

The Carmelite Charitable Trust

Report and Accounts

31 December 2021

Charity registration number:
1061342

**Borucki & Co
42 Radnor Road
Harrow
Middlesex HA1 1RZ**

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Report and accounts
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The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Legal and administrative information

Trustees

The Reverend K Alban O.Carm (Until 4th May 2021)
The Reverend B Grady O.Carm
The Reverend M Cox O.Carm
The Reverend K Melody O.Carm.
The Reverend P O'Keeffe O.Carm
The Reverend G Walsh (From 23rd September 2021)

Secretary

Mrs S Payne

**Provincial Bursar and
Correspondent**

The Reverend Dr M Cox O.Carm

Trust office

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Suite 320/321 Churchill House
120 Bunns Lane
Mill Hill
London NW7 2AS

Charity number

1061342

Auditors

Borucki & Co
42 Radnor Road
Harrow
Middlesex HA1 1RZ

Investment managers:

CCLA Investment Management Limited
One Angel Way
London EC4V 4ET

Epworth Investment Management Limited
9 Bonhill Street
London EC4R 2AB

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland plc
62-63 Threadneedle Street
London EC2R 8LA

Solicitors

Stone King LLP
13 Queen Square
Bath BA1 2HJ

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Introduction

The Carmelite Charitable Trust holds the assets of the British Province of Carmelite Friars whose use and scope this report describes. The Carmelite Friars (whose formal title is the Order of the Brothers of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel) are an international Catholic religious order, founded in the early 13th century on Mount Carmel, Israel. At the end of 2021, there were twenty one friars in the British Province, based in houses in England and Wales.

Vision

The Carmelite Charitable Trust, inspired by the Carmelite charism, works alongside all people of faith and goodwill. This is done through traditional Christian ministry and by being available to those who are often at the edges of Church and society. This “charism” gives the Carmelites a particular perspective and worldview in which the experience of the divine is found in the creative interplay of community, prayer, and service. Despite a general feeling in “secular” society that religion is largely a matter of personal preference, many non-believers recognize that religious belief provides practical guidance in ways of living. The impact of the Trust, therefore, is to supply a framework of meaning not only in teaching and belief, but in making social, moral, and spiritual choices.

Public Benefit

The Trustees have consulted the guidance made available by the Charity Commission for England and Wales on Public Benefit requirement of the Charities Act 2011. The Trustees are confident that they have complied with their duty under section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 in that they have had due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Commission. In furtherance of the Trust’s charitable purposes for the public benefit the Trustees give details of their activities in this report. In the activities reported here the Trustees are mindful that benefit is not only a question of how much is raised or spent, but what funds are spent on and to what effect.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Trust is governed by a scheme of the Charity Commission sealed on 31st December 1996. It is a registered charity – Charity No. 1061342. The Trustees are the elected members of the provincial council of the British Province of the Carmelite Friars. These are the prior provincial and four provincial councillors, who are elected by the members of the province.

Advisory Bodies

The Trustees are advised by a Finance Commission and a Formation Commission. The first is made up of three trustees: the Prior Provincial (*ex officio*) and two members of the Provincial Council (one who also acts as the Provincial Bursar); another friar; and the lay Assistant Provincial Bursar. There are also three lay members, who have expertise in accounting, investments, and fundraising. The Commission monitors the work of the Provincial Financial Administration and makes recommendations to the Trustees.

The Formation Commission has oversight of recruitment and the training of new members (initial formation), as well as the in-service training for established members (ongoing formation). The Commission’s *ex officio* member is the Prior Provincial; with him are two members of the Council (three trustee members) – one of whom is the Formation Director. There are also three lay members with expertise in formation and education.

The Organisation and Activities of the Trust Members

The members of the Trust are organised in communities and in individual apostolates. These communities and individuals make up the British Province of Carmelites.

Aylesford, Kent

The Friars, Aylesford, Kent was founded in 1242 and, after Mount Carmel itself, is the oldest Carmelite house in the world that is inhabited by the Order. This iconic status means that the Trust has a special

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regard for the preservation of the material and spiritual integrity of the site. Currently, eight friars live there.

The Friars is open to visitors throughout the year at no charge and offers a welcome to around 50,000 visitors a year. The Shrine is dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Simon Stock. It is a place where people of all ages and all faiths and none, will find a welcome; where the sacred is expressed through prayer, the arts and nature. Many different groups come on pilgrimage from the southeast of England and London in particular. With the changes to the COVID-19 safety protocols, residential retreats began again.

Faversham, Kent

The Carmelite Community in Faversham ministers in the Parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and the Shrine of St Jude. At the end of 2021, the Community consisted of three friars: Prior and Parish Priest, Shrine Director, and one who is engaged in historical research.

The parish ministers to the Catholic population of Faversham and the surrounding villages, as well as working with other Christian Communities in the area under the umbrella of "Christians Together in Faversham." Pastoral support is offered by the parish to all age groups with a particular emphasis on the young, family life and the elderly. Working with the other Christian Communities allows us to have a broader outreach. Until the Covid19 lockdowns of 2020 and 2021, the parish had a centre in the local village of Teynham but this has now been closed down by the Methodist Church who owned it. Provision has been made for the Catholic population who worshipped there to be ministered to by lay people and enabled to come to Faversham on a regular basis.

