

SCALABRINI FATHERS COMPANY

England & Wales · Charity number 1141084

Details

Other names THE SCALABRINI FATHERS

Status Registered

Legal form Charitable company

Company number [07454427](#)

Registered 2011-04-01

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

Address Scalabrini Fathers
20 Brixton Road
London
SW9 6BU

Phone 02077358235

Email ospitalita@scalabrini.co.uk

Website www.scalabrinilondon.co.uk

Activities

Objects: TO APPLY FUNDS FOR SUCH CHARITABLE PURPOSES AS SHALL ADVANCE THE RELIGIOUS AND OTHER CHARITABLE WORK FOR THE TIME BEING CARRIED ON BY OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF OR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIETY AS THE TRUSTEES SHALL FROM TIME TO TIME THINK FIT AND IF AT ANY TIME THE SOCIETY SHALL CEASE TO EXIST OR SHALL CEASE TO CARRY ON OR DIRECT ANY CHARITABLE WORK THEN FOR SUCH LAWFUL CHARITABLE PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION AS THE TRUSTEES SHALL DECIDE

Activities: The objects of the charity are for such charitable purposes which advance religious and other charitable work for the time being carried on by or under the direction of the society as trustees with approval of the Superior shall from time to time think fit.

Classification

- **How:** Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information
- **What:** Religious Activities
- **Who:** Elderly/old People, Other Defined Groups, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Bedford
- City Of Westminster
- Lambeth
- Luton
- Milton Keynes
- Northamptonshire
- Slough

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£1,537,755	£660,425	£14,637,643	2
2023-12-31	£2,815,101	£489,228	£13,760,313	2
2022-12-31	£642,102	£577,830	£10,246,179	2
2021-12-31	£682,805	£487,590	£10,181,907	2
2020-12-31	£475,693	£368,061	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
FATHER FRANCESCO BUTTAZZO		
Father Guiseppe Bortolazzo		2014-06-02
Rev Elio Alberti		2020-02-17
Rev Gerald Melotti Junior		2019-06-03
Rev Giandomenico Ziliotto		2020-02-17
Rev Tam Nguyen Van		2021-05-04

Accounts

Company registration number: 07454427

Charity registration number: 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Sterling Grove Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

Scalabrini Fathers Company

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Scalabrini Fathers Company

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
	Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS
	Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior
	Reverend Mauro Lazzarato
	Reverend Elio Alberti
	Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto
	Reverend Tam Nguyen Van
Secretary	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
Charity Registration Number	1141084
Company Registration Number	07454427
Registered Office	The charity is incorporated in England.
	20 Brixton Road
	London
	SW9 6BU
Auditor	Sterling Grove Accountants Limited
	Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
	Fawley House
	2 Regatta Place
	Marlow Road
	Bourne End
	Buckinghamshire
Solicitors:	SL8 5TD
	Pothecary Witham Weld
	70 St George's Square
	London
Bankers	SW1V 3RD
	CAF Bank
	25 Kings Hill Avenue
	Kings Hill
	West Malling
	Kent
	ME19 4JQ

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial review

In 2023 the Charity's accounts show net income of £3,514,134 (2022: £64,272), this includes an investment property revaluation gain of £1,188,261.

A large donation of £2 million was received in year from the connected organisation Scalabrini Verein, this was given to help fund the development works at 22 & 24 Brixton Road.

Church income has been maintained as well as high occupancy levels on the investment properties being maintained.

Policy on reserves

The policy on reserves is reviewed on a yearly basis and based on the level of income generated during each financial year.

The unrestricted funds are set aside for unforeseen shortfall on cashflow and mainly for the maintenance of fixed assets which will ensure the longevity and the operation of community related activities.

On the coming few years reserves are to be kept on a sustainable level due to planned projects.

Investment policy and objectives

The trustees have the power to invest in such stocks and shares, investments and property as they see fit. The trustees hold majority funds on deposit with a small investment held in CAF Bank General Fund.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 5 December 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 published on 16 July 2014.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The objects of the charity are for such charitable purposes which advance religious and other charitable work for the time being carried on by or under the direction of the society as trustees with the approval of the Superior shall from time to time think fit. There have been no changes in these objects during the year.

The Scalabrini Fathers run two parishes which are located in Brixton and Bedford.

The aim of the charity is to advance the Catholic faith in the local areas for the benefit of the public, in particular through the holding of regular services, lectures and the public celebration of religious festivals. The charity also provides facilities in the interest of social welfare for leisure time.

Public benefit

The Charity offers a variety of services which are aimed at those who worship at our churches and the wider communities and in particular the immigrant and elderly residents.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Trustees and officers

The trustees and officers serving during the year and since the year end were as follows:

Trustees:	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
	Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS
	Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior
	Reverend Mauro Lazzarato
	Reverend Elio Alberti
	Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto
	Reverend Tam Nguyen Van
	Reverend Jovannie Serrano Postrano (resigned 13 June 2024)

Secretary:	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
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Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Scalabrini Fathers is a company limited by guarantee, it was incorporated 29 November 2010 under registration number 07454427 and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Associations. The company was registered with the Charity Commission on 1 April 2011 and given the number 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the company. All of the Trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

The charity is connected to the Villa Scalabrini (Charities Commission reference 1102881) and to the Regional Provincial House in Basel, Switzerland.

The trustees meet on regular basis to review the Charity's performance and issue new guidance if required.

When a need for a new Trustee is identified, a request is made for applicants and then their suitability is discussed and candidate agreed. The new trustee is introduced at the next suitable Trustee meeting but does not become a Trustee until the results of the checks are in and the legal processes have been completed.

Induction and training of trustees

Induction takes the form of a meeting with a trustee and where relevant key staff who explain responsibilities and how Scalabrini Father works.

The day to day management of the charity is overseen by Father Nguyen Dung Luc, who reports to trustees regularly.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The charity finances its operations through retaining a high level of cash and other reserves.

Cash flow risk

The charity maintains a high level of cash reserves to mitigate cash flow risk.

Credit risk

The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance. Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Scalabrini Fathers Company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. 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 affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102 have 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 proper accounting records that can 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 5 December 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scalabrini Fathers Company (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2023, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities (set out on page 4 and 5), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the environmental waste sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

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

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

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

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

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Use of our report

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

.....

