

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION APPEALS PANEL NORTHERN IRELAND



**Annual Report and Statement of Accounts
for year ending 31st March 2006**

**CICAPNI – Annual Report and Statement of Accounts
for year ending 31st March 2006**

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland
pursuant to Section 8 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order
2002**

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1.

Chairman's Foreword

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



I am delighted to have been appointed from the 1 May 2005 for a second term as Chairman of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland (CICAPNI). I am also pleased to report that all but one of the outgoing Panel members decided to apply to serve for a second term on the Panel and were appointed from the 1 August 2005.

I would like to express my gratitude to Eugene McGlone, the member not returning, for his invaluable contribution to the work of the Panel during the inaugural period of its operation. Work commitments elsewhere prevented him from applying to serve for a second term.

This year has been the busiest year so far for the Panel. It received 966 new applications for appeal. This represents an increase of almost 100% on the previous year's total. Looking at the pattern of applications over the 12 months of the report, it would seem that the number is levelling out at an average of around 80 per month.

In order to deal with the substantial increase in the workload 2 additional members of staff have joined the Panel. I would like at this point to pay tribute to the staff, ably led by CICAPNI's Chief Executive Bill Gallagher, who have worked hard and who have shown commitment and

sensitivity in dealing with applicants, all of which helps to fulfil our aim to put innocent victims of violence at the forefront of our purpose to **“enable the victims of crimes to have their appeals decided sensitively, speedily and independently in accordance with the Scheme”**.

Perhaps not surprisingly there is still some confusion in the minds of users of the functions of the Compensation Agency and the Appeals Panel. The Agency and the Panel are separate organisations. The Panel's jurisdiction begins when an appellant appeals against the Agency's decision. From then on the Panel is responsible for seeing that both the appellant and the Agency prepare for a hearing and for determining the appeal independently. We try at all times to make sure that appellants understand that the Panel takes a completely fresh and independent look at each case on appeal from the decisions of the Agency.

I look forward to continuing my role as Chairman of the Panel for the next 3 years. I will strive during that period to try to improve the quality and efficiency of the service provided by the Panel to those victims of crime in society who are entitled to compensation as a result of criminal injuries.

Oliver Loughran
Chairman

2.

Chief Executive's Report

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT



Background Information

This annual report and statement of account has been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FrM) and contains the financial outturn of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland (the Panel) for the year ended 31 March 2006. It has also been prepared in accordance with the Accounts Direction given by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and in accordance with section 8 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (NI) Order 2002.

The Secretary of State is required to make arrangements for the payment of compensation to, or in respect of, persons who have sustained one or more criminal injuries. These arrangements are set out in the Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2002 (the Scheme). Payments of compensation under the Scheme (known as the "Tariff" Scheme) are made by the Compensation Agency (the Agency). Appeals against decisions taken on review under the Scheme are determined by adjudicators. The Secretary of State appoints the adjudicators who are also appointed as members of the Panel. The Secretary of State also appoints the Chairman of the Panel.

The Panel is a tribunal Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). It was established on 1 May 2002 by Section 7 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 to determine appeals arising from claims for compensation for criminal injuries made on and after that date. It considers appeals solely on claims lodged under the Tariff Scheme. There has been a scheme in existence in Northern Ireland for payment of compensation to victims of crimes of violence for over 30 years. Until May 2002 when the Tariff Scheme began, awards were made on the basis of common law damages. The "2002" Scheme made changes to both the administration and the substance of compensation for criminal injuries.

There is also a Management Statement covering the Panel's aims, objectives and responsibilities, and its relationship with the Northern Ireland Office (as the sponsor Department), the Secretary of State and the Compensation Agency. The Management Statement and associated Financial Memorandum set out the financial and personnel arrangements, and the planning, monitoring and accounting arrangements that apply. Monitoring is conducted by way of quarterly reports submitted to the NIO by the Panel and by way of six monthly review meetings conducted with the NIO.

The Chairman and Panel Members

This year saw the appointment for a second term of the Panel Chairman Mr Oliver Loughran and the existing Panel Members with the exception of one who was unable to return for a second term because of other commitments. In the case of the Chairman the new term of appointment runs from 1 May 2005 to the 30 April 2008 and in the case of the 21

Panel Members from the 1 August 2005 to the 31 July 2008.

Mr Oliver Loughran – Chairman
Mr John Baxter
Mr Harry Black
Mr John Duffy
Mr Francis Farrelly
Dr Ronald Galloway
Mrs Frances Gawn
Mr Robert Hall
Mr Kenneth Harper
Mr Thomas Haverty
Mr Pat Killen
Mr Con McAlister
Mrs Anna McCabe
Prof John McClure
Mr Eugene Mc Glone (to 31st July 2005))
Dr Patrick McGrath
Mrs Patricia McKaigue
Dr Robin McKee
Prof Cowan Meban
Mrs Elizabeth Monaghan
Mr David Moore
Mrs Catherine Phillips
Prof Herbert Wallace

Staff Appointment and Roles

The Panel has 9 staff at present including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The permanent staff are all Northern Ireland Office (NIO) employees appointed by the Secretary of State from the core NIO Department to undertake the support roles associated with the functions of the Panel. Their roles include deciding which appeals should be sent to oral hearing, an adjudicator or the Chairman, issuing of invitations to applicants and witnesses to attend the hearings, as well as serving as receptionists and hearings clerks at hearing. The CEO's role includes the preparation of accounts and annual reports, corporate and business plans, implementation of payment and budgetary

control, responsibility for staffing and ensuring the smooth and efficient operation of the processes leading up to and following hearings.

The Panel is committed to developing each member of staff so that all reach their potential. It promotes and maintains effective communication and consultation with its staff in order to create and sustain good morale within the office. Team building is achieved by holding joint training sessions involving staff wherever possible, having regular staff meetings and by the issuing of written guidance.

The Panel does not discriminate against staff on any grounds including disability.



Panel's Aims and Objectives

The main aims of the Panel are to:

- enable the victims of violent crime to have their appeals decided sensitively, fairly and independently in accordance with the Scheme; and
- ensure that the Panel's services are delivered efficiently and effectively, in accordance with the Scheme and with proper consideration to value for money.

