

**Sisters
of the
Sacred Heart
of Saint Jacut**

Annual Report and Accounts

31 December 2022

Charity Registration Number
1175076

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Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers

Trustees	Sister Yvonne Pilarski Sister Denise Bissonnette (until 7 November 2022) Sister Edith Cochard Brother James Boner Father Lijo Jose Payikkattu (appointed 8 June 2023)
District Leader/General Councillor Delegate for the District of Great Britain	Sister Yvonne Pilarski
District Bursar	Sister Yvonne Pilarski
Principal address	Flat 4, Alisa Lodge 4 Oakleigh Park South Whetstone London N20 9JU
Charity registration number	1175076
Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Principal bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Argyll House 246 Regent Street London W1B 3PB
Investment managers	Rathbones Investment Management Limited 8 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7AZ CCLA Investment Management Limited Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4ET

Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers

Solicitors	Stone King LLP Boundary House 91 Charterhouse Street Barbican London EC1M 6HR7
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The trustees present their report and the accounts of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Saint Jacut (the charity or the CIO) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 22 to 25 of the attached accounts and comply with the charity's constitution, 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Introduction

The Order of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of St Jacut (the Congregation) is an international Roman Catholic religious congregation numbering 363 sisters in different areas of the world. It is divided into three Provinces (France, USA and Canada) and four Regions or Districts (Cameroun, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Great Britain) and is governed by the Superior General and her Council who are resident in Paris.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of the charity through which the activities and net assets of the Congregation in England are administered.



The Mother House of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, in Saint Jacut, Brittany

The mission of the Congregation

The mission of the Congregation is clearly stated in the Constitution:

"To make known to all, particularly the poor, the tenderness and mercy of the Father revealed in Jesus." (Const.No.4)

Since the Congregation's foundation in France in 1816, this mission has found expression in education and through social and pastoral care especially in respect of the most deprived.



The mission of the Congregation (continued)

The same would characterise the work in England from the very early days (1903 and ff.). In time, the foundation of schools (two of which are still flourishing) and the work of education at all levels were the predominant expression of the same missionary spirit, with the additional focus of pastoral care in both religious and secular contexts.

Activities and objectives - the present situation

Care of the members

Age profile – 31 December 2022

Age Group	Age Group	Age Group
<70	71 - 80	Over 80
1	1	4



Nazareth House, Finchley

During the year four, and following one death – three, of the sisters lived in a wing of Nazareth House, a care home located in Finchley, North London.

The wing is called St Martin's. The sisters have their own entrance and live independently, while benefitting from the security of Nazareth House Care Home. Their mid-day meal is provided, and they cater for breakfast and supper themselves.

Unfortunately, one of the sisters became seriously ill in August 2022 and passed away on 7 November 2022, after three months in hospital. This Sister was the leader of the little group and her death has greatly affected the sisters. However, the remaining three continue to live their mission as Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus with great love and devotion, despite their limitations of age and the ongoing health issues.

The words of our Constitutions No 58

'Whether we exercise an activity or whether we live the limitations of age or sickness, the gift of our life expresses the same ever-present concern.'

In small ways, they try to be faithful to the charism of the Congregation and to show tenderness and merciful love to all those whom they meet. They are happy to visit the residents but they make a special point of visiting those who have no family or friends and who are lonely and isolated. They spend time listening to them or sometimes they simply sit with the person and their presence is a source of comfort and consolation.

Activities and objectives - the present situation (continued)

Care of the members (continued)

One of the sisters has taken on the role of sacristan. This role is of invaluable help to the little community of the Sisters of Nazareth. Sister takes care of the sacred altar vessels and altar linen, cleaning them and washing and ironing the linen. She makes sure everything is ready for mass each morning, with the correct readings and liturgical colours. The Superior of the Nazareth House community has commented that they could not do without sister's help. Her service is an intrinsic part of the liturgical life of the care home of Nazareth House and of course is much appreciated by the residents and by the priests who celebrate mass.

The sisters are engaged in a very active ministry of prayer - prayer for the residents of the care home, and of course prayer for issues in the wider world, especially the suffering caused by war. They continue to pray in accordance with our charism for education in the world and especially amongst the most deprived of society.

The sisters were for many years part of the parish of Whetstone and many people from that parish still contact them to ask for prayers for their different intentions and they feel comforted and consoled by the care and concern of the little community in Nazareth House.

One of the sisters still supports the Mothers Prayers prayer group. She advises the leader (either by telephone or in person, when the Covid restrictions were lifted) and has joined the group by Zoom.