The Shrine ministers to pilgrims who visit from many of the local towns and villages as well as a significant number of members of the immigrant community who travel here from London and surrounding areas. It is also popular with the Travelling Community, in particular Irish Travellers. With the gradual re-opening of the shrine facilities, these numbers are slowly beginning to recover, particularly at weekends. All who visit are offered pastoral support and care in whatever way they seek it. The St Jude Pilgrimage at the end of October 2021 saw numbers reach levels not seen since the start of the pandemic.

Throughout 2021, the parish and shrine both continued their electronic and telephone outreach to those with whom they had previously ministered in person. A weekly parish email is sent to about 300 individuals offering support and news and this has continued despite a return of public worship. This has borne fruit insofar as many pilgrims and parishioners are beginning to return in person where possible. Pastoral care has been offered in different ways to the various groups who made up the communities in Faversham.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust has enabled a volunteer refugee group to function in the parish. This has been involved with the welcoming of a Syrian Family to Faversham, under the governments scheme for community rehousing of refugees. By making space for their meetings and enabling fundraising schemes, the Carmelite Trust has enabled the group to prepare to welcome a family from Syria in late 2021.

Restoration work, begun in 2018, was completed on the Church but Carmel Hall is still not finished, due to shortage of workers and materials. It is hoped that it will be completed in late 2022 when it will be made available to different groups to run community outreach projects, particularly with the elderly and young families.

Llanelli Parish, South Wales

The parish of Our Lady Queen of Peace is part of the Diocese of Menevia and is served by one friar, assisted by two parish sisters from the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy. This is a busy parish with schools and hospitals to care for, as well as the normal rhythm of parish life.

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Mayfield Parish, East Sussex

The parish of Mayfield in Sussex is in the diocese of Arundel and Brighton. This is the first time Carmelites have had a stable presence there and it is hoped that it will be a fertile ground for Carmelite spirituality. Parish life includes Sunday morning Mass, the source and summit of Christian life and baptisms, 1st communions, confirmations, marriages, and funerals. There is also ministry to the well-known Mayfield School for Girls.

Coloma Court, Kent

Coloma Court is a purpose-built 60-bed residential care home run as part of the NHS by a specialised staff. The home was opened in October 2006 and provides nursing and residential care. It is located within the estate of the religious sisters the Daughters of Mary and Joseph, in West Wickham, Kent. Coloma Court offers nursing and dementia care, and the facilities also include a chaplaincy which is staffed by a Carmelite friar. People and their relatives receive personalised care and are supported to meet their spiritual and religious needs by the provision of daily services and the Christian ethos from Carmelite friar.

Prison Ministry

In Thamesmead, Belmarsh is a Category A Prison holding prisoners from all over the United Kingdom. In addition, Belmarsh is a local prison, accepting different categories of prisoners from primarily the Central Criminal Court and Magistrates' Courts in Southeast London. A Carmelite friar serves this prison on a full-time basis.

Lay Carmel

Some members of the Carmelite Charitable Trust work with and support a number of groups of "Lay Carmelites," one friar serves as their designated National Chaplain. There are currently eleven Third Order Chapters and two Carmelite Spirituality Groups in Britain. The Third Order is considered a valued part of the worldwide Carmelite Family and has been in existence in Britain since the mid-1950s. Each Chapter has its own elected Leader and is self-governing, but all groups are regulated by a common set of Constitutions. Since October 2017 the Third Order in Britain has gathered to elect a central committee – the National Council – which promotes the welfare of the Chapters, assisted by the National Chaplain. In 2020 the Carmelite Charitable Trust received a restricted legacy of £40,750 for the expressed purpose of helping the Third Order Chapters develop. This year they used £21,726 to cover the costs incurred through retreats, courses, and other gatherings. Another restricted legacy was received in 2021 (£36,552). The Spirituality Groups are one aspect of the Third Order's outreach in Britain – they are informal gatherings of people interested in Carmelite Spirituality. These gatherings welcome people of different traditions and a number of Anglicans are regular attendees.

Education

The public benefit offered by the Carmelite Charitable Trust is also seen in its commitment to education in several different ways.

One friar is currently chaplain St Edward's Independent Day School, Cheltenham, which is the only Catholic school in Cheltenham, which takes pupils from ages 1 to 18. There are approximately 700 pupils at the school. The Trust works closely with St Edward's Trust to support the long-term future of the School.

The Trust has supported for many years the Carmelite Institute of Britain and Ireland (CIBI), which runs a distance learning programme in Carmelite spirituality and history. CIBI offers courses at certificate, diploma, and degree level up to a Master of Theology in Carmelite studies. Since 2019 the Institute has been governed by a group of trustees, made up of the Priors Provincial of the British Province of Carmelites, the Irish Province of Carmelites, and the Anglo-Irish Province of Discalced Carmelites, as well as a friar from each province. CIBI, based in Dublin, is run by a Director of Studies, supported by an administrator and two assistants.