Underpinning these aims the Panel's objectives are to:

- process efficiently all appeals;
- ensure that applicants are treated courteously;
- ensure proper accountability for, and use of, public funds;
- improve as necessary the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the Panel's operations; and
- provide timely and considered advice to the Secretary of State on the operation of the Panel and on matters within the Scheme.

Reports and Accounts

Under Section 8 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and Paragraph 4 of the Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2002, the designated accounting officer for the Panel must submit a report to the Secretary of State as soon as possible after the end of each financial year dealing with the discharge of the Panel's functions under the Scheme. The designated accounting officer for the Panel must keep proper accounts and proper records in relation to those accounts and must prepare a statement of account in each financial year in a form directed by the Secretary of State. These statements of accounts must be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31st July each year.

Disclosure to Auditors

As accounting officer, I am not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Panel's auditors are unaware. I have taken all reasonable steps to make myself aware

of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Panel's auditors are made aware of that information

Principal Risks

The Panel has identified its principal risks as falling into 7 categories. The main risks are identified under each category.

1. **Service:** Delay in hearing appeals.
2. **Staffing:** Staff shortages.
3. **Financial:** Fraud or incorrect payment of fees, invoices and expenses.
4. **Legal:** Decisions challenged by judicial review.
5. **Physical:** Risk from applicants of violence to staff or Panel members.
6. **Reputational:** Unprofessional conduct by staff or Panel members.
7. **Systems:** Failure of computer systems.

All risks have been assessed and rated in order of importance and given ownership to a member or members of staff. The Panel has its own Risk Register and Risk Management Policy and controls are in place to mitigate the effect of each identified risk.



Register of Interests

Panel Members are required, under the terms of a code of practice contained in the Panel Member's Handbook, to provide information of personal or business interests that might be perceived by a reasonable member of the public to influence their judgement in the exercise of their public duties.

A Register of Panel Members Interests is maintained by the Chief Executive and is available for public inspection.

Health and Safety

The Panel is committed to providing for staff and members of the public visiting the office an environment that as far as possible is safe and free from risk to health.

During the reporting period a Fire Risk Assessment Report and an Accessibility Audit were conducted on the Panel's offices and recommendations made in these reports are being progressed by the Central Procurement Directorate of the Department of Finance and Personnel.

Future Development

The major development for the future is to upgrade and develop the Panel's IT system and to continue to look for ways in which the Panel can improve the efficiency of its service and reduce costs.

Auditor

The accounts are audited by the Northern Ireland Audit Office. Audit fees for 2005-06 are set at £5,000.

A Look Ahead

It is the Panels intention to take a fresh look at the hearings process in GB with a view to streamlining the process here and to try to focus more on the central issues of each appeal in order to reduce the time taken to hear cases.

The continuing increase in numbers of appeals will mean that a review of the number of days on which hearings are held may lead to an increase in hearing days to a minimum of 4 per week.

Within the office itself an examination of the printing and shredding functions will be carried out to see if the additions of better and faster equipment will help to speed up these very high time consuming processes and allow staff more time to spend on the core task of preparing papers for hearings.

Recommendations have been made for all tribunal bodies within Northern Ireland to come under the control of a new Courts and Tribunal Service. A similar process is well on the way to completion in the rest of the UK where tribunals have been brought under the control of the Tribunals Service of the Department of Constitutional Affairs. Over the coming months Panel staff will work closely with the Courts and Tribunal Service and Northern Ireland Office staff to address all the issues in order to bring about a smooth transfer of ownership at the appropriate time.



Bill Gallagher
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

3.

Operating and Financial Review

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Review of Activities

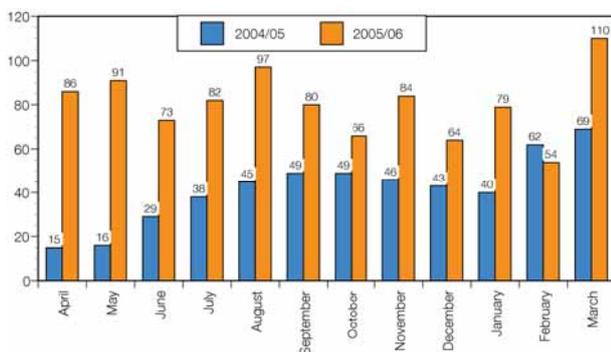
The Panel’s principal activity is determining appeals but the Panel is given the subsidiary duty (under paragraph 5 of the Scheme) of providing advice to the Secretary of State both on matters on which he seeks advice and on such other matters as it considers appropriate.

New applications for appeals received by the Panel

During the financial year 966 appeals were received which shows a substantial increase over the 501 received last year. In fact this represents almost a twofold increase in the number received in the previous year.

The 966 new applications for appeal received represent an appeal rate of just over 30% of the 3177 applicants, who had their applications for compensation reviewed by the Compensation Agency.

Fig 1: Appeals received per month

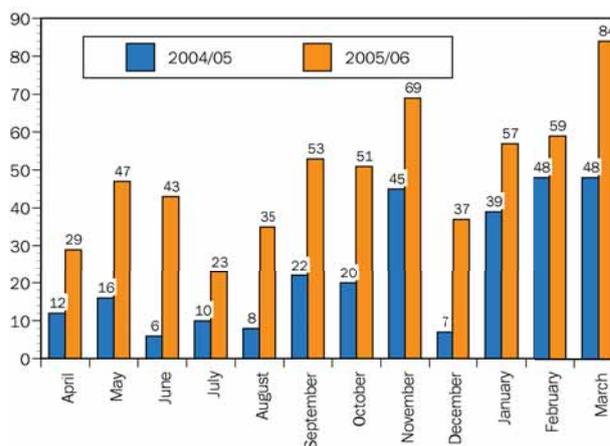


Tariff Settings

There were a total of 120 hearings days during the year compared with 51 during the period of the previous report.

