

The Santa Marta Group

Charitable Incorporated Organisation

Santa Marta Group

Registered Charity No: 1194231

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
30TH JUNE 2022**

THE SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO (Charity No. 1194231)

CHARITY DETAILS

The Santa Marta Group CIO (Charity Number 1194231) (the Charity) was established on 26th April 2021. This report and accounts are for the period from inception to 30th June 2022.

Reference and administrative information

Trustees

Trustees who served during the period and their attendance at Board meetings, out of 12 meetings held during the period, are listed below.

Cardinal Vincent Nichols, Archbishop of Westminster (Chair) ^(12/12)

Bishop William Kenney ^(12/12)

Sir Matthew Baggott ^(11/12)

Ms Yasmin Waljee OBE (appointed 1st February 2022) ^(4/4)

Mr Russell Walters ACA (appointed 1st September 2021) ^(9/9)

Key Staff

Director

Dr David Ryall

Registered Office

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London SW1P 1QN

Principal Office

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Email: ryalld@santamartagroup.org

Website: www.santamartagroup.org

Bankers

NatWest: Croydon, 40 Whitgift Centre, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1UQ

Independent Examiners

Azets Audit Services, 2nd Floor, Regis House, 45 King William Street, London EC4R 9AN

Santa Marta Group

We are a catalyst to bring systemic change to end human trafficking. We create a network of relationships, bringing together leaders from civil society, law enforcement, criminal justice, government, business, faith and communities.

Report of the Trustees for the period ended 30th June 2022

The Trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for The Santa Marta Group CIO for the period from registration to 30th June 2022 and confirm that the financial statements are compliant with statutory requirements, the Constitution dated 26th April 2021 and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Structure, Governance and Management

The Santa Marta Group CIO is registered in the United Kingdom as a Charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales, Registration Number 1194231. The Charity is governed by its constitution dated 26th April 2021.

There are up to twelve trustees, appointed by resolution of the Trustees. Each Trustee is appointed for a term of three years, which may be renewed at the end of each three-year appointment. At 30th June 2022, there were five Trustees. During the period under review, no trustees retired from the Board and in addition to the three trustees at the time of registration, two new trustees, Ms Yasmin Waljee and Mr Russell Walters, were appointed.

New Trustees are sought to ensure the skills and experience identified as being required by the Charity are adequately represented. Induction courses are offered to new trustees and refresher courses are provided to all trustees as and when it is considered appropriate.

The Board meets regularly and as required to set the overall policies and strategy of the Charity and to provide advice and guidance to staff. It reviews the ongoing activities of the Charity and considers reports and recommendations from staff.

During the year, the Board reviewed options for banking services and appointed NatWest to be its bankers. It tendered for independent examination services and Azets Audit Services were successful.

Responsibility for the day-to-day running of the Charity is delegated by the Board to the Director.

Remuneration of the Director and other staff is reviewed by the Chair and trustees each year in conjunction with the annual performance review, which takes into account the performance of the Charity against its aims and objectives.

Fundraising

The Charity does not actively seek donations from the general public and is not registered with the Fundraising regulator, but it is, however, very grateful for donations received.

Risk Statement

The Trustees have adopted a risk assessment which is monitored and reviewed annually by the Board.

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Critical risks identified relate to generating funds for the long-term sustainability of the Charity and ensuring the Charity employs the best people for the role it undertakes in the UK and international anti-slavery and trafficking environment.

Public Benefit

Trustees have reviewed the activities of the Charity in respect of public benefit as set out in the Charity Commission's guidance to report on public benefit and are satisfied that the work to reduce modern slavery and trafficking provides tangible public benefit to the community. Therefore, they are satisfied that the Charity meets the definition of a charity as defined by the Charity Commission.

Further details are given in the following sections.

Objectives, Policies, Activities and Achievements

During the period under review, Santa Marta Group sought to revitalise networks to combat human trafficking after the last two years which saw political and societal focus on the immediate crisis of the pandemic. However, the criminal gangs that exploit the vulnerable have continued to increase their activity and taken advantage of the increased vulnerability of many people as a result of the pandemic and various conflicts, not least of which has been the war in Ukraine. Despite many international instruments, domestic legislation and growing demands for supply chain transparency, human trafficking and modern slavery is increasing, with convictions declining and political will, at best, ambivalent.

