



St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Company No: 3867950

Charity No: 1080185

ANNUAL REPORT

AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2022

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Legal and Administrative Information

Registered and Principal Office

4 Charterhouse Mews
London EC1M 6BB
United Kingdom

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
1 Churchill Place,
London E14 5HP
United Kingdom

National Westminster Bank Plc
134 Aldersgate Street
London EC1A 4JB
United Kingdom

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1 Embankment Place
London WC2N 6RH
United Kingdom

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

Introduction

The Trustees present the Trustees' report along with audited financial statements of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital (the Company or SJJEH) for the year ended 31 December 2022. 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) and the UK Companies Act 2006.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital was formally incorporated as a private company limited by guarantee in October 1999 under the UK Companies House registration number 3867950. Its Memorandum and Articles of Association govern the Company. It is registered as a UK charity having the Charity Number 1080185.

The Charity's operations are centralised in the Occupied Palestinian Territories where it runs Day Hospitals in Hebron and Gaza, and a Clinic in Anabta.

Objects of the Charity

The Company's objects are the relief of sickness and the preservation and protection of health, in particular, but not exclusively, by maintenance and development of St. John Eye Hospital in the Occupied Palestinian Territories or elsewhere and the clinical, teaching and research activities connected therewith.

Governance and Management

The sole member of the Company, since 31 March 2011, is St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group, (the Group) which appoints the Board of Directors/Trustees of the Company (the Board). The Board manages the business and affairs of the Company and usually meets three times a year with at least one meeting in Jerusalem. At its meetings, the Board reviews the performance of the Company, and in particular, the performance of the hospitals in Gaza and Hebron, and the clinic in Anabta. The Board also considers and approves the operational and capital budgets. The Steering Committee meets three times a year between the three Board meetings to maintain momentum on Board matters between meetings.

The Board is aware of the codification of Directors' duties under the Companies Act 2006 and takes these duties into account in consideration of SJJEH's activities.

New Trustees are selected in consultation with the Board to maintain an appropriate balance of skills and experience. Trustees are appointed for a term of three years and may be reappointed for two further terms of three years and are not normally eligible for a further reappointment. An induction programme is in place for new directors.

The Board appoints the Chief Executive who reports to the Chairman and is accountable to the Board. The Chief Executive is Dr. Ahmad Ma'ali, appointed from May 2019.

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of UK company law, during the year and at the date of this report, are listed below:

**Non-trustees are appointed to these committees for their expertise.*

Each committee has terms of reference, which were updated in 2021.

- Sir Andrew Cash (Chairman)
- Mr G.W. Morton (Deputy Chairman) (resigned December 2022)
- Mr. C. Hoult (Treasurer and Company Secretary appointed January 2022)
- Miss. H. Dodds (Forsyth) (appointed January 2022)
- Mr. P. Hackwood (appointed January 2022)
- Mrs. A. Bhatia (appointed January 2022)
- Ms. I. Levin (appointed January 2022)
- Dr. M. A. Abu-Ramadan (resigned December 2022)
- Mr H. von Bose
- Dr D.H. Verity
- Mr. J. Ingham Clark
- Mr. J Macaskill
- Mr. T. Jones
- Mr. D.E.I Pyott
- Ms D. Corner
- Dr. I Khammash (appointed January 2023)

The Board currently has the following Committees:

- Steering Committee
- Finance Committee*
- Investment Committee*
- Audit Committee*
- Fundraising, Marketing & Communication Committee*
- Strategy and Planning Committee
- Clinical Governance Committee
- Honours and Awards Committee*
- Payroll and Remuneration Committee
- Human Resources Committee
- Guild Liaison*
- Digital and IT Committee

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Review of the Year / Achievements and Performance against Objectives

Gaza

In partnership with the likes of Christian Blind Mission (CBM), Fred Hollows Foundation and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) (BMZ), we managed to sustain our services in Gaza. In 2022, we have seen our major surgeries grow by 38% from the previous year. We also ran a Mobile Outreach unit in Gaza, which allowed us to reach the most vulnerable in the area to screen and educate on eye health.

In 2022, our Gaza Hospital saw almost 39,700 patients, and performed almost 3,000 major operations. Our Gaza Mobile Outreach Programme has a screening element in isolated communities and homes. This programme in Gaza saw over 5,100 patients.