One sister, for personal reasons, resided in an apartment during the year, approximately three and a half miles from the St Martin community. Her mission is greatly restricted by her age and health problems. Prior to the death of her birth sister, who was seriously ill, she spent almost every weekend caring for her, doing her shopping and cooking for her. She is in frequent contact with the community. Throughout the year she also kept in touch as much as she could with elderly friends of the sisters and offered advice and help and of course the support of prayer. This sister herself has now become very frail and is currently in a nursing care facility.

One sister resides in a nursing home in St Albans. This nursing home is non-denominational. The sister continues her mission as Ambassador for the residents, meaning that she brings to the attention of the management any worries or concerns that the residents have shared with her. Sister also organises a weekly prayer service, with the help of the local Methodist minister, which the residents greatly enjoy as there is a very joyful atmosphere with prayers and the singing of hymns. This service is non-denominational and most of the residents attend, those who have faith and those who have no faith.

Overseas Mission Support

The charity is very happy and willing to help the mission of the Congregation by contributing money to different projects in the Southern Entities of the Congregation, in particular to Cameroon and Madagascar.

For the year 2022 Cameroon and Madagascar had no projects - however this situation will change in 2023.

Activities and objectives - the present situation (continued)

Associates

Unfortunately, due to health issues and aging both with the sisters and the Associates, the group has dwindled. Nevertheless, one sister in Nazareth House keeps in touch by letter and by phone calls and a few Associates visit the group in Nazareth House. The Associates frequently share their worries and concerns and rely on the prayers of the sisters.

Working with other organisations

In addition to the above, the members of the District continue their association with and their support for:

- ◆ The Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster
- ◆ The Conference of Religious and other religious congregations
- ◆ CAFOD
- ◆ Aid to the Church in Need

Financial review for the year

Results for the year

A summary of the year's results is set out on page 19 of the attached accounts.

During the year to 31 December 2022, income was £204,250 (2021 – £191,236). The principal components of income were donations (including pensions receivable from members of the Congregation under Gift Aid compliant Deeds of Covenant) and investment income and interest receivable.

During the year the charity incurred expenditure of £253,746 (2021 - £340,015). Expenditure on maintaining the members of the Congregation and enabling them to carry out their charitable work was £204,444 (2021 - £214,518). Donations paid during the year amounted to £29,785 (2021 - £109,545). Further details of donations are given in note 4 to the attached accounts. Investment management fees for the period were £19,517 (2021 - £15,952).

Net expenditure for the year before investment gains was £49,496 (2021 - £148,779). Net investment losses for the year totalled £510,854 (2021 – gains of £548,555) and resulted in a negative net movement of funds of £560,350 (2021 – a positive net movement of funds of £399,780).

Financial position and reserves policy

The balance sheet shows total funds of £5,534,968 at 31 December 2022 (2021 - £6,095,318).

Of this £789,687 (2021: £789,217) represents the net book value of the charity's tangible fixed assets and an equivalent amount has been designated as a tangible fixed assets fund in recognition of the fact that the assets are required for the charity's operations and are not available as a reserve to fund activities or meet future contingencies.

Financial review for the year (continued)

Financial position and reserves policy (continued)

Amounts totalling £4,050,000 (2021: £4,344,000) are designated for the purposes explained in note 14 to the accounts.

Funds which are available as free reserves i.e. those unrestricted funds not designated for specific purposes or otherwise committed, are shown on the balance sheet as general funds and amount to £695,281 (2021 - £962,101).

It is the trustees' aim to ensure that sufficient funds are generated to be able to provide a proper level of care for sisters of all ages as they need it. The charity is reliant on investment income necessary to meet both current and future requirements. To this end, regular meetings are held to ensure that sufficient funds are generated from the investment portfolio and changes are made to the portfolio as appropriate.

The trustees consider that, given the nature of the charity's work, the level of free reserves should be sufficient to generate enough income to cover approximately three year's ongoing expenditure and to provide for contingencies, unevenness in future income and volatility in the value of investments.

At the date of the balance sheet, the actual free reserves are consistent with the charity's reserves policy set out above.

Investment policy and performance

The charity's investments are managed by Rathbones Investment Management Limited and CCLA Investment Management Limited. There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest. The investment strategy set by the trustees takes into account income requirements, the risk profile and the investment manager's view of the market prospects in the medium term. The sisters take particular note of the prudent advice of the charity's investment manager.