UN figures estimate 50 million people are currently trafficked into slavery, with the profits of this crime, described as blood money by Pope Francis, worth \$150bn a year. Each of these 50 million victims are sons and daughters, mothers, fathers and grandparents, stripped of their innate human dignity, treated as a commodity, trafficked and exploited for the profit of a few. By the 21st century the trading of children, women and men should have ended, yet it continues to increase with three times as many people enslaved as at the height of the transatlantic slave trade 250 years ago. This is a scandal and, in the words of Pope Francis who mandated SMG president Cardinal Nichols to lead this work, a crime against humanity.

Religious sisters, NGOs and other charities carry out necessary and vitally important work in caring for and rehabilitating rescued victims, but they recognise that the numbers of victims is only growing. Santa Marta Group believes that only by turning the tide on societal norms that allow this crime to prosper and making human trafficking a crime that does not pay, will human trafficking be ended, and it commits to doing all it can to restore human dignity to the 50 million who continue to suffer.

This will require strong moral leadership, partnerships and a recognition by all leaders that it is their responsibility to ensure an end to this human marketplace and the human misery it inflicts. Seeking systemic change, SMG acts as a catalyst to nurture relationships, encouraging leaders from law enforcement, civil society, governments, business and faith to work collaboratively and bring about lasting effective solutions. This network of partnerships aims to create environments locally and internationally where human trafficking is seen as simply unacceptable, and all necessary measures are put in place to protect the vulnerable while bringing to justice those who seek to benefit from this crime. This fundamental abuse of human rights, carried out by criminals and enabled by the wilful blindness of all of us can no longer be allowed to continue.

With the endorsement and encouragement of Pope Francis, the Santa Marta Group commits itself to serve those who suffer and focuses its efforts to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and modern slavery. Working together at leadership level will bring about change.

During the period of this review, SMG stepped up its work to bring about systemic change by committing to six strategic goals, building on the relationships forged over previous years and offering a clear road map on how to achieve systemic change.

Strategic Goals

1. Government procurement and business culture: Slave-proofing government procurement/supply chains and changing business culture.

The Santa Marta Group will work to encourage governments and businesses to act proactively to prevent human trafficking and modern slavery in their purchasing, selling, procurement and all elements of their business and financial activities.

To do this, the Santa Marta Group will:

- Work with G20 Governments in implementing commitments made in the G20 Leaders Declaration.
- Establish a network of business leaders and international law firms to create ethical leadership as the norm who will implement measures to create 'good business' and allow victims access to remedy, including reparation and compensation.
- Work with partners (including the EU, the UN, ILO and other multilateral bodies) to influence the most effective models to provide workers with proper pay, rights and equality at work. Informing communities of the measures required of governments and businesses, encouraging them to act as a catalyst for change globally, nationally and locally.

2. Tainted money: stopping "Tainted Money" – a commitment that no-one should profit from human trafficking & modern slavery.

The Santa Marta Group wants to see profits from human trafficking and modern slavery seized and used to provide victims with reparation and compensation and to resource the fight against exploitation. Identifying the profits from large businesses or those in direct receipt of profit from exploitation, even unknowingly, is essential to make this crime unattractive and one that does not pay.

To do this the Santa Marta Group will:

- Work with governments and businesses to build a consensus for 'No Tainted Money.'
- Encourage communities to influence local leaders to ensure there is 'No Tainted Money' in their community.
- Influence the G20, EU, OECD, World Bank and other multi-lateral bodies to adopt and promote this 'No Tainted Money' principle.

3. The internet to be governed by law: ensuring responsible technology that upholds human dignity.

Digital technology can provide solutions to human trafficking. However, criminals use digital technology to recruit, advertise services, transfer profits and sell online exploitation. Currently, police forces, charities and oversight bodies try to disrupt or monitor online criminality. With the vast number of criminal transactions online, the authorities are limited by resources, capacity and expertise. As police struggle to respond to online criminality including human trafficking, providers of internet and technology services must take up their responsibilities. The introduction of apps for parents, or programmes for schools is not sufficient. Safety should be built into devices, not an added extra in the form of an app. Voluntary codes or commitments will not be sufficient to prevent the internet from being used as an instrument to aid, abet and procure crimes of human trafficking. The digital space should be governed by rules and regulations we expect in all public spaces. In the digital space, tech companies must be held responsible for safety and governance.