Mr Gianni Pietro Amasanti FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Sterling Grove Accountants Limited, Statutory Auditor

Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

10 December 2024

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2023 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	393,729	2,043,954	2,437,683
Investment income	4	377,418	-	377,418
Total income		771,147	2,043,954	2,815,101
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(42,083)	(43,414)	(85,497)
Charitable activities	6	(403,731)	-	(403,731)
Total expenditure		(445,814)	(43,414)	(489,228)
Gains/losses on investment assets		1,188,261	-	1,188,261
Net income		1,513,594	2,000,540	3,514,134
Transfers between reserves		815,902	(815,902)	-
Net movement in funds		2,329,496	1,184,638	3,514,134
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		10,246,179	-	10,246,179
Total funds carried forward	21	12,575,675	1,184,638	13,760,313
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	237,648	58,017	295,665
Investment income	4	346,437	-	346,437
Total income		584,085	58,017	642,102
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(58,017)	(58,017)
Charitable activities	6	(519,813)	-	(519,813)
Total expenditure		(519,813)	(58,017)	(577,830)
Net income		64,272	-	64,272
Net movement in funds		64,272	-	64,272
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		10,181,907	-	10,181,907
Total funds carried forward	21	10,246,179	-	10,246,179

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

**Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains
and Losses)**

The funds breakdown for 2022 is shown in note 21.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company
(Registration number: 07454427)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	979,811	511,714
Investments	14	<u>10,281,361</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
		<u>11,261,172</u>	<u>9,278,453</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	27,629	22,880
Cash at bank and in hand	16	<u>2,516,613</u>	<u>974,949</u>
		2,544,242	997,829
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(45,101)</u>	<u>(30,103)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,499,141</u>	<u>967,726</u>
Net assets		<u><u>13,760,313</u></u>	<u><u>10,246,179</u></u>
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds		1,184,638	-
Total unrestricted funds		<u>12,575,675</u>	<u>10,246,179</u>
Total funds	21	<u><u>13,760,313</u></u>	<u><u>10,246,179</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 28 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 5 December 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

.....
 Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
 Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		3,514,134	64,272
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	21,444	13,048
Investment income	4	(377,418)	(346,437)
Revaluation of investments		<u>(1,188,261)</u>	<u>-</u>
		1,969,899	(269,117)
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15	(4,749)	(12,737)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	17	8,548	(942)
Increase in deferred income		<u>6,450</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>1,980,148</u>	<u>(282,796)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	377,418	346,437
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	(489,541)	(219,726)
Purchase of investments	14	<u>(326,361)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(438,484)</u>	<u>126,711</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,541,664	(156,085)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>974,949</u>	<u>1,131,034</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u><u>2,516,613</u></u>	<u><u>974,949</u></u>

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

20 Brixton Road

London

SW9 6BU

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 5 December 2024.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 (FRS 102)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

Scalabrini Fathers Company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in the period for which, it has been received. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicle	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Office equipment	25% straight line basis
Freehold buildings	Straight line over 50 years

Impairment of fixed assets

Assets are regularly reviewed for any impairment and adjustments required to the value is made.

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by either the directors or external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices and the Investment method as their valuation method, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations and gifts	393,729	2,000,000	2,393,729	237,648
Collections and pilgrimages	-	43,954	43,954	58,017
	<u>393,729</u>	<u>2,043,954</u>	<u>2,437,683</u>	<u>295,665</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	515	515	447
Hospitality income	139,843	139,843	127,405
Income from rents	237,060	237,060	218,585
	<u>377,418</u>	<u>377,418</u>	<u>346,437</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Note	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Collections paid over		43,414	43,414	58,017
		<u>43,414</u>	<u>43,414</u>	<u>58,017</u>

a) Investment management costs

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Property management fees		42,083	42,083
Total for 2023		<u>42,083</u>	<u>42,083</u>

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Religious and hospitality costs		313,159	313,159	400,843
Grants to province		-	-	30,000
Staff costs		47,764	47,764	47,706
Governance costs	7	42,808	42,808	41,264
		<u>403,731</u>	<u>403,731</u>	<u>519,813</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £42,808 (2022 - £41,264) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	8,400	8,400	6,300
Other fees paid to auditors	1,195	1,195	930
Legal fees	11,769	11,769	29,639
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	21,444	21,444	4,395
	<u>42,808</u>	<u>42,808</u>	<u>41,264</u>

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2023 £	2022 £
Audit fees	8,400	6,300
Other non-audit services	1,195	930
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>21,444</u>	<u>4,395</u>

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	46,788	46,730
Pension costs	<u>976</u>	<u>976</u>
	<u>47,764</u>	<u>47,706</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management / leadership team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2023 No	2022 No
Community	2	2
Trustees	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

2 (2022 - 2) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>8,400</u>	<u>6,300</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>1,195</u>	<u>930</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

12 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	569,453	72,550	20,637	662,640
Additions	489,541	-	-	489,541
At 31 December 2023	1,058,994	72,550	20,637	1,152,181
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	64,279	72,550	14,097	150,926
Charge for the year	19,809	-	1,635	21,444
At 31 December 2023	84,088	72,550	15,732	172,370
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	974,906	-	4,905	979,811
At 31 December 2022	505,174	-	6,540	511,714

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

14 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investment properties	<u>10,281,361</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
Investment properties		Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 January 2023		8,766,739
Revaluation		1,188,261
Additions		<u>326,361</u>
At 31 December 2023		10,281,361
Provision		
At 31 December 2023		<u>-</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2023		<u>10,281,361</u>
At 31 December 2022		<u>8,766,739</u>

During the year an external valuer has undertaken a valuation of all investment properties.

The methods used were a combination of observable market comparables and the Investment method of valuation. The total valuation of these properties per the report is £9,955,000 (2022: £8,766,739).

Since this valuation was undertaken, one of the properties has started having development works totalling £326,361 in the year.

The Trustees consider this to be fair market valuation.

This class of asset has a carrying amount at historical cost of £3,335,378 (2022: £3,009,017).

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

All investment assets were held in the UK.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

15 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	1,667	1,597
Prepayments	7,661	6,915
Other debtors	18,301	14,368
	<u>27,629</u>	<u>22,880</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash on hand	7,802	2,371
Cash at bank	2,508,811	972,578
	<u>2,516,613</u>	<u>974,949</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	2,488	-
Other taxation and social security	1,102	1,084
Other creditors	27,561	22,419
Accruals	7,500	6,600
Deferred income	6,450	-
	<u>45,101</u>	<u>30,103</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £976 (2022 - £976).

19 Reserves

	Other reserve £	Total £
At 1 January 2023	5,757,722	5,757,722
Surplus on property revaluation	<u>1,188,261</u>	<u>1,188,261</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>6,945,983</u>	<u>6,945,983</u>
	Other reserve £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>

20 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £6,991 (2022 - £3,132).

