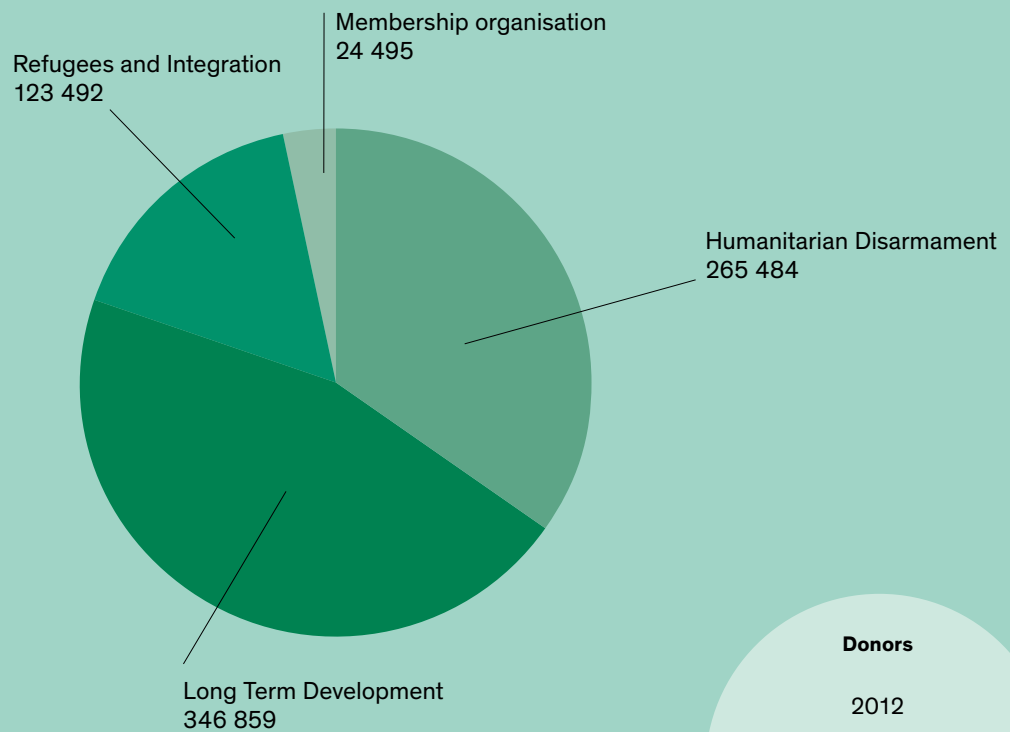




ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2013



Turnover

2012

849 917

2013

826 929

Donors

2012

613 642

2013

582 377

Private Fundraising

2012

57 613

2013

65 114

Norwegian People's Aid

Annual accounts as 2013

Annual accounts as at 31.12.13

		(in 1000 NOK)	
	Notes	2013	2012
ACQUIRED FUNDS			
Membership fees, individual		1 996	1 963
Collective membership fees		4 932	4 885
Total income from members	1	6 927	6 848
Public donors		552 125	605 922
Other donors		23 326	7 720
Total contributions	2	575 450	613 642
Gaming and lotteries		27 435	13 932
Donors		65 114	58 205
Total funds collected	3	92 550	72 137
Refugee reception centres		118 798	105 975
Other operational income		3 039	
Mine-seeking dogs		3 675	2 525
Bekkelagstunet, rental income and subsidies		3 116	2 133
Total activities that fulfil the organisation's objectives		128 628	110 633
Advertising sales - APPEAL		525	770
Product sales - income		3 251	3 341
Total income-generating activities		3 777	4 111
Net financial items	13	10 314	6 636
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR THE PURPOSE		817 646	814 006

(in 1000 NOK)

FUNDS INVESTED	Notes	2013	2012
Gaming and lotteries		9 935	9 464
Donors		21 164	19 353
Product sales - costs		1 586	2 461
Total costs for acquiring funds		32 685	31 279
Costs for the organisation's objectives			
Mines and weapons		265 484	273 336
Reconstruction, food and emergency aid		72 102	73 053
Long-term development work		269 875	260 656
International solidarity - domestic work		5 171	7 514
Refugee reception centres and other operational units		114 805	101 860
Hospital operations and other healthcare work		4 882	41 713
First aid and rescue		7 142	12 001
Anti-racism		8 687	8 952
Information work in Norway		8 805	7 012
Youth work in Norway		7 027	2 271
Bekkelagstunet		2 813	2 253
Value Added Tax compensation, etc.		-6 817	-3 317
Total costs for the purpose		759 977	787 304
Administration costs			
Administration		34 267	31 334
TOTAL FUNDS INVESTED	14	826 929	849 917
PROFIT FROM ACTIVITIES		-9 283	-35 910
APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT FROM ACTIVITIES			
Transferred to/from FK (Norwegian Peace Corps) with externally imposed restrictions		-39 066	-48 974
Transferred to/from FK (Norwegian Peace Corps) with self-imposed restrictions		3 338	3 112
Transferred to/from other equity		26 445	9 952
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		-9 283	-35 910

Balance sheet as at 31.12.13

(in 1000 NOK)

ASSETS	Notes	2013	2012
Fixed assets			
Plant and equipment	4	6 664	6 368
Pension funds	12	672	591
Total fixed assets		7 335	6 959
Current assets			
Receivables	5	280 153	125 503
Financial current assets	6	29 462	24 020
Cash in hand and at bank, etc.	11	297 314	305 391
Total current assets		606 928	454 914
TOTAL ASSETS		614 264	461 873
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Other equity	10	68 505	42 060
Restricted equity			
Equity with externally imposed restrictions	10	110 048	149 114
Equity with self-imposed restrictions	10	23 963	20 625
Total equity		202 516	211 799
Current liabilities			
Funds received for projects in progress		264 738	124 609
Liabilities to project donors	7	14 085	12 338
Interest owed on funds received	7	572	919
Miscellaneous creditors		46 558	49 574
Outstanding social security payments, VAT, holiday pay etc.		29 064	28 648
Provisions	8	49 643	33 986
Overdraft facility	9	7 087	0
Total current liabilities		411 748	250 074
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		614 264	461 873

Oslo, 13.06.2014

			
Finn Erik Thoresen Chairman of the Board	Kjersti E.R. Jenssen First Deputy Chairman	Atle Høie Second Deputy Chairman	Torulf Mikkelsen North Region
			
Stein Gulbrandsen Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions	Anne Mette Johnsen Central Norway Region	Ludvig Eskeland South-West Region	Liv Braathen South-East Region
			
Elin Skovly East Region	Jorge Alex Dahl West Region	Ingrid Rostad Solidarity Youth	Live Kummen Central medical committee
			
Tord Lier Elected employee	Camilla Lillevold-Øverås Elected employee	Peggy Hessen Følsvik Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions	Terje O. Olsson Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions
			
	Liv Tørres Secretary General		

Cash flow statement 31.12.2013

(in 1000 NOK)

	2013	2012
Annual profit	-9 283	-35 910
Depreciation	2 945	4 098
Gains/losses from sale of fixed assets	0	0
Changes in accounts receivable	-154 649	71 352
Changes in accounts payable and other accruals	149 064	-91 551
Net cash flow from operations	-11 923	-52 011
Proceeds from the sale of plant and equipment	0	0
Payments for the acquisition of plant and equipment	-3 241	-1 228
Net cash flow from investment business	-3 241	-1 228
Allocation of funds	0	0
Change in overdraft facility	7 087	0
Net cash flow from financing activities	7 087	0
Net change in cash flow	-8 077	-53 239
Cash at bank and in hand 01.01	305 391	358 630
Holding as at 31.12	297 314	305 391

(Figures are in NOK 1,000 in all tables. In the general text, figures are stated in full).

NOTE 1

Accounting policies

The annual accounts of Norsk Folkehjelp (Norwegian People's Aid) consist of the following:

Activity Account

- Balance sheet
- Cash flow statement
- Notes

The annual accounts, which are prepared by the Board of Directors and the management of the organisation, should be read together with the annual report and the auditors' report.

