

ACCOUNTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF OXFAM GB

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oxfam GB ('the charitable company') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Consolidated statement of financial activities, the Consolidated and Charity Balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of the group's income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulations 6 and 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report and the strategic report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and charitable company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members including internal specialists. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charitable company and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011 and The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 together with the Charities SORP (FRS 102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charitable company's and the group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charitable company and the group for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation, Taxation legislation and Employment legislation. We also considered compliance with local legislation for the group's overseas operating segments as well as compliance with international sanctions regimes.

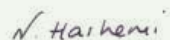
Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of grant, contract and voluntary income, recognition of grant expenditure and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, including senior management, internal audit, legal counsel, anti-corruption, safeguarding and retail loss prevention, and the Audit & Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission, detailed reviews of a sample of funding agreements for income and grant expenditure and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, and to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Naziar Hashemi
Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

21 December 2021

Consolidated Statement Of Financial Activities

YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021					RESTATED YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020			
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds
Notes	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income and endowments from:								
2a Donations and legacies	64.0	41.3	–	105.3	67.4	35.5	–	102.9
2b Charitable activities	1.5	178.4	–	179.9	3.5	174.0	–	177.5
2c Other trading activities	39.2	0.2	–	39.4	93.0	0.5	–	93.5
2d Investments	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.5	–	–	0.5
2e Other	19.1	0.4	–	19.5	1.5	0.5	–	2.0
Total income	124.0	220.3	–	344.3	165.9	210.5	–	376.4
Expenditure on:								
3a Raising funds								
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies	19.3	1.6	–	20.9	20.1	1.2	–	21.3
Expenditure on other trading activities	63.7	–	–	63.7	77.4	–	–	77.4
Investment management costs	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.2	–	–	0.2
	83.1	1.6	–	84.7	97.7	1.2	–	98.9
3b Charitable activities								
Development	33.3	111.6	–	144.9	36.6	96.6	–	133.2
Humanitarian	24.3	107.6	–	131.9	31.5	108.9	–	140.4
Campaigning and advocacy	6.3	0.3	–	6.6	9.4	0.9	–	10.3
	63.9	219.5	–	283.4	77.5	206.4	–	283.9
3c Other	0.7	–	–	0.7	1.1	–	–	1.1
Total expenditure	147.7	221.1	–	368.8	176.3	207.6	–	383.9
10 Net gains on investments	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.2	–	–	0.2
Net (expenditure)/income	(23.4)	(0.8)	–	(24.2)	(10.2)	2.9	–	(7.3)
Other recognised losses:								
21d Losses on defined benefit pension scheme	–	–	–	–	(5.6)	–	–	(5.6)
Net movement in funds	(23.4)	(0.8)	–	(24.2)	(15.8)	2.9	–	(12.9)
Reconciliation of funds:								
Total funds brought forward at 1 April – Restated	51.3	14.9	2.1	68.3	67.1	12.0	2.1	81.2
Total funds carried forward at 31 March – Restated	27.9	14.1	2.1	44.1	51.3	14.9	2.1	68.3

All activities are continuing.

All gains and losses recognised in the year are included above

Oxfam uses the exemption conferred by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 in not preparing a separate Income and Expenditure Account for Oxfam as a separate entity. The net expenditure for Oxfam alone for the year to 31 March 2021 was £23.4m (2019/20: £19.0m).

The notes on pages 118 to 152 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet At 31 March

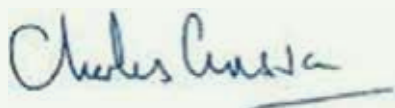
		OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
		At 31 March 2021	Restated At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2021	Restated At 31 March 2020
Notes		£m	£m	£m	£m
	Fixed assets				
9	Tangible assets	6.1	8.0	6.1	8.1
	Investments:				
10a	Investments	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3
10b	Social investments	–	–	0.1	0.1
	Total fixed assets	10.5	11.9	9.0	10.5
	Current assets				
11	Stocks	1.1	1.5	4.3	4.0
12	Debtors*	57.3	69.7	57.7	72.2
10	Investments	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2
13	Cash equivalents	4.4	6.2	4.4	6.2
13	Cash at bank and in hand	70.5	66.6	72.8	68.6
	Total current assets	137.3	148.2	143.2	155.2
	Liabilities				
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(66.9)	(83.3)	(68.3)	(85.5)
	Net current assets	70.4	64.9	74.9	69.7
	Total assets less current liabilities	80.9	76.8	83.9	80.2
15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(20.3)	(0.4)	(21.2)	(1.0)
16	Provisions for liabilities	(18.5)	(10.9)	(18.6)	(10.9)
	Net assets excluding pension liability	42.1	65.5	44.1	68.3
21d	Defined benefit pension scheme liability	–	–	–	–
	Total net assets	42.1	65.5	44.1	68.3
	The funds of the group:				
18	Endowment funds	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
19	Restricted funds	14.1	14.9	14.1	14.9
	Unrestricted				
20	General reserves	19.4	40.4	19.2	40.7
20	Designated fund – fixed assets	6.1	8.1	6.1	8.1
20	Designated fund – other	–	–	2.2	2.5
20	Revaluation reserve	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
20	Pension reserves	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)
	Total unrestricted funds	25.9	48.5	27.9	51.3
	Total funds	42.1	65.5	44.1	68.3

* Balance includes £0.5m debtors > 1 year. See Note 12 for more details.

The notes on pages 118 to 152 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 115 to 152 were approved by the Board of Trustees on 8 December 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Charles Gurassa
Chair of Oxfam
Company Number 612172
21 December 2021



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Year to 31 March 2021		Year to 31 March 2020	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities		(16.2)		18.7
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Deposit interest received	0.2		0.5	
Proceeds from the sale of tangible fixed assets	0.4		1.0	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(0.7)		(2.1)	
Proceeds from the sale of investments *	–		7.5	
Purchase of investments *	(–)		(1.4)	
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(0.1)		5.5
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repayment of borrowings	(1.3)		(0.8)	
Cash inflows from new borrowing	20.0		–	
Net cash used in financing activities		18.7		(0.8)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		2.4		23.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		74.8		51.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		77.2		74.8

		Year to 31 March 2021	Restated Year to 31 March 2020
Notes		£m	£m
a	Reconciliation of net (expenditure)/income to net cash provided by operating activities		
	Net (expenditure)	(24.2)	(7.3)
	Depreciation charge	2.6	3.0
	Gains on investments	(0.3)	(0.2)
	Deposit interest and investment income receivable	(0.2)	(0.5)
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(0.4)	(0.8)
	(Increase) /decrease in stocks	(0.3)	(0.8)
	Decrease /(increase) in debtors	14.5	40.6
	Increase /(decrease) in creditors and provisions	(7.9)	(9.7)
	Difference between defined benefit pension contributions and FRS102 charge	–	(5.6)
	Net cash provided by operating activities	(16.2)	18.7

	At 1 April 2020	Cash flow movement	At 31 March 2021
	£m	£m	£m
b			
Analysis of changes in net debt			
Cash at bank and in hand	68.6	4.2	72.8
Cash equivalents	6.2	(1.8)	4.4
Total cash and cash equivalents	74.8	2.4	77.2
Debt due within one year	(2.7)	1.6	(1.1)
Debt due after one year	(0.6)	(20.3)	(20.9)
Total	71.5	(16.3)	55.2

* Proceeds from the sale of investments and purchase of investments predominantly relates to transactions through our current asset investments.

Oxfam uses the exemption conferred by section 1.12 of FRS102 in not preparing a separate cash flow statement for Oxfam as a separate entity.

Notes to the financial statements

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Accounting conventions

Oxfam is a public benefit entity, registered charity and company incorporated by guarantee. The financial statements are prepared in compliance with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (FRS 102), the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 and Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Oxfam's financial performance was impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic during the financial year 2020/21. Despite a significant fall in income from our retail operations, the impact on operations particularly overseas was mitigated by other income from other streams, cost reductions and drawing on support available from the UK government. We drew on general reserves to cover the remaining shortfall between income and expenditure, and put in place a clear financial recovery plan, both to rebuild reserves in future years, and build broader financial resilience.

The financial recovery plan includes: reductions in the cost base both in the UK and overseas (reduced staffing numbers, reduced rental costs, renegotiated contracts with third parties), plans in place to grow income, particularly from retail and fundraising, and a new higher general reserves target range of £35m-£45m. Improvements have also been made to financial governance and controls to ensure ongoing cost control and financial probity.

During 2021/22 to date, the financial recovery plan is on track, with unrestricted income on budget and cost savings yielding significant savings. This means that the trustees' plan to rebuild general reserves are on track.

There is a risk of ongoing disruption due to the Covid pandemic during the remainder of the 2021/22 financial year, although in the trustees' view this risk has significantly reduced thanks to the UK vaccination programme.

Trustees have reviewed the latest versions of the organisation's central, optimistic, and pessimistic medium-term financial planning scenarios, paying particular attention to the risks to income, reserves, and liquidity levels. They have concluded that there are sufficient reserves held at year end to create a reasonable expectation that Oxfam has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to prepare the charity and group financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Trustees carried out an assessment of the portfolio of institutional funding agreements held by Oxfam to determine the extent to which current agreements included performance related conditions. This highlighted there was a significant proportion of grants and funding from governments and other donors with embedded conditions which means income should be recognised in line with the performance at the end of a reporting period.

The previous policy on grant income recognition invariably included terms and conditions that must be met before Oxfam can claim entitlement to the income. Oxfam raises income (payment) requests once the trigger points under the terms and conditions of the agreement are reached and used to recognise the income at this point in time.

The trustees have agreed a change in the policy for recognition of income from governments and other agencies that better reflects the terms and conditions of the grant portfolios held.

Income from grants that contain conditions relating to performance or payments by results is recognised as performance occurs, with all funding received in advance or in arrears of performance deferred or accrued accordingly. Otherwise income is recognised in full as soon as any other relevant conditions are satisfied.

Notes to the financial statements

This change in policy has been applied retrospectively from 2019 and has been reflected in the 2020 comparatives shown in the accounts. The effect of this change in policy has been a reduction in the value of grant income and corresponding restricted reserves, general reserves, debtors and creditors. The cumulative effect of these changes is shown in Note 25.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the inclusion of investments at market value, and on an accruals basis except where specified separately below.

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in the year, are set out below.

b. Basis of consolidation

The financial statements of Oxfam's trading subsidiary company, Oxfam Activities Limited (OAL), are consolidated with the financial statements of Oxfam on a line-by-line basis.

Oxfam operates a micro-credit scheme, Finance for Development Limited, in Azerbaijan which has been registered as a separate organisation. As a subsidiary of Oxfam its accounts have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis, based on its year-end accounts to 31 December 2020, and updated for material movements to 31 March 2021. Finance for Development Limited's accounts are prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which are materially consistent with Oxfam's Accounting Policies.