Anabta

The clinic continues to operate on two floors within the Red Crescent Society leased premises.

In 2022, our Anabta clinic witnessed a decrease in the number of patients treated which was over 15,100 outpatients at our Anabta Clinic.

Our Anabta Clinic is accessible for the 1 million residents in Anabta and surrounding Nablus, Tulkarem and Jenin. Those living in the area number amongst the poorest in the oPt. Many of its residents are refugees from Gaza, and it's easily accessible to many who

can't journey to our other services. There is a particularly high prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in this area of the West Bank. 22 major operation was undertaken at the clinic during the year.

Hebron

Our Hebron Hospital is a vital source of eye care in an area that is particularly affected by the movement restrictions in the West Bank. The hospital provides sight-saving treatments such as cataract and laser eye surgery to treat diabetic retinopathy, and serves the 640,000 people who live in and around Hebron, including the semi-nomadic Bedouins.

Our Hospital treated over 14,100 patients in 2022, including performing over 550 major operations.

Financial Review

The cost of the ongoing operations of the company in Gaza and the West Bank amounted to £2.8m (2021, £2.7m) while total patient and voluntary income amounted to £3.6m (2021, £4.1m). The overall net movement in funds was a surplus of £0.8m including exchange losses of £89k. The principal component of operating costs relates to personnel; 53% (2021, 43%). The Company remains heavily dependent on voluntary income which, in the main, is obtained as a result of the fundraising effort of other group companies.

Reserves

At 31 December 2022, reserves totalled £5,215k including restricted funds of £190k leaving

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Trustees' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

£5,025k unrestricted. The Trustees review annually the need for reserves in line with the guidance issued by the Charity Commission. In undertaking this review, the Trustees take into account general reserves available elsewhere in the Group. The Trustees recognise the need to maintain, as the circumstances allow, the level of general reserves within the Company to ensure that it can continue to run efficiently with adequate working capital. This is intended to be achieved through a renewed focus on cost-cutting, revenue generation, the introduction of new sources of revenue, and enhanced fundraising activities to ensure financial resilience and sustainability for the future. Thus, unrestricted reserves need to be maintained to equate to at least six months running costs (equivalent to £1.6m).

Principal Risks & Uncertainties

A comprehensive risk management policy is in place along with a risk register of all clinical, operational, financial, external, political and governance risks. The risk register is continuously reviewed by the relevant committees with particular focus on residual risks.

A key risk which SJJEH faces continues to be financial, in particular by the impact, most recently, of the Covid-19 global pandemic. The position has been exacerbated by Brexit and the impact of the continuing reduction in value of Sterling against the Israeli Shekel, by changes to the statutory level of minimum wages in Israel, and also by the former US Administration's decision to cut funding to East Jerusalem hospitals. SJJEH relies heavily on voluntary income received mainly from donors in the Middle East, Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the current global financial situation, it remains a great challenge to continue to attract core funding from existing and new

sources. The fundraising strategy includes a focus on endowment and legacy giving in order to mitigate this risk as well as a focus on major gifts for core costs.

Liquidity is a recurring issue, especially with the prolonged payment pattern of the Palestinian Authority for its working capital needs. SJJEH therefore sets aside a portion of the investment portfolio as a cash deposit, in order to ensure meeting the working capital needs.

International currency exchange movements are an additional risk. It should be recognised that exchange gains do not represent realisable income which are capable of being utilised by SJJEH, as they largely reflect the translation into Sterling of the Israeli Shekel value of the Hospital premises.

Operationally, patient and staff access to Jerusalem is crucial to the continuation of our ability to provide eye care services in the occupied Palestinian territories. Working in a volatile region has inherent risks. Gaza has its own risks. The situation could escalate at any time as instability and strife continue to affect the neighbouring countries, a particular current concern.

Going concern

The Trustees must satisfy themselves as to SJJEH's ability to continue as a going concern for a minimum period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Trustees have produced detailed, yet adaptable, business plans that consider SJJEH's forecast and projected activity, the related financial budgets, cash flows and liquidity for the period to December 2024.

The Trustees have also considered in their assessment of going concern the impact of a

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Trustees' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

challenging, yet reasonably plausible, downside scenario (sensitivity analysis) on the Company's liquidity position. Under this scenario, SJJEH projects to have sufficient liquidity through the period to December 2024, without needing to implement mitigating actions.