During the year the Panel processed 682 appeals. Out of that number 239 applicants won their appeals thus indicating a successful application rate of approximately 35%. The total value of awards made to the successful applicants amounted to £1,162,853

Fig 2: Appeals dealt with per month



Appeals outstanding at the end of the period

The Panel began the year with a caseload of 324 appeals. It received 966 new appeals during the course of the year, reopened 2 previous appeals and dealt with 722 leaving a balance of 570 cases requiring resolution by the end of the reporting period.

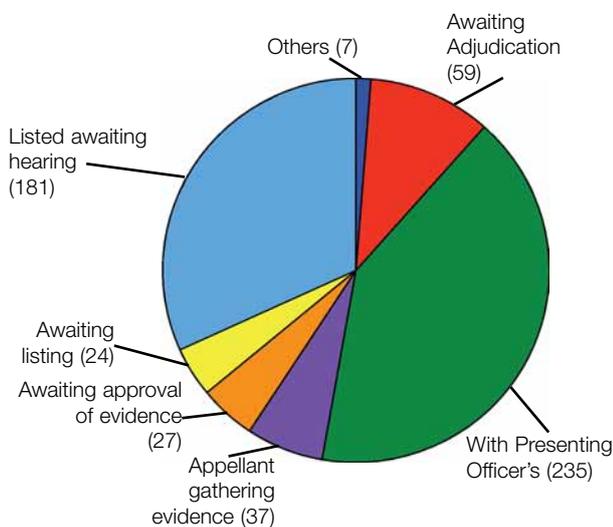
Out of that number 235 were with the Agency’s Presenting Officer Section for the preparation of the hearings papers. The remaining 335 cases were with the Appeals Panel at various stages of the appeals process. There are a number of reasons why cases seemingly ready for hearing cannot be listed, namely:

- unavailability of key witnesses, particularly police officers;
- an ongoing parallel civil claim in respect of the same incident which

can make it inappropriate for the case to be determined;

- an applicant suffering two or more separate criminal injuries, where it may be necessary for all cases to be appealed and heard at the same time so that justice can be done; or
- an impending criminal charge which may have a bearing on the appellants eligibility to receive an award

Fig 3: Appeals remaining at the end of the period



Targets and Performance

The Panel identified 5 main targets in its Business Plan for the period. Four out of those five targets were met successfully.

1. Resolve 80% of appeals received within 6 months

The Panel sets out to clear 80% of all appeals within 6 months from the date the papers are received back from the Agency and agreed with applicants and/or their representatives.

During the reporting period 96% of cases received were resolved within the 6 months target period.

2. Hear a maximum of 6 and a minimum of 4 cases each hearings day

The Panel performed well within its target hearing an average of 4.9 cases per day. The target is to list 6 cases per day allowing an average of 1 hour to hear each case. It is sometimes difficult to maintain that average as there are often a variety of reasons for cases to be adjourned in advance of the hearings day but staff try to bring cases forward that are prepared to come before the Panel at short notice in order to maintain a full case load on each hearing day.

3. Keep the average administration cost per case below £1300

This target was set by looking at the average cost of resolving a case in our sister organisation in GB (CICAP). The average cost there was calculated at just over £1380 in the 05/06 year.

During the year the Panel cleared a total of 722 cases at a total cost of £588k making the average cost of clearing a case £814

4. Keep the number of complaints received below 20

This target refers to the number of complaints received by the Panel as to how applicants and/or their representatives are treated in terms of the courtesy accorded to them by staff and Panel members, customer care, facilities etc. It does not include

complaints made because applicants are unhappy with the decisions of the Panel.

During the course of the reporting period the Panel received no complaints from any applicants or their representatives.

5. Receive less than 8 applications for judicial review

The number of appeals received was well above expected levels over the year and therefore it is logical to expect the number of applications for judicial review to increase in line with the increase in appeal applications and cases heard by the Panel. It should be noted that the Panel dealt with 722 cases in the year and received only 11 applications for judicial review thus exceeding its target for the year. However this represents a very small percentage of that total.

Representation at Appeals

It is interesting to note that even though the Scheme does not meet the cost of an applicant's legal fees, quite a large percentage of applicants still choose to be legally represented at their appeals hearings. Victims Support NI also provides a free service to support applicants at appeal.

Out of the 722 cases dealt with by the Panel 682 were granted hearings during the period. From that number 427(62%) were legally represented, 103(15%) were represented by Victims Support NI and 11(2%) by others. The rest 141(21%) were not represented at hearings.

Judicial Reviews

The reporting period saw an increase in the number of applications for judicial review. In total 11 new applications were received. This increase was not unexpected, as the number of appeals has risen dramatically over the previous year.

In one case the Agency challenged a decision of the Panel to award compensation. The court upheld the Panel's decision in this instance.

In three cases the Panel's decisions were set aside and the Panel ordered to rehear the appeals. In three others the Panel's decisions were upheld. The remaining cases were still ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

Financial Review

The Panel is wholly funded by the Northern Ireland Office. The total funding for the 12 month period was £463,498 (2004/2005 - £385,747)

The Panel prepares estimates and receives a budget to cover capital, administrative and payroll costs.

The Panel's accounts for the year ended 31 March 2006 have been prepared on an accruals basis. The net operating expenditure for the period is £588,051 (2004/2005 - £429,163). Details of the General Fund are given in Note 11 to the Accounts. An amount of £1,839 was transferred into the revaluation reserve as a result of an upward revaluation of some of the fixed assets. Details of the revaluation reserve are given in note 12 to the Accounts.

The Panel supports the prompt payment initiative. The Northern Ireland Office (NIO)

is responsible for paying all of the Panel's invoices and is also committed to the prompt payment of suppliers in accordance with the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) "Better Payment Practice Code". The target is for payment to be made within agreed payment terms or 30 days of receipt of invoices not in dispute for goods and services. The most recent prompt payment survey for 2005-2006 showed that 78.4% of invoices were paid in accordance with the terms of this Code.



The Panel leases its Belfast accommodation and its fixed assets consist principally of its IT (computer) equipment, software and office furniture.

The Panel has undertaken development jointly with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Agency of the Tariff software. The software development costs have been split between the Agency and the Panel on an 80.8:19.2 basis. This was calculated on the percentage usage of the number of stored procedures in the IT systems.