Oxfam holds 100% of the shares in Oxfam Advisory Service Limited (formerly SEIF Limited), a company registered in the United Kingdom. The accounts are consolidated with the accounts of Oxfam on a line-by-line basis.

Oxfam Activities Limited holds 100% of the shares in Frip Ethique SARL, a company based in Senegal. The company is considered a subsidiary of Oxfam Activities Limited and has been consolidated in Oxfam's accounts on a line-by-line basis, based on its year-end accounts to 31 December 2020, and updated for material movements to 31 March 2021. The company ceased trading during the year and was in the process of being wound-up at 31 March 2021, with assets adjusted for impairment where applicable. Frip Ethique SARL's accounts are prepared under Senegalese reporting requirements which are materially consistent with Oxfam's Accounting Policies.

Oxfam Activities Limited holds an 8.5% shareholding in Cafédirect. Cafédirect is not considered an associate and has not been included in the group financial statements.

Oxfam Activities Limited holds a 33 1/3% shareholding (one £1 ordinary share) in the Guardian Share Company Limited. This company has a right to nominate a director to the Cafédirect Board. The consent of the Guardian Share Company Limited is also required for the appointment of the Chair of the Board and for any changes to Cafédirect's Gold Standard. Oxfam's share of this associate has not been included in the group financial statements on the grounds of materiality.

Just Energy Limited, a company limited by guarantee, is considered a subsidiary of Oxfam, since Oxfam controls the company through its 100% membership of the board of directors. The company is not consolidated since it had not commenced trading by 31 March 2021 and the pre-trading position of the company is not material to these financial statements.

To comply with overseas local legislation, Oxfam has established 100%-owned subsidiaries and other overseas legal entities in a number of countries. These are fully controlled by Oxfam and their accounts are included within the accounts of Oxfam (see Note 10).

c. Fund accounting

General reserves are unrestricted funds that are available for use at the Trustees' discretion in furtherance of the objects of the charity.

Designated funds are set aside at the discretion of the Trustees for specific purposes.

Notes to the financial statements

In accordance with FRS102 – Retirement Benefits, a pension reserve is included within unrestricted funds representing the defined benefit pension scheme and growth plan liabilities, where applicable.

Restricted and endowment funds are subject to specific restrictions imposed by the originator of the income. These include grants and contracts from institutions for provision of specific activities or services, and also general donations raised through a public appeal which may be spent at our discretion, provided any expenditure is in accordance with the aims of that appeal.

A final review of the allocation of expenditure is performed after a project or contract has been completed, which can give rise to a transfer between funds.

d. Income and endowments

Income is recognised in the period in which entitlement is established, when economic benefit is probable and the value can be measured reliably.

Donations of cash, which include regular giving, public donations and appeals, are recognised as income once Oxfam has the right to receive the donation, it is probable that the economic benefits will be received, and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Trading income is recognised on point of sale for both donated and purchased goods.

Grants from governments and other agencies have been included within 'Income and endowments from charitable activities' where these are specifically for the provision of goods and services to be provided as part of charitable activities or services to beneficiaries. Grants which provide core funding, or are of a general nature, or are given in response to an appeal, are included within 'Income and endowments from donations and legacies'.

Income from grants that contain conditions relating to performance or payments by results is recognised as performance occurs, with all funding received in advance or in arrears of performance deferred or accrued accordingly. Otherwise income is recognised in full as soon as any other relevant conditions are satisfied.

Fundraising events income is recognised in the year the particular event takes place. Income is deferred for events taking place after the year end.

Recognition of legacy income is dependent on the type of legacy. Pecuniary legacies are recognised when notification is received. Residuary legacies are recognised using the portfolio basis, when entitlement is established and the value can be measured reliably, which is typically on receipt of estate accounts. (see Note 1t(iii)). Reversionary legacies are not recognised during the lifetime of the original beneficiary under the will.

Lottery income is received from the People's Postcode Lottery (PPL). Oxfam has no ability to alter the price of tickets, determine the prizes or reduce the management fee. As such, PPL is treated as acting as principal. Net proceeds due to Oxfam are recognised within 'donations and legacies' in the SOFA and analysed in Note 2c. Oxfam also runs its own lottery, with proceeds reported gross of prize monies or other expenditure. Income is recognised in the same period as the lottery draw is conducted.

Donated goods for distribution to beneficiaries, for which Oxfam accepts full responsibility for distribution, are included in 'Income from donations and legacies' at their market value when received, and under 'Expenditure on charitable activities' at the same value when distributed. Donated goods for distribution which remain undistributed at year-end are included in stock at the value when received, less impairment.

Donated goods capitalised as tangible fixed assets are included as 'Income from donations and legacies' at fair value, which in the majority of cases is based on

Notes to the financial statements

market value, at the time of receipt.

Donated services and facilities are included as 'Income from donations and legacies' at their estimated value to the charity when received, and under the appropriate expenditure heading depending on the nature of service or facility provided, at the same value and time.

Income from Gift Aid tax reclaims is recognised for any Gift Aid certificates received up to a month after the year-end, in relation to donations made prior to the year-end.

Income from endowments is either restricted or unrestricted, depending on the conditions attached to the endowment when provided.

- e. Expenditure on raising funds
Expenditure on raising funds comprises the costs incurred in commercial trading activities, fundraising and managing investments. Expenditure on other trading activities covers all the costs of the shops and other trading activities, including the costs of goods sold. Expenditure on raising donations and legacies includes the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas, and an appropriate allocation of central overhead costs.

- f. Expenditure on charitable activities
Expenditure on charitable activities is reported as a functional analysis of the work undertaken by the charity, being humanitarian, development, and campaigning and advocacy. Under these headings are included grants payable and costs of activities performed directly by the charity, together with associated support costs.
- Grants payable in furtherance of the charity's objects are recognised as expenditure when payment is due to the partner organisation, in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement. Standard partner funding agreements are typically for a year's duration, but can span several years. The funding agreements contain conditions, the fulfilment of which is under the control of Oxfam. For funding agreements in place at the year-end that include payments to be made in future years, where conditions attached to their payment limit their recognition as a full liability, these payments are disclosed in Note 21 to the accounts as commitments.

Expenditure on charitable activities performed directly by the charity are accounted for as they are incurred. These activities include campaigning, advocacy and capacity building together with humanitarian aid and development programme expenditure, which are delivered directly by Oxfam staff, and costs associated with the local management of Oxfam's programmes.

- g. Governance costs
Governance costs represent the salaries, direct expenditure, and overhead costs incurred by the Chief Executive's office, central finance, legal, corporate communications, and internal audit departments in the strategic planning processes of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, as well as external audit costs. These costs are included within support costs.
- h. Allocation and apportionment of costs
Costs to be recharged to specific activities or departments within the charity are apportioned on the following basis:
- Buildings costs are allocated on the basis of floor area used.
 - In-house printing and warehousing are allocated to user departments on the basis of units of output.
 - Information systems (IS) costs are allocated based on the time spent by IS staff on business users' requirements and the usage of IS systems by each department.
 - The costs of the directorate, central finance, human resources, and legal departments are allocated on the basis of employee numbers, after an appropriate proportion has been allocated to Governance costs.
 - Irrecoverable VAT is allocated to the principal areas in which it is incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

- Governance costs are allocated in the same proportions as the underlying cost centre giving rise to the governance charge.

Support costs represent the costs of providing support to Oxfam's programmes by staff based in regional centres and in the UK, as well as central costs, which include central finance, central human resources, corporate communications, and governance.

i. Termination benefits

Termination payments are payable when employment is terminated by the group before the normal retirement date or end of employment contract. Termination costs are recognised at the earlier of when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of the benefits or when the group recognises any related restructuring costs.

j. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised and included at cost, including any incidental expenses of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost by equal annual instalments over their expected useful economic lives as follows:

Freehold land	Not applicable
Freehold buildings	50 years
Warehouse fittings and equipment	10 years
Computer infrastructure	10 years
Leasehold assets	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment in GB	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment overseas	3 years

Vehicles and equipment used in programmes overseas are considered to have a useful economic life of one year or less. They are not capitalised but are charged in full to charitable expenditure when purchased.

Where appropriate, provision has been made for impairment in the value of tangible fixed assets.

k. Fixed and current asset investments

Investment property and listed investments are included in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Unlisted investments are included at cost as an approximation to fair value unless there is specific evidence to the contrary. Investments in subsidiaries are included in the charity's accounts at cost, subject to annual review for impairment.

Social investments are investments made directly in pursuit of Oxfam's charitable purposes (programme related investments) or with a mixed purpose to also generate a financial return (mixed motive investments). Oxfam's investment in The Small Enterprise Impact Investing Fund and EMF Microfinance Fund are treated as mixed motive investments and stated at fair value. Oxfam Activities Limited shareholdings in Cafédirect and the Guardian Share Company Limited are treated as programme related investments in the Oxfam Group accounts and are included in the Balance Sheet at the amount invested less impairment. Oxfam's investment in Finance for Development Limited is treated on the same basis in the charity's accounts but the company has been consolidated in the group accounts.

l. Micro-credit schemes (through Finance for Development Limited)

Oxfam provides funds under a micro-credit scheme either direct to individual members of local communities or via local community groups. Oxfam retains a responsibility for managing this scheme until such time as it is possible to transfer the management responsibility to the local community. Under the SORP, this micro-credit scheme is treated as a programme-related investment within Oxfam's individual company accounts. Within the group accounts, the micro-credit scheme is consolidated on a line-by-line

Notes to the financial statements

basis, with loans received and given out reflected in creditors and debtors respectively, where material.

Details of the micro-credit scheme, Finance for Development Limited, which is a locally registered organisation in Azerbaijan, are given in Note 10 to the accounts.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand includes interest and non-interest bearing accounts held at call with banks, and cash in hand. Cash equivalents include monies deposited for less than 90 days or available within a 90 day notice period, without interest penalty.

n. Provisions

Provisions for future liabilities are recognised when Oxfam has a legal or constructive financial obligation that can be reliably estimated and for which it is more probable than not that payment will be made. The major categories of obligations requiring provisions are:

- “End of contract – arising where Oxfam staff on non-UK employment contracts become entitled to i) a lump sum in lieu of regular contributions to a pension scheme, payable by Oxfam once employment contracts expire. ii) loyalty bonuses, designed to incentivise staff to complete the full period of service, payable once fixed term contracts expire”
- “Dilapidations – arising where property leases oblige Oxfam to cover the cost of restoring retail and office properties to their original condition when ending its occupation as those leases terminate.”
- “Organisational restructuring – arising where Oxfam incurs costs associated with restructuring or reorganising its UK or international operations”

In calculating the carrying value of these provisions, Oxfam relies on appropriately qualified and experienced staff and advisers to estimate both the probability that obligations may crystallise, and the quantum of costs arising. Where material, provisions are also discounted to reflect the time value of money.

o. Foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in pound sterling (£), which is the charity’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Foreign currency balances are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the Balance Sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses incurred in respect of our overseas operations are included in the SOFA within expenditure on charitable activities for the period in which they are incurred.