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The CCT's contribution in 2021 of £19,340 (€22,000) was used to cover the costs of administration and pedagogical activities. The total costs are shared with the Irish Province of Carmelites and the Anglo-Irish Discalced Carmelites. CCT pays approximately 30% of the total cost.

In addition, Carmelite friars and lay Carmelites are involved in giving talks and lecturing at every level from popular local groups to tertiary level education. A friar is seconded to the Bishops of England and Wales as the vice-rector of the College responsible for the introductory year of formation for priests (propaedeutic year).

Fundraising

An important source of income for the Trust comes from fundraising carried out by a team at the Shrine of Saint Jude in Faversham. This is overseen by an executive committee and managed on a day-to-day basis by a lay manager and staff in the Shrine Office. The executive committee is made up of three friars (including the Chair of the Trust) and three volunteers.

A quarterly newsletter is mailed to around 15,000 addresses in the UK, Ireland, and other countries. It also mails out an annual fund for specific projects, as well as other communications, including the 'Saint Jude Focus' and 'Guild Magazine'. The Shrine of Saint Jude was closed to visitors in 2020 and did not reopen until 19 July, when we were able to welcome visitors once more. A new 'Garden of Hope' was opened by the Mayor of Faversham in September, and we were able to enjoy a downsized 'Feast of Saint Jude' celebration in October.

This year, the Shrine continued to develop its various initiatives online, including weekly reflections, plus new videos and articles to help people spiritually through difficult times in their lives. The Shrine also released its second book of reflections: 'A New Hope', which was bought by many people around the world. It was published in memory of Fr Kevin Alban, who died earlier in May – he had been a great supporter of the Shrine's online initiatives. These initiatives are now being built on to continue spreading the work of the Carmelites and Shrine further.

Many people contact the fundraising office looking for support and spiritual encouragement, whether they have donated or not. These individual contacts and the support given by the friar community and staff form an important part of the apostolate of the shrine and the Carmelite Order.

The Trust also engages in fundraising in Aylesford to raise money for the work of the community. A newsletter is sent to about 5,500 supporters four times a year. Beyond the financial dimension of this activity, the Aylesford Newsletter is a form of pastoral outreach to supporters, many of whom can no longer attend events in person due to age, infirmity or the rising cost of travel.

The Trust is registered with the Fundraiser Regulator and follows its Code of Practice. The Data Lead of the Trust is kept fully apprised of changes or developments to GDPR, too and informs the Trustees when required.

No commercial partners are involved in the Trust's fundraising. The Trustees are satisfied that internal financial controls are adequate and that the activities do not pose a risk to the charity's reputation. The fundraising is honest, open and respectful.

Communications

The Trust communicates its activities to the public in many ways. This is through regular newsletters, and the various forms of social media on the internet. The Province's St Jude's Newsletter is published quarterly and ensures that the Trust's supporters are informed of how their donations are used in the support of local Carmelite ministry and particularly Carmelite foreign missions. This is seen as part of the benefit the Trust offers to its supporters in increasing knowledge of missions around the world and therefore a sense of solidarity with them. The Province has its own website (www.carmelite.org), which

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provide a wealth of information from scholarly articles to summaries of activities and diary dates. To comply with GDPR requirements, the Trust has a Data Lead.

Projects

The Trust pays considerable attention to the needs of various projects both at home and abroad.

The Trust has agreed to contribute directly to the mission of the Australian Timor-Leste Province in Timor-Leste to the tune of € 25,000 per annum. In 2021 this came to £22,551 (it will continue to 2025 and will be reviewed thereafter). This mission is located in one of the poorest countries in the world. It has a large complex for the education of friars near Dili the capital, as well as a parish in Zumalai. The Province's Mission Office, located in Australia, regularly supplies CCT with information about achievements in Timor-Leste to which the Carmelite Charitable Trust contributed. In addition, The CCT donated a further £20,204 to enable one friar from Timor-Leste to continue his study programme for ministry.

The Trust also responded to the humanitarian crisis caused by Typhoon Rai in the Philippines; £10,000 was given to the friars there and £10,000 was given to Australian province to help them with the effects of the flooding in Timor-Leste.

One of the regular donations the Trust makes is to the Carmelite General Curia in Rome. This is effectively the world-wide headquarters of the Carmelite Order and the Trust's donation of £66,466 represents about 6% of the total budget of the Curia. This contribution is used not only for the expenses of the central administration, but also for the financing of developing world provinces which the Curia supports. This takes the form of subsidising the education of Carmelite students in Rome from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Bursar General of the Order supplies a detailed report each year on the disbursements made so that the Trustees are fully apprised of the destination of resources.

The contribution of £21,732 was made towards the celebrations of the Canonisation of the Dutch Carmelite, Bl. Titus Brandsma, which will take place in 2022.

