



1989 - 2009 Twenty years of saving lives and building futures

MINES ADVISORY GROUP

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

Company No 4016409 Registered charity no 1083008



MINES ADVISORY GROUP
(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

MINES ADVISORY GROUP

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MINES ADVISORY GROUP
LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees and Board of Directors:

Michael H Taylor (Chair)
John Fairhurst (Treasurer)
Colin Rowe (Legal Officer)
Elizabeth Marsh
Steve Wright
John Greaves (Audit and Finance Committee)
Sarah Jones (nee Manning) (Audit and Finance Committee)
Bill Cooke
Gillian Miller (appointed 7 November 2008)

Directorate:

Lou McGrath – Chief Executive
Susan Ní Chríodáin – Director of Finance
Rob White – Director of Operations
Helen Jenkins – Director of Marketing and Communications (joined March 2009)

Auditors:

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Company Number:

4016409

Registered Charity Number:

1083008

MINES ADVISORY GROUP STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

It is with great pleasure that I present this report from the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) Board of Trustees for the financial year ending 30 June 2009. The past year has not been without its difficulties, but the dedication of staff both in the field and at the headquarters in Manchester means that it has been one of our most successful in terms of organisational growth and support for conflict-affected communities.

Throughout the past 12 months, MAG has worked in a total of 17 countries, more than at any point in our history. The organisation has set up projects in Gaza and Puntland and Mogadishu, arguably some of the most difficult territories in which to work, both logistically and in terms of security. This is testament to MAG's commitment to meeting its humanitarian remit and dedication to make the world's most dangerous former conflict zones safer for communities to live in and flourish. In other, more established, programmes consolidation has been key in the face of global economic uncertainty and the knock-on effect this may have on future funding priorities. I'm happy to report that all of our programmes have remained operational throughout the year, but more work is needed and funding secured to ensure that this remains the case.

For many years now MAG has focused on highlighting the connection between our work and broader international development objectives. This approach contributes to a much wider impact that assists in the transition towards "normality" and creates an atmosphere in which, instead of many daily reminders of conflict, there is a clear and coordinated effort that allows communities to move on and plan for the future.

This has been MAG's twentieth year of operations. It's almost impossible to put a figure on the number of lives saved by our work, but the long-term effects cannot be denied. Former conflict-affected societies can now farm in safety, rebuild infrastructure, schools and health facilities and re-establish trade. Moving forward, MAG promises to work tirelessly in areas affected by conflict to provide crucial opportunities for future development.

Finally I would like to say 'thank you' to my fellow Trustees, to members of staff who have worked so hard and well for MAG, to donors both institutional and individual, and to all who have shown an active interest in our work. Without your commitment and support we would not have been able to record so many achievements in this report.

Yours sincerely



Michael Taylor
Chair of the Board of Trustees

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
STATEMENT FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
For the year ended 30 June 2009

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Back in 1989 little was being done to clear landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) from the world's conflict zones, with few people recognising the limitations these lethal weapons placed on reconstruction, development and the delivery of aid.

MAG was formed in response to this unaddressed need and has achieved much in the past 20 years, always aiming to lead the way in developing technologies and working at innovative ways to build the futures of individuals and communities affected by the remnants and long-term effects of conflict. During this time, MAG developed the idea of the smaller, more mobile Mine Action Team (MAT) as the most effective way of clearing landmines and UXO, as well as spearheading the use of Community Liaison (CL) techniques to prioritise clearance and Mine Risk Education (MRE) to enable communities to live safer lives in dangerous environments. In recent years, the organisation has broadened its remit to deal with the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and help armies and police forces in a number of African nations to destroy stockpiles of outdated weapons, while working on methods and techniques to safely store legitimate munitions. All the time MAG's operations are linked to the humanitarian and long-term development need of the countries involved. A weapons-free world is sadly not realistic, but MAG will continue to minimise the numbers of deaths and injuries to civilians, while making it safer to live, work and develop.

The past year was significant not only for MAG's twentieth anniversary, but also for what the organisation achieved. Our experience of responding to past emergencies in Iraq and Lebanon meant we were in an ideal position to respond to the situation in Gaza, following the ceasefire in late January. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) experts were immediately deployed and their risk assessments on key transport routes allowed emergency relief packages to be transported without concern or accidents. Meanwhile, the cooperation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) was a success, providing MAG with a base from which to launch operations in Rwanda and develop the existing response in Puntland.

During the year MAG moved to larger, more suitable offices in the centre of Manchester, providing the perfect base from which to build for the future. The new premises reflect the scale of MAG's operations and achievements worldwide and have given us the ideal location to showcase our activities to donors, dignitaries and the wider business community.

As I look ahead to our twenty-first year and beyond I can't help but feel immensely proud of the achievements of MAG's dedicated workforce throughout the past twenty years, and would like to express my thanks to all our donors for their commitment and support. MAG's crucial services in both technical clearance and community development, enables people to rebuild schools, clinics and roads on safe land that ultimately provide economic opportunities for future growth.



Lou McGrath OBE,
Chief Executive

**MINES ADVISORY GROUP
TRUSTEES REPORT
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TRUSTEES REPORT

The Trustees of Mines Advisory Group (MAG) present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Objects

The objects of the charity, as set out in the governing document, are:

- a) the relief of suffering and distress throughout the world, in particular in areas where conflict causes human fatality or injury, due to the presence of the debris of war such as land mines, unexploded ordnance and its residue, and other residual contamination, and by the provision of training and assistance in clearance and reconstruction, and by providing the necessary medical support and education needed in such hazardous areas.
- b) to carry out research into solving the problems faced by those whose lives have been affected by conflict and to disseminate any useful results of such research for the public benefit.

MAG is a neutral and impartial humanitarian organisation. We see the practical expression of our charitable aims as the clearance of the remnants of conflict from current and former conflict zones for the benefit of affected communities worldwide, whilst educating people about the dangers surrounding leftover ordnance and weapons. Activities are concentrated where the humanitarian impact is greatest in order to:

- Provide safe access to water, shelter and food for remote communities, and assist the safer return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes;
- Create safe land for wide-scale agricultural developments and farming, as well as cash-crops, orchards and individual gardens;
- Destroy illicit caches of munitions and small arms and light weapons, and assist authorities in managing legitimate stocks to prevent them falling into the wrong hands and jeopardising peace;
- Open up safe access routes between villages and communities, creating the potential for new or renewed trade;
- Provide safe land for construction or reconstruction of housing, schools, health centres and other infrastructure; and
- Boost the local economy through the training and employment of national staff from amongst affected communities.

1. ACTIVITIES

MAG focused its development around cautious growth in order to achieve the objectives outlined in last year's Trustees' Report, with programmes continuing to operate throughout Africa, South East Asia and the Middle East. MAG works within particularly difficult circumstances where both social and political factors may give rise to security or access problems that can postpone or delay programmes and activities. Unsurprisingly, instability, due to civil unrest, in a number of countries has obstructed both the speed of progressing our programmes and access to areas in need. Effective partnerships with local government bodies, local communities, NGOs and national staff have helped us surmount some of these problems.

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The organisation's experience of responding to emergencies in Iraq and Lebanon meant it was in an ideal position to respond to the situation in Gaza, following the ceasefire in late January. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) experts were immediately deployed and their risk assessments on key transport routes allowed emergency relief packages to be transported without concern or accidents. The co-operation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) was a success, providing MAG with a base from which to launch operations in Rwanda and develop the existing response in Somalia and Puntland.

Development into Colombia continued to be on the agenda throughout the year. With the Colombian government's announcement in the summer 2009 that international organisations will be allowed into the country to help the army with humanitarian mine clearance for the first time, MAG is now poised to deploy a Programme Development Advisor and a Country Programme Manager to begin to build capacity for the future.

Following a thorough review of its quality systems and processes, MAG achieved ISO 9001:2008 accreditation through the British Accreditation Bureau, awarded in recognition of the organisation's internal Quality Management.

In setting out our activities each year we have regard to the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit. The Trustees recognise their responsibility to ensure that the programmes we undertake are in line with our charitable objects and aims as set out in the governing document.

During the past 12 months, MAG has worked in a total of seventeen countries or territories (Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gaza, Iraq, Jordan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Puntland and Somalia, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Vietnam), carrying out a combination of the following activities:

- **Landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance.** Manual clearance using hand-held detectors, mechanical clearance such as flails and sifting machines and mine detection dog (MDD) teams.
- **Community Liaison (CL).** Working with local communities to gather, analyse and disseminate information in order to identify and implement the most effective solution to the obstacles caused by the remnants of conflict, and prioritise clearance.
- **Mine Risk Education (MRE).** Giving communities the knowledge to recognise the potential dangers posed by landmines, UXO and other remnants of conflict, while providing them with the skills to take appropriate action that will keep them and others safe.
- **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).** The safe removal and controlled destruction of unexploded, abandoned, and other ordnance.
- **Survey and demarcation.** Surveying and marking known and suspected minefields and hazardous areas based on military mapping (where available) and information collected by CL teams.
- **Quality Assurance (QA).** Checking previously cleared land to ensure that clearance has been carried out to international standards.
- **Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD).** MAG uses this term to refer to all lethal conventional munitions that can be carried by an individual or a light vehicle, and that also do not require a substantial logistical and maintenance capability. This includes military-style automatic rifles, machine guns, man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers,

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and light mortars and their associated ammunition. A key area of this work involves Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). Broadly, SALW are man-portable weapons made or modified to military specification for use as lethal instruments of war.

MAG's previous 2008-2011, 3-year plan was superseded by a 5-year strategy, running until 2014 and outlining the organisation's future goals and direction. During the forthcoming year MAG will look to consolidate its position against a backdrop of global financial uncertainty, looking to maintain core programmes where it is having significant impact, while looking for new opportunities for growth, specifically in West Africa, Central Asia and Europe. In order to respond appropriately to change and recognise and actively manage risk, the organisation will continue to develop its Risk Register and aiming to secure more multi-year funding agreements with large institutional donors. Designing and implementing more robust systems to support and drive operational efficiency and effectiveness will be a focus throughout the year, ensuring that ISO compliance is maintained. Alongside this MAG will introduce:

- PS Financials: new software to improve financial management and reporting;
- A Contract/Grant Management database to maintain effective donor focus and develop MAG's funding position;
- MAG Information Management System (MIMS) to improve the level of information available for reporting and producing future proposals; and
- Standard programme and project management systems for MAG's global operations.

