Grilled salmon cutlets with a green salad

Traditional superfood recipe – oil-rich fish (serves two)

**Ingredients**

- 2 salmon steaks
- 1 lemon
- 1/2 of a head of broccoli
- 4 sticks of celery
- 1 red pepper
- 2 tomatoes
- 4 spring onions/scallions
- 2 green apple (preferable Granny Smith’s)
- 2 teaspoon mixed fresh thyme and rosemary, well chopped (or mixed dry if you don’t have the fresh variety)
- any French dressing.

**Method**

1. Pre-heat the grill for 10 minutes on a medium heat
2. Line the grill pan with foil
3. Place the salmon under the grill for 3-4 minutes each side
4. Slice the lemon into full circles and place alongside the salmon.

**Green salad**

5. Break the broccoli into bite size florets and add to the bowl with the sliced celery, chopped apples, tomatoes and red pepper and lightly drizzle with olive oil
6. Toss well and serve with a French dressing
7. You can also add this salad with a mixture of seeds like hemp, sunflower or pine nuts for extra crunch.

8. [www.safefood.eu](http://www.safefood.eu)
9. info@safefood.eu

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**ANNUAL REPORT 2006**

Incorporating Financial Statements for 2006

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**safefood - Food Safety Promotion Board**

Block B, Abby Court, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

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Mission statement

To protect and improve public health, by fostering and maintaining confidence in the food supply on the island of Ireland, in partnership with others.
The food environment is both dynamic and complex. Increased globalisation and an ever-extending food chain create challenges for food safety professionals and given the high level of media interest in food issues, consumers seek reassurance and guidance. The growth in the availability of functional foods and the increasing popularity of farmers’ markets are indicators that many consumers regard their food as a commodity with inherent value. Against this background, safefood continues to research and reassure, support and substantiate, promote and publicise the key messages of hygiene, safety and nutrition in the food produced and consumed on the island of Ireland.

safefood’s work is made possible thanks to the hard work and dedication of each of our directorates – Corporate Operations, Food Science, Human Health & Nutrition and Marketing and Communications. I would also like to thank our Advisory Board for their expert guidance and advice over the past year.

The communication of our key messages is built upon high-quality, multi-disciplinary research of acknowledged international status. The acquisition of increased knowledge through research is evident in the latest round of research projects initiated by the organisation during the year. The continued development and popularity of the safefood Research Networks indicates their valued contribution to both scientific co-operation and research objectives.

The function of independent, scientific advice and horizon-scanning for emerging issues is fulfilled by safefood’s Scientific Advisory Committee. Thanks to the excellent work of the committee, the organisation is well-placed to tackle challenges and issues in food safety and nutrition both on the island and globally, that impact upon the lives of consumers and their confidence in the food supply chain.

The work of our Food Science and Human Health & Nutrition directorates was evident in the range and scope of publications produced by safefood for both public and professional audiences and which served to inform, educate and reassure. Following a safefood-funded research project on Nicarbazin residues, a series of best practice guidelines for the poultry industry were developed and issued, and have undoubtedly strengthened consumer confidence in poultry products from the island. A significant report on Campylobacter isolates was launched during the year to coincide with a major international conference on the issue in Dublin, while a comprehensive report containing information on over 300,000 microbiological tests undertaken by the food industry was also launched.

The well-received Consumer Focused Review series undertaken by safefood during the year took a comprehensive look at both the Chicken and Finfish food chains on the island and their impact on human health and issues of consumer concern. Further reviews of Fruit and Vegetables and Beef are planned for 2007.

Facilitating discussion, informing audiences and creating networks are all features of safefood conferences and seminars. Key events hosted by safefood during 2006 included an all island Infectious Intestinal Diseases Conference in January, the launch of ‘safefood for life’ hygiene training resource to post-primary schools in Northern Ireland in June, a major all-island conference on tackling Childhood Food Poverty in November, and multiple workshops designed to enhance laboratory staff understanding of managerial techniques and practices.

Fostering greater co-operation between laboratories on the island both in the private and public environments is an important function of our
Corporate Operations Directorate. The development and implementation of the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) will allow for rapid access to laboratory results and assist with comparison of trends in food safety surveillance across the island ultimately benefiting public health. The project has also helped participating laboratories to identify opportunities for more streamlined work environments. Our established Synergy Programme identified and implemented research projects on an all-island basis, the results of which are being analysed to extract data appropriate to future Public Health communications. The Lablinks Laboratory Newsletter continued to develop closer relationships between laboratories, stakeholders and safefood and is produced in print and email formats for subscribers.

The Corporate Operations Directorate has also developed policies and procedures in the areas of procurement, payroll, accounting, treasury management and human relations to meet the needs of a modern, public-sector organisation. A report on the research function of the organisation was produced and identified priorities for further enhancing procedures in line with best practice. The organisation’s Audit Committee also identified project management and recruitment practice as a focus for the 2007 Audit Plan.

Our Marketing and Communications Directorate is tasked with promoting safefood’s key messages of food safety, food hygiene and nutrition. A second phase of our successful ‘Treats’ campaign aired on television, radio, outdoor and online media and reinforced the original campaign message that treat foods should be included as treats in children’s diets rather than staples of the diet. The ‘Already Salted’ campaign also aired for a second phase on radio and outdoor advertising and emphasised reducing salt intake through increased fresh food.
consumption, salt label awareness and reduced salt use at the table and when cooking. A two-stage radio campaign advised consumers on cooking meat safely, particularly varieties that were minced, rolled or deboned and coincided with increased barbecue use during the summer months. A handwashing awareness campaign was also aired on radio during the year.

The launch of our ‘Superfoods’ campaign echoed current trends in nutrition communication which are moving towards a food-based message and away from a specific problem area, for example, dietary fat. This innovative campaign built on the popularity of the term superfoods used by the media to describe foods marketed as having specific health benefits. The safefood campaign aimed to raise awareness of ordinary, everyday foods like fruit and vegetables, lean meat and wholegrains and their nutritional and health benefits as part of a balanced diet. The ‘Superfoods’ campaign aired with radio advertisements personifying each superfood character and was supported by press, outdoor and point of purchase advertising. It is planned to launch a second phase of the campaign during 2007 supported by public relations and direct marketing initiatives.

Direct Marketing initiatives during 2006 included a workplace restaurant programme aimed at reducing salt intake over a six-week period. Branded materials were sent to over 230 participating companies on the island with 48,000 workers taking part. Post campaign evaluation indicated that 64% of participants had reduced or planned to reduce salt levels in their diet as a result of the campaign. A direct marketing programme, the safefood Kids’ Food Challenge, to support parents and help engage their children on the topic of healthy eating was well advanced for launch in early 2007.

Two further tranches of the organisations Safetrak consumer tracking research programme were carried out during the year and overall brand recognition of safefood has remained constant. Furthermore, safefood continues to be regarded as trustworthy and knowledgeable by consumers. Research has also indicated that recall of safefood campaigns has been accompanied by significant claimed behavioural changes demonstrating the organisation’s effectiveness at communicating messages to an all-island audience.

The Christmas campaign ‘Don’t wash your bird, wash your hands’ aired on radio during December and was supported by public relations and helpline activities. The helpline fielded over 7,000 queries during the year with in excess of 169,000 items disseminated following these queries.

Our education initiatives saw the launch of ‘safefood for life’ to post primary students in Northern Ireland, offering greater awareness of food safety and the opportunity to sit online examinations in the subject. The resource is currently being reconfigured for schools in the Republic of Ireland, with a planned launch in 2007. The ‘Tastebuds’ nutrition resource for primary students is also under development with a projected launch in 2008.

The safefood website was expanded during the year to include a dedicated microsite to support the ‘Treats’ advertising campaign in addition to new content developed to support campaigns on handwashing and ‘Superfoods’. The new domain for safefood, www.safefood.eu was also transferred to the organisation during the year and will now be used as the primary domain.
On behalf of the members of the safefood Advisory Board and my colleagues, I would like to thank all those who helped the organisation address the challenges facing us. We look forward to meeting future challenges through our partnership approach and maintaining and improving public health on the island of Ireland.

Martin Higgins
Chief Executive Officer
Organisational overview
grill for 3-4 minutes...
Organisational overview

safefood The Food Safety Promotion Board (An Bord um Chur Chun Cinn Sábháillteacha Bia) is one of the six Implementation Bodies established under the Belfast Agreement on 2 December 1999 and operates on an all-island basis. The title safefood is used by the Board as a recognisable brand name in the public domain.

The governing legislation* for the body confers on it a number of specific functions which are as follows:

• Promotion of food safety
• Research into food safety
• Communication of food alerts
• Surveillance of foodborne disease
• Promotion of scientific co-operation and laboratory linkages
• Development of cost effective facilities for laboratory testing

safefood also has a general remit to provide an independent assessment of the food chain.

Against the backdrop of these functions, safefood has developed its mission statement - ‘to protect & improve public health, by fostering & maintaining confidence in the food supply on the island of Ireland, in partnership with others.’

In order to make that mission statement a reality, the organisation has adopted a structure based on four distinct and harmonised directorates – Food Science; Human Health and Nutrition; Marketing & Communications; and Corporate Operations.

The Food Science Directorate provides independent evidence relative to the specialist areas of food microbiology, food chemistry and toxicology and how these impact on food safety and the public at large. The Human Health and Nutrition Directorate complements this with evidence relative to human health data, its interpretation and its role in the health of those on the island. Where appropriate, each directorate is also responsible for leading interdisciplinary projects for the organisation.

The work of these directorates empowers the Marketing & Communications Directorate to promote safefood’s key message categories of food safety, food hygiene and nutrition across the broad spectrum of media outlets. The Corporate Operations Directorate fulfils the logistical role of ensuring sufficient resources are in place to deliver planned objectives of the organisation.

Support through science
The work of both the Food Science and Human Health and Nutrition Directorates harnesses the sound science which underpins the communication of safefood’s key messages of food safety, food hygiene and nutrition. Each directorate works closely at both professional and technical levels with the scientific advisory structures and undertakes scientific assessments, makes decisions on research to be funded, contributes to the surveillance of foodborne diseases, promotes scientific co-operation and linkages between laboratories and has a role in developing specialised laboratory services.

Knowledge through research
safefood promotes high quality, multi-disciplinary science of acknowledged international status through its research programme. This research informs much

*The British/Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North-South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999
of the organisation’s work and provides the objective, scientific evidence which reinforces safefood’s communication campaigns.