The policy adopted by the charity is to maximise total return through a diversified portfolio whilst providing a level of income advised from time to time by the trustees. There is also an Ethical Policy precluding investment in any company which, after reasonable enquiry, clearly has significant profits from an activity which is contrary to the objectives of the Catholic Church.

The investment policy is generally risk averse with the objective of producing total return through growth in capital and income. The risk profile of the investments will be low/medium and, in order to satisfy the requirements, investments normally comprise of leading UK Government securities, UK leading companies, unit and investment trusts (including those investing in major international markets), and in fixed interest securities which merit an international rating of single A or better.

The performance of the portfolio and the charity's investment strategy have been reviewed by the trustees who have met regularly with the investment managers.

Financial review for the year (continued)

Investment policy and performance (continued)

The policy of the charity is to achieve a combination of income and capital growth within acceptable levels of risk. The trustees of the charity continue to take a long term view and believe the investment policy continues to be appropriate.

During 2020 the charity invested £230,000 in the COIF Charities Deposit Fund- in order to fund special projects of the Congregation. The deposit fund is held as a short-term investment included within current assets in the balance sheet. £50,000 of these funds were used in 2021 to support a project in Madagascar.

The charity's two portfolios of investments had a market value at 31 December 2022 of £4,509,953 (2021: £5,096,62) including cash available for reinvestment of £52,782 (2021: £13,931). £3,587,210 was managed by Rathbone Investment Management Limited and £922,743 was invested in the COIF Charities Ethical Investment Fund managed by CCLA Investment Management Limited.

During the year, the charity's investments achieved an income yield of 1.51% and a capital yield of minus10.05%. The performance of the portfolio reflected investment markets generally throughout the period. The investment managers continued to invest in accordance with the trustees' investment policy set out above. Further details of the investment portfolio are detailed in note 10 to the attached accounts.

Future plans

At present, three of the members live in St Martin, Nazareth House, receiving the care they need and making use of local facilities. They avail of the spiritual care given to the residents of the Nazareth House Care Home and are able to take part in all the liturgies. They are also able to live a certain degree of independence and are happy to be involved with the residents, offering spiritual comfort and a listening ear.

The objectives of the trustees of the charity now include:

- ◆ Ensuring all members of the Congregation receive the high level of care they require to provide them with the quality of life they have a right to expect, having devoted all their lives to the mission of the Congregation.
- ◆ Enabling all the members of the Congregation to live their mission to the end of their days, as far as they are able, given the limitations of age and health.
- ◆ Monitoring the health and needs of the sister who lives alone in an apartment-perhaps offering her alternate accommodation, if this would be appropriate for her.
- ◆ Appointing at least one more trustee.
- ◆ Paying due heed to the performance of the financial markets at the moment given the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

In terms of Canon law, the Congregation is governed at an international level by the Superior General and her Council in Paris. These officials are elected every six years at a General Chapter, the most recent of which was in August 2019. The Superior General visits each area of the Congregation, including the district of Great Britain, at least once in her six-year mandate.

The District of Great Britain comprised six sisters as at 31 December 2022. Although Sister Yvonne is the General Councillor Delegate, she is a member of the Generalate community in Paris. These sisters are from different countries, which give the district an element of internationality.

The District is governed by the General Councillor Delegate. Her mandate is for six years. Given the situation and following the death of one of the Sisters, Sr Yvonne spends much more time in London, and travels to Paris for the General Council meetings. She lives in one of the flats in Whetstone. She accompanies the Sisters to their various hospital appointments and is available to the Sisters at all times.

In terms of Civil law, the charity is governed by the new constitution which was adopted on the 8 September 2022. and is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, Charity Registration number 1175076. The trustees are presently the General Councillor Delegate, the General Bursar, and a Religious from another Congregation. As all trustees are either members of the Congregation or have a historic connection to the Congregation, they have a detailed knowledge of the work of the charity and of its structures. On being appointed, new trustees are required to spend some time with those leaving office, to receive a briefing on their responsibilities and the current position of the charity. They also meet with the Congregation's legal, accounting, investment and property advisers during the course of a day to obtain a full briefing of their responsibilities and the charity's position. On-going in-service training takes place during the mandate.

Trustees

The charity's constitution states that there must be at least three trustees. There is no maximum number of trustees. Trustees are appointed for a term of six years by a resolution passed by the charity trustees.

In selecting new individuals for appointment as trustees, the existing charity trustees have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the charity.