In Central America the Trust supports the work of a hospice in El Salvador. The £3,000 grant from the Carmelites is used for the running costs – that is for the palliative care offered to the patients and in South Africa, the Trust continued to support financially the international work of the Carmelites in Zimbabwe – the annual grant of £6,000 is used for the formation of students there.

Two parts of a terraced property in York, owned by the Trust, have been made available to the City of York Housing Agency, YORHome, for the use of refugee families from Syria. Currently, there is a family with three children in one half of the house and a brother with his sister in the other part.

Risk Assessment

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the governance, operations, finances, safeguarding and data breach. All these risks are being addressed by the Trustees and are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the appropriate systems are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks from within the Trust.

The properties owned by the Trust and the individual members are fully covered by comprehensive insurance policies. The Trustees are advised by a firm of specialised insurance brokers, PIB Insurance, and apart from property insurance and employers' liability insurance, there are comprehensive policies to cover all personal belongings, the vehicles owned by the Trust and full travel insurance for individual members and employees of the Trust.

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Safeguarding

Safeguarding of children and vulnerable people is a key governance priority for the Trustees. In particular, they recognize the importance of providing a safe and trusted environment for anyone who comes into contact with them, including staff and volunteers. The Trust employs a part-time Safeguarding Coordinator, who has been consulted on a number of occasions to advise the Trustees. The members of the Trust refer to the Southwark Diocesan Safeguarding Commission for Disclosure Barring Service matters. However, that will change once a new national body, the Religious Life Safeguarding Service, is running.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities in Respect of the Trustees' Annual Report and the Financial Statements

Under charity law, the Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements for each financial year which show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the excess of income over expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, generally accepted accounting practice entails that the Trustees: select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; state whether the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; state whether the financial statements comply with the trust deed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue its activities.

The Trustees are required to act in accordance with the trust deed of the charity, within the framework of the Charity Acts. They are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, sufficient to disclose at any time, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the charity at that time. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charity and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Financial Review

The Trust employs thirteen people, eight part-time. The Trust pays everyone above the Living Wage. No employee earns more than £60,000 p.a.

For management purposes, the income and expenditure activities of the Trust are divided into separate accounts:

1. Province General Fund,
2. Carmelite community and individual ministry accounts,
3. Accounts for specific projects and activities: For example, Carmelite Young People & Formation, Carmelite Family.
4. Designated funds: Retirement, Formation, Mission and Development and for those out of ministry (EF).

They are grouped together in the general overall audited accounts.

During 2021 the total income received by the Carmelite Charitable Trust was £2,423,462 (2020 £2,764,802), largely due to an increase in legacies left to the Trust.

At the end of 2021, the Trust received notification that the large legacy accounted for in 2020 was in fact overstated by £398,482 due to incorrect valuation of the house sold in 2021 by the executors (hence the reduction of the recorded income for 2020, from £3,163,283 to £2,764,802).

The total expenditure of the Trust in 2021 was £1,389,716 (2020 £1,443,938). Overall, the Carmelite Charitable Trust recorded a net income of £2,609,658 (2020 £1,770,766).

Investment Policy

The Trustees have considered how best the activities of the Trust may be funded and a key part of the income strategy is investment. Together with expert advisors, they have also considered what types of investment they should make. The Trust has a number of portfolios, one each for the General Fund, Retirement Fund, and EF Fund managed by CCLA Investment Management Limited and one each for

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the Formation Fund, Mission Fund and Development Fund, managed by Epworth Investment Management Limited. The portfolios are expected to generate a reliable income stream over the medium to long term.

The performance of the portfolios is monitored by the Finance Commission and the choice of investments regulated by a set of ethical principles established by the Trustees which are reviewed periodically.

Reserve Policy

The Carmelite Charitable Trust provides resources for its members to fulfil the object of the Trust to advance the Roman Catholic religion. The Trust is responsible for its members from the time they join to the time they die. Generally, this is a period of 50 years or more. The Trust has therefore developed a reserves policy that justifies and clearly explains keeping of reserves by means of a system of funds.

In this report, the Trustees attempt to explain to funders, beneficiaries, the public and the commission exactly what reserves are kept for and when they are to be used.

The reserves policy is operated by the Provincial Bursar and Finance Office and the Trustees regularly monitor and review the effectiveness of the policy in the light of the changing funding and financial climate and other risks.

At 31st December 2021 the total reserves of the Trust amounted to £23,749,749 (2020 £21,140,091) of which £4,693,112 is represented by the Building Fund or fixed assets of the Trust.

The General Fund stands at £5,362,464. The purpose of this fund is to meet the day-to-day running costs. In practice, the income from this fund has met the actual current expenditure of the Trust.

The Retirement Fund is £5,626,395. The income from fund is now expected to meet any needs during the retirement period of members. This fund supports all the costs of retired members including residential care.

The Development Fund amounts to £1,920,330. The fund was built up to cover the development that was expected to occur at Aylesford. Considerable work is being done to make the Aylesford site sustainable for a Carmelite community.