4.

Remuneration Report

REMUNERATION REPORT

Remuneration Policy

The Chairman and Panel Members are remunerated by way of a daily fee set by the Secretary of State. Currently the Chairman receives £424 a day, Panel chairs receive £347 per day and Panel Members receive £244 per day. All receive pro rata fee payments for working any part of a day.

For senior staff members below the Senior Civil Service level, NICS pay policy is to provide a system of reward which properly reflects job content and effectively recognises and encourages performance. Remuneration is performance based and is in line with the pay system for non-industrial staff below the Senior Civil Service agreed between Management and Trade Unions Sides of the Central Whitley Committee and introduced with effect from 1 April 2002.

All other staff are subject to the same level of remuneration and terms and conditions of service within the general pay structure approved by the NIO. Note 1(h) of the Notes to the Accounts refers to the pensions policy.

Service Contracts

Civil service appointments are made in accordance with the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland's Recruitment Code, which requires appointment to be on merit on the basis of fair and open competition but also includes the circumstances when appointments may otherwise be made.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by the report hold appointments, which are open ended until they reach the normal retiring age of 60. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Salary

Salary includes gross salary; performance pay or bonus; any allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation. This report is based on payments made by CICAPNI and thus recorded in these accounts.

Benefits in Kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument. There were no such benefits payable in the period of account.

Salary and Pension Entitlements

The salary and pension entitlement of the most senior employee was as follows:

Name/Title	Salary 2004/05 and 2005/06	Benefits in Kind	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at age 60	Total Accrued Pension at age 60 at 31 March 2006 and related lump sum	CETV at 31/3/05 (nearest £k)	CETC at 31/3/06 (nearest £k)	Real increase in CETV after adjustment for inflation and changes in market investment factors (nearest £k)
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Mr B Gallagher, Chief Executive	35-40 35-40	N/A	0-2.5 0-2.5	15-20 50-52.5	260	274	4

Pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 1 October 2002, civil servants may be in one of three statutory based 'final salary' defined benefit schemes (classic, premium, and classic plus). The schemes are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under classic, premium, and classic plus are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index. New entrants after 1 October 2002 may choose between membership of premium or joining a good quality 'money purchase' stakeholder arrangement with a significant employer contribution (partnership pension account).

Employee contributions are set at the rate of 1.5% of pensionable earnings for classic and 3.5% for premium and classic plus. Benefits in classic accrue at the rate of 1/80th of pensionable salary for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years' pension is payable on retirement. For premium, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final

pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike classic, there is no automatic lump sum (but members may give up (commute) some of their pension to provide a lump sum). Classic plus is essentially a variation of premium, but with benefits in respect of service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly in the same way as in classic.

The partnership pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a selection of approved products. The employee does not have to contribute but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement). Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservicepensions-ni.gov.uk

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. The CETV figures, and from 2003-04 the other pension details, include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements and for which the CS Vote has received a transfer payment commensurate with the additional pension liabilities being assumed. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their purchasing additional years of pension service in the scheme at their own cost. CETVs are calculated within the guidelines and framework prescribed by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries.

Real increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It takes account of the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

5.

Statement of Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel's and Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION APPEALS PANEL'S AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Panel's Responsibilities

1. Under the Cabinet Office's Guidance on Codes of Best Practice for Board Members of Public Bodies, the Panel is responsible for ensuring propriety in its use of public funds and for the proper accounting of their use.
2. Paragraph 4 of the Northern Ireland Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2002 requires the Accounting Officer of the Panel to prepare a statement of accounts in each financial year in such form and on the basis directed by the Secretary of State. The accounts are to be prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the Panel's state of affairs at the year-end and of its income and expenditure, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.
3. In preparing the accounts the Panel is required to:
 - observe the accounts direction issued by the Secretary of State, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
 - make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
 - state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements; and

- prepare the statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Panel will continue in operation.

The Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

4. The Accounting Officer for the Northern Ireland Office has appointed the Chief Executive of the Panel as its Accounting Officer. His relevant responsibilities as the Accounting Officer, include responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances and the keeping of proper records, as set out in the Non-Departmental Public Bodies' Accounting Officers' Memorandum issued by the Treasury and published in Government Accounting.



Bill Gallagher
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer
Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals
Panel for Northern Ireland

14 September 2006

6.

Statement on Internal Control

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Scope of Responsibility

1. As Accounting Officer I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of CICAPNI's policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public funds and the Appeals Panel's assets for which I am personally responsible in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Government Accounting. CICAPNI's constitution is governed by a management statement and financial memorandum agreed with the Northern Ireland Office (NIO).

The purpose of the System of Internal Control

2. The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the principal risks to the achievement of the Panel's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in CICAPNI for the year ending 31 March 2006 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts and accords with Treasury guidance.

Capacity to Handle Risk

3. Executive responsibility for risk management within the Panel rests with me as Accounting Officer and Chief Executive. I have attended and will attend in the future corporate governance and risk management training and seminars to keep me up to date on developments within that sector of management. A risk management strategy has been established and has been communicated to all staff within the Panel who are trained to manage risks in a way appropriate to their responsibilities and duties.

The Risk and Control Framework

4. In order to ensure risk management is effective, a risk register has been prepared with the help of internal auditors, which includes all identifiable risks and prioritises them by likelihood and impact. Each risk has been assigned an owner who is responsible for ensuring that the necessary actions are taken within a timescale. The risk register is reviewed and updated accordingly.
5. The control framework is based on:
 - The examination of financial management reports produced by the Financial Services Division of the NIO.
 - The review of financial procedures including the segregation of duties in particular in connection with payment processing.
 - An established system of financial planning and budgeting

with the annual budget being agreed with the NIO.