The names of the trustees who served during the year are set out as part of the reference and administrative details on page 1 of this Annual Report and Accounts.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Trustees (continued)

Brief biographical details of the trustees are as follows:

Sister Yvonne Pilarski

A qualified teacher with a degree in French and German, Sister Yvonne worked in education for 20 years, holding various posts of responsibility including School Chaplain and Head of Department of Religious Studies until her retirement in 2013.

In January 2018 Sister Yvonne was asked to take over the leadership of the District of Great Britain and she was also asked to be District Bursar from January 2019. In August 2019 Sister Yvonne was elected as a General Councillor for the Congregation and in September 2019 was named as General Councillor Delegate for the District of Great Britain.

Sister Denise Bissonnette (until 7 November 2022)

Canadian born Sister Denise came to England in 1961 and after a five-year period in teaching, trained for and gave many years to nursing and midwifery. She served as District Bursar until 31 December 2018.

Sister Edith Cochard

Sister Edith worked in France for many years as a primary school teacher. In 1995 she was asked to go to Papua New Guinea as a formation director. In 2014 she was named General Bursar for the Congregation and now resides in Paris.

Brother James Boner

Brother James is a Capuchin Friar. For many years he was chairman of the Association of Provincial Bursars and the General Secretary of the Conference of Religious in England and Wales. He holds a number of positions as a trustee and ethics advisor. At present he is Provincial Minister for the Capuchin Franciscans in Great Britain and a special envoy for the Capuchin's General Minister in Rome.

Father Lijo Jose Payikkattu (appointed 8 June 2023)

Father Lijo Jose Payikkattu is from Kerala in southern India and a member of the Congregation of the Missionaries of St Francis de Sales. After his ordination, he was engaged in different kinds of pastoral ministry in India and also taught in schools belonging to his Congregation.

In 2017 Father Lijo was sent to work in the English Province of the Missionaries of St Francis de Sales. He was assistant priest in the St Barnabas Cluster of Parishes in Milton Keynes, in the Diocese of Northampton, for two years and since 2019 he has been parish priest of St Teresa's, Princes Risborough, also in the diocese of Northampton.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. They meet regularly to review all aspects regarding the charity and its activities, to plan and make relevant decisions for the future. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers, including property consultants, investment managers, solicitors and accountants. The day to day management of the charity's activities and the implementation of policies are delegated to the appropriate members of the Congregation.

The District is governed by the General Councillor Delegate. Her mandate is for six years. Sr Yvonne visits the sisters regularly and keeps in touch with them by means of phone calls and emails. She frequently consults the sisters of the District on all aspects of their lives, especially the problems and difficulties due to aging and failing health. and discusses with them different aspects of their mission.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing the accounts the trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles of 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the constitution. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Key management personnel

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charitable trust and its successor charity on a day to day basis.

Three of the trustees are members of the Congregation, but only one is a member of the District. Her living and personal expenses are borne by the charity. The Trustees receive neither remuneration nor reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees or key management personnel.

Liability of the members

If the charity is wound up, the members of the charity, who are also the trustees of the charity, have no liability to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

Policy on receipt of donations and legacies

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. It protects donors' data and never sells data, it never swaps data and ensures that communication preference can be changed at any time. The charity does not employ the services of professional fundraisers. The charity undertakes to react to and investigate any complaints regarding its approach to those who give it money and to learn from them. During the year, the charity received no such complaints.

Risk management

In line with the requirement for trustees to undertake a risk assessment exercise and report on the same in their annual report, the trustees have looked at the risks the Congregation and the charity currently face and have reviewed the measures already in place to deal with them.

As noted above, the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has clearly presented challenges to the charity and its activities which could not have been foreseen. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and the sisters. With the exception of the challenges faced because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the areas identified for particular attention within our risk management strategy are:

- ◆ Governance and management
- ◆ Operational
- ◆ Financial
- ◆ Reputational
- ◆ Laws, regulations, external and environment

Governance and management: looks at the risk of the Congregation, and hence the charity, of the skills and training of its members, and the good use of its resources.

An analysis of the age profile of the sisters shows that the average age at 31 December 2022 was 82 years. The trustees are aware that there is both a moral and legal obligation to care for the sisters. None of the sisters have resources of their own as all earnings, pensions and any other income have been donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

As the age profile increases, so too does the need to provide care for the sisters. Key elements of the management of this risk are: a) ensuring that the charity has the available financial resources to finance this care both now and in the future by setting aside assets in a designated fund, the value of which has been based on actuarial principles; and b) ensuring that processes are in place to review the ministries and needs of individual sisters -identifying those who need extra care and help.

