



St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Company No: 3867950

Charity No: 1080185

ANNUAL REPORT

AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2024

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Legal and Administrative Information

Registered and Principal Office

4 Charterhouse Mews
London EC1M 6BB
United Kingdom

Bankers

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

Bankers in the occupied Palestinian territories

Bank of Palestine PLC
Hebron Road
P.O. Box 765
Bethlehem

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Savannah House, 3 Ocean Way,
Southampton SO14 3TJ
United Kingdom

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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 2024. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Charities Act 2011, and 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 (oPt) or elsewhere and the clinical, teaching and research activities connected therewith.

Strategic Report

OUR STRATEGY 2023-2025

The 2023-2025 Strategic Plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of the SJJEH's Board of Trustees, the senior management team, and staff.

MISSION:

SJJEH is a centre of excellence providing ophthalmic care of high quality to the people of the oPT regardless of ethnicity, religion, social class, or ability to pay.

VISION:

SJJEH will work to address avoidable blindness in the oPT and be recognised as the leader in the provision of quality eye care in the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip.

OUR STRATEGY IS CENTERED ON OUR CORE VALUES:

Compassion:

Providing eye care with empathy and willingness to promote wellbeing

Accountability:

Accepting responsibility for continuous performance & improvement, embracing change & seeking new opportunities to serve

Respect:

Honouring the dignity and diversity of each person

Excellence:

Providing exceptionally high quality and advanced care

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OUR STRATEGIC AIMS:

Our strategy outlines how we will continue our mission through six strategic aims:

SERVICES:

Provide eye care which is of the highest quality, accessible and patient centred.

CLINICAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Lead ophthalmic education, research, and innovation.

PEOPLE AND STAFF:

To be the employer of choice in our community

TECHNOLOGY & DATA:

Integrate secure technology and data governance with all core aspects of the company's clinical work.

GOOD GOVERNANCE & PARTNERSHIPS:

Ensure the Group's good governance and strengthen partnerships, communications, and marketing locally and worldwide.

FINANCES:

Ensure financially sustainable services.

It should be noted that our strategy was developed prior to the current war in Gaza. Much of what we had planned, especially in Gaza, will be severely delayed by the current situation.

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Review of the Year / Achievements and Performance against Objectives

Gaza

With the continuation of the war and the displacement of the staff to the southern parts of the Gaza Strip, the Hospital remained nonfunctional in 2024. However, the Board of Trustees approved a three-phase medical intervention plan which started in April 2024. Phase one, which essentially focuses on the provision of primary eye care services, commenced on 20th of April and phase two which focuses on the treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy was established in September 2024. We have continued to face challenges in securing medical supplies to Gaza including the delivery of two LASER machines and regular supply of Avastin injections. We continue to work closely with the World Health Organization and the Jordanian Royal Hashemite Court to secure the delivery of medical supplies, essential for phase two of the plan.

In total, and since April 2024, over 31,000 patients were treated in Gaza including 213 patients received sight saving intravitreal Avastin injections and 159 diabetic patients received LASER treatments.

Anabta

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

In 2024, our Anabta clinic witnessed another decrease in the number of patients

treated which was over 9,500 outpatients compared to 11,300 in 2023.

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. No 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 15,800 (2023, 13,000) patients in 2024, including performing 654 (2023, 600) major operations.

Financial Review

The cost of the ongoing operations of the Company in Gaza and the West Bank amounted to £2.5m (2023, £3.9m), while total patient and voluntary income amounted to £3.1m (2023, £3.7m). The overall net movement in funds was a surplus of £0.7m (2023, £0.7m deficit)

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital

Trustees' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

including exchange gains of £77k. The principal component of operating costs (excluding the impairment loss) relates to personnel; 44% (2023, 55%). The Company remains heavily dependent on voluntary income which, in the main, is obtained as a result of the fundraising efforts of other Group companies.

Reserves

At 31 December 2024, reserves totalled £5,169k (2023, £4,519k) including restricted funds of £49k (2023, £920k) leaving £5,120k (2023, £3,599k) unrestricted (comprising £3,170k in tangible fixed assets and £1,950k in net current assets). 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 18 months running costs (equivalent to £3.6m). The charity is maintaining higher levels of reserves as there are a number of current political threats that have the potential to be unresolved in the near future.

Plans for 2025

Nablus Hospital

Due to the unstable political situation, movement restrictions and the continuous decline in the number of patients within our Anabta Clinic, the Board has approved a plan of relocating the Anabta Clinic and the establishment of a new day

hospital in Nablus City. The total cost for this project is estimated at circa £3million including the cost to purchase the property. The project was funded by The Priory in the USA of The Order of St John, The David and Molly Pyott Foundation, The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the Group's general reserves estimated at £1.2million. The project was completed in March 2025.