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

21 Funds

	Balance at 1 January 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses) £
Unrestricted funds					
General fund	<u>4,488,457</u>	<u>771,147</u>	<u>(445,814)</u>	<u>815,902</u>	<u>-</u>
Other					
Revaluation reserve	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,188,261</u>
	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,188,261</u>
Total unrestricted funds	<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>771,147</u>	<u>(445,814)</u>	<u>815,902</u>	<u>1,188,261</u>
Restricted funds					
Collection fund	-	5,481	(4,941)	-	-
Passport services	-	38,473	(38,473)	-	-
Development works	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(815,902)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,043,954</u>	<u>(43,414)</u>	<u>(815,902)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds	<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>2,815,101</u>	<u>(489,228)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,188,261</u>
					Balance at 31 December 2023 £
Unrestricted funds					
General fund					<u>5,629,692</u>
Other					
Revaluation reserve					<u>6,945,983</u>
					<u>6,945,983</u>
Total unrestricted funds					<u>12,575,675</u>
Restricted funds					
Collection fund					540
Passport services					-
Development works					<u>1,184,098</u>
					<u>1,184,638</u>
Total funds					<u>13,760,313</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Balance at 1 January 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2022 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	4,424,185	584,085	(519,813)	4,488,457
Other				
Revaluation reserve	5,757,722	-	-	5,757,722
	5,757,722	-	-	5,757,722
Total unrestricted funds	10,181,907	584,085	(519,813)	10,246,179
Restricted funds				
Collection fund	-	1,506	(1,506)	-
Passport services	-	56,511	(56,511)	-
	-	58,017	(58,017)	-
Total funds	10,181,907	642,102	(577,830)	10,246,179

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

The Restricted income is made up of Collection fund, Passport services and Development works.

The Collection fund represents those second collections made on certain occasions at the various parishes which are for specific charitable causes and are passed on by the charity.

The Passport services are where the charity provided assistance to the Italian Authorities to meet those who needed to renew their passports. The money was collected from these people and passed onto the Italian Consulate.

The Development funds represents a donations received toward the development project at 22-24 Brixton Road. The donation was received in the year and the project was commenced however the work continues into 2024 and the remaining balance will be used against this.

The purpose of the transfers were:

Restricted funds- This transfer relates to a restricted fund donation which was received for the purpose of the development works which has been capitalised in the year. The donation received was restricted for this purpose but the property being developed is to be used for general charity use.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

22 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2023 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>974,949</u>	<u>1,541,664</u>	<u>2,516,613</u>
Net debt	<u><u>974,949</u></u>	<u><u>1,541,664</u></u>	<u><u>2,516,613</u></u>
	At 1 January 2022 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,131,034</u>	<u>(156,085)</u>	<u>974,949</u>
Net debt	<u><u>1,131,034</u></u>	<u><u>(156,085)</u></u>	<u><u>974,949</u></u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

23 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Villa Scalabrini

(Villa Scalabrini is a registered charity under the Charity Commission reference 1102881, who has common trustees.)

Donations totalling £36,000 (2022: £36,000) was received in the year from Villa Scalabrini. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Villa Scalabrini was £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

Scalabrini Verein

(A connected charity)

A donation in the year of £2 million was received in the year from the above charity. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Scalabrini Verein was £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

There were no further related party transactions in the year.

24 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds at 31 December 2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	979,811	-	979,811
Fixed asset investments	10,281,361	-	10,281,361
Current assets	1,359,604	1,184,638	2,544,242
Current liabilities	(45,101)	-	(45,101)
Total net assets	<u>12,575,675</u>	<u>1,184,638</u>	<u>13,760,313</u>
		Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2022 £
Tangible fixed assets		511,714	511,714
Fixed asset investments		8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets		997,829	997,829
Current liabilities		(30,103)	(30,103)
Total net assets		<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>10,246,179</u>

SCALABRINI FATHERS COMPANY

England & Wales - Charity number 1141084

Accounts

Company registration number: 07454427

Charity registration number: 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Sterling Grove Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

Scalabrini Fathers Company

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Scalabrini Fathers Company

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior Reverend Mauro Lazzarato Reverend Elio Alberti Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto Reverend Tam Nguyen Van Reverend Jovannie Serrano Postrano
Secretary	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
Charity Registration Number	1141084
Company Registration Number	07454427
Registered Office	The charity is incorporated in England. 20 Brixton Road London SW9 6BU
Auditor	Sterling Grove Accountants Limited Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors Fawley House 2 Regatta Place Marlow Road Bourne End Buckinghamshire SL8 5TD
Solicitors:	Pothecary Witham Weld 70 St George's Square London SW1V 3RD
Bankers	CAF Bank 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

At the year end Scalabrini Fathers managed to achieve a satisfactory level of financial goals whilst the grassroots of the the community work as a whole has faced many challenges particularly impacted by the changing dynamics of the immigration settings. The constant changes arising from the integration of communities have seen an increasing demand on raising awareness around many areas including educating, mentoring and spiritual guidance.

The demand for affordable accomodation continues to be strong and in doing this Scalabrini Fathers is ensuring the Italian, but not uniquely, young females are given the opportunity to work or study in a safe environment.

Financial review

In 2022 the Charity's accounts show net income of £64,272 (2021: £195,215).

A decline was expected as a lot of work was needed to the investment properties in the year, this work has been put off for a number of years due to Covid and needed to be maintained to continue to get a good level of return on these.

Church income has been maintained as well as high occupnact levels on the investment properties being maintained.

Policy on reserves

The policy on reserves is reviewed on a yearly basis and based on the level of income generated during each financial year.

The unrestricted funds are set aside for unforeseen shortfall on cashflow and mainly for the maintenance of fixed assets which will ensure the longevity and the operation of community related activities.

On the coming few years reserves are to be kept on a sustainable level due to planned projects.

Investment policy and objectives

The trustees have the power to invest in such stocks and shares, investments and property as they see fit. The trustees hold majority funds on deposit with a small investment held in CAF Bank General Fund.

Plans for future periods

Aims and key objectives for future periods

For the future Scalabrini Fathers will continue to work on the advancement of Faith related activities and pastoral work by engaging on community work and developing new facitites for the expansion and the implementation of such aim.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 12 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

.....
Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 published on 16 July 2014.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The objects of the charity are for such charitable purposes which advance religious and other charitable work for the time being carried on by or under the direction of the society as trustees with the approval of the Superior shall from time to time think fit. There have been no changes in these objects during the year.

The Scalabrini Fathers run two parishes which are located in Brixton and Bedford.

The aim of the charity is to advance the Catholic faith in the local areas for the benefit of the public, in particular through the holding of regular services, lectures and the public celebration of religious festivals. The charity also provides facilities in the interest of social welfare for leisure time.

Public benefit

The Charity offers a variety of services which are aimed at those who worship at our churches and the wider communities and in particular the immigrant and elderly residents.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Trustees and officers

The trustees and officers serving during the year and since the year end were as follows:

Trustees:	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
	Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS
	Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior
	Reverend Mauro Lazzarato
	Reverend Elio Alberti
	Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto
	Reverend Tam Nguyen Van
	Reverend Jovannie Serrano Postrano (appointed 25 October 2022)

Secretary:	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
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Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Scalabrini Fathers is a company limited by guarantee, it was incorporated 29 November 2010 under registration number 07454427 and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Associations. The company was registered with the Charity Commission on 1 April 2011 and given the number 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the company. All of the Trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

The charity is connected to the Villa Scalabrini (Charities Commission reference 1102881) and to the Regional Provincial House in Basel, Switzerland.

The trustees meet on regular basis to review the Charity's performance and issue new guidance if required.

When a need for a new Trustee is identified, a request is made for applicants and then their suitability is discussed and candidate agreed. The new trustee is introduced at the next suitable Trustee meeting but does not become a Trustee until the results of the checks are in and the legal processes have been completed.