Nevertheless, the Trustees have sought to identify certain mitigating actions that could be implemented, in order to provide additional liquidity or reduce cash outflows, so as to ensure that SJJEH can maintain sufficient liquidity over the period to December 2024 – maintaining a balance between supporting the activity that is crucial to delivering the objects of the charity, whilst ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of SJJEH.

Further details of the above are set out in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

Having assessed the combination of all these various matters, the Board of Trustees have a reasonable current expectation that SJJEH has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to December 2024, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

For these reasons, the Board of Trustees have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

Remuneration policy

All roles within the Company are evaluated in order to determine where it fits on our pay scale. The salaries within the scale are determined by the market rates for an equivalent position. In exceptional cases, where the market information supports it, salaries may be above the top of the band. Each year, the payroll budget is reviewed, based on legislative, statutory and market changes, using a range of sources and taking account of affordability.

Management consult with the finance, payroll and remuneration, and HR committees of the board, and a pay review proposal is submitted to

the Board who makes the decision on the proposal.

Controls and Clinical Governance

Great emphasis continues to be placed covering risk management - clinically, operationally and financially.

The Clinical Governance Committee continues its regular review of all medical and nursing policies and protocols in addition to instigating and reviewing clinical audits and investigating clinical complications and 'near misses'.

The Board engages independent firms of accountants to carry out internal audit programmes on the financial controls in operation within the Company's activities.

Plans for 2023

Training

Doctors and Nurses from Gaza will receive training in different subspecialties at our hospital in Gaza, enabling the team to provide comprehensive services.

Outreach

Will continue with our very successful Diabetic Retinopathy Screening Programme at the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip.

Capacity

Complex surgeries will continue to be provided in Gaza especially with the opening of the second theatre.

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

Finance

Unfortunately, we are operating in a politically volatile time and this has severely impacted our finances in the past few years. The unrest within the region and the shift in the international focus to other immediate humanitarian interventions has affected the level of donations received by the hospital.

Public Benefit

The Trustees have given due regard to the Charity Commission's General Guidance on public benefit when planning the charity's activities.

Our Annual Report sets out our activities, achievements and performance during the year, which are directly related to the objects and purposes for which SJJEH exists. SJJEH achieves its principal objectives through the delivery of services to members of the public in the West Bank and Gaza without regard for any distinction by race, class or religion.

The Public Benefit from SJJEH's activities is:

- the provision and development of clinical and surgical ophthalmic services to patients at the Hebron & Gaza Hospitals and the clinic in Anabta;
- the exemption from charge when the relevant authority does not finance the treatment and the patient is unable to pay themselves;
- the teaching and training activities at the Hospitals which enhance the quality of service delivered and also increase the pool of qualified ophthalmologists and specialist nurses within the region;
- the research activities into endemic diseases affecting the Palestinian population; and
- our services enhance education and employment prospects and contribute to economic growth.

The Trustees' Report on pages 2 to 8 was approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:

Andrew Cash.

Sir Andrew Cash
Chairman, Board of Trustees,
St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Company No. 3867950
17/05/2023

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient

to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

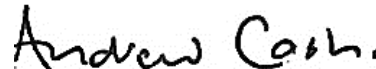
The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

In so far as the Trustees are aware at the time of approving our Trustees' Annual Report:

- (a) there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditors are aware of that information.

The Trustees' (Directors') report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Trustees' Report on pages 2 to 8 was approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:



Sir Andrew Cash

Chairman, Board of Trustees,
St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Company No. 3867950

17/05/2023

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements, which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022; the statement of financial activities and the income and expenditure account for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on

which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Trustees' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Trustees' Report

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

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Trustees' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the trustees for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011 and relevant regulations made or having an effect thereunder, including The Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered the direct impact of these laws and regulations on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to conceal misappropriation of assets or manipulate financial results. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Testing journal entries where we identified particular fraud risk criteria.
- Obtaining confirmations of investments and cash balances at the year end.
- Testing estimates and judgements made in the preparation of the financial statements for indicators of bias.
- Reviewing meeting minutes, and significant contracts and agreements.
- Holding discussions with the trustees and management to identify significant or unusual transactions and known or suspected instances of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Assessing financial statement disclosures, and agreeing these to supporting evidence, for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at:

www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
 - adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
 - certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
 - the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
- We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the trustees were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Annual Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Andrew Lowe (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
17/05/2023