Fundamental principles - assessment and classification - other conditions

The annual accounts are presented in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and good accounting practice, including the Provisional Norwegian Accounting Standard, Good accounting practice for non-profit organisations as of November 2008. The annual accounts present a true and fair view of the organisation's accumulated resources and how these have been used during the year, as well as the financial position at the end of the year. The annual accounts have been edited and the accounting items are in summary form. The necessary specifications have been made in the notes. Consequently, the notes form an integral part of the annual accounts.

The annual accounts are based on the fundamental principles of historical cost, comparability, continued operation, congruence and prudence. The fundamental principles for transactions, earnings and presentation are deviated from in accordance with Section 4(1), third sub-paragraph of the Norwegian Accounting Act, where this can be regarded as good accounting practice. The accounting policies are described in detail below. When the actual figures are not available/certain at the time of the presentation of the accounts, good accounting practice requires the management to calculate a best possible estimate to use in the annual accounts. There may be discrepancies between estimated and actual figures.

General policies

Assets for permanent ownership and use are classified as fixed assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Current assets/current liabilities are valued at acquisition cost or fair value, whichever is highest or lowest. Fair value is defined as the estimated future sales price, reduced by the expected sales costs.

Receivables are recognised at face value minus anticipated losses. Fixed assets are valued on the basis of the acquisition cost. Assets subject to impairment are depreciated. Where the normal sale value falls below the value recognised in the balance sheet, the value of the asset is written down.

In terms of good accounting practice there are a few exceptions to the general valuation rules. These exceptions are commented on below. When applying accounting policies and presenting transactions and other circumstances, importance is attached to economic realities and not just legal forms.

Likely and quantifiable contingent losses are recognised as costs.

Accounting policies for important accounting items

Revenue recognition time/income

Revenue is recognised as it is earned. Income for which there is no set-off, such as gifts and collection proceeds, is considered to be earned when the following three criteria are fulfilled:

1. The organisation must be legally entitled to the income.
2. It must be reasonably certain that the income will be received.
3. It must be possible to measure the income with sufficient reliability.

Reasonable certainty that the income will be received is based on an accounting interpretation of the likelihood concepts, see NRS (Norwegian Accounting Standards Board) 13 Uncertain liabilities and assets, which dictates a likelihood of 90-100%.

Membership income

The organisation receives and recognises gross membership fees from the members. 75% of the membership income is transferred to the local teams and is reflected in the result under funds invested.

Received from donors

Contributions to cover costs are entered as gross income. If the income recognition criteria are not fulfilled, contributions are entered as liabilities as a separate item of the balance sheet. Contributions are recognised at their value as at the transaction time. Substantial contributions for which no real market value can be estimated are stated in the notes. Unspent project funds are recognised as liabilities to donors at the end of the project.

Sponsor funds

Sponsorship income is accrued to income in step with the agreed set-offs. Where set-offs cannot be accurately measured, linear income is used as a practical approximation.

Lottery revenue

Lottery revenue is recognised on a gross basis. Costs associated with lotteries, prizes and sales costs are recognised under Costs for the acquisition of assets.

Cost recognition time/compilation

Expenses are compared with and entered against income together with the activity associated with the cost. This applies to both the costs of acquiring funds

TV campaign 2001

Norwegian People's Aid held the TV campaign for 2011, a nationwide fund-raising campaign under the auspices of NRK.

In 2011, Norwegian People's Aid recognised the collected amount of approximately NOK 220 million as debt (current and long-term) in the balance sheet and subsequently recognised the funds as income in 2011 and 2012, in step with consumption. In 2013 the principle was changed, so that the funds are recognised as income in the year in which the amounts are collected. This means that amounts collected in 2011 are added to equity subject to external restrictions. The effect on the annual accounts for 2013 is that funds used exceed acquired funds and that residual funds used are taken from the recognised equity related to the TV Campaign. The amendment of the income recognition principle is based on a reassessment of the standard for non-profit organisations. The figures for 2012 have been adjusted so that they are directly comparable with the figures for 2013.

Distribution of costs

As far as possible, costs are attributed directly to the activity they are associated with. Costs related to more than one activity are distributed pro rata on the various activities.

The following distribution key is applied to the distribution of costs:

Costs	Distribution key
Salary	Time per activity
Other costs, e.g. rent and IT	Number of FTE for the project

Tax

The organisation has no activities which are subject to tax.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recognised in the balance sheet at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment. Equipment is recognised as long-term if it has a financial life in excess of three years and a cost price of more than NOK 15,000. Plant and equipment acquired for projects abroad are carried as a cost at the time of acquisition and charged to the individual projects in step with donor undertakings.

If the useful value and re-acquisition cost are lower than the value carried to the balance sheet, the equipment is written down to fair value. As current value is difficult to determine, re-acquisition cost less depreciation is used as fair value. As the basis for write-down has lapsed, the write-down is reversed. The write-down, and any reversal of the write-down, is carried to the same item of the activity accounts. Impairment write-downs are classified as administration costs when they cannot be associated directly with an activity.

Depreciation

Ordinary depreciation is computed linearly over the estimated financial life of the equipment, based on the historical cost price minus the estimated scrap value. Depreciation is classified as an administration cost when it cannot be associated directly with a project.

Leasing

For leasing agreements which cannot be entered to the balance sheet (operational leasing), leasing payments are treated as operating costs. Leasing costs are classified as administration costs when they cannot be associated directly with a project.

Financial investments and receivables

Market-based shares, bonds and other financial instruments classified as current assets are assessed at fair value if they are listed on a stock exchange or are administered by a professional capital manager, and the fair value of the investments can be measured reliably. Results (return and change in value) from this type of investment are classified as financial and investment income. Receivables are stated at fair value in the balance sheet.

Pension funds and pension costs

As at 01.03.94, employees' pension agreements were moved from Sparebanken1 Livsforsikring to Statens Pensjonskasse (Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund). Annual costs are charged to salaries and social costs. Norwegian People's Aid has no obligations besides paying premiums to the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. The fund in Sparebank1 Livsforsikring, cf. note 12, is used to cover remaining obligations to previous and current members of the old agreement, and is not included in the accounts.

Three people receive money from this premium fund. The premium fund is deemed to be adequate to cover future obligations and is thus not entered to the balance sheet.

Norwegian People's Aid also has a pension commitment with KLP for previous employees of the Kure Epilepsy Centre. The pension scheme is a defined benefit scheme and is treated in accordance with the stipulations of NRS (the Norwegian Accounting Standards Board) for pension costs.

Pension funds are booked at estimated value on 31.12.13, cf. the statement from the life assurance company, and are subject to annual adjustment.

Assets in foreign currencies/agio

Assets in foreign currencies are related to specific projects and gains/losses are as far as possible charged to current income/costs for the respective projects. Holdings at the end of the year are valued at the rate on the balance sheet date and any gain/loss is either charged to current income/costs for the respective projects, or carried to the statement of income under financial income/costs.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Liquidity includes cash, bank deposits and fixed income funds that are assessed at fair value.

NOTE 2

The following public donors have contributed to projects:

	2013	2012
NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation)	157 406	152 720
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	228 872	238 352
Other Norwegian state donors	24 705	7 888
Total Norwegian donors:	410 983	398 960
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	35 126	30 382
U.S. Department of state (USDoS)	31 484	32 781
EU	11 142	4 279
UN	14 589	16 975
South Sudan state	3 262	61 060
Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	25 258	17 213
German Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11 389	6 988
Other international states	8 892	37 284
Total international donors:	141 142	206 962
Public donors	552 124	605 922

The following other donors have contributed:

International organisations	16 631	-
Norwegian organisations	6 695	7 720
Other donors	23 326	7 720
TOTAL contributions	575 450	613 642

Donor funds may be used in accordance with the licences granted.
Received from Fordelingsutvalget NOK 655 769.