Induction and training of trustees

Induction takes the form of a meeting with a trustee and where relevant key staff who explain responsibilities and how Scalabrini Father works.

The day to day management of the charity is overseen by Father Nguyen Dung Luc, who reports to trustees regularly.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The charity finances its operations through retaining a high level of cash and other reserves.

Cash flow risk

The charity maintains a high level of cash reserves to mitigate cash flow risk.

Credit risk

The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance. Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Scalabrini Fathers Company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. 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 affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102 have 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 proper accounting records that can 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 12 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scalabrini Fathers Company (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities (set out on page 5 and 6), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the environmental waste sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

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

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

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

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

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Use of our report

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

.....

Mr Gianni Pietro Amasanti FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Sterling Grove Accountants Limited, Statutory Auditor

Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

12 December 2023

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2022 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	237,648	58,017	295,665
Investment income	4	<u>346,437</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>346,437</u>
Total income		<u>584,085</u>	<u>58,017</u>	<u>642,102</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(58,017)	(58,017)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(519,813)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(519,813)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(519,813)</u>	<u>(58,017)</u>	<u>(577,830)</u>
Net income		<u>64,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,272</u>
Net movement in funds		64,272	-	64,272
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>4,424,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,424,185</u>
Total funds carried forward	21	<u>4,488,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,488,457</u>
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	305,128	51,892	357,020
Investment income	4	<u>325,785</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325,785</u>
Total income		<u>630,913</u>	<u>51,892</u>	<u>682,805</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(51,892)	(51,892)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(435,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(435,698)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(435,698)</u>	<u>(51,892)</u>	<u>(487,590)</u>
Net income		<u>195,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,215</u>
Net movement in funds		195,215	-	195,215
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>4,228,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,228,970</u>
Total funds carried forward	21	<u>4,424,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,424,185</u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.
The funds breakdown for 2021 is shown in note 21.

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company
(Registration number: 07454427)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	511,714	305,036
Investments	14	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
		<u>9,278,453</u>	<u>9,071,775</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	22,880	10,143
Cash at bank and in hand	16	<u>974,949</u>	<u>1,131,034</u>
		997,829	1,141,177
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(30,103)</u>	<u>(31,045)</u>
Net current assets		<u>967,726</u>	<u>1,110,132</u>
Net assets		<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>10,181,907</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted		4,488,457	4,424,185
Other reserves		<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>
Total unrestricted funds		<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>10,181,907</u>
Total funds	21	<u>10,246,179</u>	<u>10,181,907</u>

The financial statements on pages 11 to 25 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 12 December 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

.....
 Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
 Trustee

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		64,272	195,215
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	<u>13,048</u>	<u>9,379</u>
		77,320	204,594
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15	(12,737)	(589)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	17	<u>(942)</u>	<u>5,850</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		63,641	209,855
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	<u>(219,726)</u>	<u>(9,200)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(156,085)	200,655
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>1,131,034</u>	<u>930,379</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u><u>974,949</u></u>	<u><u>1,131,034</u></u>

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

20 Brixton Road
London
SW9 6BU

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 12 December 2023.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 (FRS 102)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

Scalabrini Fathers Company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicle	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Office equipment	25% straight line basis
Freehold buildings	Straight line over 50 years

Impairment of fixed assets

Assets are regularly reviewed for any impairment and adjustments required to the value is made.

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by either the directors or external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices and the Investment method as their valuation method, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations and gifts	237,648	-	237,648	301,648
Grants, including capital grants;				
Government grants	-	-	-	3,480
Collections and pilgrimages	-	58,017	58,017	51,892
	<u>237,648</u>	<u>58,017</u>	<u>295,665</u>	<u>357,020</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	447	447	-
Hospitality income	127,405	127,405	121,830
Income from rents	218,585	218,585	203,955
	<u>346,437</u>	<u>346,437</u>	<u>325,785</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Note	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Collections paid over		58,017	58,017	51,892
		<u>58,017</u>	<u>58,017</u>	<u>51,892</u>

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Religious and hospitality costs		400,843	400,843	319,614
Grants to province		30,000	30,000	45,000
Staff costs		47,706	47,706	43,713
Governance costs	7	41,264	41,264	27,371
		<u>519,813</u>	<u>519,813</u>	<u>435,698</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £41,264 (2021 - £27,371) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	6,300	6,300	7,500
Other fees paid to auditors	930	930	927
Legal fees	29,639	29,639	18,944
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs	4,395	4,395	-
	41,264	41,264	27,371

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit fees	6,300	7,500
Other non-audit services	930	927
Depreciation of fixed assets	8,653	9,379

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	46,730	42,850
Pension costs	976	863
	<u>47,706</u>	<u>43,713</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management / leadership team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2022 No	2021 No
Community	2	2
Trustees	7	7
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

2 (2021 - 2) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>6,300</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>930</u>	<u>927</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

12 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	349,727	72,550	20,637	442,914
Additions	<u>219,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>219,726</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>569,453</u>	<u>72,550</u>	<u>20,637</u>	<u>662,640</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	54,260	71,701	11,917	137,878
Charge for the year	<u>10,019</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>13,048</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>64,279</u>	<u>72,550</u>	<u>14,097</u>	<u>150,926</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	<u>505,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,540</u>	<u>511,714</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>295,467</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>8,720</u>	<u>305,036</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

14 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Investment properties	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
Investment properties		Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 January 2022		<u>8,766,739</u>
Provision		
At 31 December 2022		<u>-</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2022		<u>8,766,739</u>
At 31 December 2021		<u>8,766,739</u>

During the year the directors have undertaken a valuation of all investment properties.

The basis of the directors valuation was on an open market basis for existing use basis at a value of £8,766,739 (2021: £8,766,739).

In 2018 an external valuer was used to value 3 of the 5 investment properties held. The directors have adopted the methods and assumptions used by the external valuer as the basis of their calculations for 2022. The methods used were a combination of observable market comparables and the Investment method of valuation.

The directors are of the opinion that there has not been any material movement in the fair values of the 5 investment properties during the reporting period.

This class of asset has a carrying amount at historical cost of £3,009,017 (2021: £3,009,017).

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

All investment assets were held in the UK.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,597	1,597
Prepayments	6,915	6,135
Other debtors	14,368	2,411
	<u>22,880</u>	<u>10,143</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash on hand	2,371	2,661
Cash at bank	972,578	1,128,373
	<u>974,949</u>	<u>1,131,034</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other taxation and social security	1,084	1,108
Other creditors	22,419	23,337
Accruals	6,600	6,600
	<u>30,103</u>	<u>31,045</u>

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £976 (2021 - £863).

19 Reserves

	Other reserves £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>

20 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £3,132 (2021 - £6,264).

