

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales · Charity number 1177782

Details

Status Registered

Legal form CIO

Registered 2018-04-03

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

Contact

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Farnborough
GU14 8BF

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Activities

Objects: THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION IN PARTICULAR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OF CHILDREN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND DOCTRINES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION BY THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Activities: The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations
- **What:** Education/training, Religious Activities
- **Who:** Children/young People, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Throughout England

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-07-31	£255,000	£256,038	-	-
2024-07-31	£135,045	£135,757	-	-
2023-07-31	£148,889	£148,253	-	-
2022-07-31	£241,033	£169,945	-	-
2021-07-31	£130,000	£133,300	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
SISTER ELIZABETH MCCORMACK	Chair	2018-04-03
ANTHONY JOHN WOOLSTON CDIPAF		2018-05-02
Dawn O'Leary		2023-06-21
SISTER CARA NAGLE		2018-04-03
SISTER ROSEMARY O'LOONEY		2018-04-03
Sarah Buckle		2022-11-30

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales - Charity number 1177782

Accounts

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Annual Report and Accounts

31 July 2025

Charity Registration Number
1177782

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

Trustees	Sister Cara Nagle RCE Sister Rosemary O’Looney RCE Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE Cdr Anthony John Woolston (CDipAF) Mrs Sarah Buckle Mrs Dawn O’Leary
Principal Address	2 Woodland Crescent Farnborough Hampshire GU14 8BF
Charity Registration Number	1177782
Independent Auditor	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	NatWest Business Banking, PO Box 16204, Birmingham, B2 2WP
Principal Solicitors	Stone King LLP Upper Borough Court Upper Borough Walls Bath BA2 2HJ

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2025

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the “charity”) for the year ended 31 July 2025.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 14 to 16 and comply with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The principles set out in 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 Institute of Christian Education (the Institute) is a Roman Catholic Religious Institute founded in Échauffour, Normandy in 1817. The Institute is international, operating in England, Ireland, France and America. The Generalate is based in Dublin, Ireland. The Institute is governed by its own constitution.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177782) through which certain of the educational assets of the Institute in United Kingdom are administered, the charity is governed by a constitution dated 3 April 2018.

Principal activities, objectives and aims

The charity was set up to continue the educational work of the unincorporated charity, Educating Children In The Roman Catholic Faith Administered in Connection With the Institute Of Christian Education And Other Roman Catholic Purposes, commonly known as the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663) (the “charitable trust”) (the “predecessor charity”). With effect from 1 August 2019 the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the unincorporated charitable trust were transferred to the charity.

The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission’s guidance on public benefit in reviewing the charity’s aims, objectives and future plans. Details of how the charity fulfils this responsibility are given above and, in the activities and performance section below.

Activities and performance

Education

Members of the Institute are involved as trustees of Farnborough Hill School (founded by the Institute in 1889), a Roman Catholic School which also welcomes students from other faiths. The charity provides bursaries to Farnborough Hill Trust for pupils who might benefit from the environment the school provides (small class sizes, academic excellence, excellent pastoral care, Catholic ethos) but whose parents are unable to meet the fees.

Activities and performance (continued)

Education (continued)

The Headmistress of the School explains

“Farnborough Hill is indebted to the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO for the generous funding it receives each year...”

“Thank you for your additional donations this year. We always appreciated the annual gift of £130,000, which we use to support bursaries for Catholic students who require financial assistance. It was an especial blessing for us to receive the following additional sums in April, which we are very grateful indeed.:

- *£100,000 additional bursary support*
- *£10,000 for the Archive project*
- *£10,000 for this year’s and future Lourdes trips, to support students in need of funding.*

Every penny of this money will support the aims of the school and enable those who are less well off to participate fully in the life of Farnborough Hill.”

Financial review

Results for the year

A summary of the charity’s results for the year can be found on page 12 of this report and accounts.

The charity’s income for the year was £255,000 (2024 – £135,045). Of the income, a total of £185,000 (2024 – £65,000) was received by way of a donation from the Sisters of Christian Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177158).

Investment income for both 2024 and 2025 comprised rent received of £70,000 from the charity’s programme related investments, further details of which are given in note 9 to the accounts. Other income amounted to £nil (2024 – £45). The amount received in 2024 related to a granting of access rights to the charity’s land in order to install an oil pipeline beneath the surface.

Expenditure for 2025 included grants and donations to the Farnborough Hill School of £250,000 (2024 – £130,000). Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the accounts. Support costs represent legal and professional fees.

Net expenditure for the year and the net decrease in funds amounted to £1,038 (2024 – £712).

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The charity needs minimal reserves but will always seek to hold sufficient liquid funds to meet any future commitments it has made in respect to donations payable. The trustees consider that the level of free reserves should be equivalent to approximately one year's on-going expenditure (excluding discretionary donations) less guaranteed rental income receivable from the Farnborough Hill Trust.

Financial position

The charity's balance sheets shows funds at the year-end of £100,774 (2024 – £101,812). Funds include a programme related investment fund of £27,000 representing the charity's principal asset comprising land and buildings leased to an educational establishment from which it receives a rental income. The balance of the funds represents free reserves of £73,774 (2024 – £74,812), available to meet expenditure. This level of reserves meets the target stated in the reserves policy above. However, given the discretionary grant-making nature of the charity, the trustees believe the current level of free reserves is appropriate.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by a constitution and registered with the Charity Commission on 3 April 2018.

The members of the charity are the charity's trustees.

The names of the current trustees are given on page 1 of this document.

Trustees are appointed by trustees in office at the date of appointment. At any time there must be a minimum of three trustees.

The trustees are appointed for a term of three years.

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

Trustees' responsibilities statement

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 year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Charities SORP;
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Trustees' responsibilities statement (continued)

- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the CIO's governing 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.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities, and assets of the charity. The trustees meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including investment managers, solicitors, and accountants.

Key management personnel

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

Fundraising policy

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. The trustees take care with both the tone of communications and the accuracy of data to minimise the pressures on supporters. They apply best practice to protect supporters' data and never sell data, never swap data and ensure that communication preferences can be changed at any time. They manage their own fundraising activities and do not employ the services of professional fundraisers. They undertake to react to and investigate any complaints regarding fundraising activities and to learn from them and so improve service. During the year, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Risk management

The trustees have undertaken a review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity faces, categorising the risks between those affecting the governance and management of the charity, operational risks, financial risks, reputational risks and those which occur because of circumstances outside of the charity's control such as changes in government policy, laws and regulations. They regularly review the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to establish policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the annual review and ensure that action is taken to implement changes to those policies, systems and procedures should they be needed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

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 by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Whilst there will be challenges, the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate is not expected to present threats to the well-being of the charity or its activities. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and will continue to monitor the position.

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

- ◆ Operationally the charity does not work directly with children. However, the trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those that the charity supports. This means that trustees and all those who work or volunteer for the charity obtain clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed fully to implementing the policies of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency (CSSA). One of the trustees is responsible for ensuring this policy is adhered to in respect to all trustees, employees and volunteers.
- ◆ The charity holds the freehold title to land and buildings leased to Farnborough Hill School operated by the Farnborough Hill Trust where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle trustees of the charity, are company members.

The trustees work closely with the school to ensure that their asset is protected and maintained.

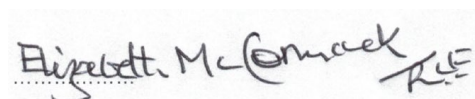
Future plans

It is the intention of the trustees to continue to respond to the needs of the times and fulfil public benefit and to meet the objectives of continuing the educational work of the predecessor charitable trust.

In the coming year it is hoped to appoint two new trustees nominated by the Farnborough Hill Trust to the board of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO.

Also, for the Farnborough Hill Trust, the plan is for the three sisters to resign as members of the Trust at the next AGM.

Signed on behalf of the trustees



Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 11 February 2026

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 July 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, principal accounting policies and the 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 July 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources 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 the provisions available for small entities, 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, including the trustees' report, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2025

accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. 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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity 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 in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 4 and 5, 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

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2025

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:

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 director 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 the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008; and
- ◆ We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of the trustees and the review of minutes of meetings of the trustees.

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of the trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and 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.

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

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

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;
- ◆ Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the charity's investments; 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:

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

As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

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.