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £'000	Restricted Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2021 £'000
Income					
Income from donations and legacies	3	57	1,529	1,586	2,815
Income from charitable activities	4	2,060	-	2,060	1,295
Total income		2,117	1,529	3,646	4,110
Expenditure					
Expenditure on charitable activities		(1,642)	(1,096)	(2,738)	(2,729)
Other expenditure		(17)	-	(17)	(17)
Total expenditure	5	(1,659)	(1,096)	(2,755)	(2,746)
Net income		458	433	891	1,364
Transfers between funds	10,11	246	(246)	-	-
Exchange (losses)/ gains on overseas activities		(89)	-	(89)	227
Net Movement in Funds		615	187	802	1,591
Fund balances brought forward at 1 January		4,410	3	4,413	2,822
Fund balances carried forward at 31 December	12	5,025	190	5,215	4,413

All gains and losses recognised in the year are included in the Statement of Financial Activities.
All of the above results are derived from continuing activities.

**Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended
31 December 2022**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Income	3,646	4,110
Expenditure	(2,755)	(2,746)
Net income	891	1,364

The income and expenditure account excludes the exchange losses and gains on overseas operations shown in the Statement of Financial Activities.

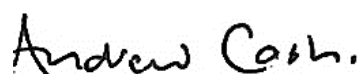
The accounting policies and the notes on pages 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Company 3867950
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	2,529	2,755
Total Fixed Assets		2,529	2,755
Current Assets			
Stocks		71	80
Debtors	8	2,994	1,875
Cash at bank and in hand		1,769	1,831
Total Current Assets		4,834	3,786
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,148)	(2,128)
Net Current Assets		2,686	1,658
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		5,215	4,413
Net Assets		5,215	4,413
The Funds of the Charity			
Restricted income funds	10	190	3
Unrestricted income funds	11	5,025	4,410
Total Charity Funds	12	5,215	4,413

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 12 to 21 were approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by



Sir Andrew Cash
Chairman, Board of Trustees



Christopher Houlton
Treasurer

Date: 17 May 2023

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Principal accounting policies

a Basis of preparation

The financial statements of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital (the "Charity" or the "Company") have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these financial statements. 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) and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's objects are the relief of sickness and the preservation and protection of health, in particular, but not exclusively, by maintenance and development of St. John Eye Hospital in the Occupied Palestinian Territories or elsewhere and the clinical, teaching and research activities connected therewith.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under registration number 7355619. It is registered as a charity under the number 1139527 and has a registered Office at 4 Charterhouse Mews, London, EC1M 6BB. St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2022. The consolidated financial statements of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group are available from 4 Charterhouse Mews, London, EC1M 6BB.

Going Concern

BACKGROUND

In assessing the going concern position of the Charity, the Trustees have produced detailed, yet adaptable, business plans that consider the Charity's forecast and projected activities, the related financial budgets, cash flows and liquidity for the period to December 2024, which is a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

This assessment period was selected as it aligns to the Charity's financial year end, is consistent with its budgeting process and timelines and is a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Based on the Charity's cash flow projections, the Trustees have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The business and financial plans incorporate the following key assumptions:

- There are no further National and local Government decisions, rules and advice, along with travel and border restrictions and social distancing impositions such that the Charity's hospitals can provide a full range of services so as to serve patients in the most efficient and safe manner.
- Demand for services from patients and the capacity and supply of patient services by the Charity now return to a normal level of activity.
- Payment by the PA (directly, or indirectly via its own funding sources) of sufficient payments to the Charity for patient services provided.
- The achievement of a reduction in cash outflows through the on-going restructuring of the organisation.
- The Charity is able to obtain on-going voluntary and fundraising unrestricted income.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Trustees have considered the impact on forecast and projected activities, budgets, cash flows and liquidity of a challenging, yet reasonably plausible, downside scenario (sensitivity analysis) such that the key assumptions are not met, or able to be met, in whole or in part.