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

21 Funds

	Balance at 1 January 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2022 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	4,424,185	584,085	(515,418)	4,492,852
Restricted funds				
Collection fund	-	1,506	(1,506)	-
Passport services	-	56,511	(56,511)	-
	-	58,017	(58,017)	-
Total funds	4,424,185	642,102	(573,435)	4,492,852
	Balance at 1 January 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2021 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	4,228,970	630,913	(435,698)	4,424,185
Restricted funds				
Collection fund	-	3,500	(3,500)	-
Passport services	-	48,392	(48,392)	-
	-	51,892	(51,892)	-
Total funds	4,228,970	682,805	(487,590)	4,424,185

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

The Restricted income is made up of Collection fund and Passport services.

The Collection fund represents those second collections made on certain occasions at the various parishes which are for specific charitable causes and are passed on by the charity.

The Passport services are where the charity provided assistance to the Italian Authorities to meet those who needed to renew their passports. The money was collected from these people and passed onto the Italian Consulate.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

22 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2022 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,131,034	(156,085)	974,949
Net debt	1,131,034	(156,085)	974,949
	At 1 January 2021 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	930,379	200,655	1,131,034
Net debt	930,379	200,655	1,131,034

23 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Villa Scalabrini

(Villa Scalabrini is a registered charity under the Charity Commission reference 1102881, who has common trustees.)

Donations totalling £36,000 (2021: £42,000) was received in the year from Villa Scalabrini. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Villa Scalabrini was £Nil (2021 - £Nil).

There were no further related party transactions in the year.

24 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	511,714	511,714
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	997,829	997,829
Current liabilities	(30,103)	(30,103)
Total net assets	10,246,179	10,246,179
	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	305,036	305,036
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	1,141,177	1,141,177
Current liabilities	(31,045)	(31,045)
Total net assets	10,181,907	10,181,907

SCALABRINI FATHERS COMPANY

England & Wales - Charity number 1141084

Accounts

Company registration number: 07454427

Charity registration number: 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Sterling Grove Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

Scalabrini Fathers Company

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Scalabrini Fathers Company

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS Father Alberto Vico CS Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS Father Dung Luc Nguyen Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior Reverend Mauro Lazzarato Reverend Elio Alberti Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto Reverend Tam Nguyen Van
Secretary	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
Charity Registration Number	1141084
Company Registration Number	07454427
Registered Office	The charity is incorporated in England. 20 Brixton Road London SW9 6BU
Auditor	Sterling Grove Accountants Limited Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors Fawley House 2 Regatta Place Marlow Road Bourne End Buckinghamshire SL8 5TD
Solicitors:	Pothecary Witham Weld 70 St George's Square London SW1V 3RD
Bankers	CAF Bank 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021, in compliance with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Achievements and performance

At year end Scalabrini Fathers managed to achieve a satisfactory level of financial goals whilst the grassroots of community work as a whole has faced many challenges particularly impacted by the changing dynamics of the immigration settings. The constant changes arising from the integration of communities have seen an increasing demand on raising awareness around many areas including educating, mentoring and spiritual guidance.

On different fronts the demand for affordable accommodation continues to be strong and in doing this Scalabrini Fathers is ensuring the Italian, but not uniquely, young females are given the opportunity to work or study in a safe environment.

Financial review

In 2021 the Charity's accounts show net income of £195,215 (2020: £107,632).

The church income has recovered following the global pandemic Covid 19 and back to higher levels, as well as the high occupancy levels on the investment properties being maintained.

Policy on reserves

The policy on reserves is reviewed on a yearly basis and based on the level of income generated during each financial year.

The unrestricted funds are set aside for unforeseen shortfall on cashflow and mainly for the maintenance of fixed assets which will ensure the longevity and the operation of community related activities.

On the coming few years reserves are to be kept on a sustainable level due to planned projects.

Investment policy and objectives

The trustees have the power to invest in such stocks and shares, investments and property as they see fit. The trustees hold majority funds on deposit with a small investment held in CAF Bank General Fund.

Plans for future periods

Aims and key objectives for future periods

For the future Scalabrini Fathers will continue to work on the advancement of Faith related activities and pastoral work by engaging on community work and developing new facilities for the expansion and the implementation of such aim.

The strategic report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 29 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:


Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 published on 16 July 2014.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The objects of the charity are for such charitable purposes which advance religious and other charitable work for the time being carried on by or under the direction of the society as trustees with the approval of the Superior shall from time to time think fit. There have been no changes in these objects during the year.

The Scalabrini Fathers run two parishes which are located in Brixton and Bedford.

The aim of the charity is to advance the Catholic faith in the local areas for the benefit of the public, in particular through the holding of regular services, lectures and the public celebration of religious festivals. The charity also provides facilities in the interest of social welfare for leisure time.

Public benefit

The Charity offers a variety of services which are aimed at those who worship at our churches and the wider communities and in particular the immigrant and elderly residents.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Trustees and officers

The trustees and officers serving during the year and since the year end were as follows:

Trustees:	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
	Father Alberto Vico CS
	Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS
	Father Dung Luc Nguyen
	Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior
	Reverend Mauro Lazzarato
	Reverend Elio Alberti
	Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto
	Reverend Tam Nguyen Van (appointed 4 May 2021)

Secretary:	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
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Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Scalabrini Fathers is a company limited by guarantee, it was incorporated 29 November 2010 under registration number 07454427 and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Associations. The company was registered with the Charity Commission on 1 April 2011 and given the number 1141084

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the company. All of the Trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

The charity is connected to the Villa Scalabrini (Charities Commission reference 1102881) and to the Regional Provincial House in Basel, Switzerland.

The trustees meet on regular basis to review the Charity's performance and issue new guidance if required.

When a need for a new Trustee is identified, a request is made for applicants and then their suitability is discussed and candidate agreed. The new trustee is introduced at the next suitable Trustee meeting but does not become a Trustee until the results of the checks are in and the legal processes have been completed.

Induction and training of trustees

Induction takes the form of a meeting with a trustee and where relevant key staff who explain responsibilities and how Scalabrini Father works.

The day to day management of the charity is overseen by Father Nguyen Dung Luc, who reports to trustees regularly.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The charity finances its operations through retaining a high level of cash and other reserves.

Cash flow risk

The charity maintains a high level of cash reserves to mitigate cash flow risk.

Credit risk

The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance. Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Scalabrini Fathers Company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. 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 affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102 have 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 proper accounting records that can 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 corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 29 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scalabrini Fathers Company (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities (set out on page 5), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the environmental waste sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

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

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

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

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

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Use of our report

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



.....
Mr Gianni Pietro Amasanti FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Sterling Grove Accountants Limited, Statutory Auditor

Fawley House
2 Regatta Place
Marlow Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5TD

Date: 5 December 2022

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	305,128	51,892	357,020
Investment income	4	325,785	-	325,785
Total income		<u>630,913</u>	<u>51,892</u>	<u>682,805</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(51,892)	(51,892)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(435,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(435,698)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(435,698)</u>	<u>(51,892)</u>	<u>(487,590)</u>
Net income		<u>195,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,215</u>
Net movement in funds		195,215	-	195,215
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>4,228,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,228,970</u>
Total funds carried forward	20	<u>4,424,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,424,185</u>
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	149,213	1,061	150,274
Investment income	4	<u>325,419</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325,419</u>
Total income		<u>474,632</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>475,693</u>
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(1,061)	(1,061)
Charitable activities	6	<u>(367,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(367,000)</u>
Total expenditure		<u>(367,000)</u>	<u>(1,061)</u>	<u>(368,061)</u>
Net income		<u>107,632</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>107,632</u>
Net movement in funds		107,632	-	107,632
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>4,121,338</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,121,338</u>
Total funds carried forward	20	<u>4,228,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,228,970</u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2020 is shown in note 20.