The Formation Fund is £2,032,727. The purpose of this fund is to provide for the formation of members of the Carmelite Charitable Trust. During 2020 and 2021, The Trust received large number of restricted legacies (*"for the further education of priests and students to priesthood"*). At the end of the year the restricted funds amounted to £1,044,493 so this fund will meet the needs of any of our members during initial and ongoing formation. One of our friars studied theology in Rome and received his degree in June 2021 from the Pontifical Gregorian University; upon his return to the UK, he began a two-year programme for an MA in Religion at King's College, London. Another friar completed his pre-novitiate programme at Aylesford in July and moved to the international Carmelite Novitiate House, Salamanca, to continue his initial formation for life as a Carmelite. The Trust is committed to supporting young people in discerning their futures.

The Mission Fund stands at £1,521,978. The aim of this fund is to assist with mission projects around the world, particularly for formation of the Carmelite Family. Income is provided by donations from the various communities and individual members of the Province. It is from this fund that donations were made to the different Carmelite groups around the world.

The East Finchley (EF) Fund has £1,532,342. This fund was created to provide for brothers removed from ministry. There are currently two brothers who are supported by this fund.

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Objectives accomplished in 2021

2021 was the second year of the pandemic, resulting in continued uncertainty about income and the ways in which the British Province of Carmelites may be able to minister to the needs of people in their pastoral care. Despite this, the Trust did not incur deficits.

1. The building of a pastoral centre in Aylesford for ministry to young people by a resident community of young adults, was planned for September 2021. However, this did not begin due to the effects of the pandemic and other external factors on the costs of building materials and labour. Nevertheless, the Coordinator began employment in September and works on developing Carmelite outreach, especially to young people.
2. Strengthened the ethical nature of the Trust's investment policy.
3. Reviewed safeguarding governance and procedures.
4. Encouraged the Third Order's own initiatives for outreach and development.
5. The closure of the Carmelite community in York enabled the Carmelite presence and mission to be strengthened in other parts of the Province.
6. The sum of £88,147 was donated to The Friars, Aylesford for alarm system; roofs; the refurbishment of rooms; and other renovations.

Objectives for 2022

The following objectives have been set for the coming year:

1. Continue to develop the Carmelite Young People and Formation ministry in Aylesford and beyond
2. To purchase a suitable house in Reading for formation of Carmelites
3. Sale of the flat in Andorra Court
4. To produce literature to promote knowledge of Blessed Titus Brandsma, Carmelite mystic, educator, journalist, and martyr, in anticipation of his canonization in 2022.
5. Update the Province website in light of new technologies and introduction of new software for emails for compliance with GDPR requirements.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees on 11 October 2022

Michael D. Cox
(Trustee)

Independent auditors' report to the Trustees' of the Carmelite Charitable Trust

We have audited the financial statements of the Carmelite Charitable Trust for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, Statement of cash flows and the related notes. 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 charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its incomes and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

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 accounts section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts 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 [entity]'s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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. The other information comprises the information included in the report and accounts other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts 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 there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:-

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; 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 set out on page 3, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts 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 accounts.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

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Auditors' Report

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the Charity through discussions with management and trustees, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011, Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019); and Safeguarding Regulations as they affect the direct charitable activities of the charity; and
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and reviewed minutes of trustees' meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management and trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- tested the authorisation of expenditure
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of trustees; and
- enquiring of management and trustees as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Use of report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Borucki & Co

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

42 Radnor Road

Harrow

Middlesex HA1 1RZ

Signed on 11 October 2022

Borucki & Co is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account) for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	General fund £	Designated funds £	Restricted Funds £	2021 £	2020 £	General fund £	Designated funds £	Restricted Funds £
Income									
Voluntary income									
Donations, fundraising and legacies	1	1,452,528	22,414	55,594	1,530,536	1,902,712	691,296	13,187	1,198,229
Pastoral income	2	172,351	-	-	172,351	180,366	180,366	-	-
Investment income									
Investment income	3	100,663	257,722	-	358,385	336,478	94,587	241,891	-
Other interest		-	-	-	-	3,011	-	3,011	-
Other income									
Miscellaneous income		206,077	600	-	206,677	201,841	201,241	600	-
Covid grant		-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Surplus on sale of assets		155,513	-	-	155,513	130,394	130,394	-	-
Total income		2,087,132	280,736	55,594	2,423,462	2,764,802	1,307,884	258,689	1,198,229
Expenditure									
Raising funds									
Newsletter and other costs	4	209,339	-	-	209,339	213,610	213,610	-	-
Charitable activities									
Pastoral works	5	490,106	80,084	33,729	603,919	543,080	418,284	124,796	-
Province activities	5	328,229	35,031	72,053	435,313	496,053	381,266	65,106	49,681
Support and administration	6	117,943	12,278	-	130,221	180,611	191,477	(10,866)	-
Governance costs	7	10,924	-	-	10,924	10,584	10,584	-	-
Total expenditure		1,156,541	127,393	105,782	1,389,716	1,443,938	1,215,221	179,036	49,681
Income less expenditure		930,591	153,343	(50,188)	1,033,746	1,320,864	92,663	79,653	1,148,548
Net gains (losses) on investments	12	421,693	1,154,219	-	1,575,912	449,902	189,456	260,446	-
Net income (expenditure) before transfers		1,352,284	1,307,562	(50,188)	2,609,658	1,770,766	282,119	340,099	1,148,548
Transfers between funds	19	(1,950)	1,950	-	-	-	208,561	(208,561)	-
Net income (expenditure)		1,350,334	1,309,512	(50,188)	2,609,658	1,770,766	490,680	131,538	1,148,548
Balances brought forward 1 January									
As previously stated		4,012,130	15,977,478	1,548,964	21,538,572	19,369,325	3,521,450	15,845,940	1,935
Prior year adjustment	21	-	-	(398,481)	(398,481)	-	-	-	-
As restated		4,012,130	15,977,478	1,150,483	21,140,091	-	-	-	-
Balances carried forward 31 December		5,362,464	17,286,990	1,100,295	23,749,749	21,140,091	4,012,130	15,977,478	1,150,483