The Santa Marta Group will:

- Encourage the G20 to introduce a commitment in the Leaders Declaration to legislate for an internet free from enablers of human trafficking.
- Work with the EU and member states to sensitise legislators of the extent of this criminal enterprise.
- Work with ethical leaders from the technology sector to negotiate change within the industry.

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- Identify and commission applied rigorous analysis to examine the extent of human trafficking on the internet.
- Help communities to become more aware of the use of technology as an enabler of human trafficking and modern slavery.

4. International legal instruments that are relevant for today's world and enforced effectively.

Internationally, ending human trafficking and slavery has been a commitment for many decades. This includes the League of Nations 1926 Convention to End Slavery, reinforced by Article Four of the Universal Declaration and the European Conventions of Human Rights. The Palermo Protocol, EU Directive, Council of Europe Convention, ILO Convention on Forced Labour, agreements at the UN and the G20 alongside domestic legislation in over 170 UN member states, has been agreed. These legal instruments, conventions and agreements offer the framework to end human trafficking and modern slavery, and to identify and support those who are exploited. And yet this abhorrent crime continues. Countries must take up their responsibilities, implement their laws and citizens should insist governments abide by their declared agreements. Instruments need to be revitalised and implemented to suppress and eradicate this crime against humanity.

To do this the Santa Marta Group will:

- Promote the protocols, conventions and frameworks designed to stop human trafficking and modern slavery, or that are intended to respond to those who are trafficked.
- Work in partnership to inform communities of the commitments that have been agreed in their name at international, national and local level, encouraging that they demand accountability of local leaders.
- Produce and disseminate role-appropriate training materials for police, local government, civil society and faith groups.

5. The role of international institutions in promoting human dignity.

Whilst there are many international commitments, these need to be implemented. The International Criminal Court, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Health Organisation and UN Peacekeeping are all agencies which could play a more active role in preventing or responding to human trafficking and modern slavery. In addition, OCHA and UN Peacekeepers are likely to encounter human trafficking and modern slavery in some of the most vulnerable situations and are well placed to respond.

To do this the Santa Marta Group will:

- Work with partners at the UN in New York and Geneva to influence inclusion of human trafficking and modern slavery in humanitarian and peacekeeping deployments.
- Establish a relationship with the judiciary at the ECtHR and the ICC to encourage greater understanding and interest in allocating resources and priority to cases of human trafficking and modern slavery.
- Encourage OCHA and donors of the importance of integrating human trafficking and modern slavery awareness and responses into humanitarian crises. This should include ways to share intelligence and how to provide support to potential victims.
- Evidence has shown that a large percentage of victims of human trafficking and modern slavery have sought medical assistance either whilst trafficked or when they escape. We will engage with the healthcare sector and professional bodies who can play a major role in prevention, identification and intelligence gathering.

6. Moral compass: resetting the moral compass so that slavery is seen for what it truly is.

Societal, business and government leadership play a pivotal role in shaping opinions and how institutions prioritise and perform their duties. While policies and strategies set the roadmap, it is often the way leaders communicate and prioritise what is important that sets attitudes and cultures. The Santa Marta

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Group will focus on attitudes and cultures that promote human dignity and protect the most vulnerable and challenge approaches that marginalise or create environments where exploitation thrives (In the words of Pope Francis we must challenge the culture of indifference). Setting the moral compass to respect the human dignity of all will require a great deal of self-examination, honesty and transparency.

To do this Santa Marta Group will:

- Establish a group of leaders who believe in ethical and transparent leadership and are committed to driving and substantive change in their own institutions as well as broader international organisations (eg G20, EU, and UN).
- Encourage Leadership by example (*exemplo ducemus*)

From these strategic goals, SMG has set out commitments to act as a catalyst in influencing leaders and bringing about fundamental changes that will bring about an end to human trafficking. These commitments will continue to be refined and form the basis of SMG activity in 2023.