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company
(Registration number: 07454427)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	305,036	305,215
Investments	14	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
		<u>9,071,775</u>	<u>9,071,954</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	10,143	9,554
Cash at bank and in hand	16	<u>1,131,034</u>	<u>930,379</u>
		1,141,177	939,933
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(31,045)</u>	<u>(25,195)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,110,132</u>	<u>914,738</u>
Net assets		<u>10,181,907</u>	<u>9,986,692</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted		4,424,185	4,228,970
Other reserves		<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>
Total unrestricted funds		<u>10,181,907</u>	<u>9,986,692</u>
Total funds	20	<u>10,181,907</u>	<u>9,986,692</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 24 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 29 November 2022 and signed on their behalf by:


 Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
 Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		195,215	107,632
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	<u>9,379</u>	<u>8,681</u>
		204,594	116,313
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15	(589)	(702)
Increase in creditors	17	<u>5,850</u>	<u>1,865</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		209,855	117,476
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	<u>(9,200)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		200,655	117,476
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>930,379</u>	<u>812,903</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u><u>1,131,034</u></u>	<u><u>930,379</u></u>

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

20 Brixton Road
London
SW9 6BU

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 29 November 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 (FRS 102)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

Scalabrini Fathers Company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicle	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Office equipment	25% straight line basis
Freehold buildings	Straight line over 50 years

Impairment of fixed assets

Assets are regularly reviewed for any impairment and adjustments required to the value is made.

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by either the directors or external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices and the Investment method as their valuation method, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations and gifts	301,648	-	301,648	119,259
Grants, including capital grants;				
Government grants	3,480	-	3,480	29,954
Collections and pilgrimages	-	51,892	51,892	1,061
	<u>305,128</u>	<u>51,892</u>	<u>357,020</u>	<u>150,274</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	-	-	343
Hospitality income	121,830	121,830	131,595
Income from rents	203,955	203,955	193,481
	<u>325,785</u>	<u>325,785</u>	<u>325,419</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Note	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Collections paid over		51,892	51,892	1,061
		<u>51,892</u>	<u>51,892</u>	<u>1,061</u>

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Religious and hospitality costs		319,614	319,614	197,895
Grants to province		45,000	45,000	15,000
Staff costs		43,713	43,713	42,009
Governance costs	7	27,371	27,371	112,096
		<u>435,698</u>	<u>435,698</u>	<u>367,000</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £27,371 (2020 - £112,096) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	7,500	7,500	7,320
Other fees paid to auditors	927	927	749
Legal fees	<u>18,944</u>	<u>18,944</u>	<u>104,027</u>
	<u>27,371</u>	<u>27,371</u>	<u>112,096</u>

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit fees	7,500	7,320
Other non-audit services	927	749
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>9,379</u>	<u>8,681</u>

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	42,850	40,935
Social security costs	-	256
Pension costs	863	818
	<u>43,713</u>	<u>42,009</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management / leadership team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2021 No	2020 No
Community	2	2
Trustees	7	7
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

2 (2020 - 2) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,320</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>927</u>	<u>749</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

12 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	349,727	72,550	11,437	433,714
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,200</u>	<u>9,200</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>349,727</u>	<u>72,550</u>	<u>20,637</u>	<u>442,914</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	48,636	70,853	9,010	128,499
Charge for the year	<u>5,624</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>2,907</u>	<u>9,379</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>54,260</u>	<u>71,701</u>	<u>11,917</u>	<u>137,878</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	<u>295,467</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>8,720</u>	<u>305,036</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>301,091</u>	<u>1,697</u>	<u>2,427</u>	<u>305,215</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

14 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Investment properties	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
Investment properties		Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 January 2021		<u>8,766,739</u>
Provision		
At 31 December 2021		<u>-</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2021		<u>8,766,739</u>
At 31 December 2020		<u>8,766,739</u>

During the year the directors have undertaken a valuation of all investment properties.

The basis of the directors valuation was on an open market basis for existing use basis at a value of £8,766,739 (2020: £8,766,739).

In 2018 an external valuer was used to value 3 of the 5 investment properties held. The directors have adopted the methods and assumptions used by the external valuer as the basis of their calculations for 2021. The methods used were a combination of observable market comparables and the Investment method of valuation.

The directors are of the opinion that there has not been any material movement in the fair values of the 5 investment properties during the reporting period.

This class of asset has a carrying amount at historical cost of £3,009,017 (2020: £3,009,017). No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

All investment assets were held in the UK.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

15 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	1,597	1,597
Prepayments	6,135	5,825
Other debtors	2,411	2,132
	<u>10,143</u>	<u>9,554</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash on hand	2,661	807
Cash at bank	1,128,373	929,572
	<u>1,131,034</u>	<u>930,379</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other taxation and social security	1,108	-
Other creditors	23,337	18,595
Accruals	6,600	6,600
	<u>31,045</u>	<u>25,195</u>

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £863 (2020 - £818).

19 Reserves

	Other reserves £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

20 Funds

	Balance at 1 January 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2021 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	4,228,970	630,913	(435,698)	4,424,185
Restricted funds				
Collection fund	-	3,500	(3,500)	-
Passport services	-	48,392	(48,392)	-
	-	51,892	(51,892)	-
Total funds	<u>4,228,970</u>	<u>682,805</u>	<u>(487,590)</u>	<u>4,424,185</u>
	Balance at 1 January 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted funds				
General fund	4,121,338	474,632	(367,000)	4,228,970
Restricted funds				
Collection fund	-	1,061	(1,061)	-
Total funds	<u>4,121,338</u>	<u>475,693</u>	<u>(368,061)</u>	<u>4,228,970</u>

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

The Restricted income is made up of Collection fund and Passport services.

The Collection fund represents those second collections made on certain occasions at the various parishes which are for specific charitable causes and are passed on by the charity.

The Woking church carried out two separate second collections one for Senegal in Africa and the other was a collection for the transport a girl's body to Ukraine and her funeral there.

The Passport services are where the charity provided assistance to the Italian Authorities to meet those who needed to renew their passports. The money was collected from these people and passed onto the Italian Consulate.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

21 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2021 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	930,379	200,655	1,131,034
Net debt	930,379	200,655	1,131,034
	At 1 January 2020 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	812,903	117,476	930,379
Net debt	812,903	117,476	930,379

22 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Villa Scalabrini

(Villa Scalabrini is a registered charity under the Charity Commission reference 1102881, who has common trustees.)