This comprises:

- Reduced patient demand and/or capacity supply of services.
- Reduced levels of voluntary and fundraising unrestricted income.
- Higher levels of inflation on payroll costs and materials and other costs; and higher energy costs.

Under this scenario, the Charity projects to have sufficient liquidity through the period to December 2024, without needing to implement mitigating actions.

Nevertheless, the Trustees have sought to identify certain mitigating actions that could be implemented, in order to provide additional liquidity or reduce cash outflows, so as to ensure that the Charity can maintain sufficient liquidity over the period to December 2024.

CONCLUSIONS

Having assessed the combination of all these various matters, the Trustee Board has a reasonable current expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to December 2024, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

For these reasons, the Trustee Board has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these financial statements.

Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount or classification of assets and liabilities that would result if the Charity were unable to continue as a going concern.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

b Foreign currencies

The Charity's functional and presentational currency is pounds sterling. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities at the year end are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Results of overseas operations are translated at the average rate for the period and their assets and liabilities at the balance sheet rate. All exchange differences are dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities. Exchange differences on the translation of the assets and liabilities of overseas operations are included as other recognised gains and losses. All other exchange differences are included as incoming resources or resources expended as appropriate. The exchange rate of the Pounds Sterling to the Israeli Shekel at 2022 year-end was 4.2376 (2021, 4.2031), while the average rate for 2022 was 4.15 (2021, 4.4458).

c Income recognition

Donations and other income are recognised in the financial statements on a receivable basis. Grants are recognised when the entitlement to the grant is confirmed. Legacies are recognised when the entitlement arises, being the earlier of the Charity being notified of the impending distribution or the legacy being received. Income from charitable activities is accounted for when earned i.e. the service is provided to patients. Subsidies and exemptions in respect of medical services provided without charge are shown as a deduction from gross income.

d Volunteers

The value of services rendered by medical volunteers is not recognised in these financial statements

e Resources expended and basis of allocation of costs

Resources expended are accounted for on an accruals basis and have been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of resources. The irrecoverable value added tax is included with the item of expense to which it relates.

f Costs of charitable activities

These represent the costs of providing the medical and training services of the hospital and its clinics including both direct expenditure and the associated support costs.

g Governance costs

These comprise costs attributable to the overall management of the Charity's affairs and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

h Cash flow statement exemption

The Charity has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity.

i Rentals

The costs in respect of rentals are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the contract period.

j Liquid resources

Liquid resources are cash, time deposits, and certificates of deposit, in addition to cash at bank and in hand held in current accounts with UK, Israeli and Palestinian Banks.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

k Pension and other end of service costs

The amount charged in the Statement of Financial Activities in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the year on an accruals basis in respect of defined contribution and money purchase pension arrangements. Other end of service benefits are accrued as earned on an undiscounted basis.

l Taxation

The Charity is entitled to certain tax exemptions on income and gains from investments, and surpluses on any trading activities carried on in furtherance of its primary objectives, if these gains and surpluses are applied solely for charitable purposes.

m Tangible assets and depreciation

Cost of tangible assets includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Donated fixed assets are brought into account at an estimate of their market value at the time of acquisition and, thereafter, depreciated on the bases set out below. The costs of minor additions to fixed assets under £500 are expensed in the year in which they are incurred. Impairment reviews are carried out if there is an indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is below its net book value.

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided at rates estimated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset, over its expected useful life on a straight line basis, as follows:

Buildings	- 2.5% per annum
Building improvements	- 10% per annum
Medical equipment	- 15% per annum
Motor vehicles	- 20% per annum
Other equipment	- 20% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	- 6% per annum
Computer equipment	- 33% per annum

The carrying values and estimated useful lives of assets are regularly reviewed for impairment and, where deemed appropriate, are written down.

On disposal of an item of tangible assets, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in other hospital income in note 4.

n Funds

Restricted funds are funds which are subject to specific conditions imposed by the donors.

Unrestricted funds are generally available for the Charity to carry out its charitable objectives.

General reserves are unrestricted funds available to be used at the discretion of the Board of Trustees for the furtherance of the charitable objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for any other purpose.