- A report by the internal auditors appointed by the Panel who carried out an audit of its systems in March 2006

Review of Effectiveness

6. As Accounting Officer for the Panel I also have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of this system is informed by the internal auditors and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. Auditors have advised me on the implications of the results of my review of the effectiveness of the systems of internal control. I am in the process of implementing recommendations made by the internal auditors to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the systems in place. Currently systems in place include the following:

- Regular reviews by senior management of risks at all levels within CICAPNI.
- Annual internal audit reviews conducted by independent auditors to test the adequacy and effectiveness of systems of internal control as defined in the Government Internal Audit Manual.
- Establishment of key performance and risk indicators.
- An Audit Committee

As well as the assurance provided by effective internal controls additional assurance is provided by the fact that the Panel operates as a budget centre within the core NIO. It is therefore subject to the scrutiny and control implicit in the financial management system operated by the core department. The Audit Committee met on one occasion in the 2004/05 year. Auditors have since recommended the committee should have an element of external membership. The committee did not meet in during the 2005/06 year but is due to meet for a second time in October 2006. I have now been able to include in its membership an independent member from the NIO's Financial Services Division.



Bill Gallagher
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer
Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals
Panel for Northern Ireland

14 September 2006

7.

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the Houses of Parliament

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland for the year ended 31 March 2006 under the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. These comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cashflow Statement and Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them.

Respective responsibilities of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland, Chief Executive and Auditor

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland and Chief Executive are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and directions made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions. These responsibilities are set out in the Statement of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeal's Panel's and Accounting Officer's Responsibilities.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, and with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report to you my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and directions made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. I also report whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. I also report to you if, in my opinion, the Annual Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland has not kept proper accounting records, if I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit, or if information specified by relevant authorities regarding remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

I review whether the statement on pages 27 to 30 reflects the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland's compliance with HM Treasury's guidance on the Statement on Internal Control, and I report if it does not. I am not required to consider whether the Accounting Officer's statements on internal control cover all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

I read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the Chairman's Foreword, Chief Executive's Report, Operating and Financial Review, the unaudited part of the Remuneration Report and Panel Members curriculum vitae. I consider the implications for my report if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. My responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of Audit Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. My audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland and Chief Executive in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are most appropriate to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error and that in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited.

Opinion

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and directions made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of the state of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland's affairs as at 31 March 2006 and of its deficit, recognised gains and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and directions made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; and
- in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.



JOHN BOURN
Comptroller and Auditor General
16 October 2006

National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria,
LONDON SW1W 9SP

8.

Financial Statements

Statement of Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2006

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
EXPENDITURE			
Staff Costs	2	345,321	206,211
Other operating expenses	3	144,426	117,704
Depreciation	5&6	69,369	68,639
Notional Costs	4	26,420	19,991
Permanent diminution	5	2,515	16,618
		588,051	429,163
Operating Deficit for the period		(588,051)	(429,163)

Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2006

		2006 £	2005 £
Net gain on revaluation of fixed assets	5	2,781	17,011
Backlog depreciation on revaluation	5	(942)	(2,306)
Total recognised gains for the financial year		1,839	14,705

The notes on pages 40 to 49 form part of this account.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2006

	Note	31 March 2006 £	31 March 2005 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets	5	247,313	289,622
Intangible Assets	6	41,152	68,888
		288,465	358,510
Current Assets			
Cash	7	159	186
Debtors	8	0	7,053
Prepayments	9	4,087	5,238
		4,246	12,477
Current Liabilities			
Creditors due within one year	10	(30,579)	(12,561)
		(26,333)	(84)
Net Current Liabilities			
		262,132	358,426
Financed By:			
Capital and Reserves			
General Fund	11	245,762	343,895
Revaluation reserve	12	16,370	14,531
		262,132	358,426
		262,132	358,426

Signed on behalf of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland.



Bill Gallagher
 Chief Executive and Accounting Officer
 14 September 2006

The notes on pages 40 to 49 form part of this account.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2006

	Note	2005/06 £	2004/05 £
Cash Outflow from Continuing Operating Activities	13	(462,242)	(335,917)
Capital Expenditure			
Payments to acquire fixed assets	5	(1,283)	(49,935)
		<u>(463,525)</u>	<u>(385,852)</u>
Cash Outflow before Financing			
Financing	11	463,498	385,747
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash	7	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(105)</u>

The notes on pages 40 to 49 form part of this account.



Bill Gallagher
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer
14 September 2006

Notes to the Accounts

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounts

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis in accordance with the Accounts Direction given by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland under paragraph 4 of the scheme in accordance with Section 8 of the Order. The accounts are prepared using the historic cost convention modified by the inclusion of fixed assets at current cost.

(b) Accounting Conventions

The accounts meet:

- (i) the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Companies NI Order to the extent that such requirements are appropriate to the Panel and are in line with the requirements of the Accounts Direction;
- (ii) standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board;
- (iii) disclosure and accounting requirements of the Treasury; and
- (iv) the requirements of the Accounts Direction and the Financial Memorandum issued to the Panel by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

(c) Income

As the Panel does not receive grant-in-aid, income is not shown on the face of the income and expenditure account. All accounting transactions are processed through the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) and are included in the NIO Resource Account.

(d) Fixed Assets

Assets (both tangible and intangible) are capitalised as Fixed Assets if they are intended for use on a continuous basis and their original purchase cost, on an individual or grouped basis, is £1,000 or more. Fixed Assets are valued at current replacement cost by using the Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting published by the Office for National Statistics. Any surplus on revaluation is credited to the Revaluation Reserve. A deficit on revaluation is debited to the Income and Expenditure Account if the deficit exceeds the balance on the Revaluation Reserve.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all Fixed Assets on a straight-line basis to write off the cost or valuation evenly over the asset's anticipated life as follows:

Office Refurbishment	–	ten years
Computer Equipment	–	five years
Furniture and Office Equipment	–	up to fifteen years
Software Development	–	five years
Licences	–	three years

The Office Refurbishment life is set to correlate with the lease on the premises.

(f) Notional Charges

A notional charge, reflecting the cost of capital utilised by the Panel, is included in the operating costs. The charge is calculated at the government's standard rate of 3.5% in real terms using the average net book values of the assets and liabilities.

In addition, the accounts reflect a notional charge in respect of services provided by the Northern Ireland Office on behalf of the Appeals Panel. The calculation is based on a formula for unit cost per person multiplied by Appeals Panel staff numbers.