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2025

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. 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 Audit LLP

Buzzacott Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 13 February 2026

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

Statement of financial activities Year ended 31 July 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	185,000	65,000
Programme related investments	2	70,000	70,000
Other income:			
. Receipt in respect to granting access rights to land for the installation of an oil pipeline	3	—	45
Total income		255,000	135,045
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities			
. Grants and donations	4	250,000	130,000
. Support costs	5	6,038	5,757
Total expenditure		256,038	135,757
Net expenditure and net movement in funds	6	(1,038)	(712)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances brought forward at 1 August 2024		101,812	102,524
Fund balances carried forward at 31 July 2025		100,774	101,812

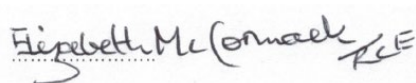
All income and expenditure of the charity is in respect to unrestricted funds. All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

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

Balance sheet 31 July 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Programme related investments	9	27,000	27,000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	721	721
Cash at bank and in hand		78,369	79,155
		79,090	79,876
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,316)	(5,064)
Net current assets		73,774	74,812
Total net assets		100,774	101,812
The funds of the charity:			
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted funds			
. Programme related investment fund	12	27,000	27,000
. General fund		73,774	74,812
		100,774	101,812

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:



Elizabeth McCormack RCF

Trustee

Approved on: 11 February 2026

Principal accounting policies 31 July 2025

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 to 31 July 2025 with the comparatives stated for the year to 31 July 2024.

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

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Other than the estimation of future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below), the preparation of the accounts did not require the trustees to make any significant judgements or estimates.

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 charity's principal asset comprises land leased to an educational establishment. The charity's anticipated income and expenditure are not expected to be affected materially by the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate or other factors which might impact on the charity's income flows, its expenditure flows and its financial position. As such the trustees are of the view that the charity continues to be going concern.

Cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the charity, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

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 and other miscellaneous receipts.

Donations are recognised 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.

Investment income comprises rental income from the charity's programme related investments and is recognised when due under the terms of the lease.

Miscellaneous receipts comprising monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline are credited to the statement of financial activities when the charity has legal entitlement to the monies.

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 accrual's basis. All expenses are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings. The majority of expenditure is directly attributable and any apportionment between headings is negligible.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities and includes:

- ◆ Grants and donations to support the charity's educational work with Farnborough Hill School, an organisation with objectives consistent with those of the charity, are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.
- ◆ Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure and include governance costs comprising 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 costs are in relation to the charity's grant making activity.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Programme related investments

Programme related investments comprise land and buildings occupied by a third party but applied for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the charity's charitable purposes. These are stated at cost.

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.

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 group and charity anticipate they 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 programme related investments fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. These investments comprise land owned by the charity but used by other charities with charitable objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and as such their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

General funds represent those monies which are freely available for application towards achieving any charitable purpose that falls within the charity's charitable objectives.

1 Income from: Donations

Donations comprise amounts due from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO, a connected charity, of £185,000 (2024 – £65,000).

2 Income from: Programme related investments

Income from investments comprises rental income of £70,000 (2024 – £70,000) received from Farnborough Hill School in accordance with the terms of a lease.

3 Income from: Other sources

This comprises monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline £nil (2024 – £45).

4 Expenditure on: Grants and donations

Grants and donations of £250,000 (2024 – £130,000) were payable to Farnborough Hill School in support of advancement of education (note 14).

5 Expenditure on: Support costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Governance costs (note 6)	5,316	5,064
Other support costs	722	693
	6,038	5,757

6 Net (expenditure) income

This is stated after charging auditor's remuneration for the current period of £5,316 including VAT (2024 – £5,064).

7 Staff costs and remuneration of trustees and key management personnel

During the year the charity employed no staff and therefore incurred no staff costs (2024 – £nil).

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

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties (2024 – £nil).

8 Taxation

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO 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 Programme related investments:

At 31 July 2025 and 31 July 2024 programme related investments comprised land and buildings applied for educational purposes originally costing £27,000.

As the properties are applied for educational purposes, the trustees are of the opinion that the relevant land and buildings should be classified as programme related investments. They were transferred to the charity from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) with effect from 1 August 2019.

The property at Farnborough Hill is subject to a lease in favour of The Farnborough Hill Trust. The lease is for a period of 999 years and was granted on 20 August 2003 with a provision for five yearly rent reviews. The rent was last reviewed in 2018 by the predecessor charitable trust when it was agreed at £70,000 per annum.

The Farnborough Hill Trust is an incorporated charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee (Company Registration Number 2941378), and operates Farnborough Hill School, an independent Roman Catholic day school for girls aged 11-18 years.

10 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Accrued income and prepayments	721	721
	721	721

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Accruals and sundry creditors	5,316	5,064
	5,316	5,064

12 Designated funds – programme related investment fund

	2025 £	2024 £
At 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2025	27,000	27,000

The programme related investment fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. As explained in note 9, these investments comprise land and buildings owned by the charity but used by The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charity with objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and, as such, their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2025 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	78,369	—	78,369
Debtors	721	—	721
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(5,316)	—	(5,316)
	73,774	27,000	100,774

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2024 £
<i>Programme related investments</i>	—	27,000	27,000
<i>Cash at bank and in hand</i>	79,155	—	79,155
<i>Debtors</i>	721	—	721
<i>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</i>	(5,064)	—	(5,064)
	74,812	27,000	101,812

14 Connected Charities and related party transactions

Certain of the trustees of the charity are also the trustees of the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration No 1177158).

During the year, the charity was notified of a donation of £185,000 (2024 – £65,000) from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 1). No amounts were due to or from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO at the year end (2024 – £nil).

The charity has made donations totalling £250,000 (2024 – £130,000) to The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charitable company, where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle, trustees of the charity, are members of that company. These donations were made for the purpose of the advancement of education of children at the school.

During the year, the charity received rental income from the Farnborough Hill Trust of £70,000 (2024 — £70,000) (note 2). No amounts were due at the year-end (2024 – none).

15 Membership and liability of members

The trustees are members of the charity.

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

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales - Charity number 1177782

Accounts

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Annual Report and Accounts

31 July 2024

Charity Registration Number
1177782

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

Trustees	Sister Cara Nagle RCE Sister Rosemary O’Looney RCE Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE Cdr Anthony John Woolston (CDipAF) Mrs Sarah Buckle Mrs Dawn O’Leary
Principal Address	2 Woodland Crescent Farnborough Hampshire GU14 8BF
Charity Registration Number	1177782
Independent Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Farnborough Branch 31-37 Victoria Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7NR
Principal Solicitors	Stone King LLP Upper Borough Court Upper Borough Walls Bath BA2 2HJ

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2024

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the “charity”) for the year ended 31 July 2024.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 14 to 16 and comply with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The principles set out in 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 Institute of Christian Education (the Institute) is a Roman Catholic Religious Institute founded in Échauffour, Normandy in 1817. The Institute is international, operating in England, Ireland, France and America. The Generalate is based in Dublin, Ireland. The Institute is governed by its own constitution.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177782) through which certain of the educational assets of the Institute in United Kingdom are administered, the charity is governed by a constitution dated 3 April 2018.

Principal activities, objectives and aims

The charity was set up to continue the educational work of the unincorporated charity, Educating Children In The Roman Catholic Faith Administered in Connection With the Institute Of Christian Education And Other Roman Catholic Purposes, commonly known as the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663) (the “charitable trust”) (the “predecessor charity”). With effect from 1 August 2019 the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the unincorporated charitable trust were transferred to the charity.

The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission’s guidance on public benefit in reviewing the charity’s aims, objectives and future plans. Details of how the charity fulfils this responsibility are given above and, in the activities and performance section below.

Activities and performance

Education

Members of the Institute are involved as trustees of Farnborough Hill School (founded by the Institute in 1889), a Roman Catholic School which also welcomes students from other faiths. The charity provides bursaries to Farnborough Hill School for pupils who might benefit from the environment the school provides (small class sizes, academic excellence, excellent pastoral care, Catholic ethos) but whose parents are unable to meet the fees.

Activities and performance (continued)

Education (continued)

The Headmistress of the School explains

“Farnborough Hill is indebted to the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO for the generous funding it receives each year. This money is used as part of our bursary spending; this allows many girls to benefit from a Farnborough Hill education, who in other circumstances would not be in a financial position to do so.”

Recently in forwarding her thanks the headmistress added: *“During this academic year we awarded 38 bursaries to families with varying levels of financial need, 12 of which were new. In this way, funding from the Louis Lafosse CIO enabled Catholic girls whose families could not otherwise afford full independent schools fees, to access Farnborough Hill education.”*

Financial review

Results for the year

A summary of the charity's results for the year can be found on page 12 of this report and accounts.

The charity's income for the year was £135,045 (2023 – £148,889). Of the income, a total of £65,000 (2023 – £65,000) was received by way of a donation from the Sisters of Christian Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177158).