Donations totalling £42,000 (2020: £32,500) was received in the year from Villa Scalabrini. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Villa Scalabrini was £Nil (2020 - £Nil).

There were no further related party transactions in the year.

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	305,036	305,036
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	1,141,177	1,141,177
Current liabilities	(31,045)	(31,045)
Total net assets	10,181,907	10,181,907
	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2020 £
Tangible fixed assets	305,215	305,215
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	939,933	939,933
Current liabilities	(25,195)	(25,195)
Total net assets	9,986,692	9,986,692

Accounts

Company registration number: 07454427

Charity registration number: 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Sterling Grove Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Thames House
Bourne End Business Park
Cores End Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5AS

Scalabrini Fathers Company

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Scalabrini Fathers Company

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Father Francesco Buttazzo CS Father Alberto Vico CS Father Giuseppe Bortolazzo CS Father Dung Luc Nguyen Reverend Geraldo Melotti Junior Reverend Mauro Lazzarato Reverend Elio Alberti Reverend Giandomenico Ziliotto
Secretary	Ms Katia Bortolazzo
Principal Office	20 Brixton Road London SW9 6BU
Registered Office	20 Brixton Road London SW9 6BU The charity is incorporated in England.
Company Registration Number	07454427
Charity Registration Number	1141084
Solicitors	Pothecary Witham Weld 70 St George's Square London SW1V 3RD
Bankers	CAF Bank 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ
Auditor	Sterling Grove Accountants Limited Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors Thames House Bourne End Business Park Cores End Road Bourne End Buckinghamshire SL8 5AS

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in notes to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 published on 16 July 2014.

Objectives and activities

Objects and aims

The objects of the charity are for such charitable purposes which advance religious and other charitable work for the time being carried on by or under the direction of the society as trustees with the approval of the Superior shall from time to time think fit. There have been no changes in these objects during the year.

The Scalabrini Fathers run two parishes which are located in Brixton and Bedford.

The aim of the charity is to advance the Catholic faith in the local areas for the benefit of the public, in particular through the holding of regular services, lectures and the public celebration of religious festivals. The charity also provides facilities in the interest of social welfare for leisure time.

Public benefit

The Charity offers a variety of services which are aimed at those who worship at our churches and the wider communities and in particular the immigrant and elderly residents.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Financial review

Policy on reserves

The policy on reserves is reviewed on a yearly basis and based on the level of income generated during each financial year.

The unrestricted funds are set aside for unforeseen shortfall on cashflow and mainly for the maintenance of fixed assets which will ensure the longevity and the operation of community related activities.

On the coming few years reserves are to be kept on a sustainable level due to planned projects.

Investment policy and objectives

The trustees have the power to invest in such stocks and shares, investments and property as they see fit. The trustees hold majority funds on deposit with a small investment held in CAF Bank General Fund.

Structure, governance and management

Nature of governing document

Scalabrini Fathers is a company limited by guarantee, it was incorporated 29 November 2010 under registration number 07454427 and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Associations. The company was registered with the Charity Commission on 1 April 2011 and given the number 1141084

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the Trustees have any beneficial interest in the company. All of the Trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

The charity is connected to the Villa Scalabrini (Charities Commission reference 1102881) and to the Regional Provincial House in Basel, Switzerland.

The trustees meet on regular basis to review the Charity's performance and issue new guidance if required.

When a need for a new Trustee is identified, a request is made for applicants and then their suitability is discussed and candidate agreed. The new trustee is introduced at the next suitable Trustee meeting but does not become a Trustee until the results of the checks are in and the legal processes have been completed.

Induction and training of trustees

Induction takes the form of a meeting with a trustee and where relevant key staff who explain responsibilities and how Scalabrini Father works.

The day to day management of the charity is overseen by Father Nguyen Dung Luc, who reports to trustees regularly.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The charity finances its operations through retaining a high level of cash and other reserves.

Cash flow risk

The charity maintains a high level of cash reserves to mitigate cash flow risk.

Credit risk

The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments. The charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the charity uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance.

Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Trustees' Report

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Scalabrini Fathers Company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. 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 affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have 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.

Approved by the trustees of the charity on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:


Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
Trustee

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scalabrini Fathers Company (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities (set out on page 5), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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:

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the environmental waste sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

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

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

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

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

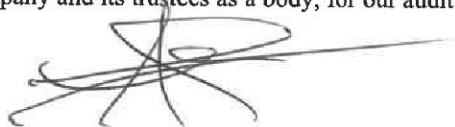
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Scalabrini Fathers Company

Use of our report

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



.....
Mr Gianni Pietro Amasanti FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Sterling Grove Accountants Limited, Statutory Auditor

Thames House
Bourne End Business Park
Cores End Road
Bourne End
Buckinghamshire
SL8 5AS

28 September 2021

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2020 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	149,213	1,061	150,274
Investment income	4	325,419	-	325,419
Total income		474,632	1,061	475,693
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(1,061)	(1,061)
Charitable activities	6	(367,000)	-	(367,000)
Total expenditure		(367,000)	(1,061)	(368,061)
Net income		107,632	-	107,632
Net movement in funds		107,632	-	107,632
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		4,121,338	-	4,121,338
Total funds carried forward	20	4,228,970	-	4,228,970
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2019 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	143,007	2,198	145,205
Investment income	4	393,098	-	393,098
Total income		536,105	2,198	538,303
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	-	(2,198)	(2,198)
Charitable activities	6	(401,910)	-	(401,910)
Total expenditure		(401,910)	(2,198)	(404,108)
Gains/losses on investment assets		(1,277,023)	-	(1,277,023)
Net expenditure		(1,142,828)	-	(1,142,828)
Transfers between funds		6,172,977	-	6,172,977
Other recognised gains and losses				
Gains/losses on revaluation of fixed assets		(6,172,977)	-	(6,172,977)
Net movement in funds		(1,142,828)	-	(1,142,828)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		5,264,166	-	5,264,166
Total funds carried forward	20	4,121,338	-	4,121,338

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

**Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains
and Losses)**

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2019 is shown in note 20.

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company
(Registration number: 07454427)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	305,215	313,896
Investments	14	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
		<u>9,071,954</u>	<u>9,080,635</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	9,554	8,852
Cash at bank and in hand	16	<u>930,379</u>	<u>812,903</u>
		939,933	821,755
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(25,195)</u>	<u>(23,330)</u>
Net current assets		<u>914,738</u>	<u>798,425</u>
Net assets		<u>9,986,692</u>	<u>9,879,060</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted		4,228,970	4,121,338
Other reserves		<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>
Total unrestricted funds		<u>9,986,692</u>	<u>9,879,060</u>
Total funds	20	<u>9,986,692</u>	<u>9,879,060</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 26 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 27 September 2021 and signed on their behalf by:


 Father Francesco Buttazzo CS
 Trustee

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/(expenditure)		107,632	(1,142,828)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	8,681	8,950
Loss on disposal of investments		-	1,277,023
		<u>116,313</u>	<u>143,145</u>
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in debtors	15	(702)	(167)
Increase in creditors	17	<u>1,865</u>	<u>16,081</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>117,476</u>	<u>159,059</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	13	-	(3,391)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	114
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(3,277)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		117,476	155,782
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>812,903</u>	<u>657,121</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u><u>930,379</u></u>	<u><u>812,903</u></u>

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 14 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:
20 Brixton Road
London
SW9 6BU

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 27 September 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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 (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). They also comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011.