Research which seeks to fill gaps in scientific knowledge and address emerging issues is prioritised by the organisation and a research database has been established through links with other bodies working in the area. safefood also publishes and communicates research findings and recommends action arising from these findings. A critical success factor in ensuring research funding is being effectively applied has been the development of a competitive funding programme with robust evaluation methods.

Communication of food alerts

The emergence of sudden food alerts demands rapid action, frequently by a variety of stakeholders – this can include government departments, enforcement agencies, local health authorities, industry, and the public. safefood work closely with enforcement agencies on the island to develop response protocols, particularly in relation to cross-border planning, and to promote appropriate training for personnel involved in managing alerts.

Surveillance of foodborne disease

Contributing to the surveillance of foodborne disease is another element of safefood’s brief. While existing agencies in Northern Ireland (NI) and the Republic of Ireland (ROI) are already involved in surveillance of a wide range of communicable diseases, safefood promotes greater harmonisation. safefood is well placed to promote cross border and inter-agency co-operation and a key objective is to promote the linkage of the surveillance systems for human health, animal health and food testing.

Linking laboratories and encouraging scientific co-operation

safefood is tasked with promoting scientific co-operation and linkages between laboratories on the island of Ireland. This creates a framework to enhance the acquisition and sharing of relevant knowledge between public health professionals, industry and the scientific community thereby benefiting the entire population. The development by safefood of The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) will allow Public Health and Public Analysts laboratories to electronically register their food testing data with a centralised information repository. This ground-breaking project will help improve rapid reporting of potential food alerts, foster greater network links and ultimately facilitate the completion of laboratory and Environmental Health Service interfaces on the island.

safefood also acts as a forum for sharing knowledge and experience on testing and survey methods.

Specialised laboratory services

In-depth and detailed testing for rare, infectious or complex food hazards requires specialised laboratory services. safefood’s role is to develop and implement a strategy for delivery of such specialised services, and the organisation is working with key stakeholders and food safety professionals on an all-island basis to progress this.

Risk assessment and horizon scanning

Independent, scientific advice on the safety and hygiene of food and emerging issues in this field is also provided by safefood. To assist the organisation with this task, a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of 18 experts was formally established in January 2002. The SAC has a specifically assigned scientific
advisor to assist with its work and members represent
key disciplines involved in food safety and nutrition.
The first SAC completed its three-year tenure of office
in January 2005 and a new committee was appointed
later that year. (See Appendix 2 for current members)

Communicating and informing
The Marketing and Communications Directorate
is responsible for implementing safefood’s
communications strategy. Through targeted, public
awareness and educational campaigns to consumers,
the organisation’s key messages of food hygiene,
food safety and nutrition are promoted. These
messages are delivered through traditional and
new media outlets; communication with industry
and stakeholders; the education system; events;
sponsorship; direct marketing; public relations
and advertising.

In addition to assisting consumers help make
informed choices about the food they eat, safefood
believe that co-operation beyond compliance is
essential in promoting food safety. Food is now
a global business and this is evident in distances
from ‘farm to fork’ where primary producer is far
removed from the end user. safefood is committed
to improving public health through changes in
consumer behaviour but recognises that this can only
be achieved by raising awareness through creative
communications based on solid scientific data which
reflect different and changing lifestyles and the needs
of the population.

Managing and supporting
The Corporate Operations Directorate is responsible
for ensuring the demands of a modern, multi-faceted
public sector organisation are met on time and
within budget.

This involves managing and accounting for the
organisation’s finances; supporting safefood’s
Advisory Board; ensuring legal requirements and
responsibilities are complied with; sourcing and
providing facilities to support the delivery of the
organisation’s work; developing and implementing
human resource policies and procedures;
administering the organisation’s research function;
co-ordination of laboratory liaison and ensuring
compliance with best practice standards of corporate
governance. Because safefood operates on an
all-island basis with dual-reporting and
accountability, the Corporate Operations Directorate
must manage financial resources granted by
Government funding authorities in both jurisdictions.
To achieve this, the Directorate has developed policies
and procedures in the following key areas:

• Procurement of goods and services
• Payroll and budgetary management and control
• Cost accounting and reporting
• Banking and treasury management
• Asset recording and valuation

The Directorate has overseen investment in an
information systems network that is both flexible
and robust to meet the needs of the organisation,
including internal management control and
integration with external systems. The development
of specialised software and management of network
information has also allowed safefood to meet its
responsibilities in promoting harmonisation in the
development of IT systems for surveillance, the
establishing and maintaining of a database for
research programmes and the electronic linkage
of laboratories.
Delivering safefood’s human resources requires formulating and operating policies and procedures that ensure legislative obligations in both jurisdictions are complied with, that staff are consulted, trained, and that equality and consistency are promoted throughout the organisation.

The organisation must meet obligations in relation to equality and social inclusion. As an employer safefood must ensure that any policies relating to staff comply with employment legislation and regulations. Compliance must also be ensured with obligations under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 with regard to all of its functions.

The Directorate is also tasked with co-ordinating the organisations activities relating to quality, promoting good community relations, and targeting social needs, and to ensure that the principles underlying these issues are maintained in all of safefood’s activities.

Administration of the organisation’s research projects and laboratory linkages programme are also the responsibility of the Corporate Operations Directorate.
Food science activities overview
Slice the Lemon...
Food science activities overview

Research activities
A number of new research projects commissioned by safefood in late 2005 began in 2006, as did another round of research commissioned in 2006 itself. The projects included:

- **Standard of Healthy Living on the island of Ireland** – (University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Galway)
- **Epidemiology and Molecular Analysis of Norovirus Outbreaks in Ireland** – (Mater Hospital Dublin)
- **Economic Impact of Gastroenteritis on the island of Ireland** – (Trinity College Dublin)
- **Survey of Retail Smoked Fish with Particular Reference to the Presence of Listeria monocytogenes** – (Food Standards Agency/Food Safety Assurance Ltd.)
- **Analysis of National Children’s Food Survey** – (Health Service Executive/safefood)
- **Evaluation of Food Safety Issues at a Food Festival** – (Hospitality Solutions Consulting Ltd.)

Research networks
safefood established a number of Research Networks to provide an opportunity for researchers in particular areas to meet and exchange information and best practice. The success and popularity of the Research Networks continued during 2006 indicating the growing importance of the contribution being made to scientific co-operation and research by the networks.

The second annual meeting of members of the safefood Chemical Residues Network ‘Chemical Residues in Food – Advances and Concerns’ took place in February. Over 70 participants from a broad range of sectors including research, regulatory and public health professions attended and nine speakers presented.

The second safefood Biotoxin network annual meeting was held in March, with a focus on mycotoxins. Approximately 30 participants from diverse professional backgrounds on the island of Ireland and the UK attended.

A research seminar on Cryptosporidium took place in September under the auspices of the Cryptosporidium Network and was attended by over 30 delegates.

Research publications
The final report of a safefood research project ‘A comparative study of Thermophilic Campylobacter isolates of clinical, food and pet origin’ was published in February. The research provided important all-island public health data on Campylobacter by comparing strains obtained from a survey of food samples at retail level and isolates from companion animals, with those isolated from human cases of campylobacteriosis in Dublin, Galway and Belfast. The study showed that a high proportion of human Campylobacter cases could be linked with the handling and consumption of contaminated foodstuffs of animal origin, particularly poultry. Campylobacter was isolated most frequently from retail poultry with lesser isolation rates being recorded from beef, pork and lamb. The final report was timed to coincide with an international Campylobacter conference in Dublin, where safefood had an information stand. The research was also accepted for publication in two peer reviewed scientific journals.
The final report of a safefood research project, ‘Food microdatabase, a harmonised system for the approval and monitoring of private laboratories testing for foodborne pathogens’ was published in April. This database represents a harmonised system for collating data arising from food and environmental testing for foodborne pathogens performed by the food industry and analysed by independent laboratories. The Database contains information on over 300,000 microbiological tests undertaken by the food industry in the Republic of Ireland during 2002 and 2003.

Other research related matters

Distribution of best practice guidelines on nicarbazin usage and feed management in the poultry industry

The issue of nicarbazin residues in poultry products received much negative media coverage during the year. A safefood-funded research project conducted at Queen’s University Belfast and the Ashtown Food Research Centre, Teagasc, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland identified inadequate feed management practices as the cause of nicarbazin contamination in poultry products.

The knowledge and expertise of a broad range of stakeholders, including representatives from the poultry industry, were collated and used in the development of a set of best practice guidelines which detailed proper feed management methods. These were summarised and printed in an information booklet and poster.

This printed material was distributed to over 2,000 poultry producers and poultry feed manufacturers throughout the island of Ireland and, once the measures described in the guidelines are implemented, the risk of nicarbazin residues in poultry meat should be eliminated. This will undoubtedly strengthen consumer confidence in poultry products from the island.

The second infectious intestinal disease study (IID II)

Extensive negotiations were carried out during the year with specialists at Manchester University regarding the feasibility of including the Republic of Ireland in the second IID study (Northern Ireland was already included under the auspices of the Food Standards Agency and the Health Promotion Agency). The IID II study is a major project that will estimate both the burden and causes of Infectious Intestinal Disease in the population and the methods by which GPs can help prevent it. A real time study using ‘future proofing’ microbiological techniques, it builds on the population telephone survey and GP survey previously undertaken by safefood in 2005.

The benefits of having an all island study would further inform public health specialists on the burden of infectious intestinal disease (much of it foodborne) on the island and with field work due to commence in mid-2007, it is hoped that the final outstanding issues involving participation, cost and feasibility can be resolved.

Salt survey

A major emphasis of public health nutrition messages over the last 18 months has been on salt reduction in diets. To provide a definitive measure of salt intake, a survey of urinary salt excretion was identified as being necessary. The Food Standard Agency Northern Ireland has just completed the fieldwork on such a survey in Northern Ireland and to ensure comparable data is available in the Republic of Ireland, safefood is currently working with University College Cork to provide data for the Republic of Ireland. This would
provide an all island picture of the actual levels of salt intake, as distinct from the self reported levels of salt intake.

**Minced beef survey**

In addition to work being undertaken on the Consumer Focused Review of Beef (see Consumer Focused Reviews under Marketing and Communications), a survey of minced beef is being carried out. This ‘snapshot’ survey on the island of Ireland will collect minced beef products at retail level and analyse them to determine fat content. The survey hopes to indicate the level of fat of minced beef available to consumers on the island and how this relates to the package labelling and description. The results will be used to assist in profiling the Beef Consumer Focused Review.