Continuing operations

None of the charity's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial years.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

The charity has no recognised gains or losses other than those shown above and therefore no separate statement of total gains and losses has been prepared.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	4,693,112	4,697,755
Investments at market value	12	<u>15,370,769</u>	<u>13,780,783</u>
		20,063,881	18,478,538
Current assets			
Stock	13	5,420	4,144
Loan to Carmelite Curia	14	173,188	185,360
Debtors	15	1,077,923	1,159,944
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,489,304</u>	<u>1,351,250</u>
		3,745,835	2,700,698
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(59,967)</u>	<u>(39,145)</u>
Net current assets		3,685,868	2,661,553
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>23,749,749</u>	<u>21,140,091</u>
		<u><u>23,749,749</u></u>	<u><u>21,140,091</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Restricted Funds	18	1,100,295	1,150,483
Unrestricted Funds			
General funds		5,362,464	4,012,130
Designated funds	19	<u>17,286,990</u>	<u>15,977,478</u>
		22,649,454	19,989,608
		<u>23,749,749</u>	<u>21,140,091</u>

Approved by the Trustees
and signed on their behalf

Michael D.Cox

Trustee

Approved by the Trustees on 11 October 2022

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash generated (used) in operating activities	A	<u>659,587</u>	<u>127,967</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment income		358,385	339,489
Proceeds of investment sales		1,196,000	186,000
Purchases of investments		(1,209,941)	(186,000)
Proceeds on sale of assets		156,350	897,318
Purchase of fixed assets		<u>(22,194)</u>	<u>(22,903)</u>
Cash provided (used) in investing activities		<u>478,600</u>	<u>1,213,904</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in year		<u>1,138,187</u>	<u>1,341,871</u>
Movement in year			
(Decrease) increase in cash at bank and in hand		1,138,054	606,142
(Decrease) increase in cash held by investment managers for re-investment		<u>133</u>	<u>735,729</u>
		<u>1,138,187</u>	<u>1,341,871</u>

A. Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Net income (expenditure)	2,609,658	2,169,247
Deduct investment income	(358,385)	(339,489)
Add depreciation	26,000	34,820
Surplus on sale of assets	(155,513)	(130,394)
Add/(deduct) net movement on investments.	(1,575,912)	(449,902)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	20,822	743
(Increase) decrease in stock	(1,276)	29,885
(Increase) decrease in Curia Loan	12,172	4,735
(Increase) decrease in debtors	<u>82,021</u>	<u>(1,191,678)</u>
	<u>659,587</u>	<u>127,967</u>

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Principal Accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Basis of preparation and assessment of going concern

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

The trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.

2 Income

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Donations are recognised when the Trust has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date.

Legacies are recognised on a case by case basis following the granting of probate when the administrator/executor for the estate has communicated in writing both the amount and settlement date.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due. This is normally upon notification by our investment advisor of the dividend yield in the investment portfolio.

3 Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The cost of generating funds includes the fees paid to investment managers in respect of the management of the charity's investment portfolios.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises direct expenses incurred on the defined charitable purposes of the charity and includes staff costs attributable to the activity.

Governance costs comprise of expenditure on compliance with and advice on constitutional and statutory matters.

As all expenditure can be attributed to specific categories no apportionment between headings has been necessary. Irrecoverable VAT is included in the items of expenditure to which it relates.

4 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the statement of financial activities.

5 Tangible fixed assets

Freehold land and buildings are included at a valuation based either on a value estimated by the trustees or on historical cost. The Trustees do not consider that the expense of a professional valuation in order to ascertain the separate values of the land and buildings is justified.

The buildings are in constant use in furtherance of the charitable objectives and are maintained to standards that ensure that their residual value is not less than the book value. Buildings are not depreciated, for reason stated, they have a very long useful economic life such that annual depreciation would be immaterial.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Principal Accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2021

All assets costing more than £1,000 and with an expected life of more than one year are capitalised. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings 20%
Motor vehicles 25% on cost

After five years plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings with a net book value of nil are written out of the accounts as in the opinion of the Trustees such assets have a negligible residual value.