(g) Value Added Tax

The Panel is not eligible to register for VAT and all costs are shown inclusive of VAT.

(h) Pensions

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the Civil Service Pension Schemes which are described at note 2(c) and the Remuneration report. The defined benefit elements of the schemes are unfunded and are non-contributory except in respect of dependants' benefits. The organisation recognises the expected cost of these elements on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which it benefits from employees' services by payment to the Principal Civil Service Pension Schemes NI (PCSPS(NI)) of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS(NI). In respect of the defined contribution elements of the schemes, the organisation recognises the contributions payable for the year.

2. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS

(a) Panel Members

Panel Member emoluments were as follows:

Panel Member's Name	Year ended 31 March 2006 Salary £	Year ended 31 March 2005 Salary £
Mr John Baxter	5,065	1,451
Mr Harry Black	11,719	4,437
Mr John Duffy	14,425	5,146
Mr Francis Farrelly	1,540	1,194
Dr Ronald Galloway	4,390	1,727
Mrs Frances Gawn	6,329	2,021
Mr Robert Hall	4,406	1,494
Mr Kenneth Harper	6,793	1,231
Mr Thomas Haverty	5,091	1,106
Mr Patrick Killen	6,828	1,264
Mr Oliver Loughran	20,663	9,729
Mr Con McAlister	4,553	1,463
Mrs Anna McCabe	6,686	1,598
Professor John McClure	5,112	1,543
Mr Eugene McGlone	369	736
Dr Patrick McGrath	2,753	986
Mrs Patricia McKaigue	3,396	2,070
Dr Robin McKee	3,000	977
Professor Cowan Meban	5,882	2,486
Mrs Elizabeth Monaghan	5,744	2,556
Mr David Moore	5,498	1,132
Mrs Catherine Phillips	5,393	1,007
Professor Herbert Wallace	7,346	2,496
TOTAL	142,981	49,850

(b) Chief Executive's Remuneration

During the year the Chief Executive's total remuneration excluding pension contributions was £36,172. The Chief Executive is an ordinary member of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (NI).

(c) Staff Costs including Panel Members' remuneration

	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
Panel Members		
Salaries and Emoluments	142,981	49,850
Social Security Contributions	9,256	1,676
Total	152,237	51,526
Staff		
Salaries and Emoluments	156,489	129,708
Social Security Contributions	10,708	8,982
Pension Contributions	25,887	15,995
Total	193,084	154,685
Employment Costs including Panel Members		
Salaries and Emoluments	299,470	179,558
Social Security Contributions	19,964	10,658
Pension Contributions	25,887	15,995
Total	345,321	206,211

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland) (PCSPS(NI)) is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme but CICAPNI is unable to identify its share of underlying assets and liabilities. A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2003. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservice-pension.gov.uk)

For 2005-06, contributions of £25,887 were paid to the PCSPS (NI) (2004-05 £15,995) at one of four rates in the range 16.5 to 23.5 per cent (2004/2005: 12 to 18.0 per cent) of pensionable pay based on salary bands. These rates have increased from 1st April 2005 as a result of the latest actuarial valuation. The contribution rates reflect benefits as they are accrued, not when the costs are actually incurred, and reflect past experience of the scheme.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £0 (2004-05 £0) were paid to an appointed stakeholder pension provider. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3 to 12.5 per cent (2004-05: 3 to 12.5 per cent) of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3 per cent of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of £0, 0.8 per cent, (2004-05: £0, 0.8 per cent) of pensionable pay were payable to the PCSPS(NI) to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees. Contributions paid due to partnership pension providers at the balance sheet date were nil. Contributions prepaid at that date were nil.

No persons (2004-05: 0 persons) retired early on ill-health grounds; the total additional accrued pension liabilities in the year amounted to £0 (2004-05: £0).

No employees who joined after 1 October 2002 opened a partnership pension account.

Remuneration received by Panel Members is non-pensionable.

(d) Average Number of Staff

The average number of full time equivalent persons employed during the 12 month period (excluding Panel Members) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Management and executive	1	1
Administrative and support staff	8	6
Total	9	7

3. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 March 2006 £	Year ended 31 March 2005 £
Repairs and Maintenance	1,952	860
Accommodation	75,645	72,388
Post Office and Telephone Services	29,586	12,723
Office Supplies	15,445	13,377
Professional Advisers	6,212	5,913
Hire of Equipment	1,477	2,231
Other Expenses	2,358	1,576
Travel and Subsistence	6,751	3,636
Audit Fees	5,000	5,000
	144,426	117,704

4. NOTIONAL COSTS

	2006 £	2005 £
Cost of Capital	10,851	12,318
Notional Administration Costs	13,584	6,364
Notional Personnel Costs	1,985	1,309
	26,420	19,991

The notional administration and personnel costs relate to services provided by the Northern Ireland Office.

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Refurbishment Costs £	Furniture and Office Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost at 1 April 2005	312,834	26,264	47,731	386,829
Additions	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	2,565	216	(1,838)	943
Transfers	-	-	(474)	(474)
Cost at 31 March 2006	315,399	26,480	45,419	387,298
Depreciation at 1 April 2005	76,468	3,918	16,820	97,206
Provided during the year	32,450	1,765	9,084	43,299
Backlog depreciation	893	49	(989)	(47)
Transfers	-	-	(473)	(473)
Depreciation at 31 March 2006	109,811	5,732	24,442	139,985
Net Book Value at 31 March 2006	205,588	20,748	20,977	247,313
Net Book Value at 31 March 2005	236,366	22,346	30,910	289,622
Payments to Acquire Fixed Assets:				
	£			
Additions	0			
Change in capital creditors	1,283			
Amount paid in period	1,283			

6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Software Development £	Total £
Cost at 1 April 2005	135,625	135,625
Additions	0	0
Revaluation	(5,276)	(5,276)
Cost at 31 March 2006	130,349	130,349
Depreciation at 1 April 2005	66,737	66,737
Provided during the year	26,070	26,070
Backlog Depreciation	(3,610)	(3,610)
Depreciation at 31 March 2006	89,197	89,197
Net Book Value at 31 March 2006	41,152	41,152
Net Book Value at 31 March 2005	68,888	68,888