The results of foreign entities consolidated within these Financial Statements are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the Balance Sheet date. Exchange differences arising on opening reserves are recognised through the SOFA.

p. Pension scheme

Oxfam operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes.

Defined benefit scheme

The pension liabilities and assets are recorded in line with FRS102, with a valuation undertaken by an independent actuary. FRS102 measures the value of pension assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date and determines the benefits accrued in the year and the interest on assets and liabilities. The value of benefits accrued and the net interest cost is used to determine the pension charge in the SOFA and are allocated across the appropriate incoming/outgoing resource categories. The change in value of assets and liabilities arising from asset valuation, changes in benefits, actuarial assumptions, or change in the level of deficit attributable to members is recognised in the SOFA within actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension schemes, to the extent that assets do not exceed liabilities. A pension liability, if applicable, is reflected on the Balance Sheet.

Quoted securities have been valued at current bid prices at the Balance Sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

Growth plan

The Growth plan is a defined benefit multi-employer pension scheme. It is not possible to identify Oxfam's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the Growth plan and hence contributions to the scheme are accounted for as if they were contributions to a defined contribution scheme. Oxfam's share of the deficit is deemed to be the deficit contributions payable by Oxfam. This deficit is recorded as a liability on the Balance Sheet.

Defined contribution scheme

Pension contributions are charged to the SOFA as incurred.

q. Stocks

Bought-in goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Donated stock is carried at nil value as it is considered impractical to obtain a reliable valuation. The value of goods is instead recognised at their retail price when sold.

Humanitarian supplies for distribution to beneficiaries are valued at cost, with obsolete stock written off. Goods in transit to overseas projects are removed from stock and included in programme expenditure when released from the warehouse.

Donated goods for distribution to beneficiaries are included in stocks where these are undistributed at year-end.

r. Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the SOFA as incurred over the term of the lease.

s. Financial instruments

Oxfam has financial assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at the amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value recognised in the SOFA, except that investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the established cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the SOFA.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and loans from third parties are initially recognised at transaction price. Such liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

Debt instruments include loans received by Finance for Development Limited from banks and other financial institutions. These are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

t. Accounting estimates and key judgements

Significant accounting estimates and judgements – Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Estimates:

(i) Retirement benefit liabilities – as disclosed in note 21, the Group has a defined benefit scheme. Year end recognition of the liabilities under this scheme and the valuation of assets held to fund these liabilities require a number of significant assumptions to be made, relating to levels of scheme membership, key financial market indicators such as inflation and expectations on future salary growth and asset returns. These assumptions are made by the Group in conjunction with the schemes' actuaries. For each 0.1% change in the discount rate net of inflation, the carrying amount of pension obligations would change by an estimated £2m.

(ii) Provisions – The Group has made provision for potential irrecoverability of loans issued by Finance for Development Limited. The rationale behind this is disclosed in note 10. Management believe that these provisions are appropriate based on information currently available.

(iii) Income recognition of legacies – Residuary legacies have been recognised using a portfolio basis, based on past experience. Management have accrued for a percentage of the legacy pipeline which is consistent with experience over the last 5 years. The amount accrued at the year end is disclosed in Note 2a.

(iv) Recovery of restricted fund balances in deficit – the likelihood of receiving future income in respect of restricted fund balances in deficit of £Nilm has been considered. Full provision has been made against balances considered to have a low probability of recoverability, with partial provisions made against medium risk balances. No provisions have been made against balances considered to have a high probability of recovery. Trustees are satisfied that the provisions in place are reasonable to address the overall risk of irrecoverability.

(v) Dilapidations provisioning

Retail – an average dilapidation cost per lease exited is estimated using historical data from the retail lease portfolio. Every lease in the portfolio is then assessed annually for the probability that dilapidations will arise at lease expiry, resulting in the assignment of a probability factor of between 0% and 100%. The probability factor (which increases as lease profitability decreases) is used to calculate an expected cost of dilapidations for each lease, which is then further adjusted to reflect (i) anticipated future inflation rates; (ii) the time value of money; to establish the liability to be recorded in the balance sheet.

Offices – provisions for dilapidations are built evenly over the life of each lease based on latest available surveyor's estimates of the likely end of lease dilapidations bill for each property.

Judgements:

(vi) Defined benefit pension scheme surplus – The net surplus at 31 March 2021 of £16.9m on the defined benefit pension scheme has not been recognised in these financial statements, as it is not currently possible to demonstrate that this is recoverable by Oxfam, either via a reduction in future contributions or via a refund.

2 INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS

a. Donations and legacies

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Regular giving*	42.0	1.4	43.4	42.8	1.5	44.3
Legacies	13.8	0.2	14.0	17.3	0.3	17.6
Public donations, appeals, and fundraising events*	7.1	16.8	23.9	6.8	12.0	18.8
Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeals	–	4.8	4.8	–	4.5	4.5
	62.9	23.2	86.1	66.9	18.3	85.2
Donated goods for distribution to beneficiaries	–	18.1	18.1	–	17.2	17.2
Donated services and facilities	1.1	–	1.1	0.5	–	0.5
	64.0	41.3	105.3	67.4	35.5	102.9

* Includes related gift aid.

Accrued legacy income included within the accounts amounts to £3.7m (2019/20: £5.4m). At 31 March 2021, in addition to legacy income that has been included in the accounts, Oxfam expected to benefit from a number of legacies from estates for which the administration had yet to be finalised. Oxfam's future income from these legacies is estimated at £4.5m (2019/20: £7.4m).

Donated goods for distribution to beneficiaries represent food provided by the World Food Programme. Donated services and facilities represent training, legal and audit services provided at a reduced fee or free of charge.

b. Charitable activities

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			RESTATED YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income from government, institutional donors, and other public authorities						
Governments (i)	–	27.9	27.9	–	36.2	36.2
Multilateral organisations (ii)	–	45.3	45.3	–	37.0	37.0
Oxfam Affiliates (iii)	–	81.2	81.2	0.3	75.7	76.0
International foundations, grant makers, and other donors		24.0	24.0	–	25.1	25.1
	–	178.4	178.4	0.3	174.0	174.3
Other charitable income (iv)	1.5	–	1.5	3.2	–	3.2
Total income from charitable activities	1.5	178.4	179.9	3.5	174.0	177.5

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			RESTATED YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
i. Governments						
Denmark	–	2 249	2 249	–	159	159
Sweden	–	13 907	13 907	–	10 803	10 803
Switzerland	–	4 050	4 050	–	3 399	3 399
United Kingdom	–	1 608	1 608	–	10 651	10 651
United States	–	5 510	5 510	–	10 267	10 267
Other	–	577	577	–	946	946
	–	27 901	27 901	–	36 225	36 225

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			RESTATED YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
ii. Multilateral organisations	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Asian Development Bank	–	681	681	–	490	490
European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)	–	(122)	(122)	–	465	465
European Commission Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)	–	15 747	15 747	–	8 317	8 317
International Development Law Organisation	–	–	–	–	(33)	(33)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	–	789	789	–	959	959
Islamic Development Bank	–	42	42	–	3	3
Tiltonse Fund	–	21	21	–	75	75
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	–	5 693	5 693	–	8 287	8 287
United Nations Development Programme	–	3 082	3 082	–	1 512	1 512
United Nations Empowerment of Women	–	978	978	–	284	284
United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	–	79	79	–	56	56
United Nations Habitat	–	–	–	–	15	15
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	–	3 677	3 677	–	4 340	4 340
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	–	8 079	8 079	–	6 167	6 167
United Nations Office for Project Services	–	–	–	–	(250)	(250)
United Nations Population Fund	–	375	375	–	409	409
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	–	3 333	3 333	–	5 684	5 684
World Bank	–	2 858	2 858	–	228	228
	–	45 312	45 312	–	37 008	37 008

Notes to the financial statements

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			RESTATED YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
iii. Oxfam affiliates	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Oxfam America	–	5 367	5 367	–	4 313	4 313
Oxfam Australia	–	3 252	3 252	–	6 467	6 467
Oxfam Belgium	–	5 376	5 376	–	8 011	8 011
Oxfam Canada	–	5 396	5 396	–	5 882	5 882
Oxfam Denmark	–	13 706	13 706	259	9 562	9 821
Oxfam France	–	500	500	–	237	237
Oxfam Germany	–	17 929	17 929	–	13 197	13 197
Oxfam Hong Kong	–	2 356	2 356	–	2 142	2 142
Oxfam Intermón	–	389	389	–	1 031	1 031
Oxfam International	14	235	249	–	(139)	(139)
Oxfam Ireland	–	3 440	3 440	–	3 458	3 458
Oxfam Italy	–	5 870	5 870	–	3 623	3 623
Oxfam New Zealand	–	77	77	–	86	86
Oxfam Novib	–	13 605	13 605	–	14 275	14 275
Oxfam Quebec	–	3 572	3 572	–	3 462	3 462
Oxfam South Africa	–	–	–	–	31	31
Oxfam in Sweden	–	95	95	–	80	80
	14	81 165	81 179	259	75 718	75 977

The grants made to, and received by, Oxfam from the other Oxfam's are separately determined by operational decisions based on the strategy or capacity of Oxfam affiliates in particular areas.