**Education strategy – implementation group**

A cross-directorate team was established to implement the Promotion Strategy for Educational Settings. A business planning approach was adopted and an action plan is under development based on the recommendations of the strategy. The plan outlines what concrete activities will be undertaken in 2007 to achieve the objectives; the expected outcome; how the activity can be evaluated; what logistical support is required and the timeframe involved.

The educational settings strategy will also undergo an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) which is a requirement under Northern Ireland legislation. The EIA has required the preparation of a detailed consultation paper and this consultation is expected to take place in early January 2007.

**Education strategy – labelling**

‘How we measure up - Deciphering food labelling’, is a safefood education resource for post primary students currently undergoing an evaluation. The objective of the evaluation is to assess the resource and also to test the evaluation processes so that other educational resources can be evaluated. A report on the evaluation is expected in January.

**Scientific Advisory Committee**

The second meeting of the new Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) was held in January (the first being in October 2005) and some of the items considered were issues that would potentially face the organisation in the future such as labelling and traceability, healthy eating among target audiences and the development of research networks. Other issues discussed during the year included verocytotoxin-producing E.coli (VTEC) and an exploration of a role for safefood in its control and the development of biomarkers as indicators of health status.

Following the April meeting, the SAC proposed that the Committee should convene a special meeting outside the normal business forum, to discuss ways in which the Committee could measure its progress against the criteria as set out in its Code of Practice. This special meeting was held in November and discussion focused on how the SAC could add value to safefood operations and activities, how safefood could further benefit from members’ experience and network linkages, how measurement of the value of the SAC could be identified and how the Committee could gain by receiving a set of objectives from the organisation for the coming year. The executive is considering these issues in order to address them at the next meeting of the SAC to be held in January 2007.
In terms of research priorities for the organisation, the SAC advised the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) that the development of an all-island Enteric Reference Laboratory should be advanced. It also advised that research should be conducted into the development of standardised methodologies of identification and called for an education programme to educate professionals and consumers of the risk of other vectors of infection other than food. With respect to how safe food could complement existing nutrition surveillance, the SAC advised that a mapping study be conducted on existing activities on the island.

In reviewing challenges and emerging issues in food safety and nutrition, the topics of antimicrobial resistance; the potential confusion among consumers as a result of differing front-of-package nutrition labelling; and the cocktail effects of chemicals in foods, were all identified by the Committee as areas for further work by the organisation.

Conferences and seminars

All-island infectious intestinal diseases conference
This all-island event took place over two days in Belfast in January. The 110 delegates who attended were drawn from a range of disciplines and comprised clinical and food laboratory personnel, surveillance scientists, Environmental Health Officers and Public Health Doctors. The four sessions of the conference dealt with a review of structures; recent outbreaks; current research and a workshop in networking. The key finding from the conference was the need for focused, multi-disciplinary training on disease investigation and control. Recommendations for future networking were also produced by the conference.

Launch of safefood for life – Northern Ireland
The pilot launch of this initiative to Northern Ireland Schools took place in June and was attended by over 90 Home Economics Teachers. The launch also showcased other safefood education resources and discussed issues including nutrition in education, labelling and adolescents dietary beliefs and understandings. Schools in Northern Ireland can now access the safefood for life resource via the NI schools information network, C2K LNI.

Food poverty conference
Over 90 delegates attended this all island conference in November titled ‘Tackling Childhood Food Poverty - Practical approaches to food poverty in childhood’. The conference focused on childhood food poverty in school, home and community settings with delegates attending from a range of backgrounds include academia, industry and practitioners from community and voluntary organisations. The conference opening address was given by Ms. Emily Logan, Ombudsman for Children in Republic of Ireland.

CAWT training programme
In association with Cooperation and Working Together (CAWT), a partnership initiative of health Boards and health Trusts on both sides of the border working on cross-border joint projects and programmes, safefood developed and co-funded a training programme for Environmental Health Officers (EHO) in the Border Regions. The programme objective was to use EHOs as a mechanism for disseminating information on food allergens to the catering industry thereby increasing awareness of this serious issue. Through the use of the programme, a reduction in risks to food allergies should be attained and improve the quality of life for food allergy sufferers. The programme is scheduled for launch in early 2007.
Decent food for all – open days

The ‘Decent Food for All’ programme is an initiative by Armagh and Dungannon Health Action Zones to tackle poverty by increasing food awareness and improving physical and financial access to safe, healthy food through community education, healthy lifestyle choices, regeneration of local communities and markets, and sustainability projects.

The team behind the ‘Decent Food for All’ programme hosted two open days during the year, the aim of which was to share the experiences and learnings from four years of the project with other community groups on the island. Over 30 representatives attended the open days and network links between groups were also developed as a result.

Healthy food for all initiative

Healthy Food for All is a Food Poverty network set up with safefood as a founding partner with the Combat Poverty Agency, Crosscare and the St. Vincent de Paul. It is intended that the network will promote nutritious and accessible food to socially and economically deprived groups within the population on an all island basis, by advocating the issues at policy level and supporting community projects at local area level.

Fit futures strategy

The Northern Ireland Fit Futures Strategy is focused on the prevention and management of obesity in children. safefood’s own education strategy has a twin emphasis on the early years and disadvantaged which mirrors that of the Fit Futures strategy. safefood is continuing to look at the feasibility of joint projects with key Northern Ireland partners in line with the strategy and discussions are ongoing in this area.

36th Annual research conference - food, nutritional and consumer sciences at University College Cork

safefood sponsored two prizes at the recent 36th Annual Research Conference - Food, Nutritional and Consumer Sciences at UCC. One prize each was given for the best oral and best poster presentations.

Involvement in external events/organisations

Recognition of the contribution being made by safefood in the area of food safety and nutrition continues to grow. This is reflected in the increasing participation by safefood at a wide range of events, conferences and meetings with organisations during the year. These included:

- EIQA National Quality and Excellence Awards event in Dublin, January
- Young Women’s Inspirational conference in Belfast, January
- Health Education Liaison Group (NI) meeting in Belfast, January
- ‘We are what we eat – future challenges’ conference in Lisburn, February
- National Parents Council meeting in Dublin, February
- Department of Agriculture and Food meeting in Dublin, February
- European Union obesity meeting in Dublin, February
- Primary Curriculum Support Programme (ROI) meeting in Dublin, March
- Northern Ireland Home Economics Inter-board group meeting in Belfast, April
Livestock and Meat Commission, Northern Ireland meeting in Lisburn, April

University College Cork Department of Food Science lectures in Cork, May

Royal Ulster Agricultural Society Balmoral Show event in Belfast, May

National Food Safety Week (NI) event across Northern Ireland, June

Crossborder Health Protection Committee meeting in Armagh, August

Healthy Food for All initiative on the island of Ireland throughout year

Ofcom restrictions on television advertising of food and drink to children submission

Association of Teachers of Home Economics conference in Antrim, October

Community Dieticians in Low Income Network submission

Food Standards Agency domestic sector hygiene meeting

Food Safety and Nutrition in Schools initiative in Dublin, November

Home Economics Week meeting in Sligo, November

Food Standards Agency regional consultation event in Belfast, December

Food and nutrition forum
The executive function in the Republic of Ireland on nutrition has now moved from the Health Promotion Unit at the Department of Health and Children to the Health Service Executive. Following the success of the salt seminar held in October 2005, the Forum will host a seminar on nutrition surveillance on the island of Ireland in the first quarter of 2007. The seminar will focus on current efforts in surveillance; methodologies; and cost/benefits of the methods currently being used.

Cooking campaign
The 2006 cooking campaign focused on the need for consumers to be vigilant when cooking meats that were minced, boned or rolled such as burgers, sausages and kebabs. A cross-directorate team worked on the technical brief for message delivery and two leaflets were produced – one promoted the use of a disposable temperature indicator as an added visual check for consumers, the other offered general cooking advice on all types of meat. Significant awareness of the campaign was generated by a radio advertising campaign and cookery demonstrations in Dublin and Belfast hosted by safefood with celebrity chef Ben O’Donoghue. This awareness was also evident in the significant media coverage that resulted.

Nutrition exchange programme
Following the implementation in 2005 of the all-island directory of Nutritional Activities Database, safefood launched a nutrition exchange programme which provided funding for dietitians and nutritionists to visit another department or centre within the island of Ireland or EU to exchange information in the field of nutrition. A total of €25,000 was allocated to this programme for the year and a review of this pilot scheme will be conducted in 2007.
Hand washing campaign
The hand-washing campaign was developed in collaboration with Marketing and Communications and Food Science Directorates. The advertising campaign was based on the need for hand hygiene with the emphasis on the ‘how to’ of hand washing - washing with soap, lather formation and drying. A radio advert was aired during October.

European excellence in food safety research programming
safefood was invited to join a European network to investigate the feasibility of establishing a food safety research ideas forum for public funders to facilitate opportunities for joint activities.

Food poverty toolkit
safefood collaborated with FSANI and DHSSPSNI in devising a Food Poverty Toolkit for use by Community groups. It will build on the learning from ADHAZ and other successful community food projects.

Food Standards Agency ‘Cooking bus’
The FSA Cooking Bus is an initiative to support the teaching of food preparation skills in primary and post-primary schools. It visited Belfast in October to publicise the initiative and to help with a feasibility study of having such a resource in Northern Ireland. The FSA Cooking Bus is one of three buses in use across the United Kingdom and demands on both the usage of the bus and associated running costs are considerable. Consideration will be given by safefood following consultation with FSA on potential involvement in the provision of such a facility.

101 Square meals
This resource used with low income groups was originally developed by MABS, a Republic of Ireland financial advisory service aimed at lower socioeconomic groups. This resource provides affordable recipes and cookery advice. safefood is currently working with MABS and Community Dietitians in ROI to update the resource and to ensure the nutritional information contained is up to date.
Marketing and communications overview
Advertising

Treats

In 2005, safefood launched a campaign titled ‘Treats’ which focused on reducing dietary fat intake by children of foods such as cakes, confectionery, biscuits and savoury foods, i.e. ‘energy-dense, micronutrient-poor foods’, which are major contributors to total dietary fat and saturated fat intake on the island of Ireland.

The second phase of the ‘Treats’ campaign commenced in January, the first being run in November the previous year. This second phase comprised press, television and radio advertising across the island and bus side posters in Northern Ireland. A dedicated Treats microsite on the safefood website was also created in addition to sponsored weblinks on Google and Yahoo, web banner advertising and a consumer reward chart was developed (see Direct Marketing). The key campaign message that treat foods are nutritionally poor and should only be included in children’s diets as treats rather than as staples of the diet was repeated to parents in this second phase.