Investment income for both 2024 and 2023 comprised rent received of £70,000 from the charity's programme related investments, further details of which are given in note 9 to the accounts. Other income amounted to £45 (2023 – £13,889) and related to money received in relation to a granting of access rights to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline beneath the surface.

Expenditure for 2024 included grants and donations to the Farnborough Hill School of £130,000 (2023 – £142,714). Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the accounts. Support costs represent legal and professional fees.

Net expenditure for the year and the net movement in funds amounted to £712 (2023 – net income of £636).

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The charity needs minimal reserves but will always seek to hold sufficient liquid funds to meet any future commitments it has made in respect to donations payable. The trustees consider that, the level of free reserves should be equivalent to approximately one year's on-going expenditure, less guaranteed rental income receivable from the Farnborough Hill Trust.

Financial review (continued)

Reserves policy and financial position (continued)

Financial position

The charity's balance sheets shows funds at the year-end of £101,812 (2023 – £102,524). Funds include a programme related investment fund of £27,000 representing the charity's principal asset comprising land and buildings leased to an educational establishment from which it receives a rental income. The balance of the funds represents free reserves of £74,812 (2023 – £75,524), available to meet expenditure. This level of reserves exceeds the target stated in the reserves policy above. However, given the discretionary grant-making nature of the charity, the trustees believe the current level of free reserves is appropriate.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by a constitution and registered with the Charity Commission on 3 April 2018.

The members of the charity are the charity's trustees.

The names of the current trustees are given on page 1 of this document.

Trustees are appointed by trustees in office at the date of appointment. At any time there must be a minimum of three trustees.

The trustees are appointed for a term of three years.

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

Trustees' responsibilities statement

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 year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Charities SORP;
- ◆ make judgements 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; and

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Trustees' responsibilities statement (continued)

- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the CIO's governing 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.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities, and assets of the charity. The trustees meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including investment managers, solicitors, and accountants.

Key management personnel

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

Fundraising policy

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. The trustees take care with both the tone of communications and the accuracy of data to minimise the pressures on supporters. They apply best practice to protect supporters' data and never sell data, never swap data and ensure that communication preferences can be changed at any time. They manage their own fundraising activities and do not employ the services of professional fundraisers. They undertake to react to and investigate any complaints regarding fundraising activities and to learn from them and so improve service. During the year, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Risk management

The trustees have undertaken a review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity faces, categorising the risks between those affecting the governance and management of the charity, operational risks, financial risks, reputational risks and those which occur because of circumstances outside of the charity's control such as changes in government policy, laws and regulations. They regularly review the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to establish policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the annual review and ensure that action is taken to implement changes to those policies, systems and procedures should they be needed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

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 by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Whilst there will be challenges, the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate is not expected to present threats to the well-being of the charity or its activities. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and will continue to monitor the position.

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

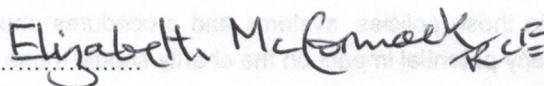
- ◆ Operationally the charity works with children. The trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those that the charity serves. This means that trustees and all those who work or volunteer for the charity and work with children must obtain clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed fully to implementing the policies of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency (CSSA). One of the trustees is responsible for ensuring this policy is adhered to in respect to all trustees, employees and volunteers. In addition, the trustees take part in on-going safeguarding training; update internal policies; and ensure that they, staff and volunteers are kept informed about good practice in work and ministry.
- ◆ The charity holds the freehold title to land and buildings leased to Farnborough Hill School operated by the Farnborough Hill Trust where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O'Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle trustees of the charity, are company members.

The trustees work closely with the School to ensure that their asset is protected and maintained.

Future plans

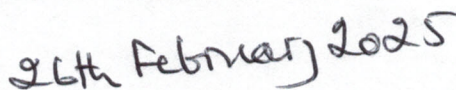
It is the intention of the trustees to continue to respond to the needs of the times and fulfil public benefit and to meet the objectives of continuing the educational work of the predecessor charitable trust.

Signed on behalf of the trustees


.....

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on:



Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the charity) for the year to 31 July 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the 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 July 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, including the Report of the Trustees other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. 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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity 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 in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on pages 4 and 5, 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

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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:

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 director ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognize 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 the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008; and
- ◆ We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of the trustees and the review of minutes of meetings of the trustees.

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of the trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and 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.

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

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

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;
- ◆ Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the charity's investments and confirmed the validity of investment movements; 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:

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

As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

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.

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2024

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Buzzacott LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 26 February 2025

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

Statement of financial activities Year ended 31 July 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	65,000	65,000
Programme related investments	2	70,000	70,000
Other income:			
. Receipt in respect to granting access rights to land for the installation of an oil pipeline	3	45	13,889
Total income		135,045	148,889
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities			
. Grants and donations	4	130,000	142,714
. Support costs	5	5,757	5,539
Total expenditure		135,757	148,253
Net (expenditure) income and net movement in funds	6	(712)	636
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances brought forward at 1 August 2023		102,524	101,888
Fund balances carried forward at 31 July 2024		101,812	102,524

All income and expenditure of the charity is in respect to unrestricted funds. All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

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

Balance sheet 31 July 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Programme related investments	9	27,000	27,000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	721	13,084
Cash at bank and in hand		79,155	82,772
		79,876	95,856
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,064)	(20,332)
		74,812	75,524
Net current assets			
		74,812	75,524
Total net assets			
		101,812	102,524
The funds of the charity:			
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted funds			
. Programme related investment fund	12	27,000	27,000
. General fund		74,812	75,524
		101,812	102,524

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:

Elizabeth McCormack RCF

Trustee

Approved on: *26th February 2025*

Principal accounting policies 31 July 2024

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 to 31 July 2024 with the comparatives stated for the year to 31 July 2023.

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

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Other than the estimation of future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below), the preparation of the accounts did not require the trustees to make any significant judgements or estimates.

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 charity's principal asset comprises land leased to an educational establishment. The charity's anticipated income and expenditure are not expected to be affected materially by the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate or other factors which might impact on the charity's income flows, its expenditure flows and its financial position. As such the trustees are of the view that the charity continues to be going concern.

Cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the charity, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

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 and other miscellaneous receipts.

Donations are recognised 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.

Investment income comprises rental income from the charity's programme related investments and is recognised when due under the terms of the lease.

Miscellaneous receipts comprising monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline are credited to the statement of financial activities when the charity has legal entitlement to the monies.

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. All expenses are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings. The majority of expenditure is directly attributable and any apportionment between headings is negligible.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities and includes:

- ◆ Grants and donations to support the charity's educational work with Farnborough Hill School, an organisation with objectives consistent with those of the charity, are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.
- ◆ Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure and include governance costs comprising 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 costs are in relation to the charity's grant making activity.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Programme related investments

Programme related investments comprise land and buildings occupied by a third party but applied for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the charity's charitable purposes. These are stated at cost.

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.

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 group and charity anticipate they 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 programme related investments fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. These investments comprise land owned by the charity but used by other charities with charitable objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and as such their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

General funds represent those monies which are freely available for application towards achieving any charitable purpose that falls within the charity's charitable objectives.

1 Income from: Donations

Donations comprise amounts due from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO, a connected charity, of £65,000 (2023 – £65,000).

2 Income from: Programme related investments

Income from investments comprises rental income of £70,000 (2023 – £70,000) received from Farnborough Hill School in accordance with the terms of a lease.

3 Income from: Other sources

This comprises monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline £45 (2023 – £13,889).

4 Expenditure on: Grants and donations

Grants and donations of £130,000 (2023 – £142,714) were payable to Farnborough Hill School in support of advancement of education (note 9). These donations included £nil (2023 – £12,714) payable under a Deed of Gift to the school from the amounts received by the charity in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline (note 3).

5 Expenditure on: Support costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Governance costs (note 6)	5,064	5,178
Other support costs	693	361
	5,757	5,539

6 Net (expenditure) income

This is stated after charging auditor's remuneration for the current period of £5,064 including VAT (2023 – £5,178).

7 Staff costs and remuneration of trustees and key management personnel

During the year the charity employed no staff and therefore incurred no staff costs (2023 – £nil).

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

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties (2023 – £nil).

8 Taxation

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO 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 Programme related investments:

At 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023 programme related investments comprised land and buildings applied for educational purposes originally costing £27,000.

As the properties are applied for educational purposes, the trustees are of the opinion that the relevant land and buildings should be classified as programme related investments. They were transferred to the charity from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) with effect from 1 August 2019.