Gaza Hospital

Working with Fred Hollows Foundation and partners in Jordan, SJJEH has advanced plans to provide first aid mental health counselling for our Gaza staff. We also plan to train a focal mental health specialist/ counsellor in Gaza to deal with ongoing staff mental health issues.

SJJEH plans are highly influenced and will be dictated, by the security situation on the ground. We plan to:

- A) Continue to provide outreach services at two locations in the south and middle of the Gaza Strip.
- B) Strengthen our provisions of eye care in the North (currently working in two locations).
- C) Continue with phases one and two of the current plans.
- D) plan for renovation/restoration as the Hospital building was found restorable following a comprehensive building survey that was conducted in early 2025. This will require a massive fundraising effort to raise sufficient funding to restore, refurbish and re-equip the hospital.
- E) Renovate the Outpatient department first before moving to the more complex facilities such as the operating theatres.
- F) Approach the Palestinian Ministry of Health and demand the retrieval of our equipment and Van taken by the ministry for safe keeping.
- G) Coordinate with the Israeli Border Control Authority to ship additional equipment and a generator to Gaza in anticipation for the commencement of work at the Hospital.

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No timeline can be determined to accomplish this project, which will be largely dependent on the status of our building, the availability of building materials, movement of supplies across the border, as well as available funding.

Principal Risks & Uncertainties

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

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. The position has been exacerbated by the political and economic uncertainties arising in the areas that the charity operates can cause volatility in the exchange rates for the currencies the charity uses. The charity actively monitors the likely movements in these exchange rates and takes appropriate steps to protect its assets and income. The position has also been exacerbated by changes to the statutory level of minimum wages and the increased levels of inflation. 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.

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. As is currently experienced and since 7th of October 2023, the situation could escalate at any time as instability and strife continues to affect the neighbouring countries, a particular current concern.

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.

Financial Risk Management

Liquidity is a recurring issue, especially with the prolonged payment pattern of the Palestinian Authority due to its operational needs. The parent company i.e. the Group therefore sets aside a portion of the investment portfolio as a cash deposit, in order to ensure it will be able to meet its operational needs.

International currency exchange movements are an additional risk. Wherever possible purchasing commitments are made to suppliers in the currency of the source of funding for that expenditure, which is usually US Dollars.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Fundraising Statement

SJJEH as a charity with income over £1m is required to make a statement regarding its fundraising activities in accordance with the Charities Act 2016. Fundraising activities are carried out on behalf of SJJEH by our own in-house fundraising staff and by volunteer fundraisers.

We do not consider volunteer fundraisers to be acting as legal representatives for the charity as we have not formally contracted them to fundraise on our behalf. Our small team of in-house fundraising staff are fully trained on fundraising regulations and have been made aware of relevant policy procedures. We ensure that we protect vulnerable persons from unreasonable intrusion into their privacy, persistent approaches or undue pressure to give by using a personal approach to fundraising.

We do not use professional fundraisers or commercial participators in any of our activities and we are registered with the Fundraising Regulator. No complaints were received by SJJEH in relation to its fundraising during the relevant period and, after due enquiry, we are not aware of any breaches of the regulations of the Fundraising Regulator committed by SJJEH.

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.

Future Developments and Financial Risk Management

Future developments and financial risk management and exposure to financial risks are detailed in the Strategic Report.

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;

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- the exemption from charge when the relevant authority does not finance the treatment and the patient is unable to pay all or part themselves;
- the teaching and training activities at the Hospitals which enhance the quality of service delivered and also increase the pool of qualified ophthalmologists, specialist nurses and allied healthcare professionals 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.

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

Having assessed the combination of all these various matters, and a written agreement from the Group to provide such financial support as is required to enable the Company to fulfil all of its obligations as they fall due, the Board of Trustees have a reasonable expectation that SJJEH has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to December 2026, 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 preparation of the financial statements.

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 2026.

The Trustees have also considered in their assessment of going concern the impact of a 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 2026.

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 2026 – 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.

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. 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, experience and diversity. Trustees are appointed for a term of three years and may be reappointed for two further terms of three years

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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.