Dietary salt

A salt awareness campaign titled ‘Already Salted’ was launched in 2005 focusing on the fact that the average diet contains too much salt, and that consumers should check food labels for salt levels, eat more fresh food and cut down on added salt at the table and when cooking, as a starting point to help reduce salt levels.

The campaign was repeated during April and May on outdoor advertising and radio. The campaign core message (that the average diet contains too much salt) was also repeated and airtime coincided with the workplace restaurant campaign (see Direct Marketing).

Cooking meat thoroughly

This radio campaign was run in two phases. The first phase aired during May and June and advised consumers that unlike whole cuts of meat, meats that have been minced, rolled, deboned or made from reformed meats (e.g. burgers, sausages or kebabs) should never be cooked to preference, i.e. rare or pink in the middle, but should always be cooked thoroughly, until piping hot all the way through with the juices running clear and no pink meat remaining. The radio advertising was supported by a dedicated consumer information leaflet on cooking meat safely.

The second phase of the campaign aired during July and August. The message was adapted to include consumers who were not sure how to judge if meat was thoroughly cooked by offering a free disposable temperature stick as an extra check. 50,000 of the sticks were made available via the safefood helpline and a web banner advertising campaign was placed online on RTÉ and Belfast Telegraph websites.

Both phases of the campaign were timed to coincide with public holidays on the island of Ireland and increased use of barbecues during the summer months.

Handwashing

A handwashing campaign aired on radio during October with the campaign message that hands must be thoroughly washed – the advertising treatment approached this from the perspective that just turning on a tap and running hands underneath the water was not actually getting rid of the dangerous germs that cause food poisoning.
Superfoods
With current trends in nutrition communication moving towards a food-based approach such as a balanced diet and away from a specific problem area like dietary fat or salt, the ‘Superfoods’ campaign concept was developed by safefood. This concept also built on the increased usage of the term ‘superfoods’ by the media to describe ‘functional foods’, i.e. foods which are marketed as having specific health benefits. The safefood campaign aimed to raise awareness that in reality most ordinary, everyday foods like lean meat, fruits, vegetables and wholegrains have superfood properties and can be just as beneficial. The campaign aimed to highlight the nutritional and health benefits of these foods in a balanced diet.

The radio advertising campaign was launched in November with four ‘Superfoods’ varieties chosen to promote key messages – these were banana, pea, lean meat and wholegrain bread. Four, 60-second radio advertisements were developed, each personifying a different ‘Superfood’ character and explaining their health benefits in a humorous and quirky manner. The campaign was also supported by press advertising, outdoor poster advertising at shopping centres, shopping trolley handles and bus sides. It is planned to initiate a second phase of the campaign during 2007 using both advertising and public relations programmes.

Christmas
The message for Christmas 2006 was Don’t wash your bird, wash your hands with a radio advertisement airing during December, supported by consumer leaflet and the safefood helpline.

Direct marketing
Dietary salt
The direct marketing phase of the salt campaign focused on raising awareness in workplace restaurants that taste buds can be adjusted to a lower salt intake by gradually decreasing the amount of salt in diets over a six-week period. The message was aimed at patrons of workplace restaurants and the catering employees of these restaurants. Both the Irish Heart Foundation (ROI) and Chest Heart & Stroke Association (NI) collaborated with safefood on the project titled Six weeks to change your taste buds. Direct marketing materials were distributed to workplace restaurants in 239 companies on the island, with 48,000 workers participating. The materials included branded salt cellars, branded trayliners and table cards, each carrying salt reduction messages and practical alternatives to salt consumption. An information program targeting catering employees of workplace restaurants to encourage them to reduce the salt in their cooking methods was also implemented.

Pre and post-campaign analysis of the programme was carried out by interview. Of those patrons who participated in the campaign, 64% said that they had reduced, or planned to reduce the level of salt in their diet, as a direct result of the campaign.

Kids’ Food Challenge (Treats Chart)
To support the Treats advertising campaign, a direct marketing scheme was developed to help facilitate discussion about healthy eating between parents and children. The Treats Chart or as it will be known, the safefood Kids’ Food Challenge will provide parents with an A3 double-sided reward wallchart, sticker set and booklet for home use, offering practical advice and tips to help them to choose healthier and
non-food treats for their children. The wallchart and sticker set will act as a reward system and means of engaging children around the subject of healthy eating and physical activity and was developed in association with education specialists and child psychologists.

The resource will be distributed to 120,000 primary school children across the island as an insert in education press which are circulated to primary schools with a launch planned for early 2007.

Market research

Two further tranches of our Safetrak consumer tracking research to independently assess the impact of consumer messaging were conducted during the year.

The findings of the first tranche showed that safefood continues to be an organisation that makes consumers think more seriously about food safety, and is the second most popular source for healthy eating advice for consumers, second only to government health departments on the island. The findings also clearly showed that consumers are becoming increasingly aware of healthy eating issues. The data also illustrates that consumer recall of various campaigns has been accompanied by significant claimed behavioural changes, demonstrating safefood’s effectiveness at communicating messages to a wide audience.

safefood worked closely with the consultative council of the Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAICCC) to co-ordinate a series of additional food industry questions on the Safetrak 6 survey and are co-operating on a future survey.

A series of three briefing documents based on safetrak research are currently in production to highlight different aspects of safefood’s marketing and advertising campaigns. The titles of these documents will be Changing Consumer Behaviour, Building Authority and Integrated works.

Consumer focused reviews

The objective of the Consumer Focused Reviews (CFR), in broad terms, is to report on specific food chains and their impact on human health and issues of consumer concern. Chicken was the first in the series of food chains to be studied and the review was undertaken by an internal steering group and external advisory group. The latter had representation from a wide range of stakeholders.

The safefood review revealed a highly regulated industry on the island of Ireland, adhering to rigorous international standards. However, consumers still needed to ensure proper handling and thorough cooking of chicken to avoid foodborne illnesses. The full report of the review was made available on the safefood website and as a summary document via the organisation’s helpline. A series of stakeholder meetings were also held with bodies including Bord Bia, Restaurant Association (ROI), Hotel Federation (NI), the Irish Grain & Feed Association, and the Ulster Farmers’ Union. The meetings proved extremely useful in identifying future opportunities with these bodies as well as establishing networks.

Finfish (as distinct from Shellfish) was chosen as the second food chain for review in the CFR series. Shellfish was not included as the related food safety issues are well known. The review process was the same as that used for chicken and the full report and summary documents were published in September. The safefood review revealed that despite a highly
regulated industry producing a very nutritious food source, the consumption of fish on the island remains low and consumer barriers to purchasing and eating fish still remain. As with chicken review, a programme of stakeholder meetings was carried out with bodies including: Bord Iascaigh Mhara; Irish Association of Seafood Companies; the Irish Hospitality Institute; Green Isle, Tesco Ireland, and the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

Preparatory work commenced in late 2006 on the next two reviews, Fruit and Vegetables and Beef, with launches scheduled for 2007.

**Education initiatives**

**safefood for life Northern Ireland**

The ‘safefood for life’ programme offers post primary students the chance to develop both an understanding and awareness of food safety and also provides them with the opportunity to sit an online examination in Food Hygiene with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH). The programme also provides online educational resources for teachers comprising course slides, teacher’s notes and student activities.

The launch of ‘safefood for life’ to Northern Ireland schools took place in Belfast in June with over 90 Home Economic teachers in attendance. The welcome address for the launch was given by Glynis Henderson of the Council for Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA). The launch showcased other safefood education resources and included presentations on nutrition in education, the landscape of labelling and adolescents dietary beliefs and understandings. The safefood for life NI content is now accessible by Northern Ireland schools through the Northern Ireland school information network, C2K LNI.

The Environmental Health Officers Association (EHOA) has been provided with a draft of the Republic of Ireland content for review. Due to updated legislation, some content changes were required and the upgraded resource is currently undergoing testing, with launch in ROI planned for 2007.

**Science and technology in action**

This project was launched in December 2005 and safefood continue to fund a section of the project which is aimed at students from junior science upwards (15 plus).

**Tastebuds/food skool CD-ROM**

A discussion was initiated by safefood with the West Cork Leader Project in association with the HSE and the Department of Education and Science to develop a nutrition resource targeted at children in the later years of primary school. The unique feature of the resource is its treatment of ‘where food comes from’ as well as the practical nutritional ‘fuel’ value. The projected launch of the resource is 2007.

**Events**

**BT young scientist exhibition**

The 2006 event took place at the RDS, Dublin in January with a special award recognising a project in food hygiene or nutrition sponsored by safefood. The winning project, The Osteoporosis Time Bomb, examined whether girls aged between 8-18 are more at risk from developing osteoporosis than older generations.

**2006 Royal Ulster agricultural society balmoral show**

The interactive, ‘hands-on’ exhibition stand at the Balmoral show focused on the importance of handwashing in the agricultural setting. Jointly sponsored with the Food Standards Agency, Northern
Ireland, the 2006 show was visited by over 70,000 members of the public. As it was the third year of the handwashing concept, both agencies have agreed to develop a new stand and concept for the 2007 show.

Website
The development of the safefood website progressed during 2006, with a dedicated microsite launched to support the first phase of the Treats advertising campaign. Over 38,000 unique visits for the year were recorded. Sixteen enewsletters were produced in four editions – consumer, primary, post primary and lablinks and over 6,000 people are registered to receive regular information from safefood. Through a continued contract with pigsback.com, 26 safefood features appeared in their bi-weekly grocery enewsletter which is sent to over 115,000 subscribers.

Cross-directorate teams within safefood worked on drafting content for the website in support of new campaigns such as Handwashing, Treats (Phase 1 and 2) and Superfoods in addition to updating content on nutrition, lablinks, education, and public health. A further resource to support the Superfoods campaign was the development of an interactive weekly meal planner, recipe guide and full shopping list.

The safefood.eu domain was transferred to safefood during the year and is now being used as safefood’s primary domain for both web and email.

Helpline
During the 2005 Christmas campaign, over 440 queries were made to the helpline. In the course of the year (excluding Christmas 2006), there were a total of 7,320 queries to the helpline and 185 competition entries. A total of 169,764 items were disseminated following helpline queries calls in 2006.

Press releases and publications
Details of press releases issued and publications produced by safefood during the year can be found in Appendices 3 and 4 of this report.
Corporate operations overview
add to the bowl...
Human resources

Staffing
A number of posts became vacant during the year and were filled following advertisement and interviews. The posts included Executive Assistant - Finance and Technical Executive (Laboratory Linkages).