The property at Farnborough Hill is subject to a lease in favour of The Farnborough Hill Trust. The lease is for a period of 999 years and was granted on 20 August 2003 with a provision for five yearly rent reviews. The rent was last reviewed in 2018 by the predecessor charitable trust when it was agreed at £70,000 per annum.

The Farnborough Hill Trust is an incorporated charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee (Company Registration Number 2941378), and operates Farnborough Hill School, an independent Roman Catholic day school for girls aged 11-18 years.

10 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Accrued income and prepayments	721	370
Amounts due in relation to the completion of the Deed of Easement	—	12,714
	721	13,084

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts due to Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	—	3,000
Accruals and sundry creditors	5,064	4,618
Amounts owed to Farnborough Hill Trust (via Deed of Gift) in relation to the completion of the Deed of Easement	—	12,714
	5,064	20,332

12 Designated funds – programme related investment fund

	2024 £	2023 £
At 31 July 2023 and 31 July 2024	27,000	27,000

The programme related investment fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. As explained in note 9, these investments comprise land and buildings owned by the charity but used by The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charity with objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and, as such, their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2024 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	79,155	—	79,155
Debtors	721	—	721
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(5,064)	—	(5,064)
	74,812	27,000	101,812

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2023 £
<i>Programme related investments</i>	—	27,000	27,000
<i>Cash at bank and in hand</i>	82,772	—	82,772
<i>Debtors</i>	13,084	—	13,084
<i>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</i>	(20,332)	—	(20,332)
	75,524	27,000	102,524

14 Connected Charities and related party transactions

Certain of the trustees of the charity are also the trustees of the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration No 1177158).

During the year, the charity was notified of a donation of £65,000 (2023 – £65,000) from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 1). No amounts were due to or from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO at the year end (2023 – £3,000 owed to the Sisters of Christian Education CIO).

The charity has made donations totalling £130,000 (2023 – £142,714) to The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charitable company, where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle, trustees of the charity, are members of that company. These donations were made for the purpose of the advancement of education of children at the school.

During the year, the charity received rental income from the Farnborough Hill Trust of £70,000 (2023 — £70,000) (note 2). No amounts were due at the year end (2023 – none).

15 Membership and liability of members

The trustees are members of the charity.

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

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales - Charity number 1177782

Accounts

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Annual Report and Accounts

31 July 2023

Charity Registration Number
1177782

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

Trustees	Sister Cara Nagle RCE Sister Rosemary O’Looney RCE Sister Mary Dawson RCE (resigned 20 February 2023) Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE Cdr Anthony John Woolston (CDipAF) Mrs Sarah Buckle (appointed 30 November 2022) Mrs Dawn O’Leary (appointed 21 June 2023)
Principal Address	2 Woodland Crescent Farnborough Hampshire GU14 8BF
Charity Registration Number	1177782
Independent Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Farnborough Branch 31-37 Victoria Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7NR
Principal Solicitors	Stone King LLP Upper Borough Court Upper Borough Walls Bath BA1 1RG

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2023

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the “charity”) for the year ended 31 July 2023.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 13 to 15 and comply with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The principles set out in 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 Institute of Christian Education (the Institute) is a Roman Catholic Religious Institute founded in Échauffour, Normandy in 1817. The Institute is international, operating in England, Ireland, France and America. The Generalate is now based in Dublin, Ireland (previously in Paris). The Institute is governed by its own constitution.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177782) through which certain of the educational assets of the Institute in United Kingdom are administered, the charity is governed by a Constitution dated 3 April 2018.

Principal activities, objectives and aims

The charity was set up to continue the educational work of the unincorporated charity, Educating Children In The Roman Catholic Faith Administered in Connection With the Institute Of Christian Education And Other Roman Catholic Purposes, commonly known as the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663) (the “charitable trust”) (the “predecessor charity”). With effect from 1 August 2019 the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the unincorporated charitable trust were transferred to the charity.

The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission’s guidance on public benefit in reviewing the charity’s aims, objectives and future plans. Details of how the charity fulfils this responsibility are given above and, in the activities and performance section below.

Activities and performance

Education

Members of the Institute are involved as trustees of Farnborough Hill School (founded by the Institute in 1889), a Roman Catholic School which also welcomes students from other faiths. The charity provides bursaries to Farnborough Hill School for pupils who might benefit from the environment the school provides (small class sizes, academic excellence, excellent pastoral care, Catholic ethos) but whose parents are unable to meet the fees.

Activities and performance (continued)

Education (continued)

The Head of the School explains

“Farnborough Hill is indebted to the RCE [Religious of Christian Education] for the generous funding it receives each year. This money is used as part of our bursary spending; this allows many girls (up to 50) to benefit from a Farnborough Hill education, who in other circumstances would not be in a financial position to do so.

Recently in forwarding her thanks the head added *“as in previous years, this gift will allow many girls to attend and benefit from a Farnborough Hill education who otherwise would never be able to experience what we have to offer. Thank you for your continued support and prayers for the pupils and staff”.*

Financial review

Results for the year

A summary of the charity's results for the year can be found on page 11 of this report and accounts.

The charity's income for the year was £148,889 (2022 - £241,033). Of the income, a total of £65,000 (2022 - £130,000) was received by way of a donation from the Sisters of Christian Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177158).

Investment income for both 2023 and 2022 comprised rent received of £70,000 from the charity's programme related investments, further details of which are given in note 9 to the accounts. Other income amounted to £13,889 (2022 - £41,033) and related to money received in relation to a granting of access rights to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline beneath the surface.

Expenditure for 2023 included grants and donations to the Farnborough Hill School of £142,714 (2022: £166,615). Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the accounts. Support costs represent legal and professional fees.

Net income for the year and the net increase in funds amounted to £636 (2022 – £71,088).

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The charity needs minimal reserves but will always seek to hold sufficient liquid funds to meet any future commitments it has made in respect to donations payable.

Financial position

The charity's balance sheets shows funds at the year-end of £102,524 (2022 - £101,888). Funds include a programme related investment fund of £27,000 representing the charity's principal asset comprising land leased to an educational establishment from which it receives a rental income. The balance of the funds represents free reserves of £75,524 (2022 - £74,888), available to meet expenditure. The trustees believe this level of free reserves is appropriate.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by a constitution and registered with the Charity Commission on 3 April 2018.

The members of the charity are the charity's trustees.

The names of the current trustees are given on page 1 of this document.

Trustees are appointed by trustees in office at the date of appointment. At any time there must be a minimum of three trustees.

The trustees are appointed for a term of three years.

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

Trustees' responsibilities statement

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 year 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 these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in 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);
- ◆ make judgements 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; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the governing document. 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)

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities, and assets of the charity. The trustees meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including investment managers, solicitors, and accountants.

Key management personnel

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

Fundraising policy

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. The trustees take care with both the tone of communications and the accuracy of data to minimise the pressures on supporters. They apply best practice to protect supporters' data and never sell data, never swap data and ensure that communication preferences can be changed at any time. They manage their own fundraising activities and do not employ the services of professional fundraisers. They undertake to react to and investigate any complaints regarding fundraising activities and to learn from them and so improve service. During the year, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Risk management

The trustees have undertaken a review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity faces, categorising the risks between those affecting the governance and management of the charity, operational risks, financial risks, reputational risks and those which occur because of circumstances outside of the charity's control such as changes in government policy, laws and regulations. They regularly review the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to establish policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the annual review and ensure that action is taken to implement changes to those policies, systems and procedures should they be needed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

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 by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Whilst there will be challenges, the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate is not expected to present threats to the well-being of the charity or its activities. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and will continue to monitor the position.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

- ◆ Operationally the charity works with children. The trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those that the charity serves. This means that trustees engaged in any ministry in the United Kingdom and all those who work or volunteer for the charity and work with children must obtain clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed fully to implementing the policies of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency (CSSA). One of the trustees is responsible for ensuring this policy is adhered to in respect to all sisters, employees and volunteers. In addition, the trustees take part in on-going safeguarding training; update internal policies; and ensure that sisters, staff and volunteers are kept informed about good practice in work and ministry.

- ◆ The charity holds the freehold title to land and buildings leased to Farnborough Hill School operated by the Farnborough Hill Trust where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O'Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle trustees of the charity, are company members.

The trustees work closely with the School to ensure that their asset is protected and maintained.

Future plans

It is the intention of the trustees to continue to respond to the needs of the times and fulfil public benefit and to meet the objectives of continuing the educational work of the predecessor charitable trust.

Signed on behalf of the trustees

Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 4th March 2024

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the charity) for the year to 31 July 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the 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 July 2023 and of the 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 authorized 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 charity's 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.

