000	€'000	€ '000
Income		40.504	44 505	50.022	00.740
Voluntary income	39,389	40,561	41,765	50,377	60,718
Irish Government	22,716	23,051	24,435	24,489	24,572
European Union	21,838	7,998	5,976	11,738	5,876
Concern Worldwide (US) Inc. (including US Government)	17,679	25,058	30,977	32,707	23,859
British Government	16,740	15,651	16,408	20,648	21,932
Other international co-funding	15,622	11,307	16,011	14,425	20,230
Income from trading activities	-	-	-	3	-
Donated commodities	8,156	2,799	7,190	5,444	9,335
Deposit interest and sundry income	3,315	904	662	403	636
Total Income	145,455	127,329	143,424	160,234	167,158
Evpanditura				••••••	
Expenditure	4 004	4.000	F 440	E 1 40	
Afghanistan	4,691	4,263	5,442	5,146	4,468
Angola	-	-		-	1,016
Bangladesh	5,343	6,393	8,604	8,828	4,386
Burundi	1,821	1,579	2,061	2,103	1,592
Central African Republic	451	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	291	1,955	1,945	2,111
Chad	2,347	2,451	3,246	2,720	1,496
DPR Korea	2,078	1,760	1,343	1,416	-
DR Congo	6,061	4,936	4,589	4,003	4,335
Ethiopia	5,203	7,229	6,962	7,229	5,157
Haiti	6,511	8,121	11,889	16,516	21,889
India		782	1,943	2,546	2,388
			1,040		2,000
Indonesia Konva	4,584	5,312	6,329	4,973	4,262
Kenya	4,304	0,012	34	4,973	
Lao PDR	-	-	34	404	1,036
Lebanon	4,912	1,184	-	-	-
Liberia	3,343	2,348	2,876	4,540	3,140
Malawi	2,922	2,619	2,540	2,960	3,525
Mozambique	2,328	2,658	1,839	1,860	1,834
Nepal	-	-	-	-	
Niger	5,367	5,987	8,437	5,243	7,979
Pakistan	8,593	10,691	12,263	24,996	16,869
Philippines	2,338	1,230	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,274	1,825	2,020	1,473	1,777
Sierra Leone	6,171	3,882	5,061	4,693	4,237
Somalia	9,544	8,667	13,543	10,055	4,682
Republic of Sudan	4,834	4,536	4,003	6,590	6,014
South Sudan	11,873	4,359	5,997	4,712	2,630
Syria-Turkey	3,051	547			
Tanzania	3,525	3,210	3.025	2.866	3,274
Timor Leste			0,020		679
Uganda		- 2,719	- 2,622	- 0 0 5 1	2,644
	3,219	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,854	
Zambia Zimbahwa	2,280	2,030	2,379	2,778	2,020
	-	1,812	3,288	4,782	8,725
Other countries & projects	978	1,340	1,329	672	2,558
Overseas support costs	6,026	8,450	6,705	6,472	6,700
Development education & advocacy	3,148	3,420	3,393	3,227	3,087
Total cost of charitable activities	125,816	116,631	135,717	148,682	138,555
Costs of generating funds	11,611	11,688	10,842	10,794	11,422
Governance costs	615	715	763	828	796
Total expenditure	138,042	129,034	147,322	160,304	150,773

Appendix 2 Irish Aid Programme Funding (IAPF) funded by the Government of Ireland through Irish Aid

The 2014 IAPF grant was utilised as follows:
Direct programme activities
Programme quality
Programme support and administration
Total
Details of the direct programme expenditure are as follows:
Programme Outcomes

Assets and Return on Assets
Inequality
Risk and Vulnerability
Development Education
Total direct programme expenditure

IAPF Expenditure by Country
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Burundi
Chad
DR Congo
DPR Korea
Ethiopia
Haiti
Liberia
Malawi
Mozambique
Niger
Republic of Sudan
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Sudan
Zambia
Development Education
Total direct programme expenditure

2014
€'000
 17,254
1,141
1,174
19,569

2014
€'000
8,981
3,567
4,306
400
17,254

2014
€'000
1,000
1,175
900
600
1,296
400
1,125
1,200
950
882
900
920
629
1,000
1,000
1,171
606
1,100
 400
17,254

Appendix 3 Grants to Partner Agencies for Charitable Activities

The top 50 grant recipients in 2014 are listed below:

Nan	ne of partner institution	Country	No. of grants	2014
				€'000
1.	Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Bangladesh	6	1,128
2.	Bright Star Development Society Balochistan	Pakistan	4	1,015
3.	DevCon	Pakistan	2	760
ι.	Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS)	Pakistan	5	53 1
	Mojaz Foundation (MF)	Pakistan	2	434
	Province Of Negros Occidental	Philippines	1	430
	DOABA Foundation	Pakistan	4	430
	Lodhran Pilot Project	Pakistan	3	398
).	Relief Development Society	Tanzania	2	395
0.	Water, Environment and Sanitation Society	Pakistan	2	378
1.	Pastoralist Integrated Support Program	Kenya	2	375
2.	Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation	Tanzania	2	369
З.	Rulenge Ngara Diocese Development Office	Tanzania		365
4.	Lifeline Gedo	Somalia	2	355
 5.	Gono Kalyan Songosta (GKS)	Bangladesh	3	351
6.	Shushilan	Bangladesh		349
0. 7.	Support to Life			343
	• •••••••	Syria - Turkey		••••••
8.	Asia Humanitarian Organization (AHO)	Pakistan	2	291
9.	Help Foundation	Pakistan	2	279
0.	VARD	Bangladesh	3	273
1.	CESVI	Pakistan		267
2.	YouthLink-Somalia	Somalia	6	260
3.	Shabelle Community Development Organisation	Somalia	5	247
4.	Welthungerhilfe/German Agro Action	South Sudan	1	246
5.	Veer Development Organisation	Pakistan	1	234
6.	Rootwork Foundation	Pakistan	1	207
7.	Sajida Foundation (SF)	Bangladesh	2	202
8.	Pally Bikash Kendra (PBK)	Bangladesh	2	201
9.	Friends In Village Development Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2	196
0.	IIDA Women Development Organisation	Somalia	2	183
1.	Peace and Development Organization (PADO)	Pakistan	1	167
2.	Community Based Health Care Council	Tanzania		166
3.	Solidarités International (SI)	Pakistan		160
4.	WSA	Ethiopia		158
 5.	Gargaar Relief and Development Organisation	Somalia	۰ ۱	150
	Senanga District Agricultural & Commercial Show Society (SDACSS)	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	2	••••••
6.	· •	Zambia		149
7.	Pikin to Pikin	Sierra Leone		138
8.	RCDC	Bangladesh	1	135
9.	AAPLAG	Haiti	2	134
0.	Friends Foundation (FF)	Pakistan	2	133
1.	ARDI	Rwanda		132
2.	Mukuru Slums Devt Project	Kenya		131
3.	Relief International	Pakistan		130
4.	Balochistan Rural Development Society (BRDS)	Pakistan		129
5.	SoS Sahel	Republic of Sudan	1	128
6.	Ministry of Health - Kenya	Kenya	14	127
7.	SDA IRIBA	Rwanda	1	125
8.	Social Efforts For Education and Development (SEED)	Pakistan	3	125
9.	Nari Maitree (NM)	Bangladesh	3	124
0.	Kaoma District Farmers Association (KDFA)	Zambia		124
1.	Other Partners	Various		4,268
4.1.4	outor randolo	various	134	7,200

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Concern Worldwide is a signatory of



Concern Worldwide is certified against the 2010 HAP standard



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