ANGOLA

September 5 2008 saw Angola's first democratic election in 16 years. This was a truly landmark event and in the country's most landmine contaminated province, Moxico, providing communities with the opportunity to vote safely by minimising the risks posed by the remnants of Angola's civil war, was a high priority for MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams. Initiating a 'Vote in Safety' campaign, CL staff travelled to those communities housing polling stations and held meetings to discuss safe voting behaviour and provide Mine Risk Education (MRE). Amongst other things, special signs and materials were developed that depicted a person holding a voting card and walking on a path in between mine signs. The overall aim was to promote safe travel to and from the polling stations through suspected mined environments. Following a 'Vote in Safety' session in the remote village of Luxia, the village chief thanked MAG: "Without your work, people would forget the everyday dangers because of the excitement surrounding the elections."

Linked with improving the process of prioritising land for clearance, MAG conducted Impact Assessments to evaluate how our work has affected people's lives and the real effect it has on helping them build for the future. This in turn has helped refine the prioritisation process, ensuring that our work remains impact-driven, while taking into account the needs of communities. Examples of this community-led approach include the operations MAG carried out in the villages of Musseringinge and 4 de Fevereiro earlier in the year. At UNICEF's request MAG cleared an area of 37,338m² in Musseringinge that was blocking access to a water tower, close to a school and health clinic. Teams removed and destroyed two Anti-Tank mines, plus six items of unexploded ordnance (UXO). This may seem like a small number, but it means that more than 1,200 people now have safe access to water and amenities. 4 de Fevereiro is located close to the city of Luena and had a large number of returnees who had settled close to a known minefield. Clearance of the area was split into two phases – the first was completed in April 2009 with the second in the following months. Community members have already moved onto the first cleared section, constructing houses and cultivating the land. The government is also constructing homes in the area. Mr Alexandre Saki, the village chief, expressed his delight: "We are very happy and very grateful to MAG for clearing the area near our homes. The village now has land to farm and build more houses."

Additionally CL teams carried out land release activities consisting of two processes: Land Reduction and Land

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Discreditation. Reduction of the size of suspected hazardous areas occurs when it is clear that a portion of the land has been in use for three years without accidents or sightings of landmines. In accordance with international best practice, this area can then be subtracted from the total suspected hazardous area. Discreditation happens when the entire suspected area has been used by a community. After careful examination and extensive consultation with the community, the area can then be discredited as a hazardous area. Using these methods MAG has released approximately 32 million m² of vital agricultural and other land.

MAG Angola has continued to prioritise road clearance, focusing on three secondary routes: Tchicanda to Luatamba, Luatamba to Luchaji and Katenga to Namutenda. Clearance of these roads has drastically shortened travelling time and improved access to services such as health clinics and agricultural projects in the area. Mr Joao Caiombo, District Administrator, expressed his gratitude for MAG's work. "Life for the region will be easier from now on. Now the roads are cleared, we'll be able to ask the Provincial Government to repair the damaged bridges and improve the road conditions." In total, 215km of road was made accessible in the last year, opening up routes for communities and improving transport links throughout Moxico.

Following up on MAG's commitment to contribute to the development of new clearance technology, the programme participated in the trial of the Minestalker, giving feedback on and evaluating the performance of this new ground penetrating radar technology. It is anticipated that teams will participate in further trials throughout the coming year.

Looking ahead MAG Angola will continue to clear land in high and medium impact areas across Moxico province and prioritise the clearance of some 160km of road, which will further assist access and contribute to improved trade and economic growth in the province. Additionally, technical teams will be involved in the trial of a new Rapid Area Preparation Tool (RAPTOR) in partnership with the Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) of the Department of Defense.

BURUNDI

In early October 2008, MAG responded to an urgent situation at a police station in Bujumbura – a Russian-made OFAB 100/120 aircraft bomb, dropped by the Burundian army during the last days of fighting in May 2008, was being stored there. An officer had noticed a scrap merchant attempting to dismantle it with a hammer and had it removed. MAG's Mobile Team subsequently responded to the call and collected the bomb, transporting it safely to the Central Demolition Site in Mudubugu, where it was demolished the following day.

In the aftermath of the conflict in Burundi, much of the civilian population is still at risk from leftover munitions and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Hand-grenades pose a particular problem, especially for children who play with them unaware of the risks. MAG is therefore putting special emphasis on collecting and destroying grenades, both those collected by the national commission for civilian disarmament, and those that are surplus and obsolete in unsecure police stocks. The goal is to ensure these will not feed in to the civilian market, where a grenade is estimated to sell for less than 2 USD. To date, the MAG team has destroyed more than 7,500 hand-grenades.

During the past year, MAG completed Phase One of a Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) programme with the Police Nationale Burundaise (PNB). A key part of the first phase involved surveying and evaluating police armouries across the country. Two survey teams, composed of a MAG Technical Field Manager (TFM), a PNB liaison officer and a driver visited all 206 PNB sites nationwide. Data gathered by the survey teams was analysed and presented in a report submitted to the Director General of the PNB in June 2009. The survey found:

1. The number of weapons in storage is far greater than the amount needed by the PNB;
2. Many items being stored are obsolete and/or not suitable for use by the PNB and should be removed;

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3. The physical security offered at the armouries is poor, posing risks from unauthorised access; and
4. Armourers lack the skills and knowledge to enable them to safely store and manage Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

During the same period, MAG provided support to the PNB in collecting and destroying SALW that had been seized or handed over and temporarily stored at police stations in unsecure conditions. To support the national capacity in dealing with SALW, this was implemented by the PNB itself with a mobile team composed of eight police officers supervised by a MAG Technical Field Manager.

Additionally, MAG continued to support the Weapons Destruction Workshop where obsolete and surplus weapons from the army and police, as well as weapons collected or seized from civilians, are destroyed by an army team with MAG technical supervision. From July 08 to June 09, more than 5,500 weapons were destroyed.

Throughout the year MAG also assisted the government of Burundi to destroy 39 MANPADS (Man Portable Air Defence Systems), more than 123,000 items of Small Arms Ammunition, and 8,400 other items of ammunition. All MAG's activities in Burundi support the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol, a unique regional initiative to control SALW.

In the forthcoming year, the programme will implement Phase Two of the PSSM programme, further developing the capacity of the Burundian army, police, and civilian protection forces, while continuing to destroy surplus and unsafe SALW. Phase Two operations with the PNB will involve:

- destroying obsolete and surplus SALW and marking the remaining weapons;
- improving the physical security of the armouries; and
- training the PNB armourers to safely store and manage weapons and munitions.

By decreasing the leakage of weapons and munitions, thus reducing the risk of armed violence, MAG's work in Burundi makes a positive contribution to conflict recovery and regional human security efforts. Tied in with this is the goal of reducing the threat posed by SALW before the elections of 2010 that will minimise the risk of electoral violence.

CAMBODIA

All clearance undertaken by MAG in Cambodia is for development purposes, supporting the National Landmines Action Plan. MAG's operations provide a vital stepping-stone for the work of NGOs and other development organisations by creating a living and working environment safe from the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), allowing previously affected communities to benefit from wider humanitarian and development projects. Long-standing collaborative relationships with the Lutheran World Federation, Church World Service, World Vision and CARE International have ensured the implementation of development activities in areas previously hindered by the presence, or suspected presence of landmines and UXO; clearing land for resettlement and the construction of wells, school sites, health centres, road access and access to plots of agricultural land. This approach not only maximises the impact of MAG's work, and that of our donor funding, but also ensures that MAG supports and contributes to the wider socio-economic development of the country and the achievement of Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The programme has maintained a strong relationship with the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and assisted with the development of a coordinated approach to update and revise the contamination map in Cambodia, ensuring better targeting of resources. A baseline survey of the 21 most heavily mine contaminated districts is underway and is expected to be completed by late 2010. MAG has already deployed two baseline survey teams, funded by the US Department of State, Office of Weapons

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Removal and Abatement, into two of these 21 districts, working alongside other accredited clearance operators.

Earlier this year MAG returned to Phlov Meas, Battambang Province, almost 12 months after two minefields in the village had been cleared. According to the community chief, Vai Chamroeun, more than 90 per cent of his community earn a living by growing corn, sugar cane, beans and sesame. He said that before the clearance took place, few crops were grown. "Villagers were afraid of mines so they didn't expand the land for cultivation. Now their lives are getting better. It's not as hard as it was before. Today people live in safety." With support from World Vision, three wells have also been dug and water filters have been given to the village. Plans to dig a pond for the community are also underway. Vai Chamroeun concluded by saying: "I feel very happy now and expect that my village will continue to develop."

Families and communities in rural Cambodia remain physically endangered and socially and economically disadvantaged by contamination. More than 40 per cent of the population reportedly continue to live alongside remnants of conflict. The Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS) shows that from January 2006 until June 2009, 1,223 men, women and children were reported as casualties of landmines and UXO. MAG's clearance activities and Mine Risk Education (MRE) helps local populations reclaim ownership of their land and provides them with livelihood skills to help reduce accidents in the future.

The programme's Research and Development section have continued to carry out successful evaluations of new technology throughout the year. Evaluation of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) dual sensor detector advanced, with three teams now entering the next stage of operation. Additionally, evaluations of the Tempest Mk 6 vegetation cutter and the Maxx+ (remote controlled mini-excavator) continued, with an evaluation of the Badger (manned armoured medium excavator) planned to start in November 2009.

Going forward, the programme will continue to focus on alleviating poverty by clearing land that will contribute to the restoration and growth of sustainable livelihoods in agricultural communities and assist infrastructure development projects. In particular MAG plans to continue landmine clearance and baseline survey activities in the North West provinces and expand efforts in the East of the country, through additional Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams to clear the legacy of cluster and other munitions that litter the land and pose a threat to communities.

CHAD

"MAG is an important partner of the National Demining Centre and will remain so for the next few years. Their contribution to Humanitarian Mine Action in Chad is highly significant." This is how Mahammat Abdallah Kari, Coordinator of the National Demining Centre, described the partnership with MAG.

Widespread contamination in Eastern Chad consisting of unexploded and abandoned ordnance poses a daily risk for many people in the region, particularly refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and the host population. MAG works closely with the National Demining Centre to implement the National Demining Strategy, by providing technical assistance to local National Supervisors who then conduct the actual clearance activities with their teams. This essentially 'hands off' approach is useful as the local capacity gains important experience that will help them attain internationally-recognised Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) competence levels.

Due to the nature of the work, teams in Chad move constantly through the country, rarely staying in one position for more than a month at a time. This approach enables teams to clear the unexploded ordnance (UXO) as quickly as possible and minimise the threat of accidents.

Situated in the Chadian portion of the Sahara, Kouba Olanga is the last water point for at least 300 kilometres in

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all directions, making it a vital stopping-off point for the countless camel trains making their way across this part of the desert. The town and its surroundings were littered with leftover munitions, from large artillery rockets to finger-sized fuses powerful enough to blow off a human hand, all remnants from a battle that took place in 1984. Two MAG teams arrived in early May and, starting clearance in the middle of Kouba Olanga, they worked outwards, clearing more than 2,500 dangerous items and making the town and water point safe for 2,000 – 3,000 members of the local and nomadic population.