Operational: looks at the risks inherent in the activities of the charity.

The trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all whom the charity serve. This means that all sisters who are in any kind of ministry have obtained clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed to implementing all policies and procedures of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency (CSSA) and the Religious Life Safeguarding Service (RLSS).

The activities of the charity do not involve work with children but they do involve work with adults who may need help at particularly vulnerable moments in life.

Financial: looks at risks including those arising as a result of poor budgetary control, poor accounting and poor management of the investment portfolio.

The charity's principal asset comprises listed investments, the value of which is dependent on movements in UK and world stock markets. The investments are managed by reputable investment managers who adhere to a policy agreed by the trustees. The trustees meet with the investment managers regularly and the manager's performance and that of the portfolio are monitored. The investment strategy is assessed regularly to ensure it remains appropriate to the charity's needs both now and in the future. Given the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, the trustees continue to communicate with the charity's investment managers and, whilst there are concerns over the volatility in world stock markets, they acknowledge also that the charity is a long-term investor. As such, the charity will be able to wait for markets to stabilise over time whilst the trustees keep a watching brief.

Reputational: looks at possible damage to the Congregation's and hence the reputation of the charity.

Laws, regulations, external and environment: looks at the effect of government policies and the consequences of non-compliance with laws and regulations in so far as they are applicable to the Congregation's activities.

Having assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, the trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring controls exist over key financial systems, and by examining the operational and business risks faced, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

The trustees are united in their concern for the overall health and wellbeing of each of the members of the District. They are equally concerned that the members be supported and encouraged to live to the full the Mission of the Congregation to which each one has professed.

Employees, volunteers and members of the Congregation

The members of the Congregation continue to give unsparing service and dedication to all the Congregation's works and the trustees wish to record their appreciation.

Signed on behalf of the trustees:

Y. Pilarski

Approved by the trustees on: 5th October 2023

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Saint Jacut

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Saint Jacut (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of 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 Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- ◆ the information given in the trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- ◆ the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud
(continued)

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

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

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

11 October 2023

Date:

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	122,042	111,638
Investments and interest receivable	2	79,176	74,559
Other sources			
Surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets		—	1,917
Miscellaneous income		3,032	3,182
Total income		204,250	191,236
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
Investment management fees		19,517	15,952
Charitable activities			
Support of members of the Congregation and their ministry	3	204,444	214,518
Charitable donations	4	29,785	109,545
Total expenditure		253,746	340,015
Net expenditure for the year before net investment (losses) gains	6	(49,496)	(148,779)
Net investment (losses) gains	10	(510,854)	548,559
Net movement in funds		(560,350)	399,780
Reconciliation of funds:			
Funds brought forward at 1 January 2022		6,095,318	5,695,538
Funds carried forward at 31 December 2022		5,534,968	6,095,318

All income and expenditure of the charity for the year to 31 December 2022 is in respect to unrestricted funds.

All of the charity's activities during the above financial periods derived from continuing operations.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

Balance sheet 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		789,687		789,217
Investments	10		4,509,953		5,096,629
			5,299,640		5,885,846
Current assets					
Debtors	11	57,315		22,567	
Current asset investments		181,825		180,068	
Short term deposits		41,443		41,353	
Cash at bank and in hand		49,387		25,150	
		329,970		269,138	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(94,642)		(59,666)	
Net current assets			235,328		209,472
Total net assets			5,534,968		6,095,318
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds					
. General funds			695,281		962,101
. Tangible fixed assets fund	13		789,687		789,217
. Designated fund					
.. Retirement reserve fund	14		2,850,000		3,144,000
.. Financing and Congregational fund	14		1,200,000		1,200,000
			5,534,968		6,095,318

Approved by the trustees and signed
on their behalf by:

Y. Pilarski

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 5th October 2023

Statement of cash flows Year to 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	A	(129,547)	(230,983)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment income and interest received		79,542	72,642
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible fixed assets		1,917	—
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,650)	(4,907)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		670,706	445,157
(Withdrawals from) additions to current asset investments		(1,757)	49,974
Purchase of fixed asset investments		(556,033)	(385,474)
Net cash provided by investing activities		192,725	177,392
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		63,178	(53,591)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2022	B	80,434	134,025
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022	B	143,612	80,434

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2022.