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:

- Sir Andrew Cash (Chairman)
- Mr. C. Houlst (Treasurer and Company Secretary)
- Miss. H. Dodds (Forsyth)
- Mr. P. Hackwood
- Mrs. A. Bhatia
- Ms. I. Levin
- Dr. M. A. Abu-Ramadan (reappointed January 2024; resigned 1 April 2024)
- Dr D.H. Verity
- Mr. J. Ingham Clark
- Mr. J Macaskill
- Mr. T. Jones
- Mr. D.E.I Pyott
- Ms D. Corner (resigned 30 November 2024)
- Mr. J von Einem
- Ms H. Winterton (appointed November 2024)

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

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

Each committee has terms of reference, which were updated in 2024.

Charity Trustee Indemnity insurance is provided at a cost of £12,699 (2023, £13,433) to cover the charity, trustees and officers against potential claims and losses.

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Trustees' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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 company's auditors are aware of that information.

The Trustees' Report (including the Strategic Report) on pages 2 to 10 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
Date: 04/08/2025

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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 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, including 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 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024; the Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account) for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of 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 charitable 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 charitable 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 charitable 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 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 Strategic Report and Trustees' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK 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.

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

Strategic Report and Trustees' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit the information given in the Strategic Report and the Trustees' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 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 charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 charitable company and its industry/environment, 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 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 posting of inappropriate journal entries and manipulation of key accounting judgements and estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Testing journal entries where we identified particular fraud risk criteria.
- Testing estimates and judgements made in the preparation of the financial statements for indicators of bias.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of the Board of Trustees and Board subcommittees, and reviewing the terms and conditions of 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 applicable 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 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

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

FRC's website at:
www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This
description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the charitable 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 charitable 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 charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility



Sasha Lewis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Southampton
Date: 08 August 2025

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £'000	Restricted Funds 2024 £'000	Total Funds 2024 £'000	Total Funds 2023 £'000
Income					
Income from donations and legacies	3	47	2,455	2,502	2,245
Income from charitable activities	4	586	-	586	1,486
Total income		633	2,455	3,088	3,731
Expenditure					
Expenditure on charitable activities		(302)	(2,196)	(2,498)	(3,909)
Governance and Other expenditure		(17)	-	(17)	(17)
Total expenditure	5	(319)	(2,196)	(2,515)	(3,926)
Net income / (expenditure)		314	259	573	(195)
Transfers between funds	10,11	1,130	(1,130)	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) on overseas activities		77	-	77	(501)
Net Movement in Funds		1,521	(871)	650	(696)
Fund balances brought forward at 1 January		3,599	920	4,519	5,215
Fund balances carried forward at 31 December	12	5,120	49	5,169	4,519

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.

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 16 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Company 3867950
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024**

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	3,170	2,592
Total Fixed Assets		3,170	2,592
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	1,974	2,704
Cash at bank and in hand		1,895	2,500
Total Current Assets		3,869	5,204
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,870)	(3,277)
Net Current Assets		1,999	1,927
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		5,169	4,519
Net Assets		5,169	4,519
The Funds of the Charity			
Restricted income funds	10	49	920
Unrestricted income funds	11	5,120	3,599
Total Charity Funds	12	5,169	4,519

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 16 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 14 to 24 were approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:



Sir Andrew Cash
Chairman, Board of Trustees



Christopher Hoult
Treasurer

Date: 04/08/2025

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("Charities SORP (FRS 102)"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), the Charities Act 2011 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 company is exempted from preparing consolidation under FRS 102 paragraph 9.9 (Companies Act 2006 s402). The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital Group (the "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 smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2024. 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 2026, 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:

- Demand for services from patients and the capacity and supply of patient services by the Group is budgeted for the same levels of activity during 2024 due to the current unstable political and security situation in the region. No income is assumed to be received from Gaza during 2025.
- Payment by the Palestinian Authority (PA) (directly, or indirectly via its own funding sources) of sufficient payments to the Group for patient services provided.
- The achievement of a reduction in cash outflows through the on-going restructuring of the organization.
- 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 and extended closure of the Gaza Hospital.
- Reduced levels of voluntary and fundraising unrestricted income.
- Increase in minimum wage and higher levels of inflation on payroll costs and materials, and higher energy costs.

Under this scenario, the Charity projects to have sufficient liquidity through the period to December 2026, 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 2026.

CONCLUSIONS

Having assessed the combination of all these various matters, and a written agreement from the Group to provide such financial support as is required to enable the Company to fulfil all of its obligations as they fall due, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period to December 2026, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

For these reasons, the Trustees have 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 2024

1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

b Foreign currencies

The Charity's functional currency is New Israeli Shekels. 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. The presentational currency is pounds sterling and results are translated at the average rate for the period and 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 functional currency into the presentational currency 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 2024 year-end was 4.5743 (2023, 4.6209), while the average rate for 2024 was 4.7288 (2023, 4.5856).