Analysis by contract/project for certain specific institutions is provided below:

		Year to 31 March 2021	Restated Year to 31 March 2020
Income from DFID by contract title	Country	£'000	£'000
DFID – Resources for specific programmes			
Multi Sector Humanitarian Response Programme – Yemen (MHRP)	Yemen		5,897
Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience in South Sudan	South Sudan	(90)	1,789
Consortium for Sustainable WASH in Fragile ConTexts (SWIFT)	Global	1,151	2,126
Freetown WASH Consortium – Post Ebola Recovery programme	Sierra Leone		550
Other contracts		144	(36)
		1,205	10,326
“DFID back donor funding for the Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Programme (DEPP) (received from Save the Children on behalf of the Start Network)”			
Improving Early Warning Early Action in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	77	–
		77	–

Notes to the financial statements

		Year to 31 March 2021	Restated Year to 31 March 2020
Income from EuropeAid by contract title	Country	£'000	£'000
PROSELL Taraba: Support to Food Security and Resilience in Taraba State	Nigeria	5,842	(18)
Covid-19: Enhanced Preparedness and Action: Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Households Living in Informal Settlements	Kenya	4,251	-
Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	-	2,151
EU PROACT-Resilient Livelihoods in Syria	Syria	-	387
Diversifying and Boosting Crop Production in Sierra Leone - Lot 2	Sierra Leone	320	365
Diversifying and Boosting Crop Production in Sierra Leone - Lot 3	Sierra Leone	496	213
Gendered Land and Extractives Action for Social Accountability	Myanmar	150	124
Badael: Building Alternative Development Assets and Entrepreneurial Learning	Lebanon	776	924
Improving Availability of Reproductive Health Services in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Philippines (ARCHES)	Philippines	(8)	541
Enhancing Participation of CBOs & CSOs in Democratic Governance in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	248	381
Women Leadership in Public Life in Sindh	Pakistan	86	3
Challenging Stereotypes, Providing Services, Convening and Advocating: A multilayer approach to promote LGBTI rights in Lebanon	Lebanon	242	141
Deepening social accountability in Myanmar	Myanmar	(59)	309
Promoting Livelihoods and inclusion of vulnerable women domestic workers and women small scale traders	Kenya	188	(4)
Reuse of treated wastewater for agriculture irrigation in southern part of Gaza strip	OPTI	155	441
Women Networks Increasing Accountability of religious and Governmental Institutions to reduce violence against women	Thailand	183	154
PS Strengthening capacities of civil society in Indonesia	Indonesia	-	371
Enhancing CSOs roles as key development partners for climate resilient policies and practices in Province 2	Nepal	-	203
Peacebuilding in the cross-border areas of Mali and Niger	Niger	-	118
Overcoming barriers to access to justice for women at risk	Honduras	-	116
From Global Goals to Local Impact: Influencing private sector action on SDGs in India	Global	-	112
Increasing Capacities and Spaces for Thai CSOs' Effective Participation in Governance of Marine Resources	Thailand	-	78
Consumer and Retailer Driving Pro-Poor Sustainable Food Market in Thailand	Thailand	-	624
Other contracts, including provisions		2,876	583
		15,746	8,317

Notes to the financial statements

	Year to 31 March 2021	Restated Year to 31 March 2020
iv. Primary purpose trading – Unrestricted	£m	£m
Income:		
Micro-credit schemes (see Note 10)	0.5	2.4
Sale of humanitarian equipment	1.0	0.8
	1.5	3.2
Costs included within charitable activities:		
Micro-credit schemes (see Note 10)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Humanitarian equipment	(1.0)	(0.7)
	(1.8)	(1.4)
Net income from primary purpose trading	(0.3)	1.8

The 2019/2020 income from "Charitable Activities" has been restated following a change in accounting policy for grant income recognition.

Please see Note 25 for further details

c. Other trading activities

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Turnover from donated goods	29.9	–	29.9	76.0	–	76.0
Turnover from purchased goods	6.8	–	6.8	12.3	0.1	12.4
Lottery income	2.1	–	2.1	3.8	–	3.8
Other trading income	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.3
Total trading sales	39.2	0.2	39.4	93.0	0.5	93.5
Direct trading expenses – donated goods	56.1	–	56.1	62.1	–	62.1
Direct trading expenses – purchased goods	5.0	–	5.0	11.9	–	11.9
Lottery costs	0.5	–	0.5	1.3	–	1.3
Support costs	2.1	–	2.1	2.1	–	2.1
Total trading costs	63.7	–	63.7	77.4	–	77.4
Net Trading (expenditure)/ income	(24.5)	0.2	(24.3)	15.6	0.5	16.1

In addition, the following other amounts were collected through the shops and are included in donations and legacies:

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Oxfam Unwrapped net income	–	0.5	0.5	–	1.1	1.1
Donations	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6
Total net trading income	(23.8)	1.4	(22.4)	16.1	1.7	17.8

Trading income represents income from the sale of donated and bought-in goods through the charity's shops, recycling operations, and licensing income.

Notes to the financial statements

People's Postcode Lottery (PPL)

During the year Oxfam received net proceeds of lotteries held by PPL. As noted in Note 1d, Oxfam recognises the net proceeds as income, which are determined as follows:

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Ticket value	4.0	–	4.0	9.4	–	9.4
Prize fund	(1.1)	–	(1.1)	(3.8)	–	(3.8)
Management fee	(1.6)	–	(1.6)	(2.6)	–	(2.6)
Net proceeds	1.3	–	1.3	3.0	–	3.0

d. Investments

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Deposit interest	0.2	–	0.2	0.5	–	0.5
	0.2	–	0.2	0.5	–	0.5

e. Other income

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	–	0.8
Nursery fees	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	–	0.2
Miscellaneous overseas income	–	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6
Corona virus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS)	10.6	–	10.6			
Government Support Grant	7.4	–	7.4	–	–	–
Other	0.6	–	0.6	0.4	–	0.4
	19.1	0.4	19.5	1.5	0.5	2.0

Notes to the financial statements

3 EXPENDITURE

a. Raising funds

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Restated Unrestricted	Restricted	Restated Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies:						
Regular giving	5.3	0.2	5.5	5.1	0.1	5.2
Legacies	0.3	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.2
Public donations, appeals, fundraising events, and Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeals	6.3	1.4	7.7	7.8	1.1	8.9
Support costs	1.6	–	1.6	1.8	–	1.8
Other *	4.8	–	4.8	4.0	–	4.0
	18.3	1.6	19.9	18.9	1.2	20.1
Income from government, institutional donors, and other public authorities	1.0	–	1.0	1.2	–	1.2
	19.3	1.6	20.9	20.1	1.2	21.3
Expenditure on other trading activities (see note 2c)	63.7	–	63.7	77.4	–	77.4
Investment management costs	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	–	0.2
	83.1	1.6	84.7	97.7	1.2	98.9

* Other costs include costs of developing and maintaining fundraising information systems, market analysis, and developing future fundraising products.

The 2019/2020 expenditure in "Raising funds" has been restated following a change in accounting policy for grant income recognition.

Please see Note 25 for further details

b. Charitable activities

Functional analysis

Expenditure on charitable activities can be analysed by the three main areas of activity as follows:

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Development	33.3	111.6	144.9	36.6	96.6	133.2
Humanitarian *	24.3	107.6	131.9	31.5	108.9	140.4
Campaigning and advocacy	6.3	0.3	6.6	9.4	0.9	10.3
	63.9	219.5	283.4	77.5	206.4	283.9
Activities undertaken directly	31.7	137.9	169.6	40.8	144.9	185.7
Grant funding of activities	14.1	69.2	83.3	16.6	54.6	71.2
Support costs **	18.1	12.4	30.5	20.1	6.9	27.0
	63.9	219.5	283.4	77.5	206.4	283.9

* Humanitarian includes £18.1m (2019/20: £17.2m) in respect of donated goods distributed to beneficiaries.

** It is not appropriate to split support costs between activities undertaken directly and grant funding of activities due to the dual role played by programme support functions.

Notes to the financial statements

	Activities undertaken directly ⁽ⁱ⁾	Grant funding of activities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Support costs ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Year to 31 March 2021 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Development	89.6	40.8	14.5	144.9
Humanitarian	78.1	41.2	12.6	131.9
Campaigning and advocacy	1.9	1.3	3.4	6.6
	169.6	83.3	30.5	283.4

	Activities undertaken directly ⁽ⁱ⁾	Grant funding of activities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	Support costs ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	Year to 31 March 2020 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Development	85.1	35.4	12.7	133.2
Humanitarian	96.0	33.8	10.6	140.4
Campaigning and advocacy	4.6	2.0	3.7	10.3
	185.7	71.2	27.0	283.9

i. Activities undertaken directly

Oxfam's own overseas staff are involved in the delivery of the programme through the provision of specialist services (e.g. to address the water and sanitation needs of refugees) and through training and networking for local organisations. Included in 'Charitable activities' are all the in-country costs associated with programme delivery and monitoring of grants made to partner organisations (e.g. direct programme costs, logistics, finance, human resources, and programme management). This provides an accurate reflection of the true costs of our activities and support to those activities.

ii. Grant funding of activities

	Year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 March 2020
	£'000	£'000
Total value of 50 largest grants	24 828	21 215
Total value of grants to other Oxfam Affiliates	28 394	27 368
Other grants	24 637	22 636
Total grants payable to institutions in furtherance of the charity's objects	83 302	71 219
Total number of grants made to institutions	720	653

Notes to the financial statements

The top 50 financial grant recipients in the year to 31 March 2021 are listed below.

	Name of Institution	Geographic region	Number of grants	Year to 31 March 2021 £'000
1)	Concern Worldwide UK	GLOBAL	2	£2 340
2)	Solidarites International	ASIA	1	£1 644
3)	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia	ASIA	1	£1 255
4)	Shushilan	ASIA	3	£1 176
5)	Wajir South Deve. Association	HECA	3	£1 122
6)	Arid Lands Development Focus	HECA	4	£919
7)	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	HECA	2	£844
8)	People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network	ASIA	5	£824
9)	BARGUNA NARI JAGARON KARMOSUCHI	ASIA	3	£705
10)	Merti Integrated Development Programme	HECA	1	£704
11)	Kenya Red Cross Society	HECA	1	£649
12)	Pastoralist Girls Initiative	HECA	3	£643
13)	Strengthening Participatory Organization	ASIA	5	£561
14)	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement	ASIA	3	£557
15)	Yayasan Pos Keadilan Peduli Umat (Human Initiative)	ASIA	1	£556
16)	United Youth Of the Philippines-Women, Inc.	ASIA	7	£440
17)	Relief to Development Society	HECA	3	£437
18)	Relief Society of Tigray	HECA	1	£414
19)	Tearfund	GLOBAL	1	£400
20)	Rural Development Centre Nepal	ASIA	4	£386
21)	Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal	ASIA	3	£383
22)	Conseils et Appui pour l'Education à la Base	W_AFR	2	£378
23)	Community Organizing-Multiversity	ASIA	6	£361
24)	Ethiopia Orthodox Church_ Development and Inter Church Aid Commission	HECA	1	£354
25)	Kachin Baptist Convention	ASIA	3	£326
26)	Nabad Association for Development	MENA	3	£323
27)	The Lebanese Center for Human Rights	MENA	3	£303
28)	Solidarité pour la Promotion Sociale et la Paix	HECA	1	£299
29)	Rehabilitation, Education and Community Health	MENA	3	£297
30)	Environment and Public Health Organization	ASIA	2	£288

Notes to the financial statements

	Name of Institution	Geographic region	Number of grants	Year to 31 March 2021 £'000
31)	NAZRUL SMRITI SANGSAD	ASIA	1	£288
32)	Nari Maitree	ASIA	1	£283
33)	Centre for Rights, Education and Awareness	HECA	1	£276
34)	Syndicat d'Initiative de KASHA	HECA	1	£273
35)	UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN'S EDUCATION PROGRAM	ASIA	2	£269
36)	Afkar Society for Development and Relief	MENA	4	£264
37)	Plan International - South Sudan	HECA	1	£263
38)	Federation des Organisations des Producteurs Agricoles du Congo au Nord-Kivu	HECA	2	£260
39)	Wunpawng Ninghtoi	ASIA	2	£255
40)	Duharanira Amajyambere y'Icyaro-Action pour le Développement Rural Intégré	HECA	3	£252
41)	Initiatives for Development and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services	ASIA	4	£252
42)	Associatiion Nationale pour l'Alphabetisation et la Formation des Adultes	GLOBAL	1	£242
43)	Conseil Consultatif des Femmes	HECA	2	£233
44)	Action de Développement des Milieux Ruraux	HECA	1	£232
45)	Foundation For Community Initiative	W_AFR	3	£222
46)	Forum for Community Upliftment System	ASIA	3	£220
47)	Pastoralist Welfare Organization	HECA	1	£216
48)	Rural Development & Environment Management Society	ASIA	4	£214
49)	Kafa (Enough) Violence and Exploitation	MENA	3	£213
50)	Prayatnasil Community Development Society	ASIA	2	£213
				24 828

Notes to the financial statements

Key to geographic regions:

HECA - Horn, East and Central Africa. LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean. MENA - Middle East and North Africa. Global - the grants apply to more than one region.