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

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.

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 recognize non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and trustees and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019); and
- ◆ We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of the trustees and the review of minutes of meetings of the trustees.

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of the trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and 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 authorization thereof;
- ◆ Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the charity's investments and confirmed the validity of investment movements; 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:

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

As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

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

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

6 March 2024

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

Statement of financial activities Year ended 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	65,000	130,000
Programme related investments	2	70,000	70,000
Other income:			
. Receipt in respect to granting access rights to land for the installation of an oil pipeline	3	13,889	41,033
Total income		148,889	241,033
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities			
. Grants and donations	4	142,714	166,615
. Support costs	5	5,539	3,330
Total expenditure		148,253	169,945
Net income and net movement in funds		636	71,088
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances brought forward at 1 August 2022		101,888	30,800
Fund balances carried forward at 31 July 2023		102,524	101,888

All income and expenditure of the charity is in respect to unrestricted funds. All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

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

Balance sheet 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Programme related investments	9	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	10	<u>13,084</u>	<u>2,710</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>82,772</u>	<u>81,808</u>
		95,856	84,518
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(20,332)</u>	<u>(9,630)</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>75,524</u>	<u>74,888</u>
Total net assets			
		<u>102,524</u>	<u>101,888</u>
The funds of the charity:			
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted funds			
. Programme related investment fund	12	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
. General fund		<u>75,524</u>	<u>74,888</u>
		102,524	101,888

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:

Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved on: 4th March 2024

Principal accounting policies 31 July 2023

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 to 31 July 2023 with the comparatives stated for the year to 31 July 2022.

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

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Other than the estimation of future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below), the preparation of the accounts did not require the trustees to make any significant judgements or estimates.

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 charity's principal asset comprises land leased to an educational establishment. The charity's anticipated income and expenditure are not expected to be affected materially by the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate or other factors which might impact on the charity's income flows, its expenditure flows and its financial position. As such the trustees are of the view that the charity continues to be going concern.

Cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the charity, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

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 and other miscellaneous receipts.

Donations are recognised 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.

Investment income comprises rental income from the charity's programme related investments and is recognised when due under the terms of the lease.

Miscellaneous receipts comprising monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline are credited to the statement of financial activities when the charity has legal entitlement to the monies.

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. All expenses are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings. The majority of expenditure is directly attributable and any apportionment between headings is negligible.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities and includes:

- ◆ Grants and donations to support the charity's educational work with Farnborough Hill School, an organisation with objectives consistent with those of the charity, are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.
- ◆ Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure and include governance costs comprising 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 costs are in relation to the charity's grant making activity.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Programme related investments

Programme related investments comprise land and buildings occupied by a third party but applied for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the charity's charitable purposes. These are stated at cost.

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.

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 group and charity anticipate they will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

1 Income from: Donations

Donations comprise amounts due from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO, a connected charity, of £65,000 (2022 - £130,000).

2 Income from: Programme related investments

Income from investments comprises rental income of £70,000 (2022 - £70,000) received from Farnborough Hill School in accordance with the terms of a lease.

3 Income from: Other sources

This comprises monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline (2022 - £41,033).

4 Expenditure on: Grants and donations

Grants and donations of £142,714 (2022 - £166,615) were payable to Farnborough Hill School in support of advancement of education (note 9). These donations included £12,714 (2022 - £36,615) payable under a Deed of Gift to the school from the amounts received by the charity in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline (note 3).

5 Expenditure on: Support costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Governance costs (note 6)	5,178	—
Other support costs	361	3,330
	5,539	3,330

6 Net income (expenditure)

This is stated after charging auditor's remuneration for the current period of £5,178 including VAT (2022 - £3,330).

7 Staff costs and remuneration of trustees and key management personnel

During the year the charity employed no staff and therefore incurred no staff costs (2022 – £nil).

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

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties (2022 - £nil).

8 Taxation

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO 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 Programme related investments:

At 31 July 2023 and 31 July 2022 programme related investments comprised land and buildings applied for educational purposes costing £27,000.

As the properties are applied for educational purposes, the trustees are of the opinion that the relevant land and buildings should be classified as programme related investments. They were transferred to the charity from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) with effect from 1 August 2019.

The property at Farnborough Hill is subject to a lease in favour of The Farnborough Hill Trust. The lease is for a period of 999 years and was granted on 20 August 2003 with a provision for five yearly rent reviews. The rent was last reviewed in 2018 by the predecessor charitable trust when it was agreed at £70,000 per annum.

The Farnborough Hill Trust is an incorporated charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee (Company Registration Number 2941378), and operates Farnborough Hill School, an independent Roman Catholic day school for girls aged 11-18 years.

10 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts due from Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	—	—
Accrued income and prepayments	370	361
Amounts due in relation to the completion of the Deed of Easement	12,714	2,349
	13,084	2,710

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts due to Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	3,000	3,000
Accruals and sundry creditors	4,618	6,630
Amounts owed to Farnborough Hill Trust (via Deed of Gift) in relation to the completion of the Deed of Easement	12,714	—
	20,332	9,630

12 Designated funds – programme related investment fund

	2023 £	2022 £
At 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2023	27,000	27,000

The programme related investment fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. As explained in note 9, these investments comprise land and buildings owned by the charity but used by The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charity with objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and, as such, their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2023 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	82,772	—	82,772
Debtors	13,084	—	13,084
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(20,332)	—	(20,332)
	75,524	27,000	102,524

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2022 £
<i>Programme related investments</i>	—	27,000	27,000
<i>Cash at bank and in hand</i>	81,808	—	81,808
<i>Debtors</i>	2,710	—	2,710
<i>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</i>	(9,630)	—	(9,630)
	74,888	27,000	101,888

14 Connected Charities and related party transactions

Certain of the trustees of the charity are also the trustees of the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration No 1177158).

During the year, the charity was notified of a donation of £65,000 (2022 - £130,000) from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 1). At 31 July 2023, the charity was owed £nil (2022 - £nil) by the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 10). At 31 July 2023, the charity owed Sisters of Christian Education CIO £3,000 (2022: £3,000) (note 11).

The charity has made donations totalling £142,714 (2022 - £130,000) to The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charitable company, where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O'Looney, Sister Cara Nagle and Mrs Sarah Buckle, trustees of the charity, are company members. These donations were made for the purpose of the advancement of education of children at the school.

15 Membership and liability of members

The trustees are members of the charity.

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

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales - Charity number 1177782

Accounts

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Annual Report and Accounts

31 July 2022

Charity Registration Number
1177782

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

Trustees	Sister Cara Nagle RCE Sister Rosemary O’Looney RCE Sister Mary Dawson RCE (resigned 20 February 2023) Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE Cdr Anthony John Woolston (CDipAF) Mrs Sarah Buckle (appointed 30 November 2022)
Principal Address	2 Woodland Crescent Farnborough Hampshire GU14 8BF
Charity Registration Number	1177782
Accountant	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc Farnborough Branch 31-37 Victoria Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7NR
Principal Solicitors	Stone King LLP Upper Borough Court Upper Borough Walls Bath BA1 1RG

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2022

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the “charity”) for the year ended 31 July 2022.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 13 to 15 and comply with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The principles set out in 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 Institute of Christian Education (the Institute) is a Roman Catholic Religious Institute founded in Échauffour, Normandy in 1817. The Institute is international, operating in England, Ireland, France and America. The Generalate is now based in Dublin, Ireland (previously in Paris). The Institute is governed by its own constitution.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177782) through which certain of the educational assets of the Institute in United Kingdom are administered, the charity is governed by a Constitution dated 3 April 2018.

Principal activities, objectives and aims

The charity was set up to continue the educational work of the unincorporated charity, Educating Children In The Roman Catholic Faith Administered in Connection With the Institute Of Christian Education And Other Roman Catholic Purposes, commonly known as the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663) (the “charitable trust”) (the “predecessor charity”). With effect from 1 August 2019 the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the unincorporated charitable trust were transferred to the charity.

The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission’s guidance on public benefit in reviewing the charity’s aims, objectives and future plans. Details of how the charity fulfils this responsibility are given above and, in the activities and performance section below.

Activities and performance

Education

Members of the Institute are involved as trustees of Farnborough Hill School (founded by the Institute in 1889), a Roman Catholic School which also welcomes students from other faiths. The charity provides bursaries to Farnborough Hill School for pupils who might benefit from the environment the school provides (small class sizes, academic excellence, excellent pastoral care, Catholic ethos) but whose parents are unable to meet the fees.