Basis of preparation

Scalabrini Fathers Company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees's meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicle	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line basis
Office equipment	25% straight line basis
Freehold buildings	Straight line over 50 years

Impairment of fixed assets

Assets are regularly reviewed for any impairment and adjustments required to the value is made.

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by either the directors or external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices and the Investment method as their valuation method, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Donations and legacies;				
Donations from companies, trusts and similar proceeds	32,500	-	32,500	-
Donations and gifts	86,759	-	86,759	143,007
Grants, including capital grants;				
Government grants	29,954	-	29,954	-
Collections and pilgrimages	-	1,061	1,061	2,198
	<u>149,213</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>150,274</u>	<u>145,205</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	343	343	348
Hospitality income	131,595	131,595	135,480
Income from rents	193,481	193,481	257,270
	<u>325,419</u>	<u>325,419</u>	<u>393,098</u>

5 Expenditure on raising funds

a) Costs of trading activities

	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Note			
Costs of goods sold	1,061	1,061	2,198
	<u>1,061</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>2,198</u>
			Total costs £

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Note			
Religious and hospitality costs	197,895	197,895	265,968
Grants to province	15,000	15,000	35,000
Staff costs	42,009	42,009	43,728
Governance costs	112,096	112,096	57,214
	<u>367,000</u>	<u>367,000</u>	<u>401,910</u>

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £112,096 (2019 - £57,214) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 7 for further details.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Audit fees			
Audit of the financial statements	7,320	7,320	7,320
Other fees paid to auditors	749	749	1,056
Legal fees	104,027	104,027	48,838
	<u>112,096</u>	<u>112,096</u>	<u>57,214</u>

8 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2020 £	2019 £
Audit fees	7,320	7,320
Other non-audit services	749	1,056
Profit on disposal of investments	-	(1,277,023)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets held for the charity's own use	-	114
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>8,681</u>	<u>8,950</u>

9 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses or any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

10 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	40,935	42,639
Social security costs	256	309
Pension costs	818	780
	<u>42,009</u>	<u>43,728</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2020 No	2019 No
Community	2	2
Trustees	7	7
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

2 (2019 - 2) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>7,320</u>	<u>7,320</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>749</u>	<u>1,056</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

12 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	349,727	72,550	11,437	433,714
At 31 December 2020	349,727	72,550	11,437	433,714
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	43,012	68,605	8,201	119,818
Charge for the year	5,624	2,248	809	8,681
At 31 December 2020	48,636	70,853	9,010	128,499
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	301,091	1,697	2,427	305,215
At 31 December 2019	306,715	3,945	3,236	313,896

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

14 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investment properties	<u>8,766,739</u>	<u>8,766,739</u>
Investment properties		Investment properties £
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 January 2020		<u>8,766,739</u>
Provision		
At 31 December 2020		<u>-</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020		<u>8,766,739</u>
At 31 December 2019		<u>8,766,739</u>

During the year the directors have undertaken a valuation of all investment properties.

The basis of the directors valuation was on an open market basis for existing use basis at a value of £8,766,739 (2019: £8,766,739).

In 2018 an external valuer was used to value 3 of the 5 investment properties held. The directors have adopted the methods and assumptions used by the external valuer as the basis of their calculations for 2020. The methods used were a combination of observable market comparables and the Investment method of valuation.

The directors are of the opinion that there has not been any material movement in the fair values of the 5 investment properties during the reporting period.

This class of asset has a carrying amount at historical cost of £3,009,017 (2019: £3,009,017).
No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

All investment assets were held in the UK.

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

15 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,597	505
Prepayments	5,825	5,825
Other debtors	2,132	2,522
	<u>9,554</u>	<u>8,852</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash on hand	807	2,498
Cash at bank	929,572	810,405
	<u>930,379</u>	<u>812,903</u>

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	18,595	16,730
Accruals	6,600	6,600
	<u>25,195</u>	<u>23,330</u>

18 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £818 (2019 - £780).

19 Reserves

	Other reserves £	Total £
At 1 January 2020	<u>5,757,722</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

20 Funds

	Balance at 1 January 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted funds				
General	4,121,338	474,632	(367,000)	4,228,970
Restricted funds	-	1,061	(1,061)	-
Total funds	<u>4,121,338</u>	<u>475,693</u>	<u>(368,061)</u>	<u>4,228,970</u>

	Balance at 1 January 2019 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Other recognised gains/(losses) £	Balance at 31 December 2019 £
Unrestricted						
<i>General</i>						
General Funds	5,264,166	536,105	(401,910)	6,172,977	(7,450,000)	4,121,338
Other reserve	<u>11,930,699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,172,977)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,757,722</u>
	17,194,865	536,105	(401,910)	-	(7,450,000)	9,879,060
Restricted						
Collection fund	<u>-</u>	<u>2,198</u>	<u>(2,198)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds	<u>17,194,865</u>	<u>538,303</u>	<u>(404,108)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,450,000)</u>	<u>9,879,060</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

The collection fund represents those second collections made on certain occasions at the various parishes which are for specific charitable causes and are passed on by the charity.

The Espiritu Santo represents a specific collection for mission in Espiritu Santo.

The provincial grant is donation received and passed on.

Parish trip was money collected for a trip, however due to some difficulties with the coach company the trip never took place. The charity lost money as a full refund was not received. A transfer has been made from the unrestricted funds to cover this shortfall.

21 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2020 £
Tangible fixed assets	305,215	305,215
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	939,933	939,933
Current liabilities	(25,195)	(25,195)
Total net assets	<u>9,986,692</u>	<u>9,986,692</u>
	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds at 31 December 2019 £
Tangible fixed assets	313,896	313,896
Fixed asset investments	8,766,739	8,766,739
Current assets	821,755	821,755
Current liabilities	(23,330)	(23,330)
Total net assets	<u>9,879,060</u>	<u>9,879,060</u>

22 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2020 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>812,903</u>	<u>117,476</u>	<u>930,379</u>
Net debt	<u>812,903</u>	<u>117,476</u>	<u>930,379</u>

Scalabrini Fathers Company

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	At 1 January 2019 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	657,121	155,782	812,903
Net debt	657,121	155,782	812,903

23 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Villa Scalabrini

(Villa Scalabrini is a registered charity under the Charity Commission reference 1102881, who has common trustees.)

Donations totalling £32,500 was received in the year from Villa Scalabrini. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from Villa Scalabrini was £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

There were no further related party transactions in the year.