The grants made by Oxfam GB to other Oxfam affiliates are listed below.

	Geographic region	Number of grants	Year to 31 March 2021 £'000	Year to 31 March 2020 £'000
Name of Other Oxfam				
Oxfam America	Global	4	£585	237
Oxfam Australia	Global	2	£514	989
Oxfam Belgium	Global		–	373
Oxfam Brazil	Global	1	£166	296
Oxfam Canada	Global	1	£118	470
Oxfam Denmark	Global	1	£15	2
Oxfam Hong Kong	ASIA	1	£300	–
Oxfam India	Global	6	£659	931
Oxfam Intermón	Global	18	£6 437	4 697
Oxfam International	Global	3	£6 624	8 255
Oxfam Italy	Global	2	£470	1 167
Oxfam Mexico	Global	2	£185	382
Oxfam Novib	Global	28	£16 667	9 156
Oxfam South Africa	Global	1	£383	413
Oxfam Sweden	Global	1	£17	–
Oxfam Solidarity	Global	4	£697	–
			33 837	27 368

The grants made to, and received by, Oxfam from the other Oxfam affiliates are separately determined by operational decisions based on the strategy or capacity of Oxfam affiliates in particular areas.

Notes to the financial statements

iii. Support costs

Support costs include support to the programme from Oxford and the costs associated with supporting programme delivery at a regional level (e.g. finance, human resources, and senior programme management). Support costs also include central finance, human resources, corporate communications costs, and governance. Support costs are analysed as follows:

	CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES			RAISING FUNDS		YEAR TO	YEAR TO
	Development	Humanitarian	Campaigning & advocacy	Trading	Fundraising	31 March 2021 Total	31 March 2020 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Regional programme support	1.3	1.4	–	–	–	2.7	3.5
Central programme support	8.7	6.8	1.9	–	–	17.4	17.8
Exchange rate differences	1.9	1.8	–	–	–	3.7	(1.2)
Central finance	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.4	2.0
Central human resources	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.9	3.7
Corporate communications	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	3.3
Governance	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.8
Total support costs for 2020/21	14.6	12.6	3.3	2.0	1.6	34.1	
Total support costs for 2019/20	12.7	10.6	3.7	2.1	1.8		30.9
Unrestricted	8.8	6.0	3.3	2.0	1.6	21.7	24.0
Restricted	5.8	6.6	–	–	–	12.4	6.9
	14.6	12.6	3.3	2.0	1.6	34.1	30.9

The basis of allocation of support costs is detailed in the Accounting Policies under note 1h.

Support costs are split out to cover Charitable Activities £30.5m and Trading Activities £3.6m

c. Other expenditure

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Nursery costs	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	–	0.2
Defined benefit pension scheme costs	0.2	–	0.2	0.1	–	0.1
Other	0.4	–	0.4	0.8	–	0.8
	0.7	–	0.7	1.1	–	1.1

Notes to the financial statements

4 EMPLOYEES

The average headcount number of employees and full-time equivalent (FTE) for the year was:

	Year to 31 March 2021 Headcount	Year to 31 March 2021 FTE	Year to 31 March 2020 Headcount	Year to 31 March 2020 FTE
GB payroll*	Number	Number	Number	Number
Oxfam Group				
Trading	1 138	879	1 267	974
Audience engagement	86	79	176	159
Corporate functions	368	329	334	304
Campaigns and policy	100	85	119	106
Communications	64	56	51	46
Programme headquarters	215	194	183	172
Programme overseas	204	202	297	293
	2 175	1 824	2 427	2 054
Overseas payroll**	2 326	2 321	2 606	2 604
	4 501	4 145	5 033	4 658

The staff numbers for Oxfam only are the same as above except that Trading includes 91 (2019/20: 83) OAL staff and Overseas payroll includes 66 (2019/20: 62) staff for Finance for Development Ltd and Nil (2019/20: 30) staff for Frip Ethique SARL.

Oxfam's employment policies encourage a range of working patterns including job sharing and part-time working. These can result in a significantly lower number of employees when based on full-time equivalents rather than on headcount.

* Disclosed numbers reflect current information held adjusted to reflect the old divisional structure. Staff divisions have been changed to reflect the new reporting divisions following the restructure held in October 2020.

**The majority of our overseas staff carry out charitable activities

5 STAFF COSTS

	Year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 March 2020
GB Payroll	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	64.0	65.0
Social security costs	3.9	4.4
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	3.4	3.6
Defined benefit pension scheme operating costs	0.4	0.5
GB payroll staff costs	71.7	73.5
Overseas payroll staff costs	44.4	49.0
Total staff costs	116.1	122.5

Total staff costs for Oxfam only are the same as above except that overseas payroll staff costs includes £0.5m (2019/20: £0.6m) for Finance for Development Ltd and £Nil (2019/20: £0.1m) for Frip Ethique SARL.

Termination costs, included above, amounted to £3.1m (2019/20: £1.4m), of which £0.5m (2019/20: £0.6m) was provided for at year-end.

Staff costs are allocated according to the functions of each staff member and, therefore, form part of trading costs, fundraising costs, governance costs, and charitable expenditure, as appropriate.

In addition, a great amount of time, the value of which is not reflected in these accounts, is donated by around 25,000 volunteers throughout Great Britain. Volunteers play a vital role in our shop network operations, community fundraising activities, and back office operations. More details of the crucial role volunteers contribute to Oxfam is provided in the Trustees' Report.

The table below shows the number of higher-paid staff with emoluments falling in the following ranges. Emoluments include salary and taxable benefits in kind and other payments to employees. These include a number of allowances to cover the additional costs of working in another country for long term senior expatriate staff, to enable them to take their family with them, as this encourages staff to stay on deployment longer. For example, Oxfam pays towards the cost of education for up to three children, where suitable free schooling is not available. Allowances also cover the additional cost of living in very expensive countries and end of contract payments in lieu of access to a bona fide pension arrangement outside the UK.

Overseas numbers continue to be impacted by the weak GB Pound against other currencies, and particularly the US dollar. The figures for the seven overseas based employees earning over £100,000 include employees with pay set in USD and include payments for accommodation and education.

Notes to the financial statements

	UK Year to 31 March 2021	Overseas Year to 31 March 2021	Total Year to 31 March 2021	Total Year to 31 March 2020
Gross pay	Number	Number	Number	Number
£60,000 to £69,999	19	13	32	38
£70,000 to £79,999	18	12	30	16
£80,000 to £89,999	6	6	12	11
£90,000 to £99,999	7	4	11	9
£100,000 to £109,999	2	4	6	7
£110,000 to £119,999	1	–	1	1
£120,000 to £129,999	1	2	3	2
£130,000 to £139,999	–	1	1	–
£140,000 to £149,999	1 *	–	1 *	–
£170,000 to £179,999	1 *	–	1 *	–
	56	42	98	84

* Salary costs include redundancy payments during 2020/21 for members of staff leaving Oxfam GB.

Retirement benefits are accruing under a defined benefit scheme for 4 (2019/20: 3) out of the 77 higher paid employees included in the table above. In addition, Oxfam paid £233,277 (2019/20: £303,582) into a defined contribution pension scheme for 36 (2019/20: 48) higher-paid employees.

The earnings for the group and charitable company's key management personnel, which are considered to be leadership team included 13 roles until 12 October 2020, after which 6 roles, following a restructure, are detailed in the table below.

	YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2021			YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2020		
	Gross Pay	Employer's National Insurance	Employer's pension contribution	Gross Pay	Employer's National Insurance	Employer's pension contribution
Job Title	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive Officer*	120 936	14 627	12 125	121 319	14 713	12 184
Chief Financial Officer**	108 703	12 340	10 561	93 676	11 189	9 368
Other Executive Directors***	866 315	96 458	68 510	853 344	100 072	71 101
Total	1 095 954	123,425	91 196	1 068 339	125 974	92 653

* The Chief Executive is entitled to 30 days annual leave per annum, and also accrues one week every three months of service to be taken at a later date as a sabbatical to pursue research/writing related to Oxfam's work and in agreement with the Chair of Trustees.

** Includes costs associated with two Chief Financial Official Officers during a period of handover

*** The average gross pay for the other Executive Directors was £85,730 (2019/20 £90,589).

Following the restructure in October 2020, the strategic management team now consists of the CEO and Chief Financial Officer and 4 other posts. The earnings for the 4 other posts are included in the table above but the average annual contractual pay for these 4 posts following the October 2020 new structure was £100,600.

6 TRUSTEES' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S EXPENSES

Members of Oxfam's Board of Trustees receive no remuneration for their services. Trustees' expenses, which include costs directly incurred by Trustees and amounts paid on their behalf by Oxfam, were £121 (2019/20: £12,547).

Directly incurred expenses of the Chief Executive in 2020/21 were £179 (2019/20: £16,880).

The most significant element of the Trustees' and Chief Executive's expenses is the cost of visits to overseas programmes, in respect of flights and accommodation. The current year expenses have been impacted by Covid restrictions that were in place.

Donations received by the charity from the Trustees during 2020/21 amounted to £12,043 (2019/20: £34,890), of which £765 (2019/20: £25,162) was given for restricted purposes, in the normal course of business*.

7 TAXATION

The Charity is a registered charity and as such is entitled to certain tax exemptions on income and profits from investments and surpluses on any trading activities carried on in furtherance of the charity's primary objectives.

8 NET (EXPENDITURE)/INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

IS STATED AFTER CHARGING/(CREDITING):

	Year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 March 2020
	£m	£m
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2.6	3.0
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(0.4)	(0.8)
Hire of vehicles and equipment	5.6	6.6
Property rental	21.1	23.4
Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit (GB)*	0.2	0.3
Rental income	(0.3)	(0.4)
Auditors' remuneration - statutory audit (Country Offices)	0.1	0.2
Gift Aid income	(9.2)	(12.4)
Exchange rate differences	3.3	(1.8)
Irrecoverable VAT	0.6	1.2

*Auditors' remuneration includes £Nil (2019/20: £0.2m) for which no fee is charged and is included within donated services and facilities in Note 2a.