7. CASH IN HAND

	2006 £	2005 £
Cash in Hand	159	186
	<u>159</u>	<u>186</u>

8. DEBTORS

	2006 £	2005 £
Sundry debtors	0	7,053
	<u>0</u>	<u>7,053</u>

9. PREPAYMENTS

	2006 £	2005 £
Accommodation	3,653	3,654
Other	434	1,584
	<u>4,087</u>	<u>5,238</u>

10. CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31 March 2006 £	31 March 2005 £
Other Creditors	19,707	11,278
Capital Creditors	0	1,283
Accruals	10,872	0
	<u>30,579</u>	<u>12,561</u>

11. GENERAL FUND

	2006 £	2005 £
Opening balance at 1 April	343,895	357,417
Transfer from income and expenditure account	(588,051)	(429,163)
Notional Costs	26,420	19,991
Request for resources	463,498	385,747
Transfer from revaluation reserve	0	1,935
Take on cost of Assets Transferred in	0	8,676
Net book value of assets transferred out	0	(708)
General Fund at 31 March 2006	<u>245,762</u>	<u>343,895</u>

12. REVALUATION RESERVE

	2006 £	2005 £
Balance at 1 April	14,531	1,761
Gain on revaluation	2,781	17,011
Backlog depreciation on upward revaluation of assets	(942)	(2,306)
Realised element of depreciation transferred to general fund	0	(1,935)
	<u>16,370</u>	<u>14,531</u>
Balance at 31 March 2006	<u><u>16,370</u></u>	<u><u>14,531</u></u>

13. RECONCILIATION OF RESULT FOR THE PERIOD TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2006 £	2005 £
Result for the year	(588,051)	(429,163)
Depreciation	69,369	68,639
Diminution in fixed assets	2,515	16,618
Notional Costs	26,420	19,991
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	8,204	(4,897)
Increase/(decrease) in other creditors	19,301	(7,105)
	<u>(462,242)</u>	<u>(335,917)</u>
Net cash flow from operating activities	<u><u>(462,242)</u></u>	<u><u>(335,917)</u></u>

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 2006 there were no capital commitments contracted for.

15. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

Payable in the following year relating to operating leases that expire:

	Buildings	Other	Total £
Within one year	–	–	–
Between one and five years	–	2,231	2,231
After 5 years	43,358	–	43,358
	<u>43,358</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u><u>45,589</u></u>
Total	<u><u>43,358</u></u>	<u><u>2,231</u></u>	<u><u>45,589</u></u>

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2006.

17. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no post balance sheet events to report.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Northern Ireland Office and the Criminal Injuries Compensation Agency are related parties to the Panel. During the year ended 31 March 2006 the Northern Ireland Office provided the Panel with Government Funding.

None of the Panel Members of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland, key managerial staff or related parties have undertaken any material transactions with the Panel during this period.

19. LOSSES AND SPECIAL PAYMENTS

There were no losses or special payments during the 12 months ended 31 March 2006.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FRS13, Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments, requires disclosure of the role which financial instruments have had during the year in creating or changing the risks an entity faces in undertaking its activities. Due to the non-trading nature of its activities and the way in which Non-Departmental Public Bodies are financed, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel (NI) is not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. Moreover, financial instruments play a much more limited role in creating or changing risk than would be typical of the listed companies to which FRS13 mainly applies. The Panel has no powers to borrow or invest surplus funds and has limited end year flexibility. Financial assets and liabilities are generated by day-to day operational activities and are not held to change the risks facing the Panel in undertaking its activities.

As permitted by FRS13, debtors and creditors which mature or become payable within 12 months from the balance sheet date have been excluded from this disclosure.

Liquidity Risk

The panel is financed by the Northern Ireland Office and is accountable to Parliament through the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and is therefore not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

Interest Rate Risk

All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Panel carry nil rates of interest and are therefore not exposed to interest-rate risk.

Currency Risk

The Panel does not trade in foreign currency and therefore has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Fair Values

The book values and fair values of the Panel's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2006 are set out below:

Primary Financial Instruments

	Book Value	Fair Value
	£	£
Financial Assets:		
Cash at Bank	159	159
Financial Liabilities:		
None	N/A	N/A

9.

Chairman and Panel Members CV's

CHAIRMAN AND PANEL MEMBERS

Below are the names and some background information on the Chairman and Panel Members of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for Northern Ireland.

CHAIRMAN

Mr Oliver Loughran BA is a solicitor and senior partner in his own legal practice. He is also a member of the Law Society where he served on the Council for three years. He is a past President of the Omagh Rotary Club.

PANEL MEMBERS

Mr John Baxter is a former senior partner in a private law practice in Coleraine and a member of the Law Society's Practice Advisory Service. He has held a number of public appointments in the past and is presently a member of the Council of the University of Ulster (no remuneration). He has declared no political activity.

Mr Harry Black is a self-employed Barrister who lives in the Dungannon area. He has over 25 years experience of appearing for clients in the Northern Ireland Courts, mostly in matters of criminal law, personal injuries litigation and criminal injury appeals. He is also a part-time, legally qualified member of the Appeals Service of Northern Ireland and regularly sits on panels adjudicating in matters of Social Security (£180.50 per session). He has declared no political activity.

Mr John Duffy has over 20 years experience as a Solicitor in private general practice. He has been a member of the Law Society's Children Order Panel and is currently a Chairman of Social Security and Disability Appeal Tribunals (remuneration £186.50 per session). He has declared no political activity.

Mr Francis Farrelly is a self employed Barrister at Law practising in general civil and criminal work. He is a part-time Chairman of a Social Security Appeals Panel (remuneration £180.50 per session). He also sits as an Immigration Judge for the Court Service in England (remuneration £425 per day). He has declared no political activity.

Dr Ronald Galloway was Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director at Craigavon/Banbridge Community HSS Trust prior to his retirement in 1998. He lives in Belfast. He was a medical member of the Mental Health Commission 1994-2004; he provides second opinions to the commission on Consent to Treatment (remuneration £141 per case). He is a member of the Life Sentence Review Commissioners (remuneration £288 per day). He has declared no political activity.