NOTE 3**The following donors have contributed**

	2013	2012
Private	31 192	26 589
Companies	10 156	8 287
Trade union movement	7 738	7 300
Norsk Tipping, contributed lottery funds	16 029	16 029
Total donors	65 115	58 205

Gaming and lotteries

	2013	2012
National lottery	13 293	13 932
Spillkompensasjon	14 142	
Total gaming and lotteries	27 435	13 932

NOTE 4**Specification of plant and equipment**

	Land	Inventories	IT equipment	Software	Vehicles	Other operating equipment	Total
Acquisition cost	1 280	12 121	4 876	15 876	697	2 274	37 124
Additions	0	1 795	1 164	247	35	0	3 241
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance acquisition costs	1 280	13 916	6 040	16 123	732	2 274	40 365
Opening balance accumulated depreciation	448	7 864	4 706	14 899	565	2 274	30 756
Depreciation for the year	0	2 230	243	415	57	0	2 945
Acc. depreciation, sold oper. equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing balance accumulated depreciation	448	10 094	4 949	15 314	622	2 274	33 701
Book value as at 31.12.13	832	3 822	1 091	809	110	0	6 664

Operating equipment is depreciated over 3-5 years. Land is not depreciated. Norwegian People's Aid has a leasing agreement for the rental of photocopiers. The agreements are deemed to be operational leasing and the total rental costs are charged directly to operating costs. In 2013 Norwegian People's Aid commenced the construction of a new office building in South Sudan. Costs incurred as of 31. 12 are recognised in 2013

Norwegian People's Aid holds leases for our refugee centres. Their duration matches that of our operating agreement with UDI, with 1-3 months' notice of termination.

NOTE 5**Current receivables 2013 2012**

Donors, international projects	253 412	109 413
Other receivables	26 741	16 090
Sum	280 153	125 503

No receivables are due later than one year after the end of the financial year.

Receivables from donors mainly refer to pledges for projects in progress. To the extent that they are not used, they are also entered to liabilities in the balance sheet under "Funds received for projects in progress."

NOTE 6**Shares/Fund units**

	2013	2012
Value 01.01	24 020	22 102
Purchase	2 546	
Sale	2 959	
Return	5 855	1 934
Closing balance 31.12	29 462	24 020

NOTE 7**Liabilities to project donors**

For various reasons, individual projects show better results than budgeted. These are funds that are to be repaid to donors in accordance with the contracts.

Interest owed on funds received

Accrued interest on funds received from donors which by agreement must be repaid.

NOTE 8**Provisions**

	2013	2012
Provisions for severance schemes at field offices (see note 12)	32 128	13 880
Other provisions	12 887	14 982
Provisions for project audits	4 629	5 125
Total provisions	49 643	33 987

NOTE 9**Overdraft facility**

The overdraft facility has a limit of NOK 20.3 million and was set up in 2013 on the construction of the office building in South Sudan. It will be converted to an ordinary loan on the completion of the building. The building is planned to be completed in 2014.

NOTE 10**Net changes in equity**

	Opening balance 01.01	Additions	Used	Closing balance 31.12	Net change
Other equity	42 060	26 445		68 505	26 445
Equity with externally imposed restrictions 1)	149 114	7 199	46 265	110 048	-39 066
Equity with self-imposed restrictions 2)	20 625	3 338	0	23 963	3 3382
Total	211 799	36 982	46 265	202 516	-9 283

1) Equity with externally imposed restrictions is mainly related to the TV campaign in 2011

TV campaign 2001	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total collected - used
Opening balance TVA	0	-172	186 263	140 288				
Collected funds		220 162	594	11				220 767
Interest income	0	944	4 231	2 566				7 741
Used	172	34 671	50 800	37 993				123 636
Closing balance TVA	-172	186 263	140 288	104 872	0	0	0	104 872

Equity with externally imposed restrictions includes funds from the TV campaign for 2011, a nationwide fund-raising campaign under the auspices of NRK.

The funds must be used over a five-year period as from 2012.

In 2011, Norwegian People's Aid recognised the collected amount of approximately NOK 220 million as debt (current and long-term) in the balance sheet and subsequently recognised the funds as income in 2011 and 2012, in step with consumption. In 2013 the principle was changed, so that the funds are recognised as income in the year in which the amounts are collected. This means that amounts collected in 2011 are added to equity subject to external restrictions. The effect on the annual accounts for 2013 is that funds used exceed acquired funds and that residual funds used are taken from the recognised equity related to the TV Campaign. The amendment of the income recognition principle is based on a

reassessment of the standard for non-profit organisations. The figures for 2012 have been adjusted so that they are directly comparable with the figures for 2013.

The remaining equity with externally imposed restrictions is related to various other purposes.

2) Specification of equity with self-imposed restrictions:

	Opening balance 01.01	Additions	Used	Closing balance 31.12	Net change
Collected funds	5 039	0	0	5 039	0
Set-off, reception centre	2 100	0	0	2 100	0
Furumo/Løren	12 386	3 338	0	15 724	3 338
Donation Norsk Hydro	1 100	0	0	1 100	0
	20 625	3 338	0	23 963	3 338

Collected funds are donations that are not earmarked for a particular purpose.

The donation from Norsk Hydro of NOK 10,000,000 was originally made in 2005 . Norwegian People's Aid has decided that the Board of Directors is the granting body for the Norsk Hydro funds. No funds were used in 2013, and NOK 1,100,000 is outstanding.

Set-offs, reception centres is set-offs for costs related to the future discontinuation of refugee centres. The return on the Furumo/Løren fund will be used for the benefit of occupationally disabled and other vulnerable groups with a view to improving their circumstances and facilitating their participation in working life. The returns can also be used for measures to raise awareness.

NOTE 11

Cash in hand and at bank, etc.	2013	2012
Tax deducted for employees	6 639	6 762
Total blocked bank deposits	6 639	6 762
Other restricted funds which are not in blocked accounts	172 210	211 149
Other restricted funds in foreign accounts	44 144	55 227
Total restricted funds	216 355	266 376
Unrestricted funds	74 319	32 253
Total cash in hand and at bank, etc.	297 314	305 391

NOTE 12

Pensions and other obligations to employees	2013	2012
Premium fund	100	100
Total pensions and other obligations	100	100

Payroll costs	2013	2012
Payroll costs for all stationed personnel	186 159	179 107
Payroll costs for reception centres and projects in Norway	70 188	62 601
Payroll costs at the head office and regional offices	36 277	38 836
Employer tax	17 485	16 982
Pension costs	4 204	3 632
Other expenses	51 397	42 134
Total payroll costs	365 710	343 291

As at 31.12 the head office payroll was 101 FTEs at the main administration office and regional offices in Norway, 101 at the refugee centres, 2 at other operating units and 72 on contracts at field stations. Approximately 2,000 local employees were paid by the field offices.

Pensions

The organisation has 266 employees who covered by the rules on compulsory occupational pensions, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. Norwegian People's Aid has a pension scheme for previous employees at the Kure Epilepsy Centre, which includes 26 people. This defined benefit scheme mainly depends on the number of pension saving years, salary level at retirement age and the size of pensions from the Norwegian national insurance scheme. The obligations are covered by a collective pension agreement in Kommunal Landspensjonskasse -Gjensidige Forsikring (Communal National Pension Fund – Mutual Insurance).

	2013	2012
Pension obligations		
Gross accrued pension obligations	29 824	24 562
Pension funds	20 269	18 913
Net obligations before employer tax	9 555	5 649
Employer tax	1 347	796
Gross accrued obligations including employer tax	31 171	25 358
Net liabilities including employer tax	10 902	6 446
Non-recognised estimate discrepancies excluding employer tax	-10 230	-6 243
Non-recognised estimate discrepancies employer tax	-1 344	-794
Recognised net assets/liabilities after employer tax	-672	-591

Financial preconditions:

Discount rate	4,20 %	4,20 %
Expected salary regulation	3,50 %	3,50 %
Expected G regulation	3,25 %	3,25 %
Expected return on fund assets	4,00 %	4,00 %

Provisions for severance payments at field offices

The total payroll costs include provisions for severance payments at field offices where this is a statutory obligation. There are various practices at the individual field offices and the programme country's rules for severance payments, where these exist, are the basis applied.

Norwegian People's Aid has estimated the future liability, and in collaboration with donors has a plan for provisions for severance payments.