Notes to the financial statements

9 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold property	Short leasehold property	Furniture, fixtures, equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Oxfam	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	2.6	15.2	36.1	5.3	59.2
Additions	–	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8
Disposals	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)
At 31 March 2021	2.5	15.4	35.9	5.5	59.3
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	1.1	11.0	34.4	4.7	51.2
Charge for the year	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.6
Disposals	–	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.6)
At 31 March 2021	1.2	12.3	34.8	4.9	53.2
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	1.3	3.1	1.1	0.6	6.1
At 31 March 2020	1.5	4.2	1.7	0.6	8.0

	Freehold property	Short leasehold property	Furniture, fixtures, equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Oxfam Group	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	2.6	15.2	36.2	5.3	59.3
Additions	–	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Disposals	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)
At 31 March 2021	2.5	15.4	36.0	5.4	59.3
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	1.1	11.0	34.4	4.7	51.2
Charge for the year	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.6
Disposals	–	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.6)
At 31 March 2021	1.2	12.3	34.8	4.9	53.2
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	1.3	3.1	1.2	0.5	6.1
At 31 March 2020	1.5	4.2	1.8	0.6	8.1

The book value of land (which is not depreciated) included in freehold properties is £0.4m (2019/20: £0.4m). The value of freehold property held at 31 March 2021 is £2.7m (2019/20: £3.3m).

All tangible fixed assets are held for charitable use.

Notes to the financial statements

10 INVESTMENTS

Fixed Asset Investments

	Freehold Property	Quoted	Investment in subsidiaries	Cash	Investments Total	Social Investments Unquoted	Fixed asset investments Total
Oxfam	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost or valuation:							
At 1 April 2020	0.1	2.2	1.6	–	3.9	–	3.9
Additions	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	0.5
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2021	0.1	2.7	1.6	–	4.4	–	4.4

	Freehold Property	Quoted	Investment in subsidiaries	Cash	Investments Total	Social Investments Unquoted	Fixed asset investments Total
Oxfam Group	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost or valuation:							
At 1 April 2020	0.1	2.2	–	–	2.3	0.1	2.4
Additions	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	0.5
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2021	0.1	2.7	–	–	2.8	0.1	2.9

CURRENT ASSET INVESTMENTS

Oxfam and Oxfam Group

	Cash	Social Investments Unquoted	Current asset investments Total
	£m	£m	£m
Cost or valuation:			
At 1 April 2020	1.3	2.9	4.2
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–
Revaluation	–	(0.2)	(0.2)
At 31 March 2021	1.3	2.7	4.0

a. Investments

Quoted investments represent investments in share portfolios and are stated at the value of the funds at 31 March 2021.

Unquoted fixed asset investments include a loan of £1.6m to Oxfam Activities Limited, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge. Interest was charged on the outstanding balance of the loan at 2% above LIBOR. Terms, including interest, are agreed between the parties and repayment is due in three equal instalments following the issue of a repayment notice.

Freehold investment properties with an original cost of £0.0m (2019/20: £0.0m) are included in the Balance Sheet at market value of £0.1m (2019/20: £0.1m). Investment properties have been valued by surveyors, all of whom are Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and are employees of Oxfam. The valuation of assets was on an open market basis, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and is carried out on an annual basis.

Notes to the financial statements

b. Social investments

Programme related investments (fixed)

Cafédirect plc

This comprises 970,466 (2019/20: 970,466) ordinary shares of 25p each in Cafédirect plc, a company registered in Scotland, which represents a 8.5% (2019/20: 8.5%) interest in the company. The principal activity of the company is the promotion of fair trade through the marketing and distribution of coffee and tea.

Guardian Share Company Ltd

*Oxfam Activities Ltd holds a 33 1/3% (2019/20: 33 1/3%) shareholding (one £1 ordinary share) in the Guardian Share Company Ltd, a company registered in the UK. This company aims to promote fair trade through Cafédirect plc and, through its holding of one 25p special share in Cafédirect plc.

Micro-credit schemes

In order to operate micro-credit schemes in some countries, Oxfam is required by local legislation to establish registered organisations. Details of Finance for Development Ltd, a locally registered micro-credit scheme are set out below and in Notes 1b and 1k.

Mixed motive investments (current)

Small Enterprise Impact Investing Fund

Oxfam invested £2.1m in The Small Enterprise Impact Investing Fund, an innovative financial product based in Luxembourg. On 20 January 2017, the fund was placed into liquidation with a view to transferring the value of investments to a similar fund with larger assets under management to relieve fundraising pressure. During 2017/18, Oxfam received £2.4m in respect of 85% of the fund. The remaining 15%, which had not been released by 31 March 2021, is reflected in Current Asset Investments and represents a value of £0.3m after allowing for an impairment (2019/20: £0.3m).

EMF Microfinance Fund

*Oxfam invested £2.3m in the EMF Microfinance Fund, a financial product based in Liechtenstein. The value of Oxfam's investment in the fund at 31 March 2021 was £2.4m, whilst total assets in the fund were £118.6m (31 March 2020: £2.6m and £68.1m). Oxfam has two distinct roles in the fund, one as an investor and one as a social impact advisor to the fund.

The fund was launched by the EMF Foundation and seeded by the Medicor Foundation and the Hilti Foundation.*

c. Subsidiary undertakings

At 31 March 2021, Oxfam had an interest in the following subsidiary undertakings:

Organisation name	Company number	Address/Country of registration	Nature of business	Class of share capital held	Parent company interest	Consolidation	Year End Date
Oxfam Activities Ltd	0830341	Oxfam House, John Smith Drive, Oxford, UK	Raises funds through trading activities	Ordinary	100%	Yes	31 March
Finance for Development Ltd	1067	115 H. Aslanov Street, Baku, Azerbaijan	Micro-credit scheme	Ordinary	100%	Yes	31 December
Frip Ethique SARL	002629105	Rue 39X40 Colobane, Senegal	Second-hand clothing	Ordinary	100%	Yes	31 December
Oxfam Advisory Service Ltd (formerly, SEIIF Ltd)	07990519	Oxfam House, John Smith Drive, Oxford, UK	Small Enterprise Investments	Ordinary	100%	Yes	31 March
Just Energy Ltd	06904458	Oxfam House, John Smith Drive, Oxford, UK	Renewable energy projects	N/A	100%	No (dormant)	31 March

The aggregate total amount invested in all Oxfam's subsidiaries is £1.6m (2019/20: £1.6m).

Notes to the financial statements

The financial results of the subsidiaries for the year were:

	OXFAM ACTIVITIES LTD		FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT LTD		FRIP ETHIQUE SARL	
	Year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 March 2020	Year to 31 December 2020	Year to 31 December 2019	Year to 31 December 2020	Year to 31 December 2019
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income	10.6	18.9	0.5	2.4	–	1.9
Expenditure	(11.4)	(18.6)	(0.8)	(0.7)	0.5	(2.4)
Trading profit/(loss)	(0.8)	0.3	(0.3)	1.7	0.5	(0.5)
Profit Gift Aided to Oxfam	–	(0.9)	–	–	–	–
(Loss)/profit for the year	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.3)	1.7	0.5	(0.5)

	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020	At 31 December 2020	At 31 December 2019	At 31 December 2020	At 31 December 2019
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total assets	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.2	–	0.4
Total liabilities	(4.1)	(3.1)	(2.0)	(1.7)	–	(0.9)
Net assets/(liabilities)	(0.5)	0.3	2.2	2.5	–	(0.5)

Oxfam Advisory Service Ltd (formerly SEIF Ltd, to 22 October 2020) – Income and expenditure for 2020/21 were both £0.1m, resulting in Enil net assets at 31 March 2021.

Just Energy Ltd was dormant for both 2020 and 2021 and has no net assets.

In order to operate in some countries, Oxfam is required by local legislation to establish 100% controlled, locally registered organisations. These organisations, which are listed below, are treated as branches of Oxfam and their accounts are included within the accounts of Oxfam.

Organisation name	Country of registration	Nature of business
Oxfam (in Korea)	South Korea	As per Oxfam
Oxfam Thailand Foundation	Thailand	As per Oxfam

11 STOCKS

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Oxfam trading stocks	–	–	3.2	2.5
Humanitarian supplies	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
Consumable stores	–	0.1	–	0.1
	1.1	1.5	4.3	4.0

Trading and other stocks relate to goods for resale.

Stocks are stated after provision for impairment of £0.2m (2019/20: £0.1m).

The cost of stocks recognised as an expense for Oxfam is £19.1m (2019/20: £18.3m) and for Oxfam Group is £22.6m (2019/20: £24.1m), which includes £18.1m (2019/20: £17.2m) of donated goods distributed to beneficiaries.

Notes to the financial statements

12 DEBTORS

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	Restated 2020	2021	Restated 2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Amounts falling due within one year				
Loans by micro-credit schemes	–	–	1.5	1.5
Amounts due from subsidiaries	2.1	0.4	–	–
Other debtors	4.4	6.6	4.8	6.9
Prepayments	4.6	6.2	4.8	6.4
Accrued income	20.1	23.9	20.1	23.9
Gift aid recoverable	3.0	8.9	3.0	8.9
Amounts due from institutional donors	22.6	23.1	22.6	23.1
	56.8	69.1	56.8	70.7
Amounts falling due outside one year				
Loans by micro-credit schemes	–	–	0.4	0.9
Other loans	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5
	57.3	69.7	57.7	72.2

The comparative information for accrued income has been restated following a change in accounting policy (See Note 25).

13 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND, AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash at bank and in hand	70.5	66.6	72.8	68.6
Cash equivalents: Notice and term deposits (less than 90 days)	4.4	6.2	4.4	6.2
	74.9	72.8	77.2	74.8

14 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	Restated 2020	2021	Restated 2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans to micro-credit schemes*	–	–	1.1	1.1
Other loans	–	1.6	–	1.6
Trade creditors	1.2	4.7	1.6	5.4
Other tax and social security	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other creditors	4.4	6.1	4.4	6.1
Accruals – grants payable	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
Accruals – other	17.9	14.9	18.0	15.3
Deferred income**	40.2	53.0	40.0	53.0
	66.9	83.3	68.3	85.5

* There is no security on the loans. The rate of interest varies according to the loan provider, and ranges from 0.1% to 12.9%.

** Deferred income relates to income received from donors which is subject to restrictions which prevent their use until a later date. Deferred income of £38.6m (2019/20: £53.2m) arose in the year and £14.6m (2019/20: £4.8 m) brought forward from last year was released.

The comparative information for deferred income has been restated following a change in accounting policy (See Note 25).

Notes to the financial statements

15 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans to micro-credit schemes*	–	–	0.9	0.6
Other creditors	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other loans**	20.0	–	20.0	–
	20.3	0.4	21.2	1.0

* See Note 14.