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. Donations in kind are recorded as income when the resources are received and recorded at fair value. 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 Expenditure on 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 Cash

Cash includes cash, time deposits, and certificates of deposit, in addition to cash at bank and in hand held in current accounts with UK and Palestinian Banks.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
Other Assets	
Motor vehicles	- 20% per annum
Other equipment	- 20% per annum
Fixtures and fittings	- 6% per annum
Computer equipment	- 33% per annum

The appropriateness of the estimated useful lives of assets are regularly reviewed.

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 Financial instruments

The charity only enters into basic financial instrument transactions and applies section 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of these financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors initially recognised at transaction price. Such liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

p Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in the prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

q Judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of judgements and estimates 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.

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

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company has accounted for an impairment loss provision of £1,362k covering the hospital building, medical and other equipment and inventory in the Gaza branch. The war in Gaza started on the 7th October 2023, when Hamas militants attacked southern parts of Israel. The Israeli military responded with massive air strikes on almost all parts of the Gaza Strip which was later followed by a land incursion on northern and southern parts of the Strip. Gaza staff were given clear orders by the Israeli authorities to evacuate the hospital on the second day of the war and, since then, the hospital has not been functional. Although the hospital building was not directly struck, it has sustained some considerable collateral damage as a result of the hostilities. Much of the furniture and equipment and inventory have either been damaged or removed. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a full 100% impairment loss provision against the net book value of these assets. As the building has remained to be one of the few standing buildings in the neighbourhood, the Trustees believe that the building still has an intrinsic value. However, it is clear, and after taking professional advice, based on a value in use basis assessment that an impairment loss provision should be recorded, and this has been accounted for at 90% of the net book value of the asset.

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	2024 £'000	Unrestricted £'000	Restricted £'000	2023 £'000
Donations	47	2,455	2,502	23	2,208	2,231
Donations in kind	-	-	-	14	-	14
	47	2,455	2,502	37	2,208	2,245

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

4 Income from charitable activities

	2024 £'000 Total	2023 £'000 Total
Outpatient income	568	885
Surgical income	367	922
Less: Patient Relief	(357)	(325)
Net Patient Related Income	578	1,482
Other Hospital income	8	4
	586	1,486

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 2024 £'000	Costs of charitable activities 2023 £'000	Governance and other costs 2024 £'000	Governance and other costs 2023 £'000	Total 2024 £'000	Total 2023 £'000
Personnel costs (note 6)	1,113	1,406	-	-	1,113	1,406
Medical costs	233	651	-	-	233	651
Establishment costs	73	128	-	-	73	128
Depreciation (note 7)	138	234	-	-	138	234
Impairment	-	1,362	-	-	-	1,362
Office expenses	18	27	-	-	18	27
Travel and subsistence	5	16	-	-	5	16
Auditors' remuneration	-	8	17	17	17	25
Other professional fees	13	68	-	-	13	68
Other costs	28	29	-	-	28	29
Finance costs	2	4	-	-	2	4
Foreign exchange differences	76	(24)	-	-	76	(24)
Grant expenditure	799	-	-	-	799	-
	2,498	3,909	17	17	2,515	3,926
Support costs included above	190	139	-	-	190	139

Total resources expended in 2024 of £2,515,000 (2023, £3,926,000) comprise £319,000 (2023, £2,626,000) for unrestricted funds and £2,196,000 (2023, £1,300,000 for restricted funds).

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Support costs comprise:		
Personnel costs	43	45
Establishment costs	37	64
Depreciation	14	23
Office expenses	18	27
Finance costs	2	4
Foreign exchange differences	76	(24)
	190	139

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

5 Total resources expended (continued)

	2024	2023
	£	£
b Auditors' remuneration (excluding value added tax):		
External Audit	14,418	14,263
Other services provided by external auditors	-	7,231
	14,418	21,494

6 Employee information

a Staff numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including part time staff, analysed by function was:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Medical and nursing	51	57
Support services	14	16
Administration	5	5
	70	78

b Staff costs

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,070	1,346
Pension costs	41	59
Other related costs - net	2	1
	1,113	1,406

c Emoluments of employees

The number of employees whose emoluments (salaries and benefits in kind) fell within the following bands were:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
£60,001 - £70,000	1	1

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 (2023: 3) amounted to £131,000 (2023: £144,000).