Activities and performance (continued)

Education (continued)

The Head of the School explains

“Farnborough Hill is indebted to the RCE [Religious of Christian Education] for the generous funding it receives each year. This money is used as part of our bursary spending; this allows many girls (up to 50) to benefit from a Farnborough Hill education, who in other circumstances would not be in a financial position to do so.

Recently in forwarding her thanks the head added *“as in previous years, this gift will allow many girls to attend and benefit from a Farnborough Hill education who otherwise would never be able to experience what we have to offer.”*

Financial review

Results for the year

A summary of the charity's results for the year can be found on page 11 of this report and accounts.

The charity's income for the year was £241,033 (2021 - £130,000). Of the income, a total of £130,000 (2021 - £60,000) was received by way of a donation from the Sisters of Christian Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177158).

Investment income for both 2022 and 2021 included rent received of £70,000 from the charity's programme related investments, further details of which are given in note 9 to the accounts. Other income amounted to £41,033 relating to money received in relation to a granting of access rights to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline beneath the surface.

Expenditure for both 2022 included grants and donations to the Farnborough Hill School of £166,615 (2021: £130,000). Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the accounts. Support costs represent legal and professional fees.

Net income for the year and the net increase in funds amounted to £71,088 (2021 – net expenditure and a net decrease in funds of £3,300).

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The charity needs minimal reserves but will always seek to hold sufficient liquid funds to meet any future commitments it has made in respect to donations payable.

Financial review (continued)

Reserves policy and financial position (continued)

Financial position

The charity's balance sheets shows funds at the year-end of £101,888 (2021 - £30,800). Funds include a programme related investment fund of £27,000 representing the charity's principal asset comprising land leased to an educational establishment from which it receives a rental income. The balance of the funds represents free reserves of £74,888, available to meet expenditure. The trustees believe this level of free reserves is appropriate.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by a constitution and registered with the Charity Commission on 3 April 2018.

The members of the charity are the charity's trustees.

The names of the current trustees are given on page 1 of this document.

Trustees are appointed by trustees in office at the date of appointment. At any time there must be a minimum of three trustees.

The trustees are appointed for a term of three years.

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

Trustees' responsibilities statement

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 year 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 these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in 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);
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Trustees' responsibilities statement (continued)

- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the governing document. 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.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities, and assets of the charity. The trustees meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including investment managers, solicitors, and accountants.

Key management personnel

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

Fundraising policy

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. The trustees take care with both the tone of communications and the accuracy of data to minimise the pressures on supporters. They apply best practice to protect supporters' data and never sell data, never swap data and ensure that communication preferences can be changed at any time. They manage their own fundraising activities and do not employ the services of professional fundraisers. They undertake to react to and investigate any complaints regarding fundraising activities and to learn from them and so improve service. During the year, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Risk management

The trustees have undertaken a review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity faces, categorising the risks between those affecting the governance and management of the charity, operational risks, financial risks, reputational risks and those which occur because of circumstances outside of the charity's control such as changes in government policy, laws and regulations. They regularly review the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to establish policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the annual review and ensure that action is taken to implement changes to those policies, systems and procedures should they be needed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

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 by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Whilst there will be challenges, the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate is not expected to present threats to the well-being of the charity or its activities. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and will continue to monitor the position.

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

- ◆ Operationally the charity works with children. The trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those that the charity serves. This means that trustees engaged in any ministry in the United Kingdom and all those who work or volunteer for the charity and work with children must obtain clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed fully to implementing the policies of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency. One of the trustees is responsible for ensuring this policy is adhered to in respect to all sisters, employees and volunteers. In addition, the trustees take part in on-going safeguarding training; update internal policies; and ensure that sisters, staff and volunteers are kept informed about good practice in work and ministry.
- ◆ The charity holds the freehold title to land and buildings leased to Farnborough Hill School operated by the Farnborough Hill Trust where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney and Sister Cara Nagle, trustees of the charity, are company members.

The trustees work closely with the School to ensure that their asset is protected and maintained.

Future plans

It is the intention of the trustees to continue to respond to the needs of the times and fulfil public benefit and to meet the objectives of continuing the educational work of the predecessor charitable trust.

Signed on behalf of the trustees

Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 2nd May 2023

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the charity) which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the 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 July 2022 and of the 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 authorized 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 charity's 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.

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

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.

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 recognize non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with management and trustees and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011; Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019); and
- ◆ We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of the trustees and the review of minutes of meetings of the trustees.

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of the trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and 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 authorization thereof;
- ◆ Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the charity's investments and confirmed the validity of investment movements; 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:

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

As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

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

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

4 May 2023

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

Statement of financial activities Year ended 31 July 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	130,000	60,000
Programme related investments	2	70,000	70,000
Other income:			
. Receipt in respect to granting access rights to land for the installation of an oil pipeline	3	41,033	—
Total income		241,033	130,000
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities			
. Grants and donations	4	166,615	130,000
. Support costs - governance costs	5	3,330	3,300
Total expenditure		169,945	133,300
Net income (expenditure) and net movement in funds		71,088	(3,300)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances brought forward at 1 August 2021		30,800	34,100
Fund balances carried forward at 31 July 2022		101,888	30,800

All income and expenditure of the charity is in respect to unrestricted funds. All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

The charity's activities commenced on 1 August 2019. All of the charity's activities derived from continuing operations during both the above financial years.

Balance sheet 31 July 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Programme related investments	9	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	10	<u>2,710</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>81,808</u>	<u>100</u>
		84,518	10,100
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(9,630)</u>	<u>(6,300)</u>
Net current assets		<u>74,888</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Total net assets		<u>101,888</u>	<u>30,800</u>
The funds of the charity:			
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted funds			
. Programme related investment fund	12	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
. General fund		<u>74,888</u>	<u>3,800</u>
		<u>101,888</u>	<u>30,800</u>

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:

Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved on: 2nd May 2023

Principal accounting policies 31 July 2022

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 to 31 July 2022 with the comparatives stated for the year to 31 July 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 are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Other than the estimation of future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below), the preparation of the accounts did not require the trustees to make any significant judgements or estimates.

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 charity's principal asset comprises land leased to an educational establishment. The charity's anticipated income and expenditure are not expected to be affected materially by the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate or other factors which might impact on the charity's income flows, its expenditure flows and its financial position. As such the trustees are of the view that the charity continues to be going concern.

Cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the charity, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

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 and other miscellaneous receipts.

Donations are recognised 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.

Investment income comprises rental income from the charity's programme related investments and is recognised when due under the terms of the lease.

Miscellaneous receipts comprising monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline are credited to the statement of financial activities when the charity has legal entitlement to the monies.

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. All expenses are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings. The majority of expenditure is directly attributable and any apportionment between headings is negligible.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities and includes:

- ◆ Grants and donations to support the charity's educational work with Farnborough Hill School, an organisation with objectives consistent with those of the charity, are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.

Expenditure recognition (continued)

- ◆ Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure and include governance costs comprising 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 costs are in relation to the charity's grant making activity.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Programme related investments

Programme related investments comprise land and buildings occupied by a third party but applied for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the charity's charitable purposes. These are stated at cost.

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.

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 group and charity anticipate they will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

1 Income from: Donations

Donations comprise amounts due from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO, a connected charity, of £130,000 (2021 - £60,000).

2 Income from: Programme related investments

Income from investments comprises rental income of £70,000 (2021 - £70,000) received from Farnborough Hill School in accordance with the terms of a lease.

3 Income from: Other sources

This comprises monies received in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline (2021- £nil).

4 Expenditure on: Grants and donations

Grants and donations of £166,615 (2021 - £130,000) were payable to Farnborough Hill School in support of advancement of education (note 9). These donations included £36,615 (2021 - £nil) payable under a Deed of Gift to the school from the amounts received by the charity in return for access by a third party to the charity's land in order to install an oil pipeline (note 3).

5 Expenditure on: Support costs - governance costs

Governance costs comprise legal and professional fees of £3,330 (2021 - £3,300).

6 Net income (expenditure)

This is stated after charging auditor's remuneration for the current period of £3,330 including VAT (2021 - £3,300).

7 Staff costs and remuneration of trustees and key management personnel

During the year the charity employed no staff and therefore incurred no staff costs (2021 – £nil).

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

The trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties (2021 - £nil).

8 Taxation

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO 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 Programme related investments:

At 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2021 programme related investments comprised land and buildings applied for educational purposes costing £27,000.

As the properties are applied for educational purposes, the trustees are of the opinion that the relevant land and buildings should be classified as programme related investments. They were transferred to the charity from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) with effect from 1 August 2019.