Looking ahead the programme has presented a tender to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to complete a survey of Chad, as well as conduct mine clearance in Wadi Doum (Northern Chad), where more than one million landmines are left over from the conflict with Libya in the early 1980s.

CYPRUS

Since 2004 MAG has provided the UN mine action programme in Cyprus with a Quality Management capacity which provides accreditation, monitoring and inspection of the demining activity, ensuring that the work is carried out according to international standards and in a safe and efficient manner. The UN mine action programme in Cyprus is responsible for overseeing the clearance of minefields between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot controlled parts of the island.

DR CONGO

Late 2009 will witness a significant event in MAG's Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) activities in DR Congo, as teams plan to destroy their 100,000th weapon. This is testament to the achievements of the programme since 2006, as preliminary destruction operations have now been completed in seven of the military regions with the remaining three regions planned for 2009-10. For much of the past year four mobile teams have been operating, as well as one weapons destruction team based in Kinshasa, composed of members of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), operating under MAG supervision. In addition to the impressive destruction results, other highlights include receiving agreements from the Ministry of the Interior, which paved the way for MAG to start destruction and capacity building with the Congolese police and further extend the effectiveness of operations. Late in the year work started on renovating the Ordnance Department of the Inter-Ministerial Logistics School in Kinshasa. This will be the first step towards putting in place technical training around Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM), which will improve the capacity of the army and police in managing their stocks of arms and ammunition.

Manual clearance and Community Liaison (CL) teams have strengthened their Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) operations in Katanga and Equateur Provinces throughout the year. MAG has continued its relationship with local NGO Humanitas Ubangi, building the management capacity and putting in place sustainable and accountable structures and procedures to assist in their provision of CL and Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities. On the ground, a MAG CL Manager provided ongoing supervision and on-the-job training to Humanitas Ubangi CL teams operating in Equateur province. Additionally MAG formed a new partnership with another local NGO, ECC MERU, and will develop similar CL operations and structures with them to cover Kasai Oriental Province from the middle of 2009.

In Katanga work has focused on the area surrounding Pweto, within what is known as the 'triangle of death'. On an urgent request from the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) teams deployed to Kolwezi in the South-West of the province, where they cleared the airport and the main road to the town, significantly opening up access to the area. CL teams worked closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) throughout the year to ensure that refugees returning from Tanzania and Zambia are given MRE in transit camps in Pweto and Pepa before they head back to their homes. In Equateur, due to the complete lack of transport infrastructure, deployments to the outer reaches of operations take up to three months at a time and

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involve more than a week's travel by boat – it's the only way to reach these remote populations living in some of the most contaminated areas of the country.

At the beginning of April an Emergency Response Team was created and is now based in Mbuji Mayi in Kasai Oriental Province. The team has a countrywide remit and is able to respond to emergencies within a very short space of time. So far they have deployed to a highly polluted area in Bandundu Province and operations are planned for the two Kasai provinces later in the year.

"What MAG is doing is important for the security of everyone. We need you so we can be free." So said the father of Pierre Mbangi Mutaku who lost his life aged 14 when a grenade exploded accidentally some nine years after the end of conflict in Kenge. The city is located in Bandundu province, 280 kilometres east of Kinshasa and was the scene of a civilian massacre in May 1997. Longin Kafinga Mbumba, Chief of Kenge said: "I asked MAG to come here to prevent any further loss of life. Kenge is a farming area. Most of the people survive by farming and are particularly exposed to the danger as they have to go into the bush and forest to cultivate." After two weeks' work, MAG discovered 331 explosive devices, all of which were carefully stored and later destroyed in controlled demolitions.

Over the next 12 months, MAG DR Congo plans expansion of HMA operations to cover a number of new operational areas. Technical surveys and specific demining operations are also planned and it is expected that the Emergency Response Team will respond to more requests from international organisations and NGOs and assisting humanitarian and development efforts across the country. In addition to the traditional destruction activities, MAG is planning an ambitious expansion of its CWMD activities to better address the dangers posed by poor management of arms and ammunition. One of the first activities will put in place national stockpile management standards, as none currently exist. Other activities planned include weapons marking and tracing, civil disarmament processes, an increase in training activities and, potentially, the creation of arms and ammunition storage facilities for temporary garrisoning initiatives led by the UN for Congolese forces in the Eastern provinces.

MAG DR Congo recognises the huge challenges the country faces in reforming the Security Sector and remains committed to implementing HMA and CWMD programmes with a high humanitarian and beneficiary impact. The programme will continue to make a significant contribution to providing the population with a safer living environment and improved livelihood opportunities.

GAZA

Following the most recent conflict, it was crucial that assessments of dangerous areas took place as soon as possible to allow other relief agencies to move in safely and deliver much needed aid. MAG deployed two senior technical staff to Jerusalem early in January to coordinate and plan with representatives of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). In the first 36 hours after the ceasefire, MAG moved in two Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) experts who carried out risk assessments on five key transportation routes. By quickly declaring them accessible, this allowed a United Nations Rapid Needs Assessment Team to get through and gauge the emergency relief requirements regarding shelter, feeding, medical support, water and sanitation. This information was used to develop the Early Recovery Plan and global appeal for funding and assistance. Following the initial two weeks emergency, MAG then deployed eight EOD teams to record sub-surface impact data around hospitals and agricultural areas, and created the Risk Assessment process for those conducting rubble clearance as part of their duty of care Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) planning.

Working as the implementing partner of United Nations Mine Action Team – Gaza Office (UNMAT – GO), the team started assessments of education and health facilities, plus other infrastructure, as well as responding to reports of unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. In total, 45 schools underwent visual search and

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verification, which meant that they were able to open in time for the school term, and assessment of essential services, such as the flour mill and the waste water treatment plant, allowed repairs to commence.

Partnerships have played an important and ongoing role throughout the year with MAG carrying out risk assessments for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), CHF International and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and UXO safety briefings for CARE International, the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee, Catholic Relief Services, International Committee for the Red Cross and Mercy Corps. The risk assessments allowed rubble removal to start on 204 buildings, meaning that rebuilding work could begin, resulting in short-term employment and income for 900 local workers.

MAG's response in Gaza highlights our ability to react quickly and effectively to post-conflict humanitarian emergencies. With donor support MAG had EOD technicians on the ground ready to provide targeted UXO threat assessment and safety briefings, allowing relief work to start rapidly. Looking ahead, in the forthcoming year MAG will continue to provide support and training to agencies involved in rubble removal of buildings categorised as having a high risk of contamination.

IRAQ

The leader of Dasht Mir Sari village in Dahuk, a village completely destroyed by the former regime, described MAG as "the great peace builder" following the clearance of four mined areas in his village that enabled the population to return home. "We will be able to start a new life thanks to MAG. Five years ago some families tried to come back, but there were too many mine accidents. Twenty five accidents were reported and we lost many lives," he went on to say, during the handover ceremony. "MAG gave us back the hope to live in peace in our village." After the land had been handed back, Dahuk's governorate office started building houses for 76 families, a primary school, water projects and an electricity project.

Over the past 12 months, MAG activities continued to target local communities, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returning populations affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The programme has the longest-running and most established programme of Community Liaison (CL) and Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the country. Throughout the year, CL teams visited more than 2,000 communities and local authorities, delivering MRE and gathering impact data through local assessments. The results of these activities were then used to plan and prioritise operations, improving the programme's assessment of the impact of clearance work and make the operations more efficient. MAG Iraq integrates manual and mechanical clearance and has developed the use of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD), in partnership with the Marshall Legacy Institute.

Operations in Iraq reduce the threat to the local population from remnants of conflict, support the social and economic development of the country's infrastructure and facilitate the restoration and growth of sustainable livelihoods in agricultural communities. MAG has worked with the Ministry of Environment supporting the role of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) in Baghdad, as well as the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA) and the General Directorate of Mine Action (GDMA) in the north. As part of its commitment to national capacity building, MAG has continued to work in partnership with the Ministries of Education and Health to develop the delivery of sustainable and independent MRE through schools and other establishments. Its work with national implementing partners in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Diyala, has consolidated operations, broadening the impact, geographical reach and range of beneficiaries. Additionally MAG has provided training and operational support to Peshmerga forces, supporting a regional government initiative to establish a humanitarian clearance and destruction capacity in the regional military force.

Throughout the year, operations continued to support economic development, reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives in the region. The focus remained on high priority communities, such as those living in the heavily mined border region with Iran and along the former "Green Line" that separated the Kurdistan Regional

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Government (KRG) from the rest of Iraq. Operations in Mosul, Kirkuk and Diyala continued to expand with the removal of conventional weapon stockpiles as well as delivery of MRE through national partner NGOs. Work in Sulimaniyah contributed to the construction of a road-widening project, linking the area with the Iranian border, while in Kirkuk clearance of more than five mined areas facilitated the construction of a dam located in the Shwan district. In response to the requests of the local community in Balaso village, MAG returned to Diyala governorate in central Iraq to clear two mined areas that are blocking development projects in the region.

Looking ahead MAG Iraq will continue to reduce the impact of remnants of conflict on needy communities, working towards the Millennium Development Goal of alleviating poverty by facilitating the restoration and growth of sustainable livelihoods in agricultural communities and infrastructure development projects. The programme will share its expertise to support the development of regulatory authorities and regional mine action standards. Strategic projects with national implementing partners, involving both operational activities and institutional capacity building will be consolidated and developed to broaden the impact of our activities in Iraq.

JORDAN

Since January 2009, MAG has supported the Jordanian National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), assisting them in developing their operational and managerial Quality Management (QM) capacity. The aim of the project is to facilitate the effective, efficient and safe implementation of QA/QC activities throughout the NCDR and develop the capabilities of senior and operational staff enabling them to implement, monitor and improve the QM system.

LAO PDR

A post clearance assessment conducted on all MAG cleared sites from 2007 – 2009 found that the most significant change was increased availability of safe, agricultural land, with 94 per cent of respondents stating that they felt greater safety for their family and property. Other reported benefits included increased access to schools and greater ability to attend social events, an important aspect of community life in the Lao PDR.

The impact of this change is illustrated in stories, such as that of 76-year-old Mr Yong, who lives in Ban Nong Het Tai village, Xieng Khouang Province. The area around his house was littered with unexploded ordnance (UXO) and several times he described how he would accidentally hit bombies, (a Lao word for cluster bombs) with his spade while farming. Fortunately it did not explode. Mr Yong built his house as a memorial to three of his friends, who were killed whilst manning an anti-aircraft gun with him. The trench where they fired the gun, almost forty years ago, can still be seen just a few metres behind his house. In the past, Mr Yong would move UXO that he found and his luck held on each occasion, but MAG has now taken away that element of chance. "Now MAG has cleared my land I am able to grow sweetcorn and rice close to my house. In the past I had to walk for two or three hours to use land elsewhere and was unable to grow enough rice for two or three months each year."