Mrs Frances Gawn lives in Bangor and prior to her retirement was a nurse, midwife and health visitor who has had experience in the statutory, voluntary and private sectors both in Northern Ireland and England. She has been a member of numerous working groups both locally and nationally and a campaigner for service standards. She previously stood as a candidate for the Northern Ireland Woman's Coalition but has no current involvement.

Mr Robert Hall OBE, QGM, MA, MCIPD, is a retired senior police officer. He lives in Co Antrim and is currently working as a training consultant nationally. He has declared no political activity.

Mr Kenneth Harper is a retired senior Fire Officer and lives in Whitehead. He served as Deputy Chief Officer in the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board and as National Commander of the New Zealand Fire Service. He is a Winston Churchill Fellow and Member of the Institution of Fire Engineers (no remuneration). He is currently a member of the Fire Authority for Northern Ireland (no remuneration). He has declared no political activity.

Mr Thomas Haverty MSc was employed by the Western Health and Social Services Board, holding the posts of District Social Services Officer, Assistant Director of Social Services, and Service Planner. He was formerly a member of the Advisory Committee on Travellers and The Central Personal Social Services Advisory Committee. He is currently a Commissioner in the Equality Commission (remuneration £5000 per annum). He has declared no political activity.

Mr Patrick Killen lives in Dungannon and is a former Chief Executive of the Tyrone Crystal group of companies. He is now an independent Management Consultant and a Member of the Probation Board for Northern Ireland (remuneration £4,455.00 per annum). He also serves as a Panel Member for the Office of the Industrial Tribunals and Fair Employment Tribunals, Northern Ireland (remuneration £159 per day). He has declared no political activity.

Mr Con McAlister is a self employed Solicitor who works and lives in Belfast. His other public appointments include part time Chairman of the Appeals Service of Northern Ireland (remuneration £180.50 per session), part time President of the Mental Health Review Tribunal (remuneration £300 per session) and Deputy Chairman of the Central Service Agency's Discipline Committees (no remuneration). He has declared no political activity.

Mrs Anna McCabe OBE has spent her career within the clinical and managerial fields of nursing and formerly was the Director of Nursing at Belfast City Hospital Trust. She lives in Belfast and has declared no political activity.

Professor John McClure is an Emeritus Professor of Pathology of the University of Manchester Medical School and part time Consultant Histopathologist at the Robert James and Agnes Hunt Orthopedic and District NHS Trust Oswestry. In addition to practising hospital laboratory medicine he is interested in medicolegal matters and is qualified in forensic medicine. He has declared no political activity.

Dr Patrick McGrath retired in 2002 from the NHS after 30 years service as a General Practitioner and part-time Hospital Practitioner in ENT surgery. He continues in regular clinical practice as a Forensic Physician (remuneration £300 per day) and also teaches Clinical Forensic Medicine at the University of Ulster as an Honorary Professor (remuneration £4,500 per annum). He sits on a number of public bodies, including the Social Security Appeals Tribunal (remuneration £275 per day) and the Life Sentence Review Commission for Northern Ireland (remuneration £285 per day). He is an Associate Member of the General Medical Council serving regularly on Fitness to Practice panels (remuneration £275 per day). Additionally, he serves as Honorary Chairman of the N Ireland Association of Forensic Medical Officers and was recently elected a Foundation Fellow of the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians. He is a member of the Medical Defence Union and the Royal College of General Practitioners. He has declared no political activity.

Mrs Patricia McKaigue is a Solicitor and lives in Belfast. She has worked in both the private and public sectors. She has declared no political activity.

Dr Robin McKee is a practicing General Practitioner living and working in Belfast and the Medical Director for North and West Belfast HSS Trust in the Community. He is a Director of the Probation Board NI and a member of the Board of Governors of Brefne N S appointed by BELB. He has extensive experience in both Disability and Social Security Appeals Panels. He has declared no political activity.

Professor Cowan Meban was a consultant in Anatomy at the Royal Victoria Hospital and a Professor of Anatomy at Queen's University, Belfast. In addition, he gave lectures on behalf of the Northern Ireland Council for Postgraduate Medical and Dental education. He currently works for the Medical School at Queen's on a part-time basis (£2,500 per annum). He has declared no political activity.

Mrs Elizabeth Monaghan is a practising Solicitor who lives and works in Omagh and is a member of the Western Health and Social Services Board Discipline Committee (no remuneration). She has declared no political activity.

Mr David Moore is a retired lecturer in Law at Queen's University of Belfast. He is General Commissioner of Income Tax, Ards and Newry Division (no remuneration) and is a Lay Magistrate for the County Court, Fermanagh and Tyrone Division (remuneration £160 per day). He is a Member of the Agriculture Appeals Panel (remuneration £210 per day), and a former Chairman of the Housing Benefit Review Board, Western Area. He is a Member of the General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (remuneration £92 per day) and, since 1999, has been Chairman of the Northern Ireland Water Council (no remuneration). In 2005 he became a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee for the appointment of General Commissioners (no remuneration) and, in 2006, was appointed by the Lord Chief Justice Presiding Lay Magistrate for Northern Ireland (remuneration £160 per day). He has declared no political activity.

Mrs Catherine Phillips is a member of the Faculty of Advocates and lives in Perth, Scotland. She specialised in Child and Family and Criminal Law and holds other part time judicial appointments namely Immigration Judge (remuneration £429 per day), part time Legal Panel member of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal (remuneration £373 per day), Relief Stipendiary Magistrate Glasgow (Justice of the Peace) (remuneration £216.98 per day and Legal Chair, Mental Health Tribunal (Scotland) (remuneration of £423 per day). She has declared no political activity.

Professor Herbert Wallace OBE is Professor Emeritus at Queen's University Belfast. He was previously Professor of Property Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law. A former Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive of the Police Authority, he currently serves as a Life Sentence Review Commissioner for Northern Ireland (remuneration £285 per day). He has declared no political activity.

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