** There is no security on the loans. This loan is interest free.

** All loans due in less than 5 years.

16 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

				OXFAM	OAL	OXFAM GROUP
	End of Contract	Dilapidations	Other	Total	Dilapidations	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 April 2020	5.8	2.9	2.2	10.9	–	10.9
Arising in the year	0.3	1.4	5.9	7.6	0.1	7.7
Utilised in the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2021	6.1	4.3	8.1	18.5	0.1	18.6

End of contract – arising where Oxfam staff on non-UK employment contracts become entitled to i) a lump sum in lieu of regular contributions to a pension scheme, payable by Oxfam once employment contracts expire. ii) loyalty bonuses, designed to incentivise staff to complete the full period of service, payable once fixed term contracts expire.

Dilapidations – arising where property leases oblige Oxfam to cover the cost of restoring retail and office properties to their original condition when ending its occupation as those leases terminate.

Other – organisational restructuring arising where Oxfam incurs costs associated with restructuring or reorganising its UK or international operations.

17 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The following contingent liabilities existed at 31 March 2021:

Members of Oxfam's defined benefit scheme are entitled to join TPT Retirement Solutions Growth Plan into which they can pay additional voluntary contributions to fund additional benefits. Oxfam does not make employer contributions into the Plan, but under government regulations which came into force in September 2005 there is a potential employer liability on withdrawal from the Plan or in the event of the Plan winding up when it is not fully funded on a buy-out basis. The amount of employer liability on withdrawal for Oxfam as at 30 September 2020 has been calculated as £0.8m (2019/20: £0.9m). However, at present Oxfam has no intention of withdrawing from the Plan and the Trustees of the Plan have no intention of winding it up; it is therefore unlikely that the liability will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

18 ENDOWMENT FUNDS

	OXFAM AND OXFAM GROUP			
	At 1 April 2020	Received in year	Released in year	At 31 March 2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m
The Joyce Gregory Trust				
Permanent endowment funds				
The Joyce Gregory Trust	1.0	–	–	1.0
The Ellen & Ronald Carr-Webb Memorial Trust Fund	1.0	–	–	1.0
Other permanent endowment funds	0.1	–	–	0.1
	2.1	–	–	2.1

Income generated by The Joyce Gregory Trust is used for unrestricted purposes. Income generated by The Ellen & Ronald Carr-Webb Memorial Trust Fund is required to be used for restricted purposes, for our humanitarian and development work. The income from the other permanent endowment funds is mainly restricted.

Notes to the financial statements

19 RESTRICTED FUNDS

	OXFAM AND OXFAM GROUP				OXFAM AND OXFAM GROUP			
	Restated At 1 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	At 31 March 2021	Restated At 1 April 2019	Income	Expenditure	Restated At 31 March 2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
REGIONAL FUNDS								
Asia	0.8	22.6	(23.3)	0.1	2.0	35.3	(36.5)	0.8
LAC	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	(0.2)	–
HECA	1.2	11.7	(13.1)	(0.2)	0.4	42.7	(41.9)	1.2
West Africa	0.3	74.8	(72.8)	2.3	0.2	12.2	(12.1)	0.3
Humanitarian	3.7	0.9	(1.4)	3.2	1.8	4.1	(2.2)	3.7
MENA	0.4	50.4	(50.7)	0.1	0.4	62.3	(62.3)	0.4
Southern Africa	(0.4)	4.5	(4.1)	0.0	1.0	10.0	(11.4)	(0.4)
Campaigns and Policy	0.2	0.3	(0.4)	0.1	0.1	1.0	(0.9)	0.2
Programme Strategy and Impact	3.1	4.3	(4.8)	2.6	1.6	7.8	(6.3)	3.1
Donated Goods for Distribution to Beneficiaries	–	25.4	(25.5)	(0.1)	–	18.0	(18.0)	–
Oxfam Unwrapped	2.3	0.4	(0.9)	1.8	2.7	1.7	(2.1)	2.3
Other Funds*	2.5	19.7	(19.9)	2.3	(1.3)	13.8	(10.0)	2.5
APPEALS								
Syria Crisis	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	(0.4)	–
Ethopia Refugee Crisis	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	0.2
East Africa Food Crisis	0.2	0.1	(0.2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Yemen Crisis Appeal	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.3	0.2	(0.4)	0.1
Rohingya Crisis	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	0.9	0.2	(0.9)	0.2
Idai Cyclone Appeal	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.5	0.8	(1.2)	0.1
Indonesia Tsunami Appeal	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	(0.6)	0.2
Nepal Earthquake Refugee Crisis Appeal	–	–	–	–	0.1	(0.1)	–	–
DEC Coronavirus Appeal	(0.2)	(0.0)	–	(0.2)	–	–	(0.2)	(0.2)
Protracted Crisis Appeal	–	2.4	(2.1)	0.3	–	–	–	–
GHT Oxfam Global Corona Appeal	–	0.4	–	0.4	–	–	–	–
Oxfam Coronavirus Appeal	–	1.9	(1.5)	0.4	–	–	–	–
	–	0.4	(0.3)	0.1	–	–	–	–
	14.9	220.3	(221.1)	14.1	12.0	210.5	(207.6)	14.9

Fund balances may be negative when expenditure is made on a project that is expected to be reimbursed by a government or other agency, but where, at the end of the financial year, not all the conditions have been met that would justify this income being recognised within the accounts. This results in an excess of expenditure over income on some project funds. The total deficit fund balances at 31 March 2021 amounted to £0.5m (31 March 2020: £0.4m). The Trustees consider that the likelihood of reimbursement is of sufficient level to justify the carrying of these deficit funds at the end of the year.

The comparative information for restricted funds has been restated following a change in accounting policy (See Note 25).

Notes to the financial statements

20 UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Movements on unrestricted funds are as follows:

	General reserves	Designated fund fixed assets	Designated fund other	Revaluation reserve	Pension reserves	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Oxfam						
At 1 April 2020 – Restated	40.4	8.1	–	0.4	(0.4)	48.5
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(20.7)	(2.2)	–	0.3	–	(22.6)
Other recognised gains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers between funds	(0.3)	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
At 31 March 2021	19.4	6.1	–	0.7	(0.3)	25.9

	General reserves	Designated fund fixed assets	Designated fund other	Revaluation reserve	Pension reserves	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Oxfam Group						
At 1 April 2020 – Restated	40.7	8.1	2.5	0.4	(0.4)	51.3
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(21.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	0.3	–	(23.4)
Other recognised gains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers between funds	(0.3)	0.2	–	–	0.1	–
At 31 March 2021	19.2	6.1	2.2	0.7	(0.3)	27.9

The designated fund for fixed assets represents resources invested in the charity's tangible fixed assets and certain fixed asset investments. The fund is therefore not readily available for other purposes.

The movement in 'Designated fund other' is analysed as follows:

	At 1 April 2020	Net income/ (expenditure) in the year	Transfers between funds	At 31 March 2021
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Oxfam	–	–	–	–
Micro-credit scheme retained reserves	2.5	(0.3)	–	2.2
Frip Ethique SARL retained reserves	–	–	–	–
Oxfam Group	2.5	(0.3)	–	2.2

Transfers to/(from) the fixed asset designated fund represent capital additions less disposal proceeds. Transfers to the pension reserve represent one-off lump sum payments into the scheme during the year.

The pension reserve represents the Growth Plan liability.

21 COMMITMENTS

Oxfam had the following commitments at 31 March 2021. Commitments will be funded from income generated from ongoing activities and from reserves, where necessary, as they fall due.

a. Capital

At 31 March 2021, there was no capital expenditure that had been authorised and contracted for (2019/20: none).

b. Financial

Oxfam had committed the following amount in grants for international projects which will form part of the grant expenditure recognised in future years:

	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Within one year	18.1	13.8	18.1	13.8
Between two and five years	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
	23.1	17.8	23.1	17.8

Grants for international projects contain certain performance related conditions, which determine when expenditure is recognised in the SOFA. Performance conditions under commitments noted above had not been fulfilled at 31 March 2021.

The commitments are funded from restricted income contracts

Notes to the financial statements

21 COMMITMENTS

c. Operating leases

At 31 March there were the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

		OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
		At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
		£m	£m	£m	£m
i)	Land and buildings				
	Operating leases due:				
	Within one year	11.4	13.7	11.4	13.7
	In the second to fifth years inclusive	18.9	26.0	18.9	26.0
	After five years	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.1
		31.3	42.8	31.3	42.8
ii)	Vehicles				
	Operating leases due:				
	Within one year	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	In the second to fifth year inclusive	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

d. Pension scheme commitments

Oxfam operates defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes for the benefit of its employees.

i) Defined benefit pension scheme

The assets of the pension scheme are held separately from those of Oxfam and are administered by TPT Retirement Solutions. The pension cost is determined on the advice of independent qualified actuaries, with the last triennial valuation being carried out as at 30 September 2019. An actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2021 by a qualified independent actuary, based on the provisions of FRS102.

Oxfam, Oxfam Ireland, and Oxfam International participate in a joint scheme, whereby the assets and liabilities of the scheme are not readily identifiable by each individual employer. As a result and given that Oxfam employees represent over 98% of the scheme participants, the full pension liability, SOFA charge and disclosures of the scheme are reflected in the Oxfam accounts.

The scheme was closed to new members on 31 January 2003 and as a result, the current service cost increases as the members of the scheme approach retirement. The scheme is funded and the employer's contribution is 10.6% of pensionable pay (2019/20: 10.6%). The employees' contribution is 6.0%, 8.7% or 9.2% of pensionable pay depending on the individual's level of total pensionable pay (2019/20: 6.0%, 8.7% or 9.2%). The current service cost for this scheme for the year was £0.7m (2019/20: £1.0m). Contributions paid by Oxfam GB during the year were £0.9m (2019/20: £6.5m). In addition, Oxfam Ireland and Oxfam International paid £0.1m (2019/20: £0.1m) of contributions into the scheme for their employees.

The best estimate of contributions expected to be paid to the scheme by Oxfam for the year to 31 March 2022 is £0.8m.

As required by FRS102, the defined benefit liabilities have been measured using the projected unit method. The tables below state the FRS102 actuarial assumptions upon which the valuation of the scheme was based.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	%	%
Financial assumptions		
Rate of increase in salaries	1.90	1.90
Rate of increase of pensions (deferred and in payment)	3.25	2.60
Rate of inflation (RPI)	3.25	2.60
Rate used to discount scheme liabilities*	2.15	2.40

* Under FRS102 the rate used to discount scheme liabilities is based on corporate bond yields.