6 Investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

The Trust does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

The main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors.

All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year.

Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value. Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses are combined in the Statement of Financial Activities.

7 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value and consists of books and religious items for resale and distribution.

At the end of 2020 book stock was reviewed and any books for which there were no sales in the year were written off.

8 Fund accounting

The general fund comprises those monies, which may be used towards meeting the charitable objectives of the charity at the discretion of the Trustees.

The designated funds are monies set aside out of general funds and designated for specific purposes by the Trustees.

The restricted funds are monies received from donors for specific purposes within the charitable objectives of the trust.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	General fund	Designated fund	Restricted fund	2021	2020	General fund	Designated fund	Restricted fund	
	£	£		£	£	£	£		£
1 Donations, fundraising and legacies									
Appeals and donations	366,352	22,414	6,073	394,839	343,262	330,075	13,187	-	
Legacies	1,086,176	-	49,521	1,135,697	1,559,450	361,221	-	1,198,229	
	<u>1,452,528</u>	<u>22,414</u>	<u>55,594</u>	<u>1,530,536</u>	<u>1,902,712</u>	<u>691,296</u>	<u>13,187</u>	<u>1,198,229</u>	
2 Pastoral income									
Mass stipends	86,580	-	-	86,580	90,474	90,474	-	45,672	
Salaries and pensions	85,771	-	-	85,771	89,892	89,892	-	141,915	
	<u>172,351</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>172,351</u>	<u>180,366</u>	<u>180,366</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>187,587</u>	
The salaries and pensions arise from income earned by Members of the Order all of which is covenanted to the trust.									
3 Investment income									
	£	£		£	£	£	£		£
Dividends and interest from investment	100,599	257,722	-	358,321	335,665	93,774	241,891	-	
Bank interest	64	-	-	64	813	813	-	-	
	<u>100,663</u>	<u>257,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>358,385</u>	<u>336,478</u>	<u>94,587</u>	<u>241,891</u>	<u>-</u>	
4 Newsletter costs									
Staff costs	111,863	-	-	111,863	104,910	104,910	-	-	
Newsletter printing and distribution	97,476	-	-	97,476	108,700	108,700	-	-	
	<u>209,339</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>209,339</u>	<u>213,610</u>	<u>213,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
5 Charitable activities									
Pastoral works									
Staff costs	142,052	12,637	7,887	162,576	155,904	110,071	45,833	-	
Depreciation	26,000	-	-	26,000	34,818	34,818	-	-	
Premises	92,809	3,174	7,783	103,766	68,588	63,988	4,600	-	
Other costs	229,245	64,273	18,059	311,577	283,770	209,407	74,363	-	
	<u>490,106</u>	<u>80,084</u>	<u>33,729</u>	<u>603,919</u>	<u>543,080</u>	<u>418,284</u>	<u>124,796</u>	<u>-</u>	
Province activities									
Donations, grants and contributions	120,082	35,031	43,045	198,158	314,412	216,266	62,017	36,129	
Donations to The Friars. Aylesford	208,147	-	-	208,147	165,306	165,000	306	-	
Formation and training	-	-	29,008	29,008	16,335	-	2,783	13,552	
	<u>328,229</u>	<u>35,031</u>	<u>72,053</u>	<u>435,313</u>	<u>496,053</u>	<u>381,266</u>	<u>65,106</u>	<u>49,681</u>	
6 Support and administration									
Provincial Commission expenses	17,145	-	-	17,145	9,529	9,529	-	-	
Exchange losses	572	12,171	-	12,743	(5,216)	5,664	(10,880)	-	
Central administrative costs	100,226	107	-	100,333	176,298	176,284	14	-	
	<u>117,943</u>	<u>12,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,221</u>	<u>180,611</u>	<u>191,477</u>	<u>(10,866)</u>	<u>-</u>	
7 Governance costs									
Audit fees	6,800	-	-	6,800	6,800	6,800	-	-	
Accountancy fees	4,124	-	-	4,124	3,784	3,784	-	-	
	<u>10,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,924</u>	<u>10,584</u>	<u>10,584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
8 Net incoming (outgoing) resources before transfers									
This is stated after charging (crediting)									
Staff costs (note 9)	253,915	12,637	7,887	274,439	260,814	260,814	-	-	
Auditors remuneration	6,800	-	-	6,800	6,800	6,800	-	-	
Accounting and other	4,124	-	-	4,124	3,784	3,784	-	-	
Depreciation of owned assets	26,000	-	-	26,000	34,820	34,820	-	-	

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

9 Staff costs and trustees' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Staff costs during the year were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	224,009	240,576
Redundancy payments	32,673	-
Pension costs	4,106	4,837
Social security costs	13,651	15,401
	<u>274,439</u>	<u>260,814</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 per annum (including benefits) during the year or in the previous year.