Transfers between funds represent tangible assets purchased with restricted donations and used for hospital operations.

o Stocks

Stocks comprise hospital medical stores and supplies stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value using the FIFO method.

p Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the reporting period. Although these amounts are based on Trustees' best estimates of the amount, events or actions may mean that actual results ultimately differ from those estimates, and these differences may be material.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the change takes place if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Exchange rates are fundamental to the uncertainties. Mainly the impact of subsequent adverse movements between the exchange rates of the reporting and the operative currencies which would potentially affect, to some extent, the operating capability notwithstanding the enhanced but unrealisable balance sheet value of non UK fixed assets.

The Charity provides against receivables by making judgements based on experience regarding the level of provision required to account for potentially uncollectible receivables.

2 Legal status of the Charity

The Charity is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital (Company No.3867950 and Charity No. 1080185) and has a registered Office at 4 Charterhouse Mews, London, EC1M 6BB. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to £10.

The Company owns two £1 shares being all the issued shares in The St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital (Palestine) Limited (company number: 6365210), which has not traded since incorporation.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted £'000	Restricted £'000	2022 £'000	Unrestricted £'000	Restricted £'000	2021 £'000
Donations	1	1,529	1,530	10	2,752	2,762
Donations in kind	56	-	56	53	-	53
	57	1,529	1,586	63	2,752	2,815

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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4 Income from charitable activities

	2022 £'000 Total	2021 £'000 Total
Outpatient income	1,162	1,085
Surgical income	1,402	1,013
Less: Patient Relief	(506)	(804)
Net Patient Related Income	2,058	1,294
Other Hospital income	2	1
	2,060	1,295

Patient Relief represents subsidies and exemptions to cover the value of medical services rendered when payment is waived by the Company where funding is not available from the relevant authorities and where the patients are unable to pay any balance owing. All of the above income comprises unrestricted funds.

5 Total expenditure

a Resources expended

	Costs of charitable activities 2022 £'000	Costs of charitable activities 2021 £'000	Governance Costs 2022 £'000	Governance Costs 2021 £'000	Total 2022 £'000	Total 2021 £'000
Personnel costs (note 6)	1,465	1,270	-	-	1,465	1,270
Medical costs	748	851	-	-	748	851
Establishment costs	153	125	-	-	153	125
Depreciation (note 7)	324	293	-	-	324	293
Office expenses	26	24	-	-	26	24
Travel and subsistence	19	9	-	-	19	9
Auditors' remuneration	-	3	17	16	17	19
Other professional fees	70	57	-	1	70	58
Other costs	47	35	-	-	47	35
Finance costs	3	3	-	-	3	3
Foreign exchange differences	(117)	59			(117)	59
	2,738	2,729	17	17	2,755	2,746
Support costs included above	66	221	-	-	66	221

Total resources expended in 2021 of £2,746,000 comprise £19,000 for unrestricted funds and £2,727,000 for restricted funds.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Support costs comprise:		
Personnel costs	45	43
Establishment costs	77	63
Depreciation	32	29
Office expenses	26	24
Finance costs	3	3
Foreign exchange differences	(117)	59
	66	221

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
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5 Total resources expended (continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
b Auditors' remuneration (excluding value added tax):		
External Audit	14,287	13,476
Other services provided by external auditors	-	2,909
	14,287	16,385

6 Employee information

a Staff numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including part time staff calculated on a full-time equivalent basis, analysed by function was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Medical and nursing	58	62
Support services	13	14
Administration	4	4
	75	80

b Staff costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,406	1,216
Pension costs	60	55
Other related costs - net	(1)	(1)
	1,465	1,270

c Emoluments of employees

There are no employees who received employee benefits of more than £60,000 (2021: none).

d Remuneration received by key management personnel

This represents salaries and other benefits received by senior management personnel within their course of employment in managing the daily operations of the Charity. The amount received by 3 staff members (2021: 3) amounted to £148,000 (2021: £135,000).

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7 Tangible assets

	Buildings & Improvements £'000	Medical Equipment £'000	Other Assets £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
Balance at 1st January 2022	2,395	3,846	519	6,760
Additions	1	77	38	116
Exchange differences	(20)	(32)	(5)	(57)
Balance at 31st December 2022	2,376	3,891	552	6,819
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at 1st January 2022	404	3,233	368	4,005
Charge for the year	63	215	46	324
Exchange differences	(5)	(30)	(4)	(39)
Balance at 31st December 2022	462	3,418	410	4,290
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2022	1,914	473	142	2,529
At 31st December 2021	1,991	613	151	2,755

Other Assets comprise furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and office equipment.