Fees/salaries for members of the Board of Directors and the Secretary General

No remuneration was paid to the Board of Directors in 2013. In 2013 the total salary paid to the Secretary General was NOK 857,385, while other benefits totalled NOK 10,971. The Secretary General participates in Norwegian People's Aid's ordinary pension scheme, and receives no other form of remuneration besides the ordinary salary. Norwegian People's Aid has no obligations to remunerate the Secretary General upon resignation or changes in the employment relationship.

Auditors

The agreed audit fee for the general audit of Norwegian People's Aid in 2013 is NOK 370,000. Donors require special certification for all projects. Audits of field offices and project activities abroad are undertaken by local auditors, and the cost amounts to NOK 5,250,514. Audit costs for project activities in Norway totalled NOK 648,102. UDI requires that all reimbursement requirements are audited and the cost of audit was NOK 1,168,411. The cost of other services was NOK 1,056,635. All amounts include VAT.

Consultants

The cost of consultants in 2013 totalled NOK 16.8 million.

NOTE 13

Financial items	2013	2012
Interest income	3 331	4 639
Return on shares	5 855	1 934
Other	1 128	63
	10 314	6 636

NOTE 14

Operating costs by category	2013	2012
Payroll costs	365 710	343 291
Transferred to partners in the project country	156 541	167 461
Depreciation of plant and equipment and intangible assets	2 945	3 590
Other operating costs	301 733	335 575
Total operating costs	826 929	849 91

NOTE 15

Administration ratio and equity ratio

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Administration costs 1)	3,7 %	2,9 %	3,0 %	2,5 %	2,6 %
Equity costs 2))	93 %	90 %	93 %	94 %	95 %
Fundraising ratio 3)	66 %	68 %	67 %	74 %	75 %

1) Administration costs are calculated as follows: Administration costs/total funds consumed

2) Equity costs are calculated as follows: Total equity costs/total funds consumed

3) Fundraising ratio is calculated as follows: Net donors/Gross donors


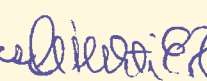
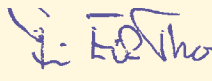
NOTE 16

Related parties

For Norwegian People's Aid, related parties are defined to solely include the Board of Directors, management and other employees, as well as the professional organisations affiliated with the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions.

In 2013, Norwegian People's Aid received NOK 10.1 million from professional organisations affiliated with the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions. For other related parties there were no transactions that are relevant in this respect.

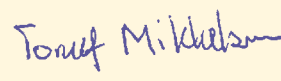
Oslo, 13.06.2014



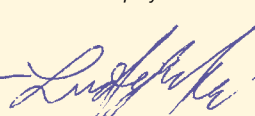
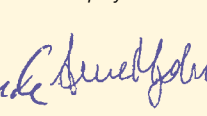

Finn Erik Thoresen
Chairman of the Board

Kjersti E.R. Jenssen
First Deputy Chairman

Atle Høie
Second Deputy Chairman



Torulf Mikkelsen
North Region



Stein Gulbrandsen
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions

Anne Mette Johnsen
Central Norway Region

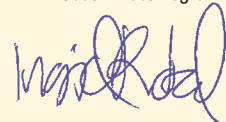
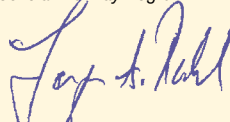
Ludvig Eskeland
South-West Region



Liv Braathen
South-East Region



Elin Skovly
East Region

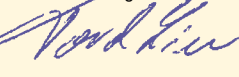


Jorge Alex Dahl
West Region

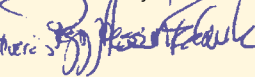
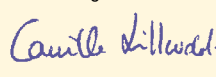
Ingrid Rostad
Solidarity Youth



Live Kummen
Central medical committee

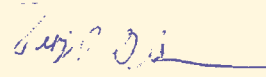


Tord Lier
Elected employee

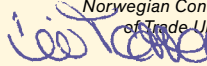


Camilla Lillevold-Øverås
Elected employee

Peggy Hessen Følsvik
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions



Terje O. Olsson
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions



Liv Tørres
Secretary General

Norsk Folkehjelp (Norwegian People's Aid) is the labour movement's humanitarian organisation for solidarity. Nationally and internationally, Norwegian People's Aid works to improve living conditions for vulnerable groups of people, helping to bring about a fairer society.

Norwegian People's Aid is a membership organisation with four main priority areas:

- (a) First aid and rescue services
- (b) Inclusion work and work with refugees
- (c) Work with mines and explosives
- (d) Long-term development work

This work is organised into two core areas:

- Protection of life and health
- Fair distribution of power and resources.

Many of Norwegian People's Aid's activities in Norway are based on the voluntary efforts of its members. The first aid and rescue service constitutes important voluntary community involvement in national emergency management services. Nationally, Norwegian People's Aid is also involved in work with refugees and integration work, and with solidarity work at an international level. Internationally, as at 31.12.13, Norwegian People's Aid was involved in 37 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Norwegian People's Aid is currently one of the world's biggest cluster bomb and mine clearance humanitarian organisations.

I ORGANISATION

Members and local teams

At the end of the year, the organisation had 12,702 members in 98 teams, of whom 4,080 members were under the age of 30. The membership has become slightly younger over the period.

The national conference in 2011 adopted several organisational changes, including the division of young people into separate target groups with their own internal organisation within Norwegian People's Aid. This has helped to increase the number of youth members and youth groups and, not least, reinforced the professional profile of both youth initiatives. Organisational training is a central element to ensure a good and robust organisation within Norwegian People's Aid. In 2013 work took place on management training for elected representatives.

Four new local teams were established in 2013: Norwegian People's Aid Kvænangen, Norwegian People's Aid Gjesdal, Norwegian People's Aid Solidarity Youth Ås and Norwegian People's Aid Solidarity Youth Bergen. Norwegian People's Aid Ofoten was established by amalgamating Norwegian People's Aid Bjerkvik and Norwegian People's Aid Narvik.

Composition and work of the Board

As at 31.12.2013 the Board of Directors was as follows:

Chairman of the Board	Finn Erik Thoresen	Elected employee	Tord Lier
First Deputy Chairman	Kjersti E.R. Jenssen	Elected employee	Camilla Lillevold-Øverås
Second Deputy Chairman	Atle Høie		
North Region	Torulf Mikkelsen	Collective members:	
Central Norway Region	Anne Mette Johnsen	Norwegian Confederation	
South-West Region	Ludvig Eskeland	of Trade Unions	Peggy Hessen Følsvik
South-East Region	Liv Braathen	Norwegian Confederation	
East Region	Tom Hetty Olsen	of Trade Unions	Terje O. Olsson
West Region	Jorge Alex Dahl	Norwegian Union of	
Solidarity Youth	Ingrid Rostad	Municipal and	
Central medical committee	Live Kummen	General Employees	Stein Gulbrandsen

The Board held four meetings in 2013, while the inspection committee held two meetings. A total of 14 working committee meetings also took place. This committee is made up of the Chairman and two Deputy Chairmen.

A dialogue conference was held in September between the Board and the local teams in order to reinforce contact and ensure closer dialogue.

Administration

The head office of Norwegian People's Aid is in Oslo. Liv Tørres was the Secretary General over the period.

II RESULTS FOR 2013

Financial highlights

The Board has prepared accounts for 2013 on the basis of the assumption that the organisation will continue to operate. The annual accounts represent the non-profit organisation known as Norwegian People's Aid, which is a society that does not have financial gain as an objective. The annual accounts do not reflect the accounts for the local teams. The profit from activities for the year amounts to NOK -9.3 million, compared with NOK -35.9 million in 2012. Acquired funds for the last year amounted to NOK 817.6 million, compared with NOK -814 million in 2012.

Profit from activities of NOK -9.3 million was spent as follows: NOK 39 million was used from equity with externally imposed restrictions, NOK 3.3 million was transferred to equity with self-imposed restrictions, and NOK 26.5 million was transferred to other equity. As at 31.12.2013, total equity amounted to NOK 202.5 million, compared with NOK 211.8 million in 2012. Other equity as at 31.12.2013 amounted to NOK 68.5 million, compared with NOK 42.1 million in 2012.