MAG undertakes all UXO clearance in line with the development priorities outlined in the Government of Lao National Growth and Poverty Eradication Scheme and is further guided by the Strategic Plan of the National Regulatory Authority (NRA). MAG is committed to building the capacity of Lao organisations in the UXO sector. Currently, Technical Advisors are working with the national clearance operator, UXO Lao, in Houaphanh, Savannakhet and Champassak provinces. Another Technical Advisor completed a two-year placement with the NRA's Mine Risk Education (MRE) unit in December 2008.

All clearance activity plans are shared with local authorities every month. The planned use of each site cleared must fall within the Lao PDR government's plans, priorities and policies for poverty alleviation and achieving the

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Millennium Development Goals. To assist this process, partnerships with other international NGOs have continued to play a key role in linking MAG's clearance work with broader development activities. Throughout the year the programme has worked with International Relief and Development on projects involving schools and agricultural land, Lao Red Cross on water supply and latrine projects, World Food Programme on bridge, road and other small scale infrastructure projects, and Triangle on irrigation projects.

In December 2008 MAG completed a 12-month project working with 23 scrap dealers and the provincial foundry in Xieng Kouang. Collecting scrap is a potentially fatal, high risk activity but, in spite of the dangers, many people do it as a way to earn additional income to support their families. MAG Community Liaison teams completed 100 MRE sessions with the employees and families of the scrap dealers and 48 foundry staff. This included training 106 people as peer educators to provide MRE briefings to scrap collectors who come into contact with war scrap. Early effects of this show that scrap dealers at the foundry in Xieng Khouang now inspect sacks and refuse to buy any containing UXO – if UXO is found it is moved to sand-enclosed storage areas and MAG notified to deal with the items. Additionally they have started explaining the dangers of UXO to collectors bringing them scrap that includes potentially explosive items.

During the past year, MAG successfully trialled the use of single person drills. This involves equipping eight technicians with a detector to conduct individual clearance sweeps of contaminated areas. This method has increased outputs by almost 90 per cent in the seven teams where it has already been introduced. This drill will be rolled out to all teams as soon as sufficient detectors become available. MAG has continued to look into research on the UXO sector and between April and June 2009 conducted a joint study with Catholic Relief Services to examine the links between education, livelihoods and involvement in the scrap metal trade. The study, published in August 2009, will assist the implementation of short and long-term strategies aimed at providing alternative livelihoods to potentially dangerous scrap metal collection.

For the year ahead, the programme plans to work with the Lao National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) to train two national prosthesists at the International Centre of the Red Cross in Battambang, Cambodia. This training will enable NRC technicians to produce metal-free prosthesis for persons with disabilities employed as clearance technicians with MAG and other agencies. During the remainder of 2009 MAG Lao will increase the number of disabled staff working with the programme to at least equal the national average.

Additionally there are plans to secure longer term funding to help develop partnerships more easily with other NGOs or agencies and MAG will continue to undertake studies into the impact of UXO on communities. The purpose of such research is to further integrate UXO clearance with long-term development objectives.

LEBANON

"Every metre of safe land is income I can regain." Adnan Fakih has been a farmer for the past 31 years, since the age of 10. His fields in Kfar Tebnite are located about 10 kilometres southeast of the city of Nabatieh in southern Lebanon. When the land was hit by cluster bombs in the 2006 conflict the 400,000 m² area where he grew wheat, sesame and vegetables was reduced to a quarter of the size, due to the danger from unexploded bombs. With his income substantially lower, Fakih was forced to take out loans in order to support his wife and six children. MAG started clearing the land in November 2008 and by the end of April 2009 teams had found and destroyed 265 cluster munitions and 126 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Now their future looks brighter. "This work directly helps me," said Fakih. "I now feel comfortable and safe working the land thanks to MAG's clearance teams."

By the end of 2006, MAG had completed the emergency clearance of roads, homes and gardens following the 34-day bombardment in July and August. However, the impact of the conflict in the south is still far-reaching and MAG has continued to operate, shifting the focus to the clearance of agricultural and pastoral areas along

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with areas for infrastructure development and reconstruction.

MAG worked in 18 communities over the past 12 months, assisting the development of south Lebanon through the safe, efficient and effective clearance of remnants of conflict. As a result, communities are now able to return to areas previously vacated, or re-establish themselves elsewhere, with a better quality of life and more stable and productive surroundings. By creating a safe environment, MAG supports the reconstruction of Lebanon's infrastructure, including schools and medical centres, vital to the long-term development of the country. In addition to Battle Area Clearance in the south, MAG has also had one team clearing landmines in the Chouf Mountain region in the centre of the country.

Community Liaison (CL) has continued to play an integral role in MAG Lebanon's work. Activities support the technical response by providing storage areas, securing land owners' approval for using their houses or fields for clearance, liaising with local authorities, and emphasising public safety messages to communities. Teams also collect data to help prioritise clearance tasks and map dangerous areas.

MAG continued to work in close partnership with the Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) and the Regional Mine Action Centre (RMAC) with additional support to the United Nations Mine Action Centre (UNMAC). MAG is fully accredited by the LMAC and UNMAC. Additionally, the programme has been providing assistance and sharing knowledge and experience in the Nahr el Bared camp for Palestinian refugees, which was almost completely destroyed in 2007 during intense fighting between insurgents and the Lebanese Army. Support has been given to the Norwegian Refugee Council and the UN Relief and Works Agency in advance of an upcoming mechanical rubble clearance project. Similarly, MAG is also providing personnel support on the Blue Line (the border demarcation, or temporary geopolitical border, between Lebanon and Israel) to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency.

Moving forward, MAG remains committed to supporting the Long Term Plan for the Government of Lebanon to create a country free from the impact of landmines and UXO. In the next year the programme aims to have a minimum of ten Battle Area Clearance teams, one demining team and one mechanical team. Additionally, MAG will look to further support the clearance activities on the Blue Line.

PUNTLAND

With funds from the US Department of State, MAG started a Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) project in the Puntland State of Somalia in May 2008, working alongside the Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC) and the Puntland police. The project has three objectives:

- To clear and destroy munitions held by the Puntland police and army in poorly stored and insecure stockpiles;
- To clear items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) from towns and villages; and
- To train the Puntland police Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team.

Initially six officers, seconded from the Puntland police force, were trained by MAG to EOD Level One Operator Standard, alongside two medics trained by MAG's partner, GlobalMedic. The team remains part of the Puntland police, but is managed and supervised by MAG when conducting operations and demolitions to ensure that safety standards are rigorously maintained, and so that development can continue on the job.

The past 14 months has seen the large Puntland army stockpiles in the towns of Garowe, Bosasso and Galkayo cleared, reducing the likelihood of accidental detonation and the risk of munitions being stolen by insurgent groups. Items of UXO have been cleared from peoples' homes, schools and office compounds and Mine Risk Education (MRE) was delivered by the team. Additionally, the Puntland authorities honoured their commitment to destroy their remaining stocks of Anti-Personnel landmines and over the past year have reduced these stocks to nil. These outputs have been achieved against a backdrop of very difficult security

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conditions, with insurgent groups and pirates active in the region, targeting foreigners and authorities, such as the police.

MAG will continue to train and support the Puntland police EOD team and PMAC over the next year so that all the UXO in Puntland can be safely cleared and a strong EOD capacity will exist within the Puntland authorities.

REGIONAL CENTRE ON SMALL ARMS (RECSA)

Throughout the past twelve months MAG provided technical support to RECSA (Regional Centre on Small Arms) and its member states: Burundi, DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Republic of Congo, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The main goal has been to share best practice and lessons learned from existing MAG Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) projects in Africa, which in turn will accelerate the implementation of Small Arms Light Weapons (SALW) destruction activities in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa.

During the last year, MAG has conducted assessments in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda, supporting the RECSA member states in their efforts to work towards the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa. MAG continues to look for donor support for these member states to establish or continue with weapon and ammunition destruction projects.

During the assessment in Ethiopia, a police logistics store was visited, containing a variety of surplus weapons and ordnance. The Ethiopian police are keen to obtain technical assistance and training from MAG to destroy these and other surplus items throughout the country.

In late April 2009, an explosion at a storage depot in Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania, located in a highly populated area, destroyed and damaged almost two thousand homes and killed twenty-six people (many of whom tried to cross a swollen river to escape the blast and drowned in the process). MAG deployed a three-man team offering assistance and support, which arrived in Dar es Salaam the following morning. Although initial assistance was not required, MAG is currently investigating the possibility of future training and technical support for the Tanzanian authorities in Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM).

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Following his attendance at the demolition of a large bomb in February 2009, the US Ambassador to the Republic of Congo said: "MAG's work in removing and destroying dangerous old munitions, and increasing the capability of the Republic of Congo armed forces enabling them to conduct this work themselves, brings important benefits in terms of the safety and security of the Congolese people. The United States is proud to support this important work."

MAG works in partnership with the Ministry of Defence to reduce the number of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the country, focusing particularly on the destruction of ammunition stockpiles in urban areas. The aim is to minimise the risk of accidental explosions in populated areas as well as to reduce the proliferation of weapons. This work consists of dedicated Conventional Weapons Management and Disposal (CWMD) activities that include identifying and destroying conventional weapons, stockpile management and training and capacity building. Contributing to this, MAG's Technical Field Manager conducted a workshop on elementary safety and security rules in stockpile and depot management, covering the handling and recording of ammunition, which was attended by 42 officers of the 1st Military region. On December 1 2008, MAG signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reinforcing its position and operations in the country. The programme is also assisting with the country's efforts to destroy its Anti-Personnel landmine

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stockpile, working towards the objectives laid out in the Ottawa Treaty. A demolition took place in Mongo-Tandou, 50km east of the port city of Pointe Noire where MAG and a local Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team destroyed more than 4,500 landmines. All the mines, in good working order, came from the Pointe Noire regional stockpile.

In terms of future development, MAG will continue its CWMD activities, aiming for an average of five tonnes of conventional weapons and ammunition being destroyed each month. Furthermore MAG intends to carry out clearance of 26 hectares of land contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO), adjacent to Brazzaville Maya-Maya International Airport.

RWANDA

“We are very happy to destroy things that have done so much harm,” said Lieutenant John Musafiri, Officer in charge of Rwandan Defence Force Team One. “We are lucky, every day we see the real difference we make. On average we are destroying more than 250 small arms daily. It’s great to be part of this, and we are learning new skills as well.”