A public health specialist from the Health Service Executive (HSE) also completed an assignment with safefood, as part of their six-month training which is a component of the Specialist Registrar Training Programme in Public Health Medicine.

Training
All staff and management received continued training on the Performance Development Management System (PMDS) which was introduced in October. The introduction of PMDS is part of safefood’s commitment under the Sustaining Progress National Agreement in the Republic of Ireland. It is expected that the PMDS will substantially contribute in meeting both the goals of the organisation and staff in 2007.

Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
Two information technology (IT) projects have been in development side-by-side on the island of Ireland, whereby similarly configured IT solutions, ‘Laboratory Information Management Systems’ (LIMS) have been implemented in all Public Health and Public Analyst’s Laboratories for the integration of electronic food data reporting systems.

A cross-directorate project team led by safefood and drawn from laboratory and IT specialists was tasked with developing this system, which meets the legislative mandate on the organisation for the ‘development of reporting systems for rapid access to laboratory results’.

These projects were developed in collaboration with all laboratories, the Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland, Food Safety Authority of Ireland and District Council Environmental Health Officers in Northern Ireland. safefood has funded both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland projects totaling €2.1m with project management handled by safefood in ROI and a contracted project manager in NI. The safefood Project Team also secured an additional €200,000 capital funding from the HSE for the laboratory’s IT developmental activities in 2007 in ROI.

The Northern Ireland Project was completed in December and created an electronic interface between Environmental Health Service Departments in all 26 District Councils and the Belfast City Hospital Public Health Laboratory, and onwards to the new UK Food Surveillance System. From 2007, Environmental Health Officers in Northern Ireland will be able to transmit food sample information electronically to the laboratory and receive results electronically in return. Furthermore, both the Environmental Health Service and laboratories will have the capability to interrogate the UK Food Surveillance database and compare trends across regions.

The Republic of Ireland project is at final stages of development and is on schedule for implementation. The project involved the installation of a new laboratory information management system in eight HSE food microbiology and chemistry laboratories.

The project will significantly change many existing operational procedures and has identified the need for acclimatisation training for all laboratory staff. Some laboratories have configured their own software as a result and used the project as an opportunity to create a ‘paperless’ working environment.
A new standing committee of all LIMS Administrators on the island has been established by safefood and the role of the group will be to pool knowledge, act as a support network and arrange ongoing training workshops for staff as required.

**Laboratory activities**

The Lablink Unit’s Laboratory Staff Training & Mobility Programme has been very successful for enhancing collaboration among laboratories and used as a template for the current programme which was run during the year.

- **The Enteric Reference Service Laboratory** economic appraisal was furnished to the Department of Health and Children and Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety during the year and feedback obtained was subsequently discussed with the relevant departments. A meeting with representatives of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control took place in September, the purpose of which was to examine ways to progress enteric reference services for the island of Ireland and to gain an overview of the European perspective. safefood is continuing to explore ways in which our legislative remit can be re-focused to achieve a value-added solution that will have support across the island. The feasibility of a coordinating facility or institute as a centre of excellence is being examined.

- The **safefood Laboratory Services Directory** was published in October, containing contact details for many research organisations engaged in food safety research on the island.

- Under the **Synergy Programme** involving the Environmental Health Service in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland in conjunction with the Cork, Galway and Dublin Public Analyst’s Laboratories, three short surveys were carried out. Designed by an in-house group from safefood, the surveys of cooked chicken/chicken products and cooked potato/potato products analysed these products for a series of nutritional parameters. The survey of allergens in selected foods focused on both qualitative and quantitative aspects. All the data accumulated from this work is currently being analysed with a view to extracting appropriate public health data.

- A **Survey of Peanut Protein in Takeaway Foods from Catering Premises** was undertaken with two key objectives: to determine the prevalence of ‘hidden’ peanut allergen in certain foods and to ascertain the degree of knowledge and awareness among the staff in the establishments sampled. Analysis of the results was being finalised with outcomes to be published in early 2007.

- Five editions of the Lablink **Newsletter** were published in 2006. The newsletter is distributed to all publicly funded food safety laboratories, public health specialists, environmental health services and other government departments on the island. It is available in print and electronic formats and provides a mechanism for developing closer relationships between laboratories, regulators and safefood.

- The **Laboratory Workshops Programme** is designed to enhance laboratory staff understanding of various managerial and supervisory practices. The two February workshops focused on ‘**Micro Validation in Food Microbiology**’ and were held in Belfast and Cork (two days). Further workshops were held in April (Micro Validation), June and November (Effective Communication) in Dublin and Cork. In total, over 80 delegates attended the programme and a further series is planned for 2007.
Finance

Internal audit

The Internal Auditor undertakes a programme of internal audit work each year, based on a programme agreed at the Advisory Board Audit Committee. In 2006, a report on the research function was produced covering the selection and development of topics, the analysis and selection of suitable contractors, the ongoing management of contracts, and the final review and evaluation process. There were no negative comments however ongoing priorities are centred on further enhancing the internal development and contractual procedures in line with best practice.

The Advisory Board Audit Committee met to discuss the work of the Auditor and agreed the 2007 Audit Plan which will focus on recruitment practice and project management.

2007 Business Plan

The 2007 Business Plan with agreed operating expenditures of €9,700,000 (GBP 6,693,000) was approved at Ministerial level. The Plan is the last to reflect the strategies inherent in the Corporate Plan 2005-2007 and forwards the furtherance of objectives identified in that Plan. A revised Corporate Plan for 2008/2010 has subsequently been developed following consultation with both internal and external stakeholders.

Procurement

An external provider was sourced to assist in the administration of seven tenders for the delivery of services to Marketing and Communications namely: advertising and media; public relations; market research; design and print services; event management; web services; and media monitoring. The tendering process has started and three of the contract notices have been issued on the OJEU. It is anticipated that these contracts will be in place by end first quarter 2007, with other remaining tenders to be fulfilled during 2007.

Staff pensions

The North/South Pension Scheme was introduced in April 2005 for the staff of all North/South Bodies and Tourism Ireland. The Additional Voluntary Contribution scheme (AVC) and the Purchase of Added Years Scheme are now fully approved and will be issued to staff shortly. There are outstanding issues regarding entitlements of employees who have left or recently joined from outside the Government service and these are being pursued directly with the Pensions Administrator.

Equality Commission

Our Annual report to the Equality Commission in respect of the year to 31 March, 2006 was submitted on schedule.

Meetings with other agencies

A bilateral meeting was held with the FSANI to discuss Business Plan cooperation so that joint areas of working are jointly targeted, coordinated and appropriately linked in the respective Plans of the organisations. The meeting was attended by the Finance and Administration Manager (safefood) and the Assistant Director of Corporate Resources (FSANI). The outcome should ensure that joint initiatives and other cooperative aspects are effectively monitored for accountability.
Appendices
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## Appendix I

)safe\textmd{food} advisory board members

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<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Cllr. Bertie Kerr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
<td>Prof. Charles Daly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Prof. Don Anderson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ms. Anne Speed</td>
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<td>Mr. Odran Flynn</td>
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<td>Mr. Patrick McColgan</td>
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<td>Ms. Catherine Murphy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. Sean Strain</td>
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<td>Mr. Leslie Craig</td>
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<td>Mr. Damien O’Dwyer</td>
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<td>Prof. Patrick Fottrell</td>
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Appendix II

safefood scientific advisory committee members

Chairman
Prof. Charles Daly
Vice Chairman
Prof. David McDowell
Members
Mr. John Egan
Dr. Gerry McCurdy
Dr. Ken Baird
Ms. Catherine Foye
Dr. Derval Igoe
Mr. Jim Buckley
Ms. Patricia McCusker
Dr. Brian Gaffney
Mr. Barny Heywood
Prof. Barbara Livingstone
Mr. Bert Houston
Dr. Emer Shelly
Mr. Martin Mullane
Prof. Seamus Fanning
Dr. Wayne Anderson
Dr. Margaret Patterson
Dr. Brian Smyth
Appendix III
Publications

- Prevention of Nicarbazin residues in broilers – guideline for poultry producers – Leaflet
- All-island infectious intestinal disease conference – sharing strategies for control and prevention (conference overview)
- Time to cut down on salt – catering guidelines – leaflet/fridge magnet (produced in conjunction with Health Promotion Unit and Irish Heart Foundation)
- A comparative study of Thermophilic Campylobacter Isolates of clinical, food and pet origin – Research report
- A comparative study of Thermophilic Campylobacter Isolates of Clinical, food and pet origin – Research leaflet
- A review of the chicken food chain – Report
- A review of the chicken food chain – Summary document
- Code of ethics for dieticians – Leaflet
- Foodmicro database Report, a harmonised system for the approval and monitoring of private laboratories testing for foodborne pathogens – Leaflet
- Foodmicro database Report, a harmonised system for the approval and monitoring of private laboratories testing for foodborne pathogens – Report
- How much salt is good for you? – Leaflet
- National Food Safety Week Competition – Flyer
- Invitation to attend the launch of safefood for life
- Storing food safely in your fridge – Leaflet (in conjunction with FSANI and The Environmental Health Service)
- safefood for life – New food safety teaching resource – Flyer
- Cooking meat safely – Leaflet
- Burnt on the outside raw in the middle? – Leaflet
- Picnic perfection – Leaflet
- The ABC of BBQ – Leaflet
- Tackling childhood food poverty – practical approaches to food poverty in childhood – conference material (conf description, speakers biographies, timetable, registration form)
- Handwashing – Leaflet
- Point of sale hygiene approved tips for use in supermarkets in partnership with EIQA
- safefood design guidelines – Booklet & CD
- safefood house style guide – PDF
Appendix IV
Public relations

• Statement in relation to avian influenza – 13 January
• All island conference to tackle Foodborne Disease – 17 January
• safefood young scientist serves up safe food for thought – 17 January
• Study identifies Campylobacter in poultry as risk factor for Gastroenteritis in Humans – 31 January
• safefood issues best practice guidelines on Nicarbazin residues to poultry producers – 16 February
• safefood website designed to empower parents to keep their kids healthy – 17 February
• safefood statement in relation to Avian Flu – 24 February
• New review of the chicken food chain reveals a highly regulated industry – 29 March
• Handwashing a serious issue for parents at Balmoral Show – 8 May
• safefood statement in relation to safety of artificial food sweetener Aspartame – 8 May
• New EU legislation will help prevent bogus health claims on food – 19 May
• safefood advises minced or chopped up meats should not be cooked to preference – 29 May
• Six weeks to change your taste buds to help improve your health – 6 June
• safefood recipe for Northern Ireland students to get ‘safefood for life’ – 21 June
• safefood and celebrity chef unite to tackle summer food safety – 25 July
• Barriers to consumption of fish highlighted in new report – 12 September
• safefood statement in relation to safety of oily fish consumption during pregnancy – 12 October
• ‘Decent food for all’ gives local schoolchildren a healthy breakfast – 17 October
• safefood ‘Six weeks to change your taste buds’ challenge carried from workplace to the home – 23 October
• safefood launches new campaign designed to encourage greater intake of ‘Superfoods’ – 06 November
• Tackling childhood food poverty under the spotlight at all-island conference – 30 November
• A seasonal reminder to consumers from safefood – 05 December
Accounts for the year ended
31 December 2006
1 Format
These Accounts are prepared in a form directed by the Department of Health and Children and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, with the approval of the Department of Finance and the Department of Finance and Personnel, and in accordance with the financial arrangements of Part 7 of Annex 2 to the British-Irish Agreement.