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash used in operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	(560,350)	399,780
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	1,180	393
Losses (gains) on investments	510,854	(548,559)
Investment income and interest receivable	(79,176)	(74,559)
Increase in debtors	(37,031)	(9,320)
Increase in creditors	34,976	3,199
Surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,917)
Net cash used in operating activities	(129,547)	(230,983)

B Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December 2021 £	Cash flows £	As at 31 December 2022 £
Short term deposits	25,150	24,237	41,443
Cash at bank and in hand	41,353	90	49,387
Cash held by investment managers	13,931	38,851	52,782
Total cash and cash equivalents	80,434	63,178	143,612

No separate statement of changes in net debt has been prepared as there is no difference between the movements in cash and cash equivalents and movement in net cash (debt).

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are laid out below.

Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2022 with comparative information given in respect to the year to 31 December 2021.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these accounts.

The accounts 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

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

The accounts are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Preparation of the accounts requires the trustees to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the accounts where such judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purpose of calculating the depreciation charge;
- ◆ assessing the probability of the receipt of legacy income;
- ◆ determining the value of designated funds including the determination of the assumptions made in determining the value of the retirement fund; and
- ◆ Estimating future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below).

Assessment of going concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these accounts. The trustees have made this assessment in respect to a period of at least one year from the date of approval of these accounts.

The trustees will continue to keep both income and expenditure under review. Undoubtedly there will be challenges ahead but the trustees do not expect material concerns to arise over the charity's financial position or going concern. The trustees have concluded that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Income recognition

Income is recognised in the period in which the charity has entitlement to the income, the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Income comprises donations, investment income, bank interest receivable, the surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets and other income.

Donations, including salaries and pensions of individual religious received under Gift Aid or deed of covenant, are recognised when the charity has confirmation of both the amount and settlement date. In the event of donations pledged but not received, the amount is accrued for where the receipt is considered probable. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance 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 those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

In accordance with the Charities SORP FRS 102 volunteer time is not recognised.

Investment income is recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due. Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

The surplus on the disposal of tangible fixed assets is calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and the net book value of the asset immediately prior to disposal. The disposal is accounted for at the date of legal completion.

All other income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the charity and the revenue can be measured reliably. It is measured at fair value and accounted for on an accruals basis.

Expenditure recognition

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

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure comprises direct costs and support costs. All expenses, including support costs, are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings. The classification between activities is as follows:

- ◆ Expenditure on raising funds includes all expenditure associated with raising funds for the charity. This comprises investment management fees.
- ◆ Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities. Such costs include charitable grants and donations and costs in respect to the support of members of the Congregation and enabling their ministry, including governance costs.

Expenditure recognition (continued)

Charitable donations are made where the trustees consider there is real need following a review of the details of each particular case. Donations are included in the statement of financial activities when approved for payment. Provision is made for donations approved but unpaid at the period end.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Allocation of support and governance costs

Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure. In order to carry out the primary purposes of the charity it is necessary to provide support in the form of personnel development, financial procedures, provision of office services and equipment and a suitable working environment.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving the public accountability of the charity (including audit costs) and costs in respect to its compliance with regulation and good practice.

All expenditure on support and governance is attributed directly to the charitable activities of supporting members of the Congregation as any governance costs in relation to the provision of donations and grants is considered to be negligible.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than £1,000 and with an expected useful life exceeding one year are capitalised.

- ◆ Land and buildings
Land and buildings are those designed as, and used wholly or mainly for, private residential accommodation. They are stated at cost. Such buildings are not depreciated. Their value and condition are reviewed annually by the trustees, who are satisfied that their residual value is not materially less than their book value. Disposals and additions to land and buildings are accounted for on legal completion of the relevant transaction.
- ◆ Building improvements
Expenditure in relation to major improvements to the buildings is capitalised and depreciated over a ten year period on a straight line basis.
- ◆ Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles
Expenditure on the purchase of furniture, equipment and motor vehicles is capitalised and depreciated over a five and seven year period on a straight line basis.

Fixed asset investments

Listed investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments. As noted above the main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors.

Fixed asset investments (continued)

Realised gains (or losses) on investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value is acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Deposits for more than three months but less than one year have been disclosed as short term deposits. Cash placed on deposit for more than one year is disclosed as a fixed asset investment.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments represent such accounts and instruments that are available on demand and are held in deposit funds administered by institutions other than those designated as banks.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

Fund structure

The funds of the charity comprise unrestricted funds available for use in furtherance of the charity's objectives at the discretion of the trustees. Within the total unrestricted funds are amounts representing tangible fixed assets and amounts which the trustees have designated for specific purposes. Details of these are provided in notes 13 and 14 respectively.