The mortality assumptions adopted imply the following life expectancies at age 65:

	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
	Years	Years
Non-pensioners:		
Males	22.8	22.9
Females	25.3	24.9
Pensioners:		
Males	21.5	20.6
Females	23.8	22.7

Notes to the financial statements

Scheme assets

	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
	£m	£m
Equities	60.9	101.1
Government bonds	99.0	117.8
Property	12.5	10.5
Other*	72.8	1.2
Total fair value of assets	245.2	230.6

* Other assets includes a combination of the following asset categories – Cash £15.5m, Infrastructure £16.5m, Absolute Return £28.0m, Private Debt £6.0m, Opportunistic Credit £6.8m and Net Current Assets £1.0m

None of the fair values of the assets shown include any of the Group's own financial instruments or any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the Group.

Analysis of amounts charged to statement of financial activities

	Year to 31 March 2021	Year to 31 March 2020
	£m	£m
Current service cost	0.7	1.0
Expenses	0.2	0.2
Net interest income	(0.5)	(0.2)
Net finance charge	0.4	1.0
Return on pension scheme assets excluding interest income	14.3	20.2
Experience gains (losses) arising on the plan liabilities	0.6	(6.9)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(21.9)	(1.1)
Total actuarial gain (loss)	7.0	12.2
Unrecognised surplus scheme assets	7.0	(17.8)
Total gain (loss) recognised	–	(5.6)

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities since 1 May 2004 is a loss of £20.1m (2019/20: £13.2m loss).

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the scheme assets and liabilities

	Fair value of scheme assets	Present value of scheme liabilities	Scheme assets less scheme liabilities
	£m	£m	£m
Scheme assets/(liabilities) at the start of the year	230.6	(207.3)	23.3
Current service cost and expenses	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.9)
Interest income/(cost)	5.4	(4.9)	0.5
Actuarial gain/(loss)	14.3	(21.2)	(6.9)
Contributions by employer	0.9	–	0.9
Contributions by scheme participants	0.1	(0.1)	–
Benefits paid	(5.8)	5.8	–
Scheme assets/(liabilities) at the end of the year	245.3	(228.4)	16.9
Unrecognised surplus scheme assets	–	–	(16.9)
Scheme assets/(liabilities) recognised at the end of the year	–	–	–

The actual return on scheme assets for the year was £19.8m (2019/20: £25.2m).

Notes to the financial statements

21 COMMITMENTS

ii) Growth Plan

As noted in Note 17, Oxfam participates in TPT Retirement Solutions' Growth Plan, a multi-employer pension plan. Based on the latest triennial valuation of the scheme carried out on 30 September 2020, the scheme assets amounted to £800m, whilst liabilities were £832m, resulting in a deficit of £31.6m. A deficit recovery plan to 31 January 2025 has been put in place which will require Oxfam to make annual payments of £23,902 from April 2022. The full liability to Oxfam has been reflected through the SOFA and pension reserve, with the annual contribution reflected as a transfer between the pension reserve and general reserve.

In the event of other scheme members defaulting on their deficit commitments, the liabilities arising would be spread across the remaining members of the scheme.

iii) Defined contribution pension scheme

For employees not in the defined benefit scheme Oxfam operates a Stakeholder Pension Scheme. This is a defined contribution scheme from Aviva. From 1 January 2003 Oxfam contributed double the employee contributions up to a maximum of 10% of pensionable pay. Oxfam contributed £3.4m (2019/20: £3.6m) to this pension scheme in the year to 31 March 2021. Contributions are reflected in expenditure on the same basis as an individual's salary allocation.

iv) Alternative pension arrangements

When staff are not eligible to join the Stakeholder Pension Scheme or the Oxfam Pension Scheme, Oxfam offers alternative arrangements as appropriate.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Oxfam had the following financial instruments:

NOTE	OXFAM		OXFAM GROUP	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at fair value:				
Investments in commercial paper	10	5.4	5.1	5.5
	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.2
Income, expense, gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on:				
Financial assets measured at fair value	0.2	(0.2)	0.2	(0.2)
Interest income	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Impairment loss	–	–	–	0.1
Provision for bad debts	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.3
	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.7

23 ANALYSIS OF GROUP NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

Oxfam

	2021 Unrestricted funds	2021 Restricted funds	2021 Endowment funds	Restated 2020 Unrestricted funds	Restated 2020 Restricted funds	2020 Endowment funds
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fund balances at 31 March are represented by:						
Tangible fixed assets	6.1	–	–	8.0	–	–
Investment assets	2.3	–	2.1	1.8	–	2.1
Current assets	82.5	54.8	–	80.3	67.9	–
Current and long-term liabilities and provisions	(65.0)	(40.7)	–	(41.6)	(53.0)	–
Pension liability	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total net assets at 31 March	25.9	14.1	2.1	48.5	14.9	2.1

Notes to the financial statements

23 ANALYSIS OF GROUP NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

Oxfam Group

	2021 Unrestricted funds	2021 Restricted funds	2021 Endowment funds	Restated 2020 Unrestricted funds	Restated 2020 Restricted funds	2020 Endowment funds
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fund balances at 31 March are represented by:						
Tangible fixed assets	6.1	–	–	8.1	–	–
Investment assets	0.8	–	2.1	0.3	–	2.1
Current assets	88.4	54.8	–	87.3	67.9	–
Current and long-term liabilities and provisions	(67.4)	(40.7)	–	(44.4)	(53.0)	–
Total net assets at 31 March	27.9	14.1	2.1	51.3	14.9	2.1

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

i) Transactions with Subsidiaries

The following transactions were carried out between Oxfam and OAL:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Management charge (payable by OAL to Oxfam)	1 306	4 000
Interest on loan (payable by OAL to Oxfam)	70	70
Profits distributable under gift aid (payable by OAL to Oxfam)	–	916

ii) Transactions with Oxfam International

Amounts of £8,891,000 (2019/20: £11,781,000) were paid to and £1,707,000 (2019/20: £143,000) received from Oxfam International, an organisation in which the Chair and Chief Executive of Oxfam are members of the board. Of the amounts paid, £8,000,000 (2019/20: £10,227,000) relates to our contribution to the Oxfam International Secretariat to provide leadership of global campaign work on behalf of the confederation, coordinate work that benefits all affiliates, and £891,000 (2019/20: £1,554,000) relates to other grant funding. Income relates to funding of operational grants received (see note 2biii). At 31 March 2021, £142,000 was owed by Oxfam International to Oxfam (31 March 2020: £973,000 was owed to Oxfam International by Oxfam), on normal terms.

On 26 October 2015 the Oxfam International Secretariat moved into Oxfam House. In 2020/21, Oxfam International paid Oxfam £54,128 (2019/20: £120,387) for service charges relating to their occupation of Oxfam House.

iii) Transactions with other Oxfam Affiliates

Whilst Oxfam affiliates are not under common control and neither Oxfam nor the other affiliates have direct or indirect control over each other, they do work closely together. For this reason, the balances owed from and due to other affiliates at 31 March are provided below. Income received from and expenditure made to other affiliates are detailed in Notes 2 & 3 respectively.

	AT 31 MARCH 2021			RESTATE IN LINE ABOVE AT 31 MARCH 2020		
	Debtors £'000	Creditors £'000	Net £'000	Debtors £'000	Creditors £'000	Net £'000
Oxfam America	442	(196)	246	146	(204)	(58)
Oxfam Australia	487	(171)	316	2 117	(15)	2 102
Oxfam Belgium	871		871	417	(9)	408
Oxfam Canada	332		332	556	–	556
Oxfam Denmark	2 975	(19)	2 956	1 111	(39)	1 072
Oxfam Germany	1 940	(26)	1 914	62	–	62
Oxfam Hong Kong	34	(12)	22	2	–	2
Oxfam India	1		1	1	(105)	(104)
Oxfam Intermón	259	(152)	107	227	(434)	(207)
Oxfam Ireland	458		458	339	(63)	276
Oxfam Italy	1 465		1 465	2	(15)	(13)
Oxfam Mexico	2	(5)	(3)	2	(52)	(50)
Oxfam New Zealand			–	33	–	33
Oxfam Novib	2 618	(449)	2 169	4 085	(1 259)	2 826
Oxfam Quebec	872		872	1 818	–	1 818
Oxfam South Africa			–	–	(11)	(11)
Oxfam Sweden			–	80	–	80
	12 756	(1 030)	11 726	10 998	(2 206)	8 792

25 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

The previous policy on grant income recognition invariably included terms and conditions that must be met before Oxfam can claim entitlement to the income. Oxfam raises income (payment) requests once the trigger points under the terms and conditions of the agreement are reached and used to recognise the income at this point in time.

The Trustees carried out an assessment of the portfolio of institutional funding agreements held by Oxfam to determine the extent to which current agreements included performance related conditions. This highlighted there was a significant proportion of grants and funding from governments and other donors with embedded conditions which means income should be recognised in line with the performance at the end of a reporting period.

The trustees have agreed a change in the policy for recognition of income from governments and other agencies that better reflects the terms and conditions of the grant portfolios held.

Income from grants that contain conditions relating to performance or payments by results is recognised as performance occurs, with all funding received in advance or in arrears of performance deferred or accrued accordingly. Otherwise income is recognised in full as soon as any other relevant conditions are satisfied.

This change in policy has been applied retrospectively from 2019 and has been reflected in the 2020 comparatives shown in the accounts. The effect of this change in policy has been a reduction in the value of grant income and corresponding restricted reserves, general reserves, debtors and creditors. The cumulative effect of these changes is shown in the table below

	OXFAM AND OXFAM GROUP			
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowments	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
March 2019 (Start of Comparative Period)				
Funds as previously reported	69.0	47.7	2.1	118.8
Accounting policy change	(1.9)	(35.7)	–	(37.6)
Restated Reserves at 31 March 2019	67.1	12.0	2.1	81.2
March 2020 (Comparative Period)				
Total Income as previously reported	165.9	201.5	–	367.4
Accounting policy change		9.0	–	9.0
Restated Income at 31 March 2020	165.9	210.5	–	376.4
Total expenditure as previously reported	177.0	207.6	–	384.6
Accounting policy change	(0.7)	0.0	–	(0.7)
Restated Expenditure at 31 March 2020	176.3	207.6	–	383.9
Closing Reserves as previously reported	52.5	41.6	2.1	96.2
Accounting policy change	(1.2)	(26.7)	–	(27.9)
Restated Reserves at 31 March 2020	51.3	14.9	2.1	68.3
		OXFAM	OXFAM GROUP	
Total Debtors as previously reported at 31 March 2019		92.6	94.8	
Accounting policy change		18.0	18.0	
Restated Debtors as at 31 March 2019		110.6	112.8	
Total Debtors as previously reported at 31 March 2020		51.7	54.2	
Accounting policy change		18.0	18.0	
Restated Debtors as at 31 March 2020		69.7	72.2	
Creditors as previously reported at 31 March 2019		38.3	39.6	
Accounting policy change		53.7	53.7	
Restated Creditors as at 31 March 2019		92.0	93.3	
Creditors as previously reported at 31 March 2020		37.4	39.4	
Accounting policy change		46.1	46.1	
Restated Creditors as at 31 March 2020		83.5	85.5	