Snapshot of SMG activity in the period under review

- International conference in the Vatican – after a two-year hiatus because of Covid-19, SMG held an international conference in the Vatican, with a renewed mandate for its work from Pope Francis.
- European action plan – working with colleagues in the German Bishops' Conference, the European action plan was finalised and launched. The aim is for this action plan to be adopted by other European countries and the European Union.
- European networking – high level collaboration with the Lithuanian Government with a view to holding a conference for Baltic, Nordic and eastern European countries in 2023. Considerable work has been conducted in 2022 to build relationships with leaders across Nordic countries.
- African network – the African network has met virtually on a quarterly basis, building relationships and capacity across disparate countries, with a view to holding an African conference in Mozambique focusing on the trafficking of human organs in 2023.
- US networking – relationships have been built in Washington DC with a view to cross-aisle collaboration on combatting human trafficking. Further work has been undertaken with the United Nations through the Offices of the Holy See's permanent observer to the UN. Co-operation with Homeland Security Investigations was deepened, with relationships furthered in Texas on the US-Mexican border between Church and law enforcement.
- Asian networking – contacts established with the Philippines with a specific focus on the fishing industry. Asian network revitalised with a view to holding a conference in 2023 to set out the strategic goals and their particular relevance to the region.
- Website – work has been undertaken on a website, which will go live in 2023.
- Training materials – developed ready for launch, along with a programme of training across the UK and Ireland, on 8 February 2023 to commemorate the patron saint of victims of trafficking, St Josephine Bakhita's feast day.

Financial Policy and Review

This annual report and accounts represent the first period the charity has been in existence as an organisation separate from the Catholic Church and therefore the first period in which it has been generating and utilising funds. Trustees are most grateful to the Albert Gubay Foundation for a grant over three years, to fund the core costs of the Charity and to enable it to establish an office and take on the necessary staff. These funds are restricted in their use. Existing funds transferred from the CBCEW enabled overseas work and other activities to take place. These funds are unrestricted.

The major sources of income during the year were donations from the Albert Gubay Foundation (£125,000) and the unrestricted funds transferred into the Charity when it came into existence (£159,056).

The overall surplus on Unrestricted Funds for the period, after administrative costs, totalled £133,413.

The Charity provides contributions to staff stakeholder pensions and hence has no pension liability at the year end. The Charity maintains unrestricted and restricted reserves. For a full explanation, see Note 9.

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The Charity has a policy of paying suppliers on receipt of invoices. Therefore, most are paid within one week of receipt or the resolution of any queries. Due to the limited number of staff and Trustees, absence of one person can delay a small number of payments to 2-3 weeks, but well within the 30 day generally accepted payment period.

Reserves Policy and Future Plans

The Charity had Unrestricted Reserves of £133,413 and Restricted Reserves of £45,680.

With the three-year funding in place and this being year one, together with unrestricted funding carried forward, Trustees are confident that the Charity is a going concern.

Trustees are seeking longer-term funds to ensure the future sustainability and effectiveness of the Charity.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England & Wales requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements 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 financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

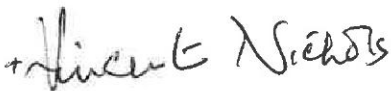
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements 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 financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the Charity's 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.

Independent Examiners

A resolution for the re-appointment of Azets Audit Services as independent examiners will be proposed to the Board.

Approved by the Trustees on 28th February and signed on their behalf by:



Vincent Nichols
Chair

28th February 2023

THE SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO (Charity No. 1194231)

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of the Santa Marta Group CIO

I report to the Management Committee on my examination of the financial statements of the Santa Marta Group CIO (the charity) for the period ended 30 June 2022.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Management Committee of the charity, you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act).

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which is one of the listed bodies.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
2. the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
3. the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.



John Howard FCA

Date 09 March 2023

For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services Ltd, Statutory Auditor

Azets Audit Services
2nd Floor, Regis House
45 King William Street
London EC4R 9AN

SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO
Statement of Financial Activities for the period ended 30th June 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2022 £
Income and endowments from:				
Donations	2	159,056	125,000	284,056
Total		159,056	125,000	284,056
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities		25,643	79,320	104,963
Total		25,643	79,320	104,963
Net income for the period		133,413	45,680	179,093
Balances at 30th June 2022		133,413	45,680	179,093

All income and expenditure are derived from continuing activities.