MAG started a programme in Rwanda in November 2008 to aid the authorities in their aim to reduce surplus stockpiles of both small arms and munitions. Rwanda is a key country within the troubled Great Lakes Region and the work carried out here benefits not only Rwanda itself, but the wider region. MAG currently has one Technical Field Manager Team Leader splitting his time between Kigali and the Gabiro School of Infantry in the Gatsibo Province in the north east of the country.

Working closely with the Rwandan Defence Force (RDF), MAG has trained two army teams. Team One has five members who run the National Weapons Destruction Workshop in Kigali. These soldiers have been trained to make safe, register and destroy the significant small arms stocks held by the Rwandan national police force and army. It’s testament to the Rwandan Government that they are taking the security implication of small arms proliferation within the region so seriously and actively doing something about it. MAG has subsequently moved into a quality assurance role with the weapons destruction programme, alongside providing more advanced training. MAG is keen to build national capacity wherever possible, and see that capacity develop to a point where it can operate on its own. The programme has also been involved in the destruction of surplus munitions. In March this year, MAG trained six men in RDF Team Two to International Mine Action Standards Level One. The team then conducted bulk demolitions over two weeks in May and June with supervision and support from MAG. Lieutenant Samson Sibomana, Officer in charge of Team Two, explains: “It feels good to help my country in this way. We are enjoying the training and are keen to learn more. Hopefully we can use our new skills, not only to rid our country of dangerous munitions, but also on international peace keeping missions too. We hope to do more training with MAG to help this happen.”

MAG has also drafted new Explosive Storage and Transportation Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the RDF and is looking to apply the best international quality levels in a practical way. The programme will facilitate the implementation of these SOPs, ensuring that they translate to improved levels of competence and procedures on the ground. Major Edward Gatete, Commanding Officer of the RDF Ordnance Battalion states: “It is important to destroy our surplus stockpiles. These munitions present our country with a serious safety and security risk. We are also reviewing our stockpile management procedures. We are very happy that MAG is working in Rwanda, building capacity and advising us. There is much work still to do in this partnership.”

After a brief stand down in July, operations recommenced in August 2009. A new grant from the US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, will enable MAG to destroy the estimated 13,500 small arms still remaining in RDF stockpiles, alongside a minimum of 54 tonnes of surplus ammunition. MAG will also be able to train Team Two to EOD Level Two Standards. Additionally MAG has been invited by the Rwandan

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National Demining Office to redraft the RDF EOD SOPs.

SRI LANKA

This year has seen significant milestones in the process towards long-term sustainable peace within Sri Lanka. Much has happened in the last 12 months, and MAG has been responding to the needs as they arise as well as continuing the lifesaving activities that have served the communities of Sri Lanka since 2002.

Following the formal end to the conflict in Sri Lanka in late May 2009, more than 280,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) from across the north are currently accommodated in camps, primarily in Vavuniya District. The Government of Sri Lanka has stated that it plans to resettle 80 per cent of the IDPs to their home areas by the end of 2009¹. This plan leaves them at risk from landmines, UXO and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and having recognised the risks, the Government and the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have stated that mine action is a key prerequisite of the returns process².

In support of this, MAG restarted operations in the north in April 2009 following a break of more than two years. MAG responded to the emergency situation by carrying out an initial rapid assessment, followed by survey work in support of IDP returns in Mannar District. A new operations base was established in Mannar and survey and clearance teams have been working in the district since then.

One of the first places visited was Marathanmadhu, a village that had been deserted for more than 18 months. Sixty-year-old Mr Soosai Marathin, the owner of a local rice mill, accompanied a Community Liaison (CL) team to inform them about what had happened during the conflict – it was the first time he had been back since September 2007. Following the survey, the village was declared as having a low risk of landmines and UXO, enabling villagers to return home safely. Now he is back living in the village he told MAG how it was important to do the survey, not just here, but throughout the District as people are afraid and need to know that their villages are safe. He thanked MAG for checking his community area and felt happy to be back amongst his friends and neighbours. Seventy families returned to the village in early June. Most households are now farming before the rains start in September. The school that had stood empty when MAG first visited is now starting to fill up again, with 21 children, between the ages of six and 11 attending. Most of these children had been at the school before they were displaced and all are much happier to be back.

In addition to the work in the north, operational activities have been ongoing in the east throughout the year from the operations base in Batticaloa. Manual and mechanical teams have been working on a number of large tasks in the Batticaloa District, benefiting many people and promoting sustainable livelihoods throughout the region. The CL team members in the east have undertaken survey work, interviewed IDPs and other local people in the District to determine future land use on current tasks and completed post-clearance reports on previous task sites.

Formal coordination of mine action in Sri Lanka is the responsibility of the National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA). MAG's day-to-day liaison at a central level is through the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, who are supported by UNDP. MAG also works closely with other development agencies to ensure that mine action planning links in with planning for IDP returns.

Through this work, MAG has facilitated conflict recovery activities in Sri Lanka. The return of IDPs to their home communities has been identified as a key element of post-conflict recovery in Sri Lanka. MAG seeks to support

¹ <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/PSLG-7RTGEY?OpenDocument&rc=3&cc=lka>

² UN, Sri Lanka Emergency priority appeal, May 2009

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this returns process over the next year by releasing land through effective survey and clearance. The impact of this work will therefore not only include the tangible benefits to those directly involved – primarily the IDPs who can return home in safety as a result, but also governmental and non-governmental organisations that will support the early recovery process by enabling the returns process and sustainable livelihood activities. In addition, MAG's work will support the wider benefits of moving Sri Lanka to a post-conflict phase without continuing insecurity.

Over the coming 12 months MAG plans to play a key role in mine action survey and clearance in northern Sri Lanka in support of IDP returns. Comprehensive General Mine Action Assessments (GMAA), technical surveys, demarcation, emergency clearance and information sharing and reporting will all take place as MAG seeks to increase the impact of its work in Sri Lanka and provide a safe environment for the people of Sri Lanka to rebuild their lives after the war.

SUDAN

MAG runs operations in the north and south of the country. Both have continued to provide support to communities and returnees in Sudan, integrating operations and providing Community Liaison (CL), Mine Risk Education (MRE), Battle Area Clearance (BAC), technical survey and minefield marking, manual demining, stockpile management and destruction and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). In both north and south Sudan MRE has played a key role in keeping communities safe, focusing on returnees, refugees and people identified as being at-risk from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). In the south the team have been developing child-centred MRE, delivered to returning families at Nimule Way Station. Apire John, a 30-year-old father of four, told CL staff: "I cannot believe that I will see my homeland – I flew out of Sudan when I was only 14 years old. I am impressed with MAG's Mine Risk Education for people who are returning home. By splitting the audience and giving different focused messages to the children and parents will ensure that we both have picked up the information when we return to my village of Panyikwara."

In Blue Nile State and Kassala in the north, MAG has deployed seven teams to clear land that will eventually be used for agriculture and road construction. These teams combine both manual and mechanical assets to carry out the work. Additionally, in Blue Nile State MAG formed a partnership with the Digger Company to use a prototype Digger Ground Preparation machine to assist the manual teams. In the south teams completed the historical clearance of the final section of the barrier minefield that once surrounded Kapoeta – the first barrier minefield to be fully cleared since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The land that MAG handed back has been used for a variety of purposes including agriculture, schools and recently, the construction of a telephone mast, all of which assist the long-term development of the region.

Partnerships have played a crucial role in both programmes. In the north, MAG works closely with JASMAR, a Human Security Organisation and leading Sudanese NGO specialising in MRE, victim assistance and developing technical abilities. Working with them has built the capacity of national staff in terms of technical skills and project management. This ensures that when priority areas have been cleared, there remains a resource in the country to deal with residual and any future contamination. This year MAG has provided advanced level training for national deminers who show outstanding aptitude promoting them to Team Leader status and in the coming year MAG will roll out its mentoring programme to develop national Technical Field Managers capable of independently running teams. MAG is also assisting JASMAR in the development of transition plans to enable them to develop a fully accredited technical capacity capable of independent demining operations.

Similarly in the south, MAG works with Operation Save Innocent Lives (OSIL), and has provided demining training to technical staff since the late 1990s. One person who undertook this training was Aketch Athieu. Aketch quickly stood out among his colleagues and in 2000 became a Team Leader for one of OSIL's demining

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teams. In 2007 he was put forward for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Level Three training, after which he was promoted to Senior Technical Assistant. In May 2009 Aketch became fully accredited and is now able to run a demining and EOD team without supervision. This achievement highlights not only MAG's ability to build national capacity, but also the considerable ability of Aketch himself who began as a deminer and will become the first Technical Field Manager for MAG/OSIL.

Looking ahead the programme in the north will focus on Rapid Threat Reduction activities. This consists of targeting high and medium impact communities as identified by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS), with technical surveys that ascertain the exact nature of the threat and remove principal blockages to community resources, such as wells and farmland. In the south MAG will run a project developed with OSIL, which involves intensive organisational strengthening and technical capacity building, with a view of handing over two clearance teams later in 2010. As part of this project, a full organisational review of OSIL will be carried out, identifying training needs and developing a strategy to move the NGO forward. OSIL's range of expertise will also be developed as this project involves building their capacity to implement livelihood activities on land cleared of the remnants of conflict.

VIETNAM

In a country where unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination is widespread, MAG is filling a niche by focusing activities on clearing landmines and UXO from poor and vulnerable communities, giving them the opportunity to improve their income and long-term economic situation. MAG is the only international Humanitarian Mine Action organisation that deploys an entirely civilian clearance capacity and is the first to undertake house-to-house mobile operations as a means to effectively respond to the needs of those threatened by UXO. By addressing the reported threats faced by small, rural communities, MAG Vietnam is ensuring that the poorest members of society in central Vietnam, including ethnic minorities, do not remain trapped in poverty caused by barriers due to dangerous unexploded items.

The introduction of Community Liaison (CL) as part of the overall strategy has had a significant effect on the impact of the programme's work, and plays a pivotal role in prioritising clearance tasks. CL is now an essential part of the mobile operations strategy and is the cornerstone of continually improving the performance of MAG Vietnam, focusing on data collection and analysis, with an emphasis on pre-clearance and post clearance impact assessment. The CL team in Quang Binh Province, formed less than 12 months ago, is predominantly female and is proving itself an integral part in the process of collecting information on contamination and helping prioritise tasks for technical teams. In just one day in July 2008, the team visited 79 households in Bao Ninh Commune, north of the former Demilitarised Zone, and identified 35 dangerous areas. These areas were prioritised and three – where items on the surface were located in highly populated areas, posing a direct threat to the surrounding community – were immediately dealt with by clearance teams. By prioritising tasks, CL teams help to quickly remove items such as cluster bombs that can have a devastating effect on communities. Mr Hoan, CL assistant and technician, said: "CL has made relations between the community and MAG better because teams work closely with the people and share information that makes it easier for us to carry out the work."