The property at Farnborough Hill is subject to a lease in favour of The Farnborough Hill Trust. The lease is for a period of 999 years and was granted on 20 August 2003 with a provision for five yearly rent reviews. The rent was last reviewed in 2018 by the predecessor charitable trust when it was agreed at £70,000 per annum.

The Farnborough Hill Trust is an incorporated charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee (Company Registration Number 2941378), and operates Farnborough Hill School, an independent Roman Catholic day school for girls aged 11-18 years.

10 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due from Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	—	10,000
Accrued income and prepayments	2,710	—
	2,710	10,000

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts due to Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	3,000	—
Accruals and sundry creditors	6,630	6,300
	9,630	6,300

12 Designated funds – programme related investment fund

	2022 £	2021 £
At 31 July 2021 and 31 July 2022	27,000	27,000

The programme related investment fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. As explained in note 9, these investments comprise land and buildings owned by the charity but used by The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charity with objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and, as such, their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2022 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	81,808	—	81,808
Debtors	2,710	—	2,710
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(9,630)	—	(9,630)
	74,888	27,000	101,888

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2021 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	100	—	100
Debtors	10,000	—	10,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(6,300)	—	(6,300)
	3,800	27,000	30,800

14 Connected Charities and related party transactions

The trustees of the charity are also the trustees of the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration No 1177158).

During the year, the charity was notified of a donation of £130,000 (2021 - £60,000) from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 1). At 31 July 2022, the charity was owed £nil (2021 - £10,000) by the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 10). At 31 July 2022, the charity owed Sisters of Christian Education CIO £3,000 (2021: £nil) (note 11).

The charity has made donations totalling £130,000 (2021 - £130,000) to The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charitable company, where Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney and Sister Cara Nagle, trustees of the charity, are company members. These donations were made for the purpose of the advancement of education of children at the school.

15 Membership and liability of members

The trustees are members of the charity.

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

LOUIS LAFOSSE EDUCATIONAL CIO

England & Wales - Charity number 1177782

Accounts

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Annual Report and Accounts

31 July 2021

Charity Registration Number
1177782

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

Trustees	Sister Cara Nagle RCE Sister Rosemary O’Looney RCE Sister Mary Dawson RCE Sister Elizabeth McCormack RCE Cdr Anthony John Woolston (CDipAF)
Principal Address	2 Woodland Crescent Farnborough Hampshire GU14 8BF
Charity Registration Number	1177782
Accountant	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc PO Box 41 1 Queensmead Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7YS
Principal Solicitors	Stone King LLP 13 Queen Square Bath BA1 2HJ

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2021

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the “charity”) for the year ended 31 July 2021.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 15 to 17 and comply with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The principles set out in 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 Institute of Christian Education (the Institute) is a Roman Catholic Religious Institute founded in Échauffour, Normandy in 1817. The Institute is international, operating in England, Ireland, France and America. The Generalate is based in Paris. The Institute is governed by its own constitution.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of Louis Lafosse Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177782) through which certain of the educational assets of the Institute in United Kingdom are administered, The charity is governed by a Constitution dated 3 April 2018,

Principal activities, objectives and aims

The charity was set up to continue the educational work of the unincorporated charity, Educating Children In The Roman Catholic Faith Administered in Connection With the Institute Of Christian Education And Other Roman Catholic Purposes, commonly known as the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663) (the “charitable trust”) (the “predecessor charity”). With effect from 1 August 2019 the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the unincorporated charitable trust were transferred to the charity.

The objective of the charity is the advancement of education in particular, but not limited to, the education of children in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion by the support of schools and other educational establishments.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission’s guidance on public benefit in reviewing the charity’s aims, objectives and future plans. Details of how the charity fulfils this responsibility are given above and in the activities and performance section below.

Activities and performance

Education

Members of the Institute are involved as trustees of Farnborough Hill School (founded by the Institute in 1889), a Roman Catholic School which also welcomes students from other faiths . The charity provides bursaries to Farnborough Hill School for pupils who might benefit from the environment the school provides (small class sizes, academic excellence, excellent pastoral care, Catholic ethos) but whose parents are unable to meet the fees.

Activities and performance (continued)

Education (continued)

A recent letter from the Head explains:

“Farnborough Hill is indebted to the RCE [Religious of Christian Education] for the generous funding it receives each year. This money is used as part of our bursary spending; this allows many girls (up to 50) to benefit from a Farnborough Hill education, who in other circumstances would not be in a financial position to do so.

The girls that benefit add much to the culture and life of the School. We look to support girls from diverse backgrounds, and in line with our Catholic ethos respect the dignity of each believing in the unique gifts and talents of each. In this way we continue the work of the RCE while they are no longer involved in the day-to-day running of Farnborough Hill.”

In October the Governors of the School organised an inspirational Legacy Strategy Day to which all the trustees were invited. In future planning both Governors and staff are very committed to continuing the vision and charism of the Sisters.

Financial review

Results for the year

A summary of the charity's results for the year can be found on page 13 of this report and accounts.

The charity's income for the year was £130,000 (2020 - excluding amounts transferred from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration Number 244663), income amounted to £140,000). Of the income, a total of £60,000 (2020 - £70,000) was received by way of a donation from the Sisters of Christian Educational CIO, a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) registered with the Charity Commission (Charity Registration Number 1177158).

Investment income for both 2021 and 2020 included rent received of £70,000 from the charity's programme related investments, further details of which are given in note 8 to the accounts.

Expenditure for both 2021 and 2020 included grants and donations to the Farnborough Hill School of £130,000. Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 3 to the accounts. Support costs represent legal and professional fees.

Net expenditure for the year from operating activities amounted to £3,300 (2020 – net income £7,000). The net movement of funds was a deficit of £3,300 (2020- net movement of funds after accounting for the transfer from the predecessor charity of £27,100, was £34,100).

The transfer from the charitable trust in 2020 comprised the charity's programme related investment with an original cost of £27,000 (further details of which are given in note 8 to the accounts) and cash of £100.

Financial review (continued)

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

Following the transfer of the educational activities and association assets and liabilities of the charitable trust to the charity with effect from 1 August 2019, the trustees are giving careful thought to the need for reserves and will be determining an appropriate policy in the following year.

Financial position

The charity's balance sheets shows funds at the year-end of £30,800 (2020 - £34,100). Funds include a programme related investment fund of £27,000 representing the charity's principal asset comprising land leased to an educational establishment from which it receives a rental income. The balance of the funds represents free reserves of £3,800, available to meet operating expenditure. The trustees believe this level of free reserves is appropriate.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by a Constitution and registered with the Charity Commission on 3 April 2018.

The members of the charity are the charity's trustees.

The names of the current trustees are given on page 1 of this document.

Trustees are appointed by trustees in office at the date of appointment. At any time there must be a minimum of three trustees.

The trustees are appointed for a term of three years.

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

Trustees' responsibilities statement

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 year 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 these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- ♦ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Trustees' responsibilities statement (continued)

- ◆ observe the methods and principles in 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);
- ◆ make judgements 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; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the governing document. 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.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. The trustees meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including investment managers, solicitors and accountants.

Key management personnel

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

Fundraising policy

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. The trustees take care with both the tone of communications and the accuracy of data to minimise the pressures on supporters. They apply best practice to protect supporters' data and never sell data, never swap data and ensure that communication preferences can be changed at any time. They manage their own fundraising activities and do not employ the services of professional fundraisers. They undertake to react to and investigate any complaints regarding fundraising activities and to learn from them and so improve service. During the year, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management

The trustees have undertaken a review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the charity faces, categorising the risks between those affecting the governance and management of the charity, operational risks, financial risks, reputational risks and those which occur because of circumstances outside of the charity's control such as changes in government policy, laws and regulations. They regularly review the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to establish policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the annual review and ensure that action is taken to implement changes to those policies, systems and procedures should they be needed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

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 by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Whilst there will be challenges, the continuing Covid-19 pandemic is not expected to present threats to the well-being of the charity or its activities. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity and will continue to monitor the position.

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

- ◆ Operationally the charity works with children. The trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those that the charity serves. This means that trustees engaged in any ministry in the United Kingdom and all those who work or volunteer for the charity and work with children must obtain clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The trustees are committed fully to implementing the policies of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency. One of the trustees is responsible for ensuring this policy is adhered to in respect to all sisters, employees and volunteers. In addition, the trustees take part in on-going safeguarding training; update internal policies; and ensure that sisters, staff and volunteers are kept informed about good practice in work and ministry.
- ◆ The charity holds the freehold title to land and buildings leased to Farnborough Hill School operated by the Farnborough Hill Trust where Sister Mary Dawson, Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O'Looney and Sister Cara Nagle, trustees of the charity, are company members.