2 Background information
The Food Safety Promotion Board (An Bord um Chur Chun Cinn Sábháilteachta Bia) is an Implementation Body established under the Belfast Agreement on the 2nd December 1999. The Board’s governing legislation is the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North-South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

The governing legislation confers the following specific functions:
- Promotion of food safety
- Research into food safety
- Communication of food alerts
- Surveillance of foodborne disease
- Promotion of scientific co-operation and laboratory linkages
- Development of cost effective facilities for specialised laboratory testing

In addition to the above, the Board has a general remit to act as an independent source of scientific advice.

3 Governance
The functions of the Board are discharged by the Chief Executive who reports to the North/South Ministerial Council (NSMC). The Chief Executive is assisted by a twelve member Advisory Board and an eighteen member Scientific Advisory Committee. The members of the Advisory Board during 2006 were:

Mr. Bertie Kerr (Chairperson)
Prof. Charlie Daly (Vice-Chairperson)
Mr. Don Anderson
Mr. Leslie Craig
Ms. Carmel Foley (Resigned Feb’06)
Prof. Patrick Fottrell
Mr. Odran Flynn
Mr. Patrick McCollan
Ms. Catherine Murphy
Mr. Damien O’Dwyer
Ms. Anne Speed
Prof. Sean Strain

The Scientific Advisory Committee comprises of 18 members drawn from a pool of Scientific and Technical expertise available to the food safety regime in both jurisdictions and advises on scientific and technical matters.

These are detailed in the accompanying Annual Report.

4 Financial results
The results of the Food Safety Promotion Board are set out in detail on page 56. The surplus for the period was €505,650 (GBP344,701).

5 Post balance sheet events
There were no post balance sheet events.
6 Charitable donations
No charitable donations were received or made during the year.

7 Policies

Disabled employees
No disabled persons were employed during the year. However, the Board is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and welcomes applications from suitably qualified applicants irrespective of disability.

Equality
The Board’s approved Equality Scheme was issued in June 2003 and safefood is engaged in an ongoing review process.

Provision of information to and consulting with employees
An Employee Partnership Forum was in place throughout 2006 as a mechanism for consultation with employees and has proved highly effective as a means of employee communications.

Prompt payment policy and its performance
The Board operates a creditor payment policy in accordance with the provisions of the Prompt Payment Account Act 1997 and with the EU Directive 2002/35/EC on Late Payment.

Health and safety policy
The Board has developed a written Health and Safety policy which was circulated to all employees. The policy reflects legal requirements to maintain a high standard throughout the organisation.

8 Future development
The Board’s Corporate Strategy for the years 2005-2007 was approved by the North/South Ministerial Council Joint Secretariat.

This Strategy outlines the Board’s mission, vision and core values and how the Board will implement each of its functions over the 3 year period. The strategy is re-assessed annually in the context of an annual business plan.

Budgeted Expenditure for 2007 is €9,700,000 (GBP6,596,000).
The Department of Health and Children and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety have directed the Food Safety Promotion Board to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis set out in the accounts direction at the appendix to these Accounts. The Accounts are prepared on an accrual basis and must give a true and fair view of the Body’s state of affairs at the year-end and of its income and expenditure, total recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts the Body is required to:

- Observe the accounts direction issued by the Department of Health and Children and Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts;
- Prepare the Accounts on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Body will continue in operation.

**Chief Executive’s responsibilities**

The Chief Executive’s responsibilities as the Accountable Person for the Food Safety Promotion Board, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances and for the keeping of records, are set out in the Financial Memorandum of the Body.
1 Scope of responsibility

As Accountable Person, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Food Safety Promotion Board’s policies, aims and objectives, while safeguarding the public funds and Departmental assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Government Accounting Northern Ireland and Public Finance Procedures.

The precise accountability and reporting structure is defined in the Board’s Financial Memorandum, which outlines the review and monitoring role of the joint sponsor Departments (Department of Health, Social Services, and Public Safety (North) and Department of Health and Children (South). In addition, as Chief Accounting Officer, I am accountable to the respective public accounts committees in both jurisdictions.

2 The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims, and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Board policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively, and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in The Food Safety Promotion Board for the year ended 31 December 2006 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Accounts, and accords with Finance Departments’ guidance.

3 Capacity to handle risk

The Senior Management Team is responsible for applying and overseeing the risk management process under my guidance to ensure the process is working as intended. In addition to reviewing the overall risk framework, all recommendations received from both the internal and external auditors are reviewed, with controls being enhanced or introduced as necessary.

All staff are expected to work within established policies on risk and internal control, and are trained appropriately.

4 The risk and control framework

The Board has developed a draft risk register and risk assessment matrix. Risk is identified at both the inherent and control level at the time of the development of business plans and strategies. The Board has developed a framework of regular management information, variance review, and administrative and control procedures (including the segregation of duties and a system of delegation and accountability).

It also includes:

- Comprehensive Budgeting systems with the annual budget approved by the Chief Executive Officer;
- Procedures to review and agree the Budgets with the Senior Management Team; and
- The preparation of regular financial reports as a basis for reviewing and monitoring progress.

In 2006, the review of the risk and control framework was aided by the comments of both the Internal and
External Auditors and the Advisory Board
Audit Committee.

5 Review of effectiveness

As Accountable person, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the executive managers within the department who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. A plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

In 2006, the following activities supported the effectiveness review:

- The Internal Auditor reported to the Advisory Board Audit Committee on the control environment, budgeting and value for money criteria in the Research Area. Corrective measures were initiated to implement recommendations.

- The Annual Budget, approved by the Sponsoring Departments, was reviewed monthly by the Senior Management Team, particularly the variances from planned activity.

- The draft risk register and risk-assessment matrix is under continuing review.

Martin Higgins
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 27 September 2007
We have audited the accounts of the Food Safety Promotion Board for the year ended 31 December 2006 pursuant to the provisions of the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 which require us to audit and certify, in co-operation, the accounts presented to us by the Board.

The accounts, which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein, comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Executive and the auditors

The responsibilities of the Chief Executive, including those pertaining to the preparation of the accounts and the regularity of financial transactions are set out in the Statement of Responsibilities.

It is our responsibility to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view, and have been properly prepared, in accordance with the accounts direction issued under governing legislation. We also report our opinion as to whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied for the purposes intended by Dail Eireann and the Westminster Parliament and whether the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them; and whether the proper accounting records have been kept by the Board. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the accounts are in agreement with the accounting records.

We review whether the statement on page 52 reflects the Board’s compliance with applicable guidance on corporate governance and report any material instance where it does not do so, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information we are aware of from our audit of the accounts. We are not required to consider whether the Statement on Internal Control covers all financial risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the risk and control procedures.

We also report if, in our opinion, the Foreword to the accounts is not consistent with the accounts.

Without qualifying our opinion we draw our attention to the fact that the basis for accounting for pension costs that will be ultimately borne by the Irish Exchequer, and which is disclosed in accounting policy 1.5, does not comply with Financial Reporting Standard 17.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Chief Executive in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Board’s circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.
We planned and performed our audit to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by error, or by fraud or other irregularity and that, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Dáil Éireann and the Northern Ireland Assembly and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming our opinion we have also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

**Opinion**

In our opinion

- the accounts, which have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounts direction issued under the governing legislation, give a true and fair view, in accordance with that direction, of the State of the Board’s affairs at 31 December 2006 and of its surplus for the year then ended

- in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Dáil Éireann and the Westminster Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

John Purcell  
Irish Comptroller and Auditor General  
Dublin Castle  
Dublin 2  
Ireland  
Date: 28 September 2007

J M Dowdall  
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland  
106 University Street  
Belfast  
BT7 1EU  
Date: 28 September 2007
Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006 €</th>
<th>2005 €</th>
<th>2006 GBP</th>
<th>2005 GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Grant from Departments</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8,872,770</td>
<td>8,402,072</td>
<td>6,048,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Grant Release</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>277,472</td>
<td>327,980</td>
<td>189,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>5,063</td>
<td>2,719</td>
<td>3,451</td>
<td>1,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>9,155,305</td>
<td>8,732,771</td>
<td>6,241,171</td>
<td>5,971,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,949,514</td>
<td>1,901,508</td>
<td>1,328,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Fees</td>
<td>74,215</td>
<td>79,185</td>
<td>50,592</td>
<td>54,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>218,414</td>
<td>327,980</td>
<td>148,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Programme Expenditure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,553,099</td>
<td>1,213,853</td>
<td>1,058,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Promotion Campaigns</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,665,672</td>
<td>3,009,340</td>
<td>1,817,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Operating Costs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,188,741</td>
<td>2,303,959</td>
<td>1,492,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>8,649,655</td>
<td>8,835,825</td>
<td>5,896,470</td>
<td>6,041,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (Deficit) for the year</td>
<td>505,650</td>
<td>(103,054)</td>
<td>344,701</td>
<td>(70,468)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount transferred to General Reserve</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>505,650</td>
<td>(103,054)</td>
<td>344,701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All amounts above relate to continuing activities.
No Gains or Losses other than those noted have been incurred during the year.