Services provided by members

For the purpose of these accounts, no monetary value has been placed on administrative and other services provided by members of the Congregation.

1 Income from: donations

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries and pensions of individual religious received under deed of covenant and gift aid	115,052	114,754
Legacies receivable	6,329	—
Other donations	661	—
	122,042	114,754

2 Income from: investments and interest receivable

	2022 £	2021 £
Income from listed investments		
. UK fixed interest bonds	12,292	20,127
. Overseas fixed bonds	12,504	11,330
. UK equities	18,460	23,068
. Overseas equities	18,444	16,997
. Alternatives and property	10,325	3,007
	72,025	74,529
Interest received		
. Current asset investments - interest	1,757	26
. Bank interest	90	4
. Cash held by investment managers	5,304	—
	79,176	74,559

3 Expenditure on: support of members of the Congregation and their ministry

	2022 £	2021 £
Premises	26,239	17,744
Sisters' living and personal expenses	48,961	40,223
Nursing care and medical costs	62,828	88,082
Sisters' accommodation and related costs	39,291	36,066
Education, training and spiritual renewal	749	1,740
Support costs		
. Legal and professional fees	6,543	6,409
. Miscellaneous support costs	1,551	414
. Governance costs (note 5)	18,282	23,840
	204,444	214,518

4 Expenditure on: charitable donations

Donations during the year comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Contributions to the Congregation's Generalate		
. support of overseas missions	—	80,000
. support of the work of the Generalate	29,250	29,000
Other sundry donations	535	545
	29,785	109,545

At 31 December 2020, the trustees had agreed in principle to donate £230,000 to the Generalate of the Congregation but final confirmation of this was subject to the Generalate providing details of projects that were acceptable to the trustees. A donation of £80,000 was made in the year to 31 December 2021. At 31 December 2022 £180,000 remains to be donated. No provision has been recognised in these accounts in relation to this amount but it is included within the amount designated as part of the Financing and Congregational Fund (see note 14).

5 Governance costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Legal and professional fees	18,282	23,840

6 Net expenditure for the year before net investment (losses) gains

This is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Auditor's remuneration		
. Statutory audit services:		
.. Current year	13,800	13,680
.. Previous year	(480)	2,160
. Other services: advisory services	—	990
Depreciation	1,180	393

7 Staff costs and key management personnel

The charity did not employ staff during the year. No employee earned more than £60,000 during the year. The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing, controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis.

8 Taxation

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart of St Jacut is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	784,183	6,207	12,404	802,794
Additions	—	1,650	—	1,650
At 31 December 2022	784,183	7,857	12,404	804,444
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	—	1,173	12,404	13,577
Charge for the year	—	1,180	—	1,180
At 31 December 2022	—	2,353	12,404	14,757
Net book values				
At 31 December 2022	784,183	5,504	—	789,687
At 31 December 2021	784,183	5,034	—	789,217

Land and buildings include two properties held on long leases originally of 125 years, both of which commenced on 25 March 2014. The net book value of these properties at 31 December 2022 was £784,183 (2021 - £784,183).

As permitted under Financial Reporting Standard 102, the charity continues to adopt a policy of not revaluing its tangible fixed assets.

10 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Listed investments		
Market value at 1 January 2022	5,082,698	4,593,822
Additions at cost	556,033	385,474
Disposals at book value (see below)	(696,683)	(395,514)
Net unrealised investment (losses) gains	(484,877)	498,916
Market value at 31 December 2022	4,457,171	5,082,698
Cash held by investment managers for re-investment	52,782	13,931
	4,509,953	5,096,629
Cost of listed investments at 31 December 2022	3,768,446	3,776,639

Disposals at book value included above are made up of the following:

	2022 £	2021 £
Proceeds	670,706	445,157
Losses (gains)	25,977	(49,643)
Disposals at book value	696,683	395,514

10 Investments (continued)

Listed investments held at 31 December 2022 comprised the following:

	2022 £	2021 £
UK Common investment funds	922,743	1,021,887
UK fixed interest bonds	520,717	698,073
Overseas fixed bonds	441,898	575,433
UK equities	578,159	664,260
Overseas equities	1,378,190	1,668,999
Alternatives and property	615,464	454,046
	4,457,171	5,082,698

All listed investments were dealt in on a recognised stock exchange.