The average number of employees, analysed by function was:

Fundraising	3	3
Domestic	1	1
Administrative	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

Trustees

As members of the Order the Trustees' living expenses during the year were borne by the Trust but the trustees received no remuneration or other benefits in connection with their duties as Trustees during the year or in the previous year.

10 Taxation

The trust as a registered charity, is exempt from taxation on its income and gains falling within Section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	4,653,217	206,677	22,701	4,882,595
Additions	-	20,010	2,184	22,194
Disposals	-	(22,034)	(4,184)	(26,218)
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,653,217</u>	<u>204,653</u>	<u>20,701</u>	<u>4,878,571</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	-	172,414	12,426	184,840
Charge for the year	-	21,860	4,140	26,000
On disposals	-	(22,034)	(3,347)	(25,381)
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>172,240</u>	<u>13,219</u>	<u>185,459</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,653,217</u>	<u>32,413</u>	<u>7,482</u>	<u>4,693,112</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,653,217</u>	<u>34,263</u>	<u>10,275</u>	<u>4,697,755</u>

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
12 Investments		
Market value at 1 January 2021	12,486,523	12,036,621
Additions at cost	1,209,941	186,000
Sale proceeds from disposals	(1,196,000)	(186,000)
Net gain (loss) in year	1,575,912	449,902
Market value at 31 December 2021	14,076,376	12,486,523
Cash held by investment managers for re-investment	1,294,393	1,294,260
	15,370,769	13,780,783
Cost of listed investments at 31 December 2021	12,315,315	12,210,118

	2021	2020
	£	£
13 Stock		
Goods for resale	5,420	4,144
	5,420	4,144

	2021	2020
	£	£
14 Loan to Carmelite Curia		
Loan to Carmelite Curia	173,188	185,360

The loan to the Curia Rome, of euro 500,000, was originally repayable over ten years from 31 March 2006. Euro 276,562 has been received to date. Interest of 1½% per annum was receivable on the outstanding balance. No interest was receivable in respect of 2021.

	2021	2020
	£	£
15 Debtors		
Tax refunds due	2,317	3,510
Prepayments and accrued income	7,768	3,022
Legacies	949,937	1,027,711
Other debtors	117,901	125,701
	1,077,923	1,159,944

	2021	2020
	£	£
16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals	9,000	9,000
Masses unsaid	3,640	7,835
Sundry creditors	47,327	22,310
	59,967	39,145

17 The Friars, Aylesford
During the year the Trust donated £208,407 (2020: £165,306) to the Friars, Aylesford (a Company Limited by Guarantee) which manages the Marian Shrine and other activities at Aylesford.

18 Restricted funds
The restricted funds consist of monies received for specific purposes.

	At 1 January 2021	Transfers	Incoming resources	Utilised/ realised	At 31 December 2021
	£		£	£	£
Third Order Fund	40,750	-	36,552	(21,726)	55,576
Education Fund	1,041,561	66,237	12,969	(76,274)	1,044,493
Formation Fund	66,237	(66,237)	-	-	-
Funds at Faversham	1,935	-	6,074	(7,783)	226
	1,150,483	-	55,595	(105,783)	1,100,295

Third Order Fund to be used for the benefit of the Third Order (Secular)

Education Fund for the training and further education of members of the Order

Formation Fund for training students for the priesthood

The funds at Faversham have been donated by benefactors to provide for building repairs etc at Faversham.

The Carmelite Charitable Trust
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

19 Designated funds

The income funds of the charity includes the following designated funds, set aside from the unrestricted funds of the trust by the trustees for specific purposes:

	At 1 January 2021	Transfers	Incoming resources	Utilised/ realised	At 31 December 2021
	£		£	£	£
Capital Fund	4,653,218	-	-	-	4,653,218
Retirement	4,897,305	(28,250)	788,052	(30,712)	5,626,395
Mission	1,358,617	9,129	185,340	(31,108)	1,521,978
Development fund	1,947,279		7,685	(34,634)	1,920,330
Formation	1,763,981	13,871	256,276	(1,401)	2,032,727
EF fund	1,357,078	7,200	219,466	(51,402)	1,532,342
	<u>15,977,478</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>1,456,819</u>	<u>(149,257)</u>	<u>17,286,990</u>

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General fund	Designated funds	Restricted funds	2021
	£	£		£
Tangible assets	39,895	4,653,217	-	4,693,112
Investments at market value	<u>3,555,683</u>	<u>11,815,086</u>	-	<u>15,370,769</u>
Fixed assets	3,595,578	16,468,303	-	20,063,881
Current assets	1,826,853	818,687	1,100,295	3,745,835
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(59,967)</u>	-	-	<u>(59,967)</u>
	<u>5,362,464</u>	<u>17,286,990</u>	<u>1,100,295</u>	<u>23,749,749</u>

21 Prior year adjustment

At 31 December 2021 a debtor for a restricted legacy was overstated as a result of an incorrect valuation being received. The property was subsequently revalued and sold for £398,482 less than initially estimated.