8 Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	80	205
Prepayments and accrued income	19	16
Intercompany balance	2,895	1,654
	2,994	1,875

Intercompany balance includes cash advances and transfers to the Israeli entity (Amuta) from the Charity.

9 Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	162	141
Taxation and social security	4	-
Accruals	387	396
Retirement benefits	1,594	1,587
Holiday pay accrual	1	4
	2,148	2,128

Accrued retirement benefits mainly represent amounts payable in line with relevant law when staff leave the employment of the Company. Such amounts are accrued when earned, based on current monthly salaries and periods of service. Also included in the balance are provident schemes.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
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10 Restricted income funds

	At 1st January 2022 £'000	Incoming Resources £'000	Costs of charitable activities £'000	Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets £'000	At 31 December 2022 £'000
Arab Fund	-	83	(83)	-	-
Johanniter Patient Relief Fund	-	434	(434)	-	-
ESCRS Fund	-	70	-	-	70
Capital Funds	-	246	-	(246)	-
IMC / USAID Fund	-	109	(109)	-	-
BMZ Fund	-	583	(466)	-	117
SOA	-	3	(3)	-	-
Poor Patient Fund	3	1	(1)	-	3
	3	1,529	(1,096)	(246)	190

	At 1st January 2021 £'000	Incoming Resources £'000	Costs of charitable activities £'000	Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets £'000	At 31 December 2021 £'000
Emir of Qatar	-	365	(365)	-	-
Fred Hollows Foundation	-	905	(905)	-	-
Capital Funds	-	65	-	(65)	-
Emergency Funds	-	149	(149)	-	-
BMZ Fund	40	922	(962)	-	-
Poor Patient Fund	3	346	(346)	-	3
	43	2,752	(2,727)	(65)	3

- Arab Fund contributed towards purchasing medical supplies needed for operations.
- Johanniter Patient Relief Fund contributed towards the treatment costs of needy patients.
- ESCRS Fund: The European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons contributed towards the performance of cataract surgeries.
- Capital Funds contributed towards purchasing new medical equipment for the Gaza hospital.
- IMC /USAID Fund contributed towards expanding the level of operations within the Gaza especially for needy patients
- BMZ Fund project contributed towards expanding the level of operations within the Gaza branch through the introduction of a Diabetic Retinopathy screening and epidemiological research components,
- Poor Patient Fund contributed towards the treatment costs of needy patients.
- SOA Fund: The St John Ophthalmic Association contributed towards the support of postgraduate activities at the hospital.

11 Unrestricted income funds

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Opening balance	4,410	2,779
Net movement in funds excluding transfers	369	1,566
Transfer from restricted funds	246	65
Total Unrestricted Funds	5,025	4,410

Transfers represent amounts released from restricted funds for the purchase of tangible assets.
Unrestricted Funds includes designated fixed asset funds of £2,529k (2021: £2,755k)

12 Total charity funds

Analysis by type of asset and liability	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £'000	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £'000	Restricted Funds 2022 £'000	Restricted Funds 2021 £'000	Total Funds 2022 £'000	Total Funds 2021 £'000
Tangible assets	2,529	2,755	-	-	2,529	2,755
Net current assets	2,496	1,655	190	3	2,686	1,658
	5,025	4,410	190	3	5,215	4,413

13 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees receive no remuneration.

All expenses incurred by the Trustees were paid by the parent charitable company.

14 Financial Instruments

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption which is available under FRS 102 1.12 (c), (relating to sections 11 and 12 of the standard) as a wholly owned subsidiary not to disclose the

- . Categories of financial instruments
- . Items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and
- . Exposure to and management of financial risks
- . Full disclosure in relation to financial instruments is available in the consolidated financial statements of St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group.

15 Related parties transactions

The sole member of the Company, since 31 March 2011, is St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group, which appoints the Board of Directors/Trustees of the Company.

During the year, the Chairman of the Charity, Sir Andrew Cash, was also the chairman for St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group.

The Company owns two £1 shares being all the issued shares in The St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital (Palestine) Limited (company number: 6365210), which has not traded since incorporation.