The Board took a decision in Case 7.3.2013 concerning an assessment of the required level of the equity of Norwegian People's Aid. The analysis attached to the documents presented to the Board indicated that the equity, and especially Other (free) Equity (OFE) is too low. The Board therefore adopted that Other Equity should be at least 10% of revenue. The development during the last two years has been extremely positive, with a change from OFE at 4.0% of revenue in 2011, to 5.0% in 2012. In view of the very positive result for the year, this had increased to 8.3% at the end of 2013. The administration will focus on ensuring that the Board's decision from Case 7.3.2013 is achieved.

In 2011, Norwegian People's Aid recognised the amount of approximately NOK 220 million collected from the TV Campaign in 2011 as debt (current and long-term) in the balance sheet, and subsequently recognised the funds as income in 2011 and 2012, in step with consumption. In 2013, the principle was changed, so that the funds are recognised as income in the year in which the amounts are collected. This means that amounts collected in 2011 are added to equity, subject to external restrictions. The effect on the annual accounts for 2013 is that funds used exceed acquired funds and that residual funds used are taken from the recognised equity related to the TV Campaign. The amendment of the income recognition principle is based on a reassessment of the standard for non-profit organisations. The comparative figures for 2012 have been adjusted.

Revenues from marketing work

Norwegian People's Aid's marketing strategy was adopted by the Board in 2013. In accordance with the strategy, the focus must be on growth in 2013-2016. In principle, the growth must come from the following two main focus areas: Aid Workers, and also via closer professional, political and fund-raising cooperation with the trade union movement.

The "Aid Workers" regular donor concept

Our Aid Workers, who are our regular donors, are our most important supporters. They stay with us for no less than ten years on average. Our Aid Workers help to support people in changing their own lives. In 2013, a major recruitment campaign was launched in collaboration with the trade union movement. This will be one of our focus areas going forward.

Trade union movement

There was strong political and financial cooperation with the trade union movement in 2013. Funds received by Norwegian People's Aid from the trade union movement are largely used to finance deductibles that have to be covered by Norwegian People's Aid as part of its framework agreement with Norad.

The civil war in Syria continued to worsen during 2013. Towards the end of 2012 and during 2013 the trade union movement joined forces on a Syria relay that collected a total of NOK 1.6 million. The funds collected were used to help refugees in Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, including emergency aid packs containing warm clothes, blankets, food and medical equipment.

Norwegian People's Aid was also strongly represented at the Congress of the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions in 2013, by when all trade unions had become racism-free zones.

The long-term agreement with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees aims to ensure cooperation on collective political lobbying, activities to engage members of the union in solidarity with the Palestinians, and project support for Palestine and Lebanon, as well as the removal of cluster bombs in Laos. Two meetings of ambassadors were held during the year, as well as two project trips to Gaza/the West Bank. The Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees held its national conference in November and adopted a decision for continued support to the Palestinians in a new long-term agreement for 2014-2017.

The Norwegian Post and Communications Union (Postkom) and the Norwegian Union of Railway Workers (NTF) took part in a project tour of South Sudan in June, which gave them insights into the mine clearing and development work undertaken by Norwegian People's Aid.

Norwegian People's Aid attended all regional conferences of the Norwegian Food and Allied Workers Union (NNN), which resulted in 50 new Aid Workers. The Norwegian United Federation of Trade Unions set up its own ambassador corps,

which made a project tour of South Africa. In August 2013, Industri Energi (IE) arranged a conference in South Sudan called "Oil for the common good".

"People changing the world!" is the annual fund-raising campaign held by Norwegian People's Aid and the entire labour movement which takes place on the occasion of 1 May. The theme for 2013 was a focus on democracy and freedom of association. Around NOK 1 million was collected by means of various activities.

Notodden Blues Festival, under trade union auspices, raised NOK 100,000 for Norwegian People's Aid.

Coop

Coop is a central, long-term supporter. Coop annually supports Norwegian People's Aid projects with NOK 2 million. Customers in Coop stores can opt to donate money from reverse vending machines to Coop's solidarity fund. Norwegian People's Aid is profiled on these machines and will receive money from this solidarity fund for its work. Norwegian People's Aid was present at several of Coop's stores in Østlandet when union representative elections were held in 2013, and a trip to Bolivia, one of the countries supported by Coop, was made by a selection of Coop union representatives.

Min aksjon (My campaign)

The new electronic fund-raising tool: <http://minaksjon.folkehjelp.no/> was launched in 2013. It enables individuals, companies and trade unions to start their own fund-raising campaigns for selected purposes. The concept is based on dissemination via e-mail and social media to the campaign instigator's own network of contacts. After only eight months of operation, more than NOK 2 million has been collected.

De 10 Humanitære (10 Humanitarian Organisations)

Norwegian People's Aid has maintained good cooperation with the other 10H organisations in 2013. For our ten organisations, the cooperation had three main priorities: Political influence on Norwegian gaming policy, working to maintain 10H's share of lottery profits, and cooperation between Norsk Tipping (NT) and 10H. At the end of the 2012, 10H's cooperation project with Norsk Tipping, the "Nabolaget" game, was supposed to have seen the light of day, with the first draw transmitted on TV. In the first quarter of 2013, the cooperation agreement between 10H and NT was discontinued, and "Nabolaget" will be one of NT's ordinary games.

The Norwegian Ministry of Culture will review the distribution of Norsk Tipping's profits. Oxford Research was commissioned by the Ministry of Culture to perform this review in order to:

- Determine what proportion of the organisations' finances comprises lottery funds.
- Discuss the definition of "charitable and humanitarian organisations".
- Outline and discuss various models for the distribution of Norsk Tipping's profits that are earmarked for charitable and humanitarian organisations.

Based on this investigation, a new distribution key for lottery funds of 18% to charitable and humanitarian organisations was sent for consultation in autumn 2013, with a consultation deadline of 22 November 2013. After the change of government in October 2013, the matter has been deferred until 2014.

III THE BUSINESS

Norwegian People's Aid's core business is divided into two main areas: fair distribution of power and resources and Protection of life and health. Work is taking place both nationally and internationally within the scope of these two core areas.

In Norway

The national strategy for the period 2012-2015 places emphasis on activities within the field of first aid and rescue services, inclusion of minorities and work with refugees, as well as activities linked to international issues, in order to strengthen international solidarity work.

First aid and rescue services

We currently have 60 operational medical teams. These can be found in all counties in Norway. We have 2,000 authorised medical teams. We took part in 214 rescue operations in 2013. More than 12,000 course hours were completed under the auspices of the organisation.

The medical service sharpened its profile during the period. In particular, there was welcome development for activities and the number of teams/groups.

We are seeing increasing course activity locally and regionally, and increasing participation in central courses which represent our highest level of training for managers and instructors. We are establishing new groups and the groups have a more specialised and operative mission.

In terms of first aid, the organisation has been reinforced by means of a) a project linked with the handling of patients off-road and b) a project linked to first aid in the event of illness and injury suffered by the elderly. The specialist medical conference also focused widely on first aid work/emergency medicine. The projects were completed in 2013, but work is ongoing to implement the professional results. In 2013, we launched a separate manual to ensure the correct treatment of patients off-road, and created a completely updated avalanche rescue programme. In 2013, our most important course – advanced first aid – was revised and adapted with both new content and new implementation options.

Our operative delivery combines an organised rescue resource with patient-focused initiatives. This basic expertise enables us to adopt a "multi-role" approach at the accident scene, so that we can perform various tasks according to what is needed.

The supporting elements of the activities of our local teams include searches for missing persons, search and rescue operations and first-aid courses. There are local variations as regards what additional skills the teams have, such as sea or avalanche rescue, or different modes of transport (scooters, ATVs). This ability to adapt to local conditions is one of the features which sets us apart from other rescue organisations. On the medical side, teams are being established that specialise in avalanche or mountain rescue, or which operate exclusively as search teams. This is a development that we expect to see more of in the future. At the same time, it is important for all regions to have strong local teams which work broadly in the fields which have traditionally been of importance to Norwegian People's Aid.