The programme works closely with local authorities to determine work plans, priority areas and site selections and has also provided limited funding for community development projects where possible by linking with other NGOs and partner organisations. MAG maintains productive partnerships with authorities at all levels, which in turn improves and enhances the organisation's ability to assist needy communities who are still badly affected by the presence of landmines and UXO. The removal of remnants of conflict in the country is a critical component towards alleviating poverty, and by continuing to forge and strengthen relationships with government partners at a national and provincial level, MAG is working towards providing a solution that integrates clearance with broader development initiatives. Alongside this, the growth of the Vietnam Bomb and

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Mine Action Centre (VBMAC) has been significant and MAG is working to develop relationships with this new and important partner. Partnerships with other organisations, such as CHF, with whom MAG works to implement sustainable livelihood strategies, Mine Risk Education (MRE) providers like Catholic Relief Services (CRF) and victim assistance providers such as Clear Path International (CPI), coordinate their activities with MAG's clearance operations to improve both social and economic development in needy communities.

Looking at the year ahead, MAG Vietnam plans to continue with its primary focus of providing clearance operations in the Quang Binh and Quang Tri provinces. Greater emphasis will be given to ensure that together with our local partners there is clear link between mine action and development. Should appropriate donor funding be available MAG will also provide urgently needed clearance services in the provinces of Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Thua Tien Hue and Quang Nam.

2. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

MAG became an incorporated charity (limited by guarantee) on 16 June 2000 and operates under a set of Articles and a Memorandum of Association. The organisation's goals and approaches are guided by its charitable objectives as laid out in these documents.

A Board of Trustees approves the strategic direction and annual plans and budgets, ensuring that they fall within the charitable objectives. The Chief Executive has responsibility for running the organisation on behalf of the Board, who hold quarterly meetings and an Annual General Meeting each year. The quarterly meetings monitor progress against the organisational plan and budget, as well as being used to review policy. The Trustees hold sub-committee meetings as required, including the Audit and Finance sub-committee that meets six times per year. Trustees are voluntary and receive no remuneration or financial benefit. Up to one third of the members must rotate annually, based on their length of service, and can stand for re-election if they wish. In recruiting members MAG seeks a range of expertise and knowledge that will assist and support the organisation in its development. New members are interviewed and appointed by the Board, inducted into the work of different departments and receive regular briefings on different aspects of the organisation. They also undertake familiarisation and review visits overseas to operational programmes.

Led by the Chief Executive, the Directorate is made up of the Director of Finance, Director of Marketing and Communications and Director of Operations. This group recommend strategy to the Board and provide day-to-day management including accountability and oversight for all legal, contractual and financial responsibilities relating to the charity's business. They are responsible for the stewardship of the organisation's human resources, assets and equipment. They also provide senior representation both at national and international level.

The organisation has an International Development and Evaluation Team (IDET), who work outside the country management structure, and report directly to the Chief Executive. IDET monitor MAG's programmes and projects according to contractual obligations and planned activities, as well as ensuring compliance to safety and technical standards and best practice. The team plays a key role in developing new programmes and projects, and assists in the evaluation of new technologies, bearing in mind cost-effectiveness, practicality and safety.

Day-to-day activities are structured around six core functions: Operations; Finance; International Partnerships; Central Support Services; Human Resources and Communications and Fundraising. The Operational Management Team (OMT) comprises the head of these departments, bringing together all the key areas of the organisation. The OMT ensures the coordination of MAG's activities and represent the organisation at key levels with other stakeholders. They play a role in developing policy and procedures and ensure compliance with these and the organisation's contractual obligations. They are responsible for the performance and

**MINES ADVISORY GROUP
TRUSTEES REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2009**

management of all staff in the UK and overseas through appropriate line management. The OMT are responsible to and report to the Directorate.

Overseas projects and programmes are normally managed by a Country Programme Manager (CPM) or Project Manager (PM), depending on the scale of operations, and are supported by a Finance Manager (FM) and Technical Operations Manager (TOM). The CPM is responsible for all national and international staff within the programme along with safety and welfare, standards and good practice, all disciplinary matters while ensuring adherence to the laws and customs of the country in which they are operating. They also represent the organisation at a country level with stakeholders. CPMs report to one of the two Heads of Operations in the UK – depending on whether they are based in Africa or the Rest of the World – and provide monthly management reports with key operational and financial data. The structure of individual MAG programmes or projects differs according to the size and complexity of the country operations.

As of 30 June 2009, MAG employed 3,089 staff overseas, the majority of which were local national staff from the programme countries with 124 who were international (expatriate). This means that both skills and salaries remain within local economies. MAG drew its international staff this year from 29 different nations, bringing a diverse cultural and linguistic mix, adding to the organisation's skills and expertise. A total of 56 staff worked at MAG's headquarters in the UK.

Overseas staff fill a range of technical, managerial, administrative and support positions and all receive appropriate equipment, training and supervision to relevant international and local standards. Additionally, MAG actively aims to employ mine survivors, supporting the provision of metal-free prosthetic limbs. In the UK MAG also has a cultural mix of staff and operates an internship programme with successful candidates sharing three-month stints each with the International Partnerships and Operations departments.

3. STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) and applicable law.

Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They

**MINES ADVISORY GROUP
TRUSTEES REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2009**

are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Provision of information to auditors

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

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board recognises and regularly reviews the major risks to which the organisation could be exposed. MAG considers risk not only in terms of safety and security of staff in field operations, but equally in terms of financial, managerial, reputational, governance and other risks that might affect its ability to deliver a quality service for its public benefit. Policies and procedures are in place to support this, and are reviewed regularly by the Board.

MAG has established a Risk Committee with trustee and senior staff membership that reviews the risks as identified by the Board and senior managers on at least a quarterly basis, reporting to the CEO. A MAG Risk Register is reviewed by the Board and is reflected in the business planning of UK departments and overseas operations. Risk Assessments are conducted before any new operational project is undertaken and signed off at the Operational Management Team (OMT) and/or Directorate level within the UK. Internal risks are reduced through the application of appropriate controls and procedures to ensure that financial, HR, administrative and operational procedures are effective. ISO accreditation ensures that these processes and controls are reviewed and implemented effectively. The International Development and Evaluation Team (IDET) also strengthen MAG's learning process to mitigate risk through internal monitoring of operational programmes the sharing of best practice. Standard Operating Procedures are in place and are continually under review in all MAG operations to ensure risk is assessed, monitored and managed at field level, and effectively managed in all activities. Appropriate insurance is also in place for MAG staff and activities.

5. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

All members of the Board and Directorate declare relevant interests on an annual basis. Lou McGrath, MAG's Chief Executive, also serves as an unpaid officer for MAG America. MAG America (www.maginternational.org/usa) is a not-for-profit (501 (3)(c)) charitable organisation registered in the USA and raises awareness of the impact of landmines and ordnance, and funds to support MAG's work. Funding decisions are made by MAG America's Board of Directors, which is independent from that of MAG, and are regulated by contract. As such the accounts of MAG America are not consolidated within these financial statements.

6. RESERVES

During the year the Trustees gave careful consideration to a revision of the reserves policy. The majority of MAG's operational commitments are related to activities funded by restricted funds. MAG retains unrestricted reserves to ensure continuity of programs, strengthen its capacity to respond to international emergencies and to the support short term working-capital needs of the charity. Based on this the Trustees felt that it should adopt a risk-based approach to calculating the appropriate level of retained reserves required to provide an appropriate level to cover and mitigate key risks. Following a thorough review this year the Board has agreed

**MINES ADVISORY GROUP
TRUSTEES REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2009**

that it would like to hold a reserves level of £1.7m. The Board considers that this level of reserves would provide sufficient funds for MAG to meet its obligations and strengthen its ability to respond to international emergencies.

7. INVESTMENT

To date the funding of the charity's activities and the resultant need to access cash flow have not required long term investments and MAG currently only invests funds in short-term deposits providing a market rate of interest.

8. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The majority of MAG's funds are received directly from institutional donors, including the British Government, US Government, Dutch Government and the United Nations, but MAG also receives funding from corporations, individual donors and trusts and foundations. Funds from the majority of our donors do not coincide with our financial year mainly because projects funded by these are for periods of 12 months or less and end dates for these programmes are not the same as our financial year-end, which results in large amounts of restricted funds being carried forward from one year to the next. Over the last few years MAG has made important progress in changing its portfolio of funding by securing a number of multi-annual, multi-country programme grant agreements. The Department of International Development (DFID) has provided a £9m grant for the period April 2007 to March 2010 for activities in Angola, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Laos, Lebanon and Sudan. The Humanitarian Aid Division of the Dutch Government has provided a €18m grant for the period January 2008 to December 2011 for activities in Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and Sudan. These multi-year grants are a great support in enabling MAG to plan and deliver longer term programming with confidence.

The overall financial scale of MAG's operations in 2008-09 in real terms was similar to the previous year. A significant part of the increase in incoming resources from charitable activities and expenditure is attributable to the movements in exchange rates during 2008-09. Approximately 90% of MAG's institutional income is received in currencies other than GBP with USD and EURO being the dominate currencies. The closing restricted funds balance of £12.4m relates to grant and contract balances on continuing projects which are to be carried forward to next year in line with the terms and conditions of these grants and contracts. MAG's public and corporate fundraising had a successful year with £1.1m raised compared with £0.6m in the previous year. MAG is continually seeking new patrons and supporters, including well-known public figures, artists and media personalities, to help raise and maintain awareness and understanding about our work and develop further support.