Listed investments included the following holdings deemed material when compared with the overall portfolio valuation:

Holding	2022		2021	
	Market value of holding £	Percentage of portfolio %	Market value of holding £	Percentage of portfolio %
CCLA COIF Ethical Investment Fund	922,743	20.70%	1,021,887	20.11%

11 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Investment income receivable	3,921	4,287
Prepayments	9,480	16,363
Refund of nursing homes fees	43,469	—
Other debtors	445	1,917
	57,315	22,567

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Expense creditors	751	1,735
Amounts held on behalf of individual sisters	35,262	41,591
Donations payable	29,250	—
Accruals	29,379	16,340
	94,642	59,666

13 Tangible fixed assets fund

	2022 £	2021 £
At 1 January 2022	789,217	784,703
Net movements in the year	470	4,514
At 31 December 2022	789,687	789,217

The tangible fixed assets fund represents the net book value of the charity's freehold properties and other tangible assets. A decision was made to separate this fund from the general funds of the charity in recognition of the fact that the tangible fixed assets were essential to the day-to-day work of the charity and as such their value should not be regarded as funds that would be realisable with ease, in order to meet future contingencies.

14 Designated funds

The income funds of the charity include the following funds designated by the trustees:

Retirement reserve fund

The retirement reserves fund consists of monies set aside by trustees in order to provide for the sisters in the future. The calculations of the fund are based on actuarial methods taking into account of the increasing costs of specialised care required as the sisters grow older.

	2022 £	2021 £
At 1 January 2022	3,144,000	3,000,000
(Released) designated during the year	(294,000)	144,000
At 31 December 2022	2,850,000	3,144,000

Financing and Congregational fund

The Financing and Congregational fund has been established to finance future grants and donations. The trustees are yet to formalise their plans for the future and need to carry out further work on deciding how these funds are to be applied.

	2022 £	2021 £
At 1 January 2022	1,200,000	980,000
Utilised during the year	—	(50,000)
Designated during the year	—	270,000
At 31 December 2022	1,200,000	1,200,000

As noted above (note 4), at 31 December 2020 the charity had committed to fund overseas projects of the Generalate to a value of £230,000. £50,000 was utilised during the year to 31 December 2021. No provision is recognised in the accounts in relation to the balance of this commitment as the Generalate has not formalised the details of further projects to date. The amount set aside for this purpose has been deposited with CCLA Investment Management Limited and is classified as a current asset investment in these accounts.

15 Analysis of net assets between funds

The fund balances are represented by the following assets and liabilities.

	General fund £	Tangible fixed assets fund £	Designated funds £	2022 Total funds £
Fund balances at 31 December 2022				
are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	—	789,687		789,687
Investments	639,953	—	3,870,000	4,509,953
Net current assets	55,328	—	180,000	235,328
Total net assets	695,281	789,687	4,050,000	5,534,968
	General fund £	Tangible fixed assets fund £	Designated funds £	2021 Total funds £
Fund balances at 31 December 2021				
are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	—	789,217	—	789,217
Investments	932,629	—	4,164,000	5,096,629
Net current assets	29,472	—	180,000	209,472
Total net assets	962,101	789,217	4,344,000	6,095,318

The total unrealised gains as at 31 December 2022 constitute movements on revaluation of listed investments and were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Total unrealised gains on investments included above:	688,725	1,306,059
Reconciliation of movements in unrealised gains		
Unrealised gains at 1 January 2022	1,306,059	794,351
In respect to disposals in year	(132,457)	12,792
Net (losses) gains arising on revaluation in the year	(484,877)	498,916
Unrealised gains at 31 December 2022	688,725	1,306,059

16 Transactions with trustees and other related party transactions

Three of the charity's trustees are members of the Congregation. Two of these were resident in England for part of the year and their living and personal expenses have been borne by the charity. No trustee received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees (2021 – £nil).

As members of the Congregation, three of the trustees have no resources of their own as all earnings, pensions and other income have been donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant. During the year, the total amount donated by the trustees to the charity was £42,036 (2021 – £41,480).

16 Transactions with trustees and other related party transactions (continued)

Two of the trustees are General Councillors of the Congregation. During the year, the charity made donations to the Generalate of the Congregation totalling £29,250 (2021 – £109,000). Neither General Councillor had any involvement in the decision to make the donations.

There were no other related party transactions during the year which require disclosure (year to 31 December 2021 – none).

17 Ultimate control and liability of the member

The charity, which is constituted as a trust, was controlled throughout the period by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of St Jacut, by virtue of the fact that the relevant superior of the Congregation appoints all of the trustees.