The specialist medical conference is a new arena which was established and was held for the first time in 2012. This was a success and is now perhaps the biggest gathering of operational medical staff working for Norwegian People's Aid. The conference was well-attended in 2013. This confirms the importance of creating a specialised, future-oriented arena for the medical services.

In 2013, a procurement process took place for a new emergency network, and the organisation will have an operational emergency network in phases 0, 1 and 2 of the expansion of the emergency network in 2014. In 2015, this coverage will be nationwide.

In 2013 we had repeated focus on the right to participate in rescue services without losing pay.

Medical Youth

The number of Medical Youth groups has grown, and several teams are interested in starting up youth work. Medical Youth has reinforced its profile and has a clear, modern face with its three key focus areas: "first aid, rescue services and the great outdoors". Medical Youth is very active, with summer camps, autumn camps and a number of winter camps. These have been a success and are becoming more and more popular.

In future, the emphasis will be on implementing more activities at a regional level and, in particular, ensuring that the medical service helps to promote growth and development for Medical Youth by providing motivated, well-qualified adult leaders and giving the young people the scope they need as part of the local team.

There are currently 29 Medical Youth groups and several local teams have shown an interest in setting up Medical Youth groups. We can also see that it is a challenge to provide good, well-motivated adult contacts for the Medical Youth groups. This has been identified as a critical success factor, since Medical Youth groups can be as young as 13 and also need good adult resources for trips, courses and exercises. An effort has been made to raise the status of adult leaders of Medical Youth groups. There is growth in the activity day for Medical Youth groups.

In 2013, a major pilot project for the Medical Youth groups was undertaken. A mountain safety course for young people is a project to investigate how we can modernise our training for young people in the area of mountain safety. This is a modular course, and several trial courses have been held. An application has been made for funds from ExtraStiftelsen (the Extra Foundation) for the full implementation of the project as from 2015.

Inclusion work and work with refugees

- There is increasing interest in anti-racism work, particularly among young people who are involved in their local society. The UN's anti-racism day, 21 March 2013, was marked throughout Norway, and on World Refugee Day on 20 June 2013 events took place at all asylum reception centres belonging to Norwegian People's Aid. Efforts to persuade companies to declare themselves Racism-free zones were intensified in cooperation with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees, and included all Norwegian municipalities being encouraged to become racism-free zones. In 2013, all associations affiliated to the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions had declared themselves as racism-free zones.
- A "Fordommer Fordummer" (prejudice is stupid) conference was held in Oslo. Yammer and blogs to promote this work were launched. Conferences were also held, as well as blog courses in Bodø, Stavanger, Trondheim and Bergen, in cooperation with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees.
- Fordommer.no was launched on 21.3.
- The Facebook page increased by 3,700 members in 2013 to 26,200.

- The "Give the red card to racism" project ran at 40 schools.
- Funds were granted by UDI (Norwegian Directorate of Immigration) for a cooperation project to "Give the red card to racism" in Hellas.

Norwegian People's Aid is the only large humanitarian organisation to operate asylum reception centres, running nine such centres by the end of 2013, in addition to the reception centre for quota refugees at Gardermoen. Over the course of the year, a tender was submitted for a reception centre in Kongsvinger, which we won, with start-up on 1 August, and also in Stryn, where the competition was later cancelled by UDI.

Norwegian People's Aid won the tender from the County Governors in Oslo and Akershus when they took over the responsibility for mobilisation, training and follow-up of representatives (formerly guardians) of individual, minor asylum seekers in the transit phase. In 2013, approximately 150 guardians were trained, and approximately 1,000 individual minors were all allocated guardians. Norwegian People's Aid also manifested itself as a strong political voice in defence of asylum seekers' rights.

For the second time, Norwegian People's Aid won the contract for an advice and information centre for au pairs held by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The centre is operated together with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees. During 2013 the centre handled 350 cases.

The work on creating a specialist centre for paperless immigrants was intensified in 2013, with new visits to a similar centre in Sweden. A working group involving representatives from a number of trade unions worked towards the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions congress in 2013. The congress adopted a decision to work for the establishment of a similar centre in Norway.

Norwegian People's Aid continued its cooperation with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees in 2013 relating to inclusion and work with refugees.

International solidarity

In 2013, there was focus on making it easier for local teams and members to get involved in international issues. This work focused in particular on skills-enhancing measures such as project trips, workshops, themed meetings, committees and courses, as well as facilitating local activities.

According to the teams' annual reports for 2013, around 25% of the local teams have reported on international activity in one form or another.

There was emphasis on mobilisation relating to the 1 May campaign "People changing the world". Here, fund-raising for specific causes was possible and several local teams took the opportunity to get involved. In 2013, the annual project trip for members was to Norwegian People's Aid's projects in Ecuador. Two issues were in focus in 2013: the campaign to ban nuclear weapons and the Boycott SodaStream campaign.

Solidarity Youth

Solidarity Youth teams were very active in many areas in 2013. The main emphasis was on the nuclear weapons campaign, including a lecture tour by Shigeo Sasamori, a Hiroshima survivor, who visited Oslo, Bergen, Førde and Trondheim.

Solidarity Youth was also represented at the UN in New York, and at a conference in Oslo on the humanitarian consequences of using nuclear weapons. The annual solidarity conference at the end of September attracted a lot of young people.

The Boycott SodaStream campaign continued from 2012 and there was a lot of local activity in this area.

Solidarity Youth has participated in a wide range of forums in the trade union movement and the youth parties, strengthening its cooperation with them. Solidarity Youth was also visible in both local and national media with opinion articles, reader's contributions and radio interviews. They saw a large increase in the number of followers on social media. On Instagram, for example, they are followed by several organisations, ministries and key figures in Norwegian politics.

International

International work for the fair distribution of power and resources

In 2013, Norwegian People's Aid strengthened its work in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The first partner agreements were established in Egypt and the thorough preparatory work was a good investment. In the very complicated political development in Egypt, our partners proved to be strategically well-placed, and together with these partners we sought to prevent curtailment of the freedom of association. The war and humanitarian catastrophe in Syria drew an emergency response from Lebanon and northern Iraq. Norwegian People's Aid also responded by training activists and contributing to helping local teams in Syria to function and strengthen their role in a chaotic situation and a demanding project, supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In Colombia, Norwegian People's Aid supported the ongoing peace negotiations in Havana by increasing its support to the indigenous population and cooperating with organisations of farmers and afro-Colombians. In this way we could support the development of political platforms in and between the organisations, as well as mobilisation to meet civil society's requirements. We arranged contact between the indigenous people's organisation and the Norwegian Embassy and worked

for Norway's signing of the free trade agreement between EFTA and Columbia, based on the organisations' requirements. Norwegian People's Aid continued to support the peace and democratisation processes in Myanmar and was a key agenda setter for Norwegian players that are now engaged in the country. The briefing of more than 200 Norwegian delegations comprising authorities, journalists, politicians, diplomats, private companies and other Norwegian organisations shows that we have become an important point of reference. Norwegian People's Aid supports partners' work in Cambodia concerning the observation of elections, and contributed to coordination between the partners in the face of the massive political mobilisation in the country since the elections in September.

The development in South Sudan was demanding for the programme activities. Norwegian People's Aid expressed concern for the peace negotiations with the Sudan and the conflict situation in the Blue Nile and in South Kordofan in the Sudan in the first half of 2013. From mid-December, this was overshadowed by the violent, escalating conflict within the government party, SPLM. In this respect, Norwegian People's Aid had to set up a crisis emergency service and also step up its emergency aid work. In 2014 Norwegian People's Aid will still be able to maintain large elements of the long-term development work, in cooperation with our partners, as the armed conflict is mainly taking place in the three states of Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei. Norwegian People's Aid's mine clearing work, primary healthcare services, agricultural development and support for the development of civil organisations and free media is continuing.

Norwegian People's Aid made a strong contribution to increasing the influence of Zimbabwe Europe Network (ZEN) towards the EU and contributed to partners' promoting their viewpoints in both Brussels and Oslo. In Zimbabwe, the programme contributed to the organisations' input to the new constitution and to the partners' strategy adjustment after ZANU-PF won the presidential and parliamentary elections in June 2013.