The trustees work closely with the School to ensure that their asset is protected and maintained.

Report of the trustees Year ended 31 July 2021

Future plans

It is the intention of the trustees to continue to respond to the needs of the times and fulfil public benefit and to meet the objectives of continuing the educational work of the predecessor charitable trust.

Signed on behalf of the trustees

Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 21st February 2022

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of the Louis Lafosse Educational CIO (the charity) which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the 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 July 201 and of the 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

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2021

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.

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 charity's 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.

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

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

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

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of the trustees as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

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;
- ◆ Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the charity's investments and confirmed the validity of investment movements; 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:

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

As a result of our procedures we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

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.

Independent auditor's report Year ended 31 July 2021

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

10 March 2022

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

Statement of financial activities Year ended 31 July 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Income from:			
Donations	1	60,000	70,000
Programme related investments	2	70,000	70,000
		130,000	140,000
Transfer from Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) (see below)	13	—	27,100
Total income		130,000	167,100
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities			
. Grants and donations	3	130,000	130,000
. Support costs - governance costs	4	3,300	3,000
Total expenditure		133,300	133,000
Net (expenditure) income and net movement in funds		(3,300)	34,100
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances brought forward at 1 August 2020		34,100	—
Fund balances carried forward at 31 July 2021		30,800	34,100

All income and expenditure of the charity is in respect to unrestricted funds. All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

The charity's activities commenced on 1 August 2019. All of the charity's activities derived from continuing operations during both the above financial years.

Balance sheet 31 July 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Programme related investments	8	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
		10,100	10,100
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(6,300)</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>3,800</u>	<u>7,100</u>
Total net assets			
		<u>30,800</u>	<u>34,100</u>
The funds of the charity:			
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted funds			
. Programme related investment fund	11	<u>27,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
. General fund		<u>3,800</u>	<u>7,100</u>
		30,800	34,100

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:

Elizabeth McCormack RCE

Trustee

Approved on: 21st February 2022

Principal accounting policies 31 July 2021

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 to 31 July 2021 with the comparatives stated for the year to 31 July 2020.

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

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.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Other than the estimation of future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below), the preparation of the accounts did not require the trustees to make any significant judgements or estimates.

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.

During the financial period, the Covid-19 pandemic has continued to change the shape and nature of the world. It has impacted not only the basic nature of social interactions but has also had a significant economic impact at every level in ways which have been outside of the charity's control.

The charity's principal asset comprises land leased to an educational establishment. The charity's anticipated income and expenditure are not expected to be affected materially by Covid-19 or other factors and, whilst the trustees will continue to keep the position under review, they do not anticipate that the impact of Covid-19 or other factors on the charity's income flows, its expenditure flows and its financial position will be such as to call into question the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The trustees are of the view that the charity will be able to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the charity, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Charities SORP (FRS 102) Update Bulletin 1.

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 and investment income.

Donations are recognised 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.

Investment income comprises rental income from the charity's programme related investments and is recognised when due under the terms of the lease.

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. All expenses are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings. The majority of expenditure is directly attributable and any apportionment between headings is negligible.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs associated with furthering the charitable purposes of the charity through the provision of its charitable activities and includes:

- ◆ Grants and donations to support the charity's educational work with Farnborough Hill School, an organisation with objectives consistent with those of the charity, are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.

Expenditure recognition (continued)

- ◆ Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure and include governance costs comprising 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 costs are in relation to the charity's grant making activity.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Programme related investments

Programme related investments comprise land and buildings occupied by a third party but applied for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the charity's charitable purposes. These are stated at cost.

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.

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 group and charity anticipate they will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

1 Income from: Donations

Donations comprise amounts due from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO, a connected charity, of £60,000 (2020 - £70,000).

2 Income from: Programme related investments

Income from investments comprises rental income of £70,000 (2020 - £70,000) received from Farnborough Hill School in accordance with the terms of a lease.

3 Expenditure on: Grants and donations

Grants and donations of £130,000 (2020 - £130,000) were payable to Farnborough Hill School in support of advancement of education (note 8).

4 Expenditure on: Support costs - governance costs

Governance costs comprise legal and professional fees of £3,300 (2020 - £3,000).

5 Net (expenditure) income

This is stated after charging auditor's remuneration for the current period of £3,300 including VAT (2020 - £3,000).

6 Staff costs and remuneration of trustees and key management personnel

During the years to 31 July 2021 and 31 July 2020, the charity employed no staff and therefore incurred no staff costs.

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

The trustees receive no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties.

7 Taxation

Louis Lafosse Educational CIO 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.

8 Programme related investments:

At 31 July 2021 and 31 July 2020 programme related investments comprised land and buildings applied for educational purposes costing £27,000.

As the properties are applied for educational purposes, the trustees are of the opinion that the relevant land and buildings should be classified as programme related investments. They were transferred to the charity from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) with effect from 1 August 2019.

8 Programme related investments:(continued)

The property at Farnborough Hill is subject to a lease in favour of The Farnborough Hill Trust. The lease is for a period of 999 years and was granted on 20 August 2003 with a provision for five yearly rent reviews. The rent was last reviewed in 2018 by the predecessor charitable trust when it was agreed at £70,000 per annum.

The Farnborough Hill Trust is an incorporated charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee (Company Registration Number 2941378), and operates Farnborough Hill School, an independent Roman Catholic day school for girls aged 11-18 years.

9 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts due from Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 14)	10,000	10,000

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Accruals	6,300	3,000

11 Designated funds – programme related investment fund

	2021 £	2020 £
At 1 August 2020	27,000	—
Transfer from the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663)	—	27,000
At 31 July 2021	27,000	27,000

The programme related investment fund represents the value of the charity's programme related investments. As explained in note 8, these investments comprise land and buildings owned by the charity but used by The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charity with objectives consistent with those of the charity. It is the intention of the trustees that such assets should continue to be used for these purposes and, as such, their value should not be regarded as realisable with ease in order to meet future contingencies and/or obligations.

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2021 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	100	—	100
Debtors	10,000	—	10,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(6,300)	—	(6,300)
	3,800	27,000	30,800

	General funds £	Programme related investment fund £	Total funds 2020 £
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Cash at bank and in hand	100	—	100
Debtors	10,000	—	10,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(3,000)	—	(3,000)
	7,100	27,000	34,100

13 Connected Charities

The trustees of the charity are also the trustees of Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration Number 1177158). Four trustees of the charity are trustees of the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) (the charitable trust), the predecessor charity.

With effect from 1 August 2019, the educational activities and associated assets and liabilities of the charitable trust were transferred as a going concern to the charity. The remaining assets were transferred to the Sisters of Christian Education CIO. Details of the net assets and funds transferred to the two CIOs are as follows:

	Sisters of Christian Education CIO £	Louis Lafosse Educational CIO £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets			
. Cost	316,728	—	316,728
. Depreciation	(42,453)	—	(42,453)
	274,275	—	274,275
Programme related investments	—	27,000	27,000
Fixed asset investments	8,327,994	—	8,327,994
Debtors	5,666	—	5,666
Cash at bank and in hand	221,943	100	222,043
Creditors			
. Amounts falling due within one year	(150,225)	—	(150,225)
. Amounts falling due after one year	(100,000)	—	(100,000)
	8,579,653	27,100	8,606,753

13 Connected Charities (continued)

The net assets transferred were represented by the following funds:

	Sisters of Christian Education CIO £	Louis Lafosse Educational CIO £	Total £
Charitable funds			
. Tangible fixed assets fund	274,275	—	274,275
. Designated funds	7,830,000	27,000	7,857,000
. General funds	475,378	100	475,478
	8,579,653	27,100	8,606,753

14 Related party transactions

The trustees of the charity are also the trustees of the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (Charity Registration No 1177158). In addition, as noted above, four trustees of the charity are trustees of the Institute of Christian Education Charitable Trust (Charity Registration No: 244663) (the charitable trust). The transactions with the charitable trust during the year to 31 July 2020 are set out in note 13 above.

During the year, the charity was notified of a donation of £60,000 (2020- £70,000) from the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 1). At 31 July 2021, the charity was owed £10,000 (2020 - £10,000) by the Sisters of Christian Education CIO (note 9).

The charity has made donations totalling £130,000 (2020 - £130,000) to The Farnborough Hill Trust, a charitable company, where Sister Mary Dawson, Sister Elizabeth McCormack, Sister Rosemary O’Looney and Sister Cara Nagle, trustees of the charity, are company members. These donations were made for the purpose of the advancement of education of children at the school.

15 Membership and liability of members

The trustees are members of the charity.

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