Martin Higgins
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 27 September 2007

The notes on pages 58 to 70 form part of these accounts.
# Balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible Assets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,649,603</td>
<td>1,821,440</td>
<td>1,107,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>477,953</td>
<td>343,351</td>
<td>320,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors- amount falling due within one year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(531,324)</td>
<td>(902,372)</td>
<td>(356,784)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(53,371)</td>
<td>(559,021)</td>
<td>(35,839)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,596,232</td>
<td>1,262,419</td>
<td>1,071,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financed By:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital &amp; Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(53,371)</td>
<td>(559,021)</td>
<td>(35,839)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Grant Reserve</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,649,603</td>
<td>1,821,440</td>
<td>1,107,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,596,232</td>
<td>1,262,419</td>
<td>1,071,869</td>
<td>865,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Martin Higgins  
Chief Executive Officer  
Date: 27 September 2007

The notes on pages 58 to 70 form part of these accounts.
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>108,815</td>
<td>(182,620)</td>
<td>68,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditure &amp; financial investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(1,275,071)</td>
<td>(967,857)</td>
<td>(869,216)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow/(outflow) before financing</td>
<td>(1,166,256)</td>
<td>(1,150,477)</td>
<td>(800,294)</td>
<td>(796,511)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Funding Received</td>
<td>1,275,071</td>
<td>967,857</td>
<td>869,216</td>
<td>661,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in cash/bank balances</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>108,815</td>
<td>(182,620)</td>
<td>68,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Martin Higgins
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 27 September 2007

The notes on pages 58 to 70 form part of these accounts.
1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. Without limiting the information given, the Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis and comply with the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986, the Republic of Ireland Companies Acts 1963 to 2005, the accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board (except in relation to accounting for pension costs) and accounting and disclosure requirements issued by the Department of Finance and Personnel and Department of Finance, insofar as those requirements are appropriate.

1.2 Income

Income represents revenue grants from the Department of Health and Children and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety on a received basis.

1.3 Fixed assets

a) Tangible Fixed assets are included at historic cost to the Food Safety Promotion Board.

b) Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or revalued amounts of fixed assets over their useful lives.

The methods adopted and the rates used per annum are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Depreciation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>15% Straight Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Equipment</td>
<td>33.3% Straight Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property &amp; Fitout Costs</td>
<td>4% Straight Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>10% Straight Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition but not in the year of disposal.

d) Fixed Assets are capitalised once they exceed €650 (GBP423).

1.4 Value added tax

The Food Safety Promotion Board is not in a position to reclaim VAT and VAT is included as expenditure or in the capital value of Fixed Assets.

1.5 Pension costs

The North/South Pension Scheme was established by the North/South Implementation Bodies and Tourism Ireland Limited with effect from 29 April 2005. It is a defined benefit pension scheme which is funded annually on a pay as you go basis from monies provided by the UK and Irish Exchequers. The Scheme is administered by an external administrator. Funding from the Irish Exchequer is provided by the Department of Health and Children to the Body which then funds the administrator. The Northern Ireland share of the benefits paid during the year is directly funded to the administrator by the UK Exchequer.

The Northern Ireland element of the costs (ASLCs) is accounted for as if the scheme were a defined contribution scheme, i.e. the Body recognises only the employer’s contributions in respect of the Northern element of the costs as an expense of the period. It also recognises a corresponding amount as income, representing the value of the resources that the UK Exchequer will make available to the administrator. In respect of the element of pension costs ultimately borne by the Irish Exchequer, the Finance Departments (North and South) have directed that the only cost recognised in the accounts up to 31 December 2006 will be the cost of the pensions paid to the extent that the cost is ultimately borne by the Irish Exchequer.
Secondees from other Public Sector organisations continue to be members of the pension schemes of those organisations. The Food Safety Promotion Board pays the pension costs as charged by these organisations.

1.6 Research programme expenditure
Research Contract costs included in the Income and Expenditure Account are based on expenditure due and payable in the year on foot of approved research contracts.

1.7 Capital grant reserve
The Capital Grant Reserve Account represents the unamortised value of income used for capital purposes.

1.8 Reporting currency
The transactions and balances of the Board are reported in both Euro and Sterling.

The working currency of the Board is Euro and transactions are recorded in that currency. Transactions in other currencies are recorded in euro at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange prevailing at balance sheet date (closing rate). Realised gains and losses are taken to the Income and Expenditure Account.

At year-end the financial statements are translated into Sterling. The Income and Expenditure Account is translated using the average exchange rate for the year while the Balance Sheet is translated using the closing exchange rate. Currency adjustments arising from this translation of the financial statements are reflected in Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (Note 10), Capital Grant Reserve (Note 9) and General Reserve (Note 14).
2 Grants from the Departments

Financial Period 1st January, 2006 to 31st December, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>DOHC €</th>
<th>DOHC GBP</th>
<th>DHSSPS €</th>
<th>DHSSPS GBP</th>
<th>Total €</th>
<th>Total GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>6,153,018</td>
<td>4,194,512</td>
<td>2,719,752</td>
<td>1,854,055</td>
<td>8,872,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td>890,982</td>
<td>607,383</td>
<td>384,089</td>
<td>261,833</td>
<td>1,275,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,044,000</td>
<td>4,801,895</td>
<td>3,103,841</td>
<td>2,115,888</td>
<td>10,147,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial Period 1st January 2005 to 31st December, 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>DOHC €</th>
<th>DOHC GBP</th>
<th>DHSSPS €</th>
<th>DHSSPS GBP</th>
<th>Total €</th>
<th>Total GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>5,762,500</td>
<td>3,940,398</td>
<td>2,639,572</td>
<td>1,804,939</td>
<td>8,402,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>677,500</td>
<td>463,274</td>
<td>290,357</td>
<td>198,546</td>
<td>967,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,440,000</td>
<td>4,403,672</td>
<td>2,929,929</td>
<td>2,003,485</td>
<td>9,369,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Food Safety Promotion Board receives grants from the Department of Health and Children (DOHC) and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS). The respective contributions are DOHC 69% (2005 69%), and DHSSPS 31% (2005 31%). The 2006 revenue grant includes notional income from DHSSPS of €67,275 (GBP45,861) in respect of Northern Ireland contributions to pension costs (ASLCs) (Note 1.5).
3 Staff costs

a) The average weekly number of employees (full time equivalent) was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directorates</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Management</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Operations</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Science</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Communications</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary Costs</td>
<td>€1,566,931</td>
<td>€1,445,120</td>
<td>€1,068,177</td>
<td>€988,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer PRSI</td>
<td>€140,424</td>
<td>€130,084</td>
<td>€95,727</td>
<td>€88,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seconded/Agency Staff</td>
<td>€162,835</td>
<td>€142,511</td>
<td>€111,005</td>
<td>€97,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pension Costs:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seconded Staff</td>
<td>€12,049</td>
<td>€8,499</td>
<td>€8,214</td>
<td>€5,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Year ALSCs</td>
<td>€67,275</td>
<td>€58,255</td>
<td>€45,861</td>
<td>€39,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Year ASLCs</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td>€117,039</td>
<td>€0</td>
<td>€80,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>€1,949,514</td>
<td>€1,901,508</td>
<td>€1,328,984</td>
<td>€1,300,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) The number of employees at the end of the year whose emoluments (including pension contributions) fell within the following bands (this represents the annual emoluments) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€40,001-50,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€50,001-60,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€60,001-70,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€70,001-80,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€80,001-90,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€90,001-100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>€100,001-110,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) The following information is provided in respect of the Senior Management Team:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emoluments</th>
<th>Emoluments</th>
<th>Real Increase in Pension Earned</th>
<th>Real Increase in Pension Earned</th>
<th>Accrued Pension</th>
<th>Accrued Pension</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€’000</td>
<td>GBP’000</td>
<td>€’000</td>
<td>GBP’000</td>
<td>€’000</td>
<td>GBP’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. M Higgins (CEO)</td>
<td>120-125</td>
<td>80-85</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. T Quigley (Director, Food Science)</td>
<td>100-105</td>
<td>65-70</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne Doran (Director, Marketing &amp; Communications)</td>
<td>75-80</td>
<td>50-55</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Ray Dolan (Director, Corporate Operations) and Dr. Cliodhna Foley-Nolan (Director, Human Health and Nutrition) withheld consent to disclose the above information.
e) The following information is provided in respect of the Advisory Board members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Emoluments €’000</th>
<th>Emoluments GBP’000</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. B Kerr (Chair)</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. C Daly (Vice Chair)</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D Anderson</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. L Craig</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor P Fottrell</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. O Flynn</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. P McColgan</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D O’Dwyer</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor S Strain</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ms. Anne Speed, Dr. Catherine Murphy withheld consent to disclose the above information.