Thanks

We are very grateful to all our donors for their continued and new support. The following organisations and supporters provided grants and/or contracts that contributed to MAG's success in the last year:

Actiefonds Mijnen Ruimen (AMR); Adopt-A-Minefield[®]; AusAID; Australian Network to ban Landmines; Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); CARE; Church World Service (CWS); Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada (DFAIT); DFID; Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs; The Fulmer Charitable Trust; EuropeAid; Fibretek; German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Good Gifts; Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission (GOAC); Hind Al Adwani; Imperial Tobacco; Irish Aid; Islamic Relief Worldwide; Isle of Man Government OAC; Japanese Government: The Embassy of Japan in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and The Embassy of Japan in the Kingdom of Cambodia; Jersey Overseas Aid Commission (JOAC); Khaled Al Mashaan; The Cecil and Hilda Lewis Charitable Trust; Luanda International School; Lutheran World Federation (LWF); The MacTaggart Third Fund; MAG America; Manx

**MINES ADVISORY GROUP
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For the year ended 30 June 2009**

Landmine Action; Marshall Legacy Institute; The Michael and Harriet Maunsell Charitable Trust; Ministry of Defence CPP; NCDR; Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA); SIDA; Stichting Vluchteling (SV); Survey Action Centre (SAC); The Allan and Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust; The Austin and Hope Pilkington Trust; The Dulverton Trust; The Embassy of Switzerland in Bujumbura, Burundi; The Embassy of the United States of America in Burundi; The Humpty Dumpty Institute (HDI); The Hurvis Charitable Foundation; The Kirby Laing Foundation; The Paragon Trust; The Portrack Charitable Trust; The BE Rodmell Trust; The Rowan Charitable Trust; The Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation; The Scotshill Trust; UNICEF; Unicorn Grocery; UNMAS; UNOCHA; UNOPS; US Department of State, Bureau of Populations, Refugees and Migrations; US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement; The World Finance Initiative; World Food Programme (WFP); World Vision Cambodia

Auditors

Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as auditors for the next financial year.



Michael H Taylor
Chair of the Board of Trustees

Date *20 November 2009*

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MINES ADVISORY GROUP
For the year ended 30 June 2009**

We have audited the financial statements of Mines Advisory Group for the year ended 30 June 2009 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable 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 charitable 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 trustees and auditor

The trustees' (who are also the directors of Mines Advisory Group for the purpose of company law) responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. We also report to you if in our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition, we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records, if the charity's financial statements are not in agreement with those records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit or if certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. The other information comprises only the Statement from the Chair, Statement from the Chief Executive and the report of the Trustees. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to other information.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MINES ADVISORY GROUP
For the year ended 30 June 2009**

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Trustees' Report is consistent with the financial statements.



Vicky Szulist
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Arkwright House
Parsonage Gardens
Manchester
M3 2HP

Date *20 November 2009*

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(including income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2009 £	Total Funds 2008 £
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming resources from generated funds:					
Voluntary income	3	753,261	341,673	1,094,934	585,643
Investment income	2	38,182	3,008	41,190	66,115
Incoming resources from charitable activities	4		34,882,880	34,882,880	28,031,524
Other incoming resources		55,629	3,794	59,423	6,468
Total incoming resources		847,072	35,231,355	36,078,427	28,689,750
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Costs of generating funds:					
Costs of generating voluntary income					
Charitable activities	5	255,593	-	255,593	205,964
Governance costs	5	2,830,061	34,003,962	36,834,023	26,254,956
	5	236,424	-	236,424	186,358
Total resources expended		3,322,078	34,003,962	37,326,040	26,647,278
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers		(2,475,006)	1,227,393	(1,247,613)	2,042,472
Transfer between funds	12	3,615,961	(3,615,961)	-	-
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources after transfers		1,140,955	(2,388,568)	(1,247,613)	2,042,472
Total funds brought forward	12	568,381	14,844,092	15,412,473	13,370,000
Total funds carried forward	12	1,709,336	12,455,524	14,164,860	15,412,472

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period. All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 31 to 41 form part of these accounts.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2009
Company registration number: 4016409

	Note	2009		2008	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	9		278,319		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors due within one year	10	11,487,466		12,755,446	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,712,388		3,175,347	
		<u>15,199,854</u>		<u>15,930,793</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,313,313)</u>		<u>(518,321)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>13,886,541</u>		<u>15,412,472</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>14,164,860</u>		<u>15,412,472</u>
FUNDS					
Unrestricted funds	12		1,709,336		568,380
Restricted funds	12		<u>12,455,524</u>		<u>14,844,092</u>
TOTAL FUNDS	13		<u>14,164,860</u>		<u>15,412,472</u>

The notes on pages 31 to 41 form part of these accounts.

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Michael H. Taylor
Chair

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009		2008	
	£	£	£	£
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash inflow from operating activities				
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources	(1,247,612)		2,042,472	
Depreciation	2,431,320		1,759,474	
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors	1,267,980		(388,266)	
Increase / (Decrease) in creditors	794,992		(607,767)	
Bank interest received	(41,190)		(66,115)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,205,490		2,739,798
Returns on investments and servicing of finance				
Interest received		41,190		66,115
Capital expenditure				
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(2,709,639)		(1,717,956)	
		(2,709,639)		(1,717,956)
Increase in cash		537,041		1,087,957
Increase in liquid resources		537,041		1,087,957
Net cash resources at 30 June 2008		3,175,347		2,087,390
Net cash resources at 30 June 2009		3,712,388		3,175,347

The notes on pages 31 to 41 form part of these accounts.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (revised 2005) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 INCOME RECOGNITION

Voluntary income including donations, gifts, income arising from fundraising events, legacies and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature are recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income from charitable activities, including income received under contract and grants where entitlement to funding is subject to specific performance conditions, is recognised as earned (as the related goods or services are provided). Grant income included in this category provides funding to support activities and is recognised where there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Income is deferred when the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement or the donor has specified the funds can only be utilised in future accounting periods. In the absence of any stipulation from the funder multi-annual grants where there is entitlement to income to cover more than one year, are recognised evenly over the period to which they relate.

Gifts in kind received are accounted for in the Statement of Financial Activities as soon as it is prudent and practicable to do so. They are valued as by the donor in the grant documentation.

Investment income is recognised on a receivable basis.

1.3 RESOURCES EXPENDED

Expenditure is analysed between the activities in furtherance of the charity's objects, cost of generating voluntary income and governance costs. Expenditure is recorded in the financial statements in the period in which it is incurred, adjusted for creditors and accruals where material, and is inclusive of any VAT which cannot be reclaimed.

Charitable activities include direct costs, salaries and overhead costs of assisting communities affected by conflict overseas.

Costs of generating voluntary income include the salaries and overhead costs of UK staff involved in fund-raising and increasing public awareness.

Support costs comprise staff and head office costs. The majority of these costs support charitable activities and are so allocated. Support costs that are fully attributable to that activity are charged directly to that activity. Costs are apportioned to the activity based on the amount of staff time absorbed by each activity.

Governance costs comprise costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice, as well as costs associated with the strategic direction of the organisation. These costs include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

1.4 RESTRICTED AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Restricted funds represent income, which has been received and recognised in the financial statements, which is subject to specific conditions imposed by the donor, contractor or grant making institution. Grants may become repayable in the event that the conditions of the related agreements are not adhered to.

Unrestricted funds are monies that have been received towards the general objectives of the charity as a whole to be spent at the discretion of the trustees.

Where contracts accounted for within restricted funds include contributions toward support costs, an appropriate transfer is made between restricted and unrestricted funds.

1.5 LEASING CONTRACTS

Instalments under operating lease rentals are charged to the income and expenditure account as incurred. The charity does not acquire assets under finance leases or hire purchase agreements.

1.6 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at average monthly rates. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss arising on translation is included in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets in the UK are stated at cost less depreciation. Assets in the overseas programmes costing more than £2,500 are capitalised and written off in full in the year of acquisition. Any assets costing less than £2,500 have been written off in these accounts.

Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment – 20-33% straight line

Motor Vehicles – 25% straight line

Leasehold improvements – 20% straight line

1.8 PENSION COSTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the company during the year in accordance with FRS 17.

1.9 TAXATION

The charity has been granted exemption from tax under Section 505(1) (c) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 on its charitable activities as a body established for charitable purposes only.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

2. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank interest received		
Restricted	3,008	66
Unrestricted	38,182	66,049
	41,190	66,115

3. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Restricted Funds 2009 £	Unrestricted Funds 2009 £	Total Funds 2009 £	Total Funds 2008 £
Regular Giving*	1,336	174,000	175,336	79,539
Legacies	-	237,791	237,791	694
Public Donations, Appeals and Fundraising Events*	57,552	261,225	318,777	278,452
Trusts, Foundations & Partnerships	282,785	80,245	363,030	226,958
	341,673	753,261	1,094,934	585,643

*Includes gift aid

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

4. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2009	2008
	£	£
MAG America (includes U.S. Government sub-grants)	9,968,675	8,283,547
UN Agencies	5,068,261	2,429,730
Other Non-Governmental (including Trusts, Foundations & Partnerships)	4,698,280	3,303,372
Dutch Government	4,316,547	4,509,468
Department for International Development (DFID)	3,677,973	3,392,146
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	857,248	-
Other Governments	837,984	714,949
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)	747,459	609,293
Irish Aid	686,370	535,952
European Commission (European Commission Humanitarian Office & Europe Aid)	647,772	1,488,821
Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	623,317	223,022
German Government	583,027	464,459
Humpty Dumpty Institute	565,739	226,249
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	561,092	1,163,874
Japanese Government	527,757	469,037
Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade (DFAIT)	515,379	217,605
	<u>34,882,880</u>	<u>28,031,524</u>

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

5. RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Generating Voluntary Income 2009 £	Charitable Activities 2009 £	Governance 2009 £	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Direct costs					
Assisting communities affected by conflict	-	33,697,573	-	33,697,573	24,246,282
Support costs					
Staff Remuneration & other staff costs	75,825	2,117,428	121,688	2,314,941	1,693,331
Insurance	2,628	111,028	31,286	144,942	134,008
Travel	18,743	220,946	9,444	249,133	245,265
Premises, IT & Communication	11,563	518,195	-	529,758	240,673
Fundraising Events & Advertising	136,828	-	-	136,828	101,335
Professional fees & other costs	10,006	459,511	74,006	543,523	184,249
Exchange (gain) / loss	-	(290,658)	-	(290,658)	(197,865)
Total year ended 30 June 2009	255,593	36,834,023	236,424	37,326,040	26,647,278
Total year ended 30 June 2008	205,964	26,254,956	186,358	26,647,278	23,381,149

Support costs that are fully attributable to that activity are charged directly to that activity. Costs are apportioned to the activity based on the amount of staff time absorbed by each activity.

6. NET OUTGOING RESOURCES

	2009 £	2008 £
The net incoming resources for the year are stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the company	2,431,320	1,759,474
Foreign exchange gains	(1,201,941)	(544,174)
Operating lease rentals - Land and buildings	645,892	159,081
Auditors' remuneration - Audit	36,968	30,000
- Non-audit services	13,168	28,875

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

7. STAFF COSTS

	2009	2008
	£	£
Salaries and wages		
- UK employees (including those working overseas)	7,062,131	5,787,171
- National employees at overseas locations	10,905,217	6,939,332
Social security costs	199,764	141,665
Pension contribution	85,828	64,649
	18,252,940	12,932,817

UK employee costs above include payments to temporary staff of £121,772, these staff are not included in employee numbers outlined below

The average number of UK employees in the year was:

Overseas locations	124	107
Programme support and administration	53	39
Fund-raising information and education	3	3
	180	149

In addition to the UK employees stated above, the charity employs 3,089 (2008 – 2,874) national staff in the overseas locations.