In Mozambique, Norwegian People's Aid signed a strategic cooperation agreement with the embassy to support the organisational development of ORAM and the farmers' organisation, UNAC, and thereby significantly increase the scope of the programme.

The work on "Norwegian links to the occupation" in cooperation with the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees achieved important results in 2013. We focus mainly on Heidelberg Cement and CEMEX, which are companies that use non-renewable resources from the West Bank without any benefit to the occupied population. On this basis, Nordea withdrew its investments in CEMEX. Norwegian People's Aid and the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees have been in dialogue with a number of major store chains that sell products from Sodastream and Keter, which are both companies with production activities in Israeli settlements. The work to stop the sale of products from Israeli settlements led one store chain to stop its sale of products from Keter. Norwegian People's Aid participated actively in a broad based campaign against G4S, which supplies services to Israeli prisons with Palestinian prisoners. This campaign achieved several concrete victories. Norwegian People's Aid and the Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees worked with Norwegian authorities with the aim of achieving a recommendation to commerce and industry to discourage trade with illegal settlements.

After sustained lobbying, Norwegian People's Aid won support for many of our viewpoints on democratisation and fair distribution in the Storting (Norwegian Parliament) White Paper "Sharing to create" that was adopted unanimously by the Storting in 2013. However, the change of government in Norway made it uncertain how this policy would be pursued further. After signals from the government of cuts to Norwegian aid to Latin America, together with Mellom-Amerika-forum Norwegian People's Aid sought to persuade the government and the parties that cooperation with Latin America must be maintained.

In September 2013, a programme meeting for development work was held, with 56 participants from 25 countries, with some good discussions on the achievement of the international strategy. Most of the programme countries now have approved national strategies. Norwegian People's Aid cooperated with around 240 partner organisations and the number of programme countries increased from 24 to 25 in 2013, including Egypt. The phasing-out of Angola is also under way and will be concluded in the first half of 2014.

Humanitarian disarmament (HD)

In 2013, Norwegian People's Aid introduced the new concept of humanitarian disarmament as an overall collective term for all of our work in the area we previously defined as mine and cluster munitions clearance. By humanitarian disarmament we mean all operations and political influence aimed at reducing and/or preventing (unacceptable) impacts of weapons and ammunition on civil populations. All of our activities must be motivated by the need for disarmament and must be governed by humanitarian and development imperatives (and not by national strategic interests or global stability).

During 2013 Norwegian People's Aid became involved in several armament-related areas: destruction of ammunition stockpiles, toxic remnants of war (especially depleted uranium), nuclear weapons and use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas. Politically, Norwegian People's Aid continues to work actively with the two aforementioned agreements (mines and cluster munitions), but is also involved in the boards of ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) and INEW (International Network on Explosive Weapons).

Even though Norwegian People's Aid has extended the catchment area, as in previous years there is strong focus on ensuring the sound implementation of the agreements to prohibit cluster munitions and mines. Norwegian People's Aid worked

with humanitarian disarmament in 25 countries in 2013. In 15 countries, we worked directly for the fulfilment of the mine agreement, while in 11 countries we worked to fulfil the cluster munitions agreement. In 15 countries we worked to build up the capacity of national mine authorities, and in four countries we worked on the destruction of ammunition stockpiles. Norwegian People's Aid also initiated a pilot project to consider the consequences of NATO's use of depleted uranium during the Balkan war and in Iraq.

In concrete terms, Norwegian People's Aid's "mine clearers" released 13,835,465 m2 or approximately 14 km2 of previously mined areas for productive use. As shown by the table below, in 2013 Norwegian People's Aid found a total of around 100,000 mines (AP and AT), cluster bombs and other UXOs.

	AP	AT	Cluster	UXO	Total Findings
Thailand	36			15	51
Vietnam			1701	3895	5596
Myanmar					0
Laos			7850	1150	9000
Cambodia			222	285	507
Tajikistan	10994			127	11121
South Sudan	241	32	104	8754	9131
Angola	142	17		159	318
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	1		57615	57617
Mozambique	789	4		5	798
Zimbabwe	30				30
Senegal				1	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	211	1	210	284	706
Serbia		1	175	107	283
Iraq	2		3	27	32
Lebanon	6		1259	126	1391
Jordan	294	4			298
Mauritania	46	48	1246	124	1464
NMFA Total	12439	89	12385	72124	97037
Total	12792	108	12770	72674	98344

IV PERSONNEL, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY

At the end of 2013, Norwegian People's Aid had around 2,300 employees, of whom 104 were employed at the main administration office and the four regional offices, 111 at the refugee reception centres, 72 abroad on contract from Oslo, and around 2,000 as local employees working on projects abroad.

Sick leave in 2013 amounted to approximately 2.81%, which is a small increase from the previous year. Sick leave for women amounted to 3.1%, while for men it amounted to 2.4%, which is an increase by 1%.

Norwegian People's Aid experienced two very serious incidents in 2013. The operations manager of our cluster bomb clearance programme in Laos was killed when a Lao Airlines plane crashed near Pakse in Laos in October. Also in October, a local employee of our humanitarian disarmament programme in Lebanon died of his injuries after a cluster bomb accident. Otherwise, no significant injuries to or accidents involving employees in Norway or abroad were reported.

In spring 2013, the main administration office was subject to an organisational survey. The findings were reviewed by the management group, at the general assembly, by the Working Environment Committee, and in each department. Measures have been taken and action plans are subsequently being followed up. Safety inspections have been held.

V EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

The main administration office in Oslo employs 60 women and 45 men. There are two men and two women in the strategic management team, while the extended management team has three women and eight men. There are seven women and nine men on the Board. The pay and working conditions of Norwegian People's Aid are adapted for both sexes.

Of the around 200 employees in Norway, about one quarter had an immigrant background in 2013. Overseas, there were only 20 Norwegian citizens among 72 employees contracted by the head office in Oslo.

The organisation's personnel policy must ensure equal rights and opportunities for everyone, irrespective of sex, age, ethnicity and any functional disabilities. This is maintained by means of the recruitment processes and the day-to-day follow-up of the managers of Norwegian People's Aid.

VI THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The operation of Norwegian People's Aid affects the external environment to only a small degree. The cooperation with partners focuses on both the environmental and the social and economic sustainability of international development work. Our humanitarian cluster bomb and mine clearance work makes a positive contribution to the external environment.

VII FUTURE PROSPECTS

Norwegian People's Aid will continue to lobby Norwegian authorities to pursue development policies that help to promote democratisation and which focus on whether developing countries are pursuing policies that are helping to promote greater economic and social equality.

The decisions of the national conference relating to a new programme of principles and the Board's approval of a new international strategy mean that the foundations have been laid for our long-term development work over the coming four-year period. The new cooperation agreement with Norad for the period 2012-2015 will ensure the basic financing of the development work, and in the future systematic and targeted efforts will be made to secure additional financing from other international donors. A number of countries need and are now demanding mapping expertise and assistance so as to be able to declare themselves mine-free. With regard to cluster bombs, the situation is clearer and more predictable, because fewer countries are affected. At the same time, the cluster bomb convention is still in its initial phase and inspiring efforts in respect of both clearance and stockpile destruction on an international level. Since this convention came into force, Norwegian People's Aid has increased its efforts to clear cluster bombs in the most severely affected countries and has established alternative, cost-effective methods for destroying stockpiles of such ammunition. Just as for mine clearance, there is emphasis on supporting the signature states by helping them to achieve the targets for clearance and destruction laid down in the cluster ammunition convention. These will remain central activities for Norwegian People's Aid in the future. On the basis of expertise built up with regard to cluster ammunition and mine clearance, Norwegian People's Aid now wishes to continue to develop in respect of other weapon areas, both explosive weapons and other weaponry considered to be inhumane. This will therefore be a priority area in the future.

The cooperation with the trade union movement has been reinforced over the past few years, and cooperation with the trade unions will be given even higher priority in the period to come. In agreements entered into with the trade unions, emphasis was placed on both political cooperation on individual issues, the development of an organisational partnership, and financial support for Norwegian People's Aid projects. The organisation is well on the way towards developing the political and organisational partnership even further in the time to come.