f) No Benefits in Kind were provided to Senior Management or Advisory Board Members.
4 Other operating costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; Electricity</td>
<td>547,984</td>
<td>683,611</td>
<td>373,561</td>
<td>467,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy Fees</td>
<td>26,993</td>
<td>67,206</td>
<td>18,401</td>
<td>45,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>22,630</td>
<td>36,654</td>
<td>15,427</td>
<td>25,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel &amp; Subsistence</td>
<td>348,077</td>
<td>329,731</td>
<td>237,284</td>
<td>225,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Support</td>
<td>153,037</td>
<td>23,194</td>
<td>104,325</td>
<td>15,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>81,570</td>
<td>114,474</td>
<td>55,606</td>
<td>78,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; Stationery</td>
<td>82,145</td>
<td>62,111</td>
<td>55,998</td>
<td>42,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Costs</td>
<td>39,443</td>
<td>22,260</td>
<td>26,888</td>
<td>15,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
<td>135,286</td>
<td>158,457</td>
<td>92,224</td>
<td>108,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment Expenses</td>
<td>23,400</td>
<td>46,896</td>
<td>15,952</td>
<td>32,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>37,996</td>
<td>13,527</td>
<td>25,902</td>
<td>9,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>87,496</td>
<td>112,854</td>
<td>59,646</td>
<td>77,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>32,895</td>
<td>42,596</td>
<td>22,424</td>
<td>29,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>18,621</td>
<td>21,886</td>
<td>12,694</td>
<td>14,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ Remuneration</td>
<td>26,200</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>17,861</td>
<td>5,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal &amp; Professional Fees</td>
<td>108,829</td>
<td>119,733</td>
<td>74,189</td>
<td>81,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses Delivered</td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td>65,990</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>45,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning &amp; Catering</td>
<td>36,378</td>
<td>45,710</td>
<td>24,799</td>
<td>31,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports &amp; Literature</td>
<td>217,509</td>
<td>277,133</td>
<td>148,276</td>
<td>189,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; Repairs</td>
<td>157,582</td>
<td>50,088</td>
<td>107,424</td>
<td>34,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,188,741</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,303,959</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,492,064</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,575,446</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5 Research programme expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006 GBP</th>
<th>2005 GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry &amp; Toxicology</td>
<td>€364,569</td>
<td>£248,527</td>
<td>€205,141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Science</td>
<td>€117,000</td>
<td>£79,759</td>
<td>€216,582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>€446,778</td>
<td>£304,569</td>
<td>€179,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology &amp; Surveillance</td>
<td>€624,752</td>
<td>£425,893</td>
<td>€229,285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>€1,553,099</strong></td>
<td><strong>£1,058,748</strong></td>
<td><strong>£830,033</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost or Valuation</th>
<th>Office Equipment</th>
<th>Property &amp; Fitout Cost</th>
<th>Fixtures &amp; Fittings</th>
<th>Computer Equipment &amp; Software</th>
<th>LIMS Capital Project</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 1st January 2006</strong></td>
<td>€434,070</td>
<td>€1,815,910</td>
<td>€183,712</td>
<td>€1,024,025</td>
<td>€1,636,277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,875</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>96,760</td>
<td>1,169,436</td>
<td>1,275,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposals Note 13</strong></td>
<td>(1,196)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(2,548)</td>
<td>(55,280)</td>
<td>(1,169,436)</td>
<td>(1,228,494)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31st December 2006</strong></td>
<td>€432,874</td>
<td>€1,824,751</td>
<td>€181,164</td>
<td>€1,065,505</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>€3,504,294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Depreciation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006 GBP</th>
<th>2005 GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 1st January 2006</strong></td>
<td>€325,559</td>
<td>€908,328</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,636,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for the year</strong></td>
<td>62,440</td>
<td>100,907</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>252,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposals Note 13</strong></td>
<td>(986)</td>
<td>(33,095)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(34,341)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31st December 2006</strong></td>
<td>€387,013</td>
<td>€976,140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,854,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NBV at 31st December 2006</strong></td>
<td>€45,861</td>
<td>€89,365</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,649,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NBV at 31st December 2005</strong></td>
<td>€108,511</td>
<td>€115,697</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,821,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006 GBP</th>
<th>2005 GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NBV at 31st December 2006</strong></td>
<td>30,796</td>
<td>54,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NBV at 31st December 2005</strong></td>
<td>74,363</td>
<td>69,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Current assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,386</td>
<td>8,975</td>
<td>15,032</td>
<td>6,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments &amp; Accrued Income</td>
<td>46,256</td>
<td>33,880</td>
<td>31,061</td>
<td>23,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank</td>
<td>409,311</td>
<td>300,496</td>
<td>274,852</td>
<td>205,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>477,953</td>
<td>343,351</td>
<td>320,945</td>
<td>235,298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors &amp; Accruals</td>
<td>493,991</td>
<td>881,692</td>
<td>331,715</td>
<td>604,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Contracts</td>
<td>37,333</td>
<td>20,680</td>
<td>25,069</td>
<td>14,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>531,324</td>
<td>902,372</td>
<td>356,784</td>
<td>618,396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Capital grant reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>1,821,440</td>
<td>2,035,215</td>
<td>1,248,233</td>
<td>1,434,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Funding Receivable</td>
<td>1,275,071</td>
<td>967,857</td>
<td>869,216</td>
<td>661,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less amount released to I&amp;E A/C</td>
<td>(277,472)</td>
<td>(327,980)</td>
<td>(189,153)</td>
<td>(224,273)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal – LIMS Projects</td>
<td>(1,169,436)</td>
<td>(853,652)</td>
<td>(797,205)</td>
<td>(583,727)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency Translation Adjustment</td>
<td>(23,383)</td>
<td>(40,516)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>1,649,603</td>
<td>1,821,440</td>
<td>1,107,708</td>
<td>1,248,233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The currency translation adjustment reflects the amount of the movement in the value of fixed assets which is attributable to the change in exchange rates over the year.
10 Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006 €</th>
<th>2005 €</th>
<th>2006 GBP</th>
<th>2005 GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/(Deficit) for the period</td>
<td>505,650</td>
<td>(103,054)</td>
<td>344,701</td>
<td>(70,468)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from Capital Grant Reserve</td>
<td>(277,472)</td>
<td>(327,980)</td>
<td>(189,153)</td>
<td>(224,273)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation Charges</td>
<td>218,414</td>
<td>327,980</td>
<td>148,893</td>
<td>224,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Fixed Assets &lt;€650 Expensed</td>
<td>59,058</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,260</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors</td>
<td>(25,787)</td>
<td>(5,000)</td>
<td>(16,725)</td>
<td>(2,679)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors</td>
<td>(371,048)</td>
<td>(74,566)</td>
<td>(261,612)</td>
<td>(70,394)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency Translation Adjustment</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>8,850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 108,815 (182,620) 68,922 (134,691)

The currency translation adjustment reflects the amount of the movement in the value of current assets and liabilities which is attributable to the change in exchange rates over the year.

11 Analysis of the balances of cash as shown in the balance sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At 01.01.06 €</th>
<th>Cashflow €</th>
<th>At 31.12.06 €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro Account</td>
<td>174,647</td>
<td>86,975</td>
<td>261,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Account</td>
<td>131,026</td>
<td>25,352</td>
<td>156,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>2,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Cards</td>
<td>(6,284)</td>
<td>(5,338)</td>
<td>(11,622)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300,496</td>
<td>108,815</td>
<td>409,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Food promotion campaigns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Costs</td>
<td>1,862,240</td>
<td>2,192,052</td>
<td>1,269,489</td>
<td>1,498,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Costs</td>
<td>345,904</td>
<td>314,342</td>
<td>235,803</td>
<td>214,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>111,543</td>
<td>49,649</td>
<td>76,039</td>
<td>33,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>102,976</td>
<td>51,166</td>
<td>70,199</td>
<td>34,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project &amp; Conference Funding</td>
<td>101,018</td>
<td>278,378</td>
<td>68,864</td>
<td>190,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Development</td>
<td>94,698</td>
<td>83,040</td>
<td>64,555</td>
<td>56,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helpline Activities</td>
<td>47,293</td>
<td>40,713</td>
<td>32,240</td>
<td>27,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,665,672</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,009,340</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,817,189</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,057,787</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 Fixed asset disposals

(a) The Board is engaged in a major project to develop a computerised All-island integrated food safety information repository.

In 2006 costs of €1,169,436 (GBP797,205) comprised of computer hardware, software and respective implementation costs were capitalised (Note 6) at cost and transferred to the respective Health Agencies in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

(b) A review of fixed assets was also undertaken in 2006 and any individual items <€650 were expensed to our Income and Expenditure Account in accordance with Accounting Policy 1.3 (d).

14 General reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>(559,021)</td>
<td>(455,967)</td>
<td>(383,098)</td>
<td>(321,480)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus/(Deficit)</td>
<td>505,650</td>
<td>(103,054)</td>
<td>344,701</td>
<td>(70,468)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currency Translation Adjustment (Note 10)</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>8,850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>(53,371)</td>
<td>(559,021)</td>
<td>(35,839)</td>
<td>(383,098)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15  **Related party transactions**
The Food Safety Promotion Board is a cross border implementation body sponsored by DOHC and DHSSPS which are regarded as related parties. During the year, The Food Safety Promotion Board was principally funded by these departments and had various transactions with them.

16  **Future capital expenditure**
The Food Safety Promotion Board has no additional capital expenditure, which should be disclosed in the Financial Statements at 31 December 2006. However the Board has planned capital expenditure in 2007 in relation to the LIMS project of €450,000 (GBP306,000).

17  **Comparative figures**
Some changes have been made to the presentation of items in the financial statements and the comparative figures have been restated where necessary on a basis consistent with the current year presentation.
Accounts direction
Food Safety Promotion Board

Accounts direction given by the Northern Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety and The Southern Department of Health and Children, with the approval of the Finance departments North and South, in accordance with the North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and The Southern British-Irish Agreement Act 1999.

The annual accounts shall give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year, and the state of affairs as at the year end: Subject to this requirement, the Body shall prepare accounts for the financial period 2 December 1999 to 31 December 2000 and subsequent financial years in accordance with:

- The North/South Implementation Bodies Annual Reports and Accounts Guidance;
- other guidance which Finance Departments may issue from time to time in respect of accounts which are required to give a true and fair view;
- any other specific disclosures required by sponsoring Departments;

except where agreed otherwise with Finance Departments, in which case the exception shall be described in the notes to the accounts.

Signed by the Authority of the

Andrew M Hamilton
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
18 June 2001

Tom Mooney
Department of Health and Children
13 June 2001
Grilled salmon cutlets with a green salad
Traditional superfood recipe – oil-rich fish (serves two)

Ingredients
2 salmon steaks
1 lemon
1/2 of a head of broccoli
4 sticks of celery
1 red pepper
2 tomatoes
4 spring onions/scallions
2 green apple (preferable Granny Smith's)
2 teaspoon mixed fresh thyme and rosemary, well chopped
(optional, but don’t use dried instead)
any French dressing.

Method
1 Pre-heat the grill for 10 minutes on a medium heat
2 Line the grill pan with foil
3 Place the salmon under the grill for 3-4 minutes each side.
4 Slice the lemon into full circles and place along side the salmon.

Green salad
5 Break the broccoli into bite size florets and add to the bowl with the sliced
   celery, chopped apple, tomatoe, red pepper and finely sliced spring
   onions/scallions
6 Sprinkle over the fresh herbs and pour over any French salad dressing
7 You can also top this salad with a mixture of seeds like pumpkin,
   sunflower seeds or pine nuts for extra crunch.
Grilled salmon cutlets with a green salad

Traditional superfood recipe – oil-rich fish (serves two)

**Ingredients**
- 2 salmon steaks
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**Green salad**
5. Break the broccoli into bite size florets and add to the bowl of the salad along with sliced celery, chopped apple, tomatoes and red pepper and toss in a light dressing of olive oil/lime juice.
6. Sprinkle with fresh herbs and serve as a French salad dressing.
7. You can also top this salad with a mixture of seeds like pumpkin, sunflower seeds or pine nuts for extra crunch.

**Recipes**

Grilled salmon cutlets with a green salad

Traditional superfood recipe – oil-rich fish (serves two)

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ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Incorporating Financial Statements for 2006

Grilled salmon cutlets with a green salad

Traditional superfood recipe – oil-rich fish (serves two)

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ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Incorporating Financial Statements for 2006