St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

7 Tangible assets

	Buildings & Improvements £'000	Medical Equipment £'000	Other Assets £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
Balance at 1st January 2024	3,740	3,789	519	8,048
Additions	481	184	10	675
Exchange differences	54	45	6	105
Balance at 31st December 2024	4,275	4,018	535	8,828
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
Balance at 1st January 2024	1,320	3,654	482	5,456
Charge for the year	93	41	4	138
Exchange differences	16	42	6	64
Balance at 31st December 2024	1,429	3,737	492	5,658
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2024	2,846	281	43	3,170
At 31st December 2023	2,420	135	37	2,592

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

8 Debtors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	220	307
Donations receivable	821	-
Prepayments and accrued income	22	20
Intercompany balance	911	2,377
	1,974	2,704

Trade debtors of £220,000 (2023, £307,000) includes a provision of £950,000 (2023, £950,000) against Palestinian Authority debt. Intercompany balance includes cash advances and transfers to the Israeli entity (Amuta) from the Charity repayable on demand and are interest free.

9 Creditors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	255	1,302
Taxation and social security	5	4
Accruals	374	352
Retirement benefits	1,236	1,619
	1,870	3,277

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
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

10 Restricted income funds

	At 1st January 2024 £'000	Incoming Resources £'000	Costs of charitable activities £'000	Transfers - Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets £'000	At 31 December 2024 £'000
QFFD Fund	235	1,024	(1,024)	(235)	-
Johanniter (JIA) Fund	172	64	(105)	(131)	-
ESCRS Fund	-	86	(78)	-	8
Arab Funds	-	137	-	(137)	-
IMC / USAID Fund	-	7	(7)	-	-
BMZ Fund	-	136	(136)	-	-
Orcam Fund	-	6	(6)	-	-
Johanniter (GFFO) Fund	-	193	(193)	-	-
Fred Hollows Foundation Fund	-	559	(559)	-	-
USA Priory Fund	513	243	(88)	(627)	41
	920	2,455	(2,196)	(1,130)	49

	At 1st January 2023 £'000	Incoming Resources £'000	Costs of charitable activities £'000	Transfers - Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets £'000	At 31 December 2023 £'000
QFFD Fund	-	668	(255)	(178)	235
Johanniter (JIA) Fund	-	187	(15)	-	172
ESCRS Fund	70	89	(159)	-	-
IMC / USAID Fund	-	53	(53)	-	-
BMZ Fund	117	421	(538)	-	-
Orcam Fund	-	6	(6)	-	-
Fred Hollows Foundation Fund	-	269	(269)	-	-
USA Priory Fund	-	513	-	-	513
Gaza Emergency Appeal Fund	-	1	(1)	-	-
Poor Patient Fund	3	1	(4)	-	-
	190	2,208	(1,300)	(178)	920

- Qatar Fund For Development (QFFD) contributed towards performing surgeries including the purchase of medical supplies and equipment needed for operations.
- Johanniter International Assistance -JIA Fund contributed towards the purchase of medical supplies and equipment.
- ESCRS Fund: The European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons contributed towards the performance of cataract surgeries.
- Arab Funds contributed towards establishing the new Nablus hospital.
- IMC /USAID Fund contributed towards expanding the level of operations within the Gaza branch 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,
- Orcam Fund contributed towards assisting visually impaired patients.
- Johanniter (GFFO) Fund contributed towards expanding our services within the Occupied Palestinian Territories.
- Fred Hollows Foundation Fund: contributed towards expanding the level of services within Gaza.
- USA Priory Fund: contributed towards establishing and equipping the new hospital in Nablus and purchasing of a new laser machine for Gaza.

11 Unrestricted income funds

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Opening balance	3,599	5,025
Income	710	1,022
Expenditure	(319)	(2,626)
Transfer from restricted funds	1,130	178
Total Unrestricted Funds	5,120	3,599

Transfers represent amounts released from restricted funds for the purchase of tangible assets.
Unrestricted Funds includes designated fixed asset funds of £3,170k (2023: £2,592k)

12 Total charity funds

Analysis by type of asset and liability	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £'000	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £'000	Restricted Funds 2024 £'000	Restricted Funds 2023 £'000	Total Funds 2024 £'000	Total Funds 2023 £'000
Tangible assets	3,170	2,592	-	-	3,170	2,592
Net current assets	1,950	1,007	49	920	1,999	1,927
	5,120	3,599	49	920	5,169	4,519

**St. John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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 following:

- . 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.

16 Contractual & designated obligations

In 2023, the Board approved the plan of relocating the Anabta Clinic and the establishment of a new day hospital in Nablus City. The total cost for this project is estimated at circa £3m including the cost to purchase the property. The project is funded by The Priory in the USA of the Order of St John, The David and Molly Pyott Foundation, The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the Group's general reserves estimated at £1.2m. The project was completed in March 2025.