Revenue-generating work was prioritised in the previous national conference period, and this will continue to be given high priority. In this context, significant foundation work has been done, which is beginning to pay off. The "Aid Workers" regular donor concept will be prioritised at all levels within the organisation in the future, and more attention will be paid to institutional donors.

Risk

The Board focuses continuously on financial development, and attaches importance to ensuring that the organisation has adequate management and reporting systems. New procedures and tools for preparing budgets and forecasts were introduced in 2012. This is based on the need to ensure and implement sound control and quality in financial management. Focus on internal inspection takes high priority, and this work must be reinforced even further in the years to come.

Operational risk

International programme work must take account of how Norwegian People's Aid has a presence in countries with high levels of conflict and weak social structures. Guidelines and procedures to address this have therefore been drawn up.

Humanitarian clearance of explosives entails a high risk. Such operations are regulated by international standards and are thus easily measurable. This means that Norwegian People's Aid must have the necessary follow-up and quality assurance capacity and skills for this work.

Financial risk



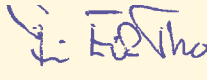
Norwegian People's Aid wishes to accept as little financial risk as possible. The organisation has internal procedures for the distribution of gains on the various projects. As part of currency management, donor funds are held in the donor's currency until they are transferred to programmes. Contracts with local Norwegian People's Aid's partners with regard to international development cooperation contain clauses to prevent currency risk. Norwegian People's Aid has no loans to external creditors and limited exposure to the stock market.

Other (free) equity is low, and the organisation will prioritise reinforcement of this in the future. Many of the countries in which Norwegian People's Aid has a presence rank high on the list of the most corrupt, conflict-ridden countries in the world. It is important to maintain sufficient financial resilience to be able to withstand the losses that may occur due to activities in these countries. Norwegian People's Aid conducts strict global liquidity management. Therefore, its financial risk is deemed to be moderate.

Credit risk

Norwegian People's Aid has an interest swap agreement with DNB and is moderately exposed to the stock market. Creditors of Norwegian People's Aid mainly involve unspent donations.

Oslo, 13.06.2014




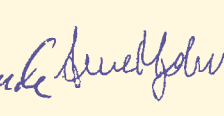

Finn Erik Thoresen
Chairman of the Board

Kjersti E.R. Jenssen
First Deputy Chairman

Atle Høie
Second Deputy Chairman



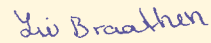
Torulf Mikkelsen
North Region



Stein Gulbrandsen
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions

Anne Mette Johnsen
Central Norway Region

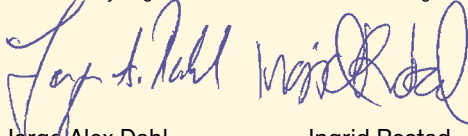
Ludvig Eskeland
South-West Region



Liv Braathen
South-East Region



Elin Skovly
East Region

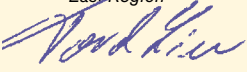


Jorge Alex Dahl
West Region

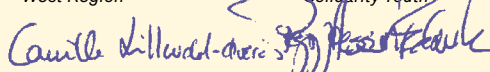
Ingrid Rostad
Solidarity Youth



Live Kummen
Central medical committee

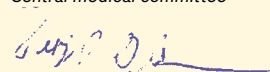


Tord Lier
Elected employee

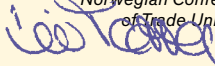


Camilla Lillevold-Øverås
Elected employee

Peggy Hessen Følsvik
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions



Terje O. Olsson
Norwegian Confederation
of Trade Unions



Liv Tørres
Secretary General

To the Board of Directors`of
Norwegian People`s Aid

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Norsk Folkehjelp, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, the activity based income statement and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Directors' and Secretary General

The Board of Directors and Secretary general are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and Secretary General determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Norsk Folkehjelp have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at 31 December 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, «Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information», it is our opinion that the Board of Directors and Secretary general have fulfilled their duty to ensure that the Organization's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and generally accepted bookkeeping practice in Norway.

Oslo, 29 August 2014
ERNST & YOUNG AS

Tommy Romskaug
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

(This translation from Norwegian has been made for information purposes only.)



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

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Oslo Akershus, P.O. Box 23, NO-0251 Oslo

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Faks: +47 24 00 24 01
www.ey.no
Medlemsnr. av Den norske revisorforening

Til styret i Norsk Folkehjelp

REVISORS BERETNING

Uttalelse om årsregnskapet

Vi har revidert årsregnskapet for Norsk Folkehjelp, som består av balanse per 31. desember 2013, aktivitetsregnskap og kontantstrømoppstilling for regnskapsåret avsluttet per denne datoen, og en beskrivelse av vesentlige anvendte regnskapsprinsipper og andre noteopplysninger.

Styrets og generalsekretærens ansvar for årsregnskapet

Styret og generalsekretær er ansvarlig for å utarbeide årsregnskapet og for at det gir et rettvisende bilde i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapskikk i Norge, og for slik intern kontroll som styret og generalsekretær finner nødvendig for å muliggjøre utarbeidelsen av et årsregnskap som ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller feil.

Revisors oppgaver og plikter

Vår oppgave er å gi uttrykk for en mening om dette årsregnskapet på bakgrunn av vår revisjon. Vi har gjennomført revisjonen i samsvar med lov, forskrift og god revisjonsskikk i Norge, herunder International Standards on Auditing. Revisjonsstandardene krever at vi etterlever etiske krav og planlegger og gjennomfører revisjonen for å oppnå betryggende sikkerhet for at årsregnskapet ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon.

En revisjon innebærer utførelse av handlinger for å innhente revisjonsbevis for beløpene og opplysningene i årsregnskapet. De valgte handlingene avhenger av revisors skjønn, herunder vurderingen av risikoene for at årsregnskapet inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, enten det skyldes misligheter eller feil. Ved en slik risikovurdering tar revisor hensyn til den interne kontrollen som er relevant for organisasjonens utarbeidelse av et årsregnskap som gir et rettvisende bilde. Formålet er å utføre revisjonshandlinger som er hensiktsmessige etter omstendighetene, men ikke for å gi uttrykk for en mening om effektiviteten av organisasjonens interne kontroll. En revisjon omfatter også en vurdering av om de anvendte regnskapsprinsippene er hensiktsmessige og om regnskapsestimatenes utarbeidelse av ledelsen er rimelige, samt en vurdering av den samlede presentasjonen av årsregnskapet.

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Etter vår opplæring er innhentet revisjonsbevis tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon

Konklusjon

Etter vår mening er årsregnskapet for Norsk Folkehjelp avgitt i samsvar med lov og forskrifter og gir et rettvisende bilde av organisasjonens finansielle stilling per 31. desember 2013 og av dens resultater og kontantstrømmer for regnskapsåret som ble avsluttet per denne datoen i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapskikk i Norge.

Uttalelse om øvrige forhold

Konklusjon om årsberetningen

Basert på vår revisjon av årsregnskapet som beskrevet ovenfor, mener vi at opplysningene i årsberetningen om årsregnskapet, forutsetningen om fortsatt drift og forslaget til disponering av resultatet er konsistente med årsregnskapet og er i samsvar med lov og forskrifter.

Konklusjon om registrering og dokumentasjon

Basert på vår revisjon av årsregnskapet som beskrevet ovenfor, og kontrollhandlinger vi har funnet nødvendig i henhold til internasjonal standard for attestasjonsoppdrag (ISAE) 3000 «Attestasjonsoppdrag som ikke er revisjon eller forenklet revisorkontroll av historisk finansiell informasjon», mener vi at styret og generalsekretær har oppfylt sin plikt til å sørge for ordentlig og oversikkelig registrering og dokumentasjon av organisasjonens regnskapsopplysninger i samsvar med lov og god bokføringskikk i Norge.

Oslo, 29. august 2014

ERNST & YOUNG AS


Tommy Romeksaug
statsautorisert revisor

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Norsk Folkehjelp

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E-post: **norsk.folkehjelp@npaid.org**

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