Number of employees whose annual emoluments were between:

£60,000 and £70,000		8
£70,000 and £80,000		4
£100,000 and £110,000		1

Pension costs of £16,013 (2008: £24,809) were paid in respect of the higher paid employees noted above.

8. TRANSACTIONS WITH TRUSTEES

Expenses reimbursed to trustees during the year amounted to £1,330 (2008 - £331). No remuneration was paid to trustees during the year in their capacity as directors. In 2008 the company had paid indemnity insurance on behalf of the trustees amounting to £2,100. In 2009 the trustees were covered to the overall company indemnity insurance, the costs relating specifically to the trustees were not separately identified.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Field Assets £	Vehicles £	Equipment Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2008	9,907,351	18,284	516,393	10,442,028
Additions	2,404,404	-	305,235	2,709,639
Disposals	-	-	(516,393)	(516,393)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2009	12,311,755	18,284	305,235	12,635,274
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2008	9,907,351	18,284	516,393	10,442,028
Charge for the year	2,404,404	-	26,916	2,431,320
Disposals	-	-	(516,393)	(516,393)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2009	12,311,755	18,284	26,916	12,356,955
Net book value				
At 30 June 2009	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	278,319	278,319
Net book value				
At 30 June 2008	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

10. DEBTORS

	2009 £	2008 £
Grant income	10,710,651	12,123,438
Prepayments and accrued income	658,702	418,236
Other debtors	118,113	213,772
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,487,466	12,755,446
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

All of the above amounts fall due within one year. Grant income debtors include a provision for bad and doubtful debts of £362,484.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2009	2008
	£	£
Trade creditors	548,161	241,977
Deferred income	-	48,948
Grants repayable	301,646	39,158
Other taxation and social security	63,902	42,819
Accruals	317,330	129,706
Other creditors	82,274	15,713
	1,313,313	518,321
Deferred income comprises grant income to be used in future accounting periods		
Balance as at 1 July 2008	48,948	23,756
Amount released to income resources	(48,948)	(23,756)
Amount deferred in year	-	48,948
	-	48,948
Balance as at 30 June 2009	-	48,948

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

12. RESTRICTED/UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at 1 July 2008	Incoming resources	Outgoing resources	Transfers	Balance at 30 June 2009
	£	£	£	£	£
Restricted					
Angola	1,487,239	2,566,431	(2,472,688)	(103,328)	1,477,654
Burundi	413,415	332,445	(680,238)	(47,347)	18,275
Cambodia	791,773	2,514,771	(2,128,507)	(45,727)	1,132,310
Chad	5,049	1,067,538	(905,160)	(83,357)	84,070
Cyprus	5,733	131,545	(108,363)	1	28,916
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,995,058	3,347,306	(3,850,696)	(322,583)	2,169,085
Gaza	-	658,998	(413,127)	(12,654)	233,217
Iraq	3,123,076	8,162,824	(7,688,564)	(1,320,666)	2,276,670
Jordan	-	26,589	(32,365)	5,776	-
Laos	1,440,565	1,843,209	(1,936,621)	(366,165)	980,988
Lebanon	591,002	4,328,795	(3,550,615)	(390,132)	979,050
Republic of Congo	10,505	505,659	(221,628)	(137,589)	156,947
Rwanda	-	183,258	(153,467)	(13,911)	15,880
Somalia	313,042	37,576	(307,095)	(38,604)	4,919
Sri Lanka	111,092	409,732	(516,299)	134,342	138,867
Sudan	2,873,845	7,480,382	(7,249,771)	(681,016)	2,423,440
UK	153,221	123,400	(220,147)	(17,116)	39,358
Vietnam	529,477	1,510,897	(1,568,611)	(175,885)	295,878
	<u>14,844,092</u>	<u>35,231,355</u>	<u>(34,003,962)</u>	<u>(3,615,961)</u>	<u>12,455,524</u>
Unrestricted	<u>568,381</u>	<u>847,072</u>	<u>(3,322,078)</u>	<u>3,615,961</u>	<u>1,709,336</u>
	<u>15,412,473</u>	<u>36,078,427</u>	<u>(37,326,040)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,164,860</u>

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

12. RESTRICTED/UNRESTRICTED FUNDS (continued)

The restricted funds balance is the consolidation of individual grant and contract balances in MAG's country programmes that are being carried forward to next year in line with the individual terms and conditions of these grants and contracts. These restricted fund balances are consolidated by country to provide an appreciation of the level of activity being undertaken in each country of operation.

MAG has reviewed all restricted fund balances and any surplus and deficits on concluded projects, including foreign exchange translation differences where contracts were reported to donors in currencies other than sterling, were transferred to unrestricted reserves. As a result £0.2m was transferred from unrestricted reserves. Transfers from restricted to unrestricted reserves also include contributions by donors who have agreed that a fixed percentage of their restricted funds can be allocated towards the organisation's central support costs; these amounted to £3m. Transfers also include any surplus earned on fixed price contracts; these surpluses are transferred from restricted to unrestricted reserves to further the charity's objects, these amounted to £0.8m.

13. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Totals 2009	Totals 2008
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	278,319	-	278,319	-
Net current assets	<u>1,431,017</u>	<u>12,455,524</u>	<u>13,886,541</u>	15,412,472
Total net assets	<u>1,709,336</u>	<u>12,455,524</u>	<u>14,164,860</u>	<u>15,412,472</u>

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

14. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 30 June 2009 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2009			2008		
	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Over 5 years
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land and buildings	245,570	66,339	123,120	159,081	-	-
Other	55,812	17,384	-	-	-	-

15. PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions of up to 5% for staff, 10% for members of Directorate and 15% for the Chief Executive. Contributions paid by the company to the fund amounted to £85,828 (2008 - £64,649).

16. CONNECTED COMPANIES

MAG Response Ltd (Company Number 04030037) is a 100% subsidiary of Mines Advisory Group and has not traded since incorporation on 10 July 2000.

17. RELATED PARTIES

Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and MAG America work together to assist countries affected by armed conflict. MAG America seeks to raise awareness and funds in the USA for MAG's field activities around the world. MAG's Chief Executive serves as an unpaid member of the Board of Trustees of MAG America.

18. COMPANY STATUS

The company is a charitable company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

In the event of winding up, the liability of four of the trustees drawn from the current board of trustees is limited to £1 each.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
US DOLLAR ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

APPENDIX 1 - PRO FORMA US DOLLAR ACCOUNTS

The financial information presented within this appendix represents extracts from the financial statements presented in US Dollars and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the company. The following accounting policy has been applied in the preparation of the information in this appendix.

The assets and liabilities have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenditure items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are shown on the balance sheet as a currency reserve

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
US DOLLAR ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Unrestricted Funds \$	Restricted Funds \$	Total Funds 2009 \$	Total Funds 2008 \$
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Incoming resources from generated fund:				
Voluntary income	1,228,493	557,234	1,785,727	1,177,845
Investment income	62,272	4,906	67,178	132,970
Incoming resources from charitable activities		56,890,489	56,890,489	56,377,002
Other incoming resources	90,725	6,188	96,913	13,010
Total incoming resources	1,381,490	57,458,817	58,840,307	57,700,827
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of generating funds:				
Costs of generating voluntary income				
	416,846	-	416,846	414,235
Charitable activities	4,615,546	55,457,062	60,072,608	52,803,967
Governance costs	385,584	-	385,584	374,803
Total resources expended	5,417,976	55,457,062	60,875,038	53,593,005
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers	(4,036,486)	2,001,755	(2,034,731)	4,107,822
Transfer between funds	5,897,270	(5,897,270)	-	-
Net movement in funds	1,860,784	(3,895,515)	(2,034,731)	4,107,822
Total funds brought forward	2,781,442	27,863,157	30,644,599	26,536,777
Total funds carried forward	4,642,226	23,967,642	28,609,868	30,644,599

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
US DOLLAR ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009		2008	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets		459,782		-
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors due within one year	18,997,294		25,452,217	
Cash at bank and in hand	6,132,864		6,336,089	
		25,110,158		31,788,306
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year		(2,169,593)		(1,034,258)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		22,940,567		30,754,048
NET ASSETS		23,400,349		30,754,048
FUNDS				
Unrestricted funds		4,642,226		2,781,440
Restricted funds		23,967,642		27,863,157
TOTAL		28,609,868		30,644,597
Currency reserve		(5,209,519)		109,450
TOTAL FUNDS		23,440,349		30,754,047

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
EURO ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

APPENDIX 2 - PRO FORMA EURO ACCOUNTS

The financial information presented within this appendix represents extracts from the financial statements presented in Euros and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the company. The following accounting policy has been applied in the preparation of the information in this appendix.

The assets and liabilities have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenditure items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are shown on the balance sheet as a currency reserve

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
EURO ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total Funds 2008 €	Total Funds 2007 €
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Incoming resources from generated fund:				
Voluntary income	889,978	403,687	1,293,665	806,371
Investment income	45,113	3,554	48,667	91,033
Incoming resources from charitable activities	-	41,214,123	41,214,123	38,596,606
Other incoming resources	65,726	4,483	70,209	8,907
Total incoming resources	1,000,817	41,625,847	42,626,664	39,502,917
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of generating funds:				
Costs of generating voluntary income	301,983	-	301,983	283,592
Charitable activities	3,343,717	40,175,683	43,519,400	36,150,449
Governance costs	279,335	-	279,335	256,596
Total resources expended	3,925,035	40,175,683	44,100,718	36,690,637
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers	(2,924,218)	1,450,164	(1,474,054)	2,812,280
Transfer between funds	4,272,257	(4,272,257)	-	-
Net movement in funds	1,348,039	(2,822,093)	(1,474,054)	2,812,280
Total funds brought forward	2,053,499	20,533,012	22,586,511	19,774,232
Total funds carried forward	3,401,538	17,710,919	21,112,457	22,586,512

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the period.

All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

MINES ADVISORY GROUP
EURO ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009		2008	
	€	€	€	€
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets		327,303		-
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors due within one year	13,509,260		16,122,884	
Cash at bank and in hand	4,365,768		4,013,640	
		17,785,028		20,136,524
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year	(1,454,457)		(655,158)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		16,330,571		19,481,366
NET ASSETS		16,657,874		19,481,366
FUNDS				
Unrestricted funds		3,401,538		2,053,499
Restricted funds		17,710,919		20,533,012
TOTAL FUNDS		21,112,457		22,586,511
Currency reserve		(4,454,583)		(3,105,145)
TOTAL FUNDS		16,657,874		19,481,366