SANTA MARTA GROUP
Balance Sheet at 30th June 2022

	Notes	2022 £
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		181,468
Debtors and Prepayments	7	3,500
Total current assets		184,968
Liabilities		
Creditors falling due within one year	8	(5,876)
Net current assets		179,093
Total assets less current liabilities		179,093
Net assets		179,093
Funds	8	
Restricted funds		45,680
Unrestricted funds		133,413
		179,093

The notes on pages 12 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 28th February 2023 and were signed on their behalf by:

Signed:  R Walters (Trustee)

Signed:  D Ryall (Director)

SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO
Cash Flow Statement at 30th June 2022

	2022	2022
	£	£
Net income per SOFA		179,093
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) in debtors	(3,500)	
Increase in creditors	5,876	
	<u> </u>	2,376
Net cash from operating activities		<u>181,468</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u><u>181,468</u></u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in Hand		181,468
Total cash and cash equivalents		<u><u>181,468</u></u>

THE SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO (Charity No. 1194231)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period Ended 30th June 2022

1. Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting and assessment of going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Charities SORP (FRS 102), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)' (effective 1 January 2019) and the Charities Act 2011. The financial statements are presented to the nearest £1.

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

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The Trustees do not consider there to be any critical estimates or significant areas of judgement that would impact upon the items in the financial statements.

Scope of the Financial Statements

These financial statements encompass all the activities and assets of the Charity.

Funds

The Charity maintains two types of funds

- restricted
 - where the purposes for which the funds may be used have been restricted by donors;
- unrestricted
 - where the fund is not restricted as to use.

Income recognition

Income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income; it is probable that the income will be received; and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. Income from financial investments is recognised on receipt.

Donations are recognised when the Charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance 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.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Expenditure recognition

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses, including support costs and governance costs, are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings.

Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving public accountability of the Charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to the independent examination and legal fees together with direct costs of meetings.

Irrecoverable VAT

The Charity is not registered for VAT and therefore, all VAT is irrecoverable and is charged to the Statement of Financial Activities ("SOFA"), or capitalised as part of the cost of the related asset, where appropriate.

Taxation

The Charity is a Registered Charity, hence is not liable for income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to Registered Charities.

Pension costs

The Charity makes contributions to stakeholder pension plans of staff members. The cost of these contributions is charged to the SOFA as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Financial instruments

The Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are recognised at transaction value.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Operating leases

Rental charges under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred under the term of the lease.

SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO
Notes to the Financial Statements
Period Ended 30th June 2022

2 Donations and legacies

	2022
	£
Transferred in from CBCEW	159,056
Albert Gubay Foundation	125,000
	<u>284,056</u>

3 Analysis of charitable expenditure

The breakdown of overhead and support costs and how these were allocated between unrestricted and restricted activities is shown in the table below

Cost Type	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted
	£	£	£
Staff costs (Note 5)	54,977	-	54,977
Office costs	27,352	5,409	21,943
Conference costs	20,234	20,234	-
Governance costs	2,400	-	2,400
Total	<u>104,963</u>	<u>25,643</u>	<u>79,320</u>

4 Analysis of governance costs

	2022
	£
Independent Examiner	2,400
	<u>2,400</u>

5 Analysis of staff costs

	2022
	£
Salaries	49,512
Employer's National Insurance	-
Pension contributions	5,313
Life assurance	152
	<u>54,977</u>

No employees received remuneration in excess of £60,000 in the period. The average number of employees during the period was 1.

The charity makes contributions to personal pension plans and therefore has no further pension liabilities.

The Trustees consider themselves and the Director as comprising the key management personnel of the Charity, in charge of directing and controlling the Santa Marta Group. The total cost to the Charity of the Director was £54,977. During the year, the Trustees did not receive any remuneration or benefits in kind and one Trustee was reimbursed expenses related to travel of £1,770.

SANTA MARTA GROUP CIO
Notes to the Financial Statements
Period Ended 30th June 2022

7 Debtors and Prepayments

	2022
	£
Prepayments	3,500
	<u>3,500</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022
	£
Accruals	5,876
	<u>5,876</u>

9 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Fund balances at 30 th June 2022 are represented by:			
Current assets	136,357	46,211	182,568
Creditors falling due within one year	(5,344)	(531)	(5,876)
	<u>131,013</u>	<u>45,680</u>	<u>176,693</u>

Movement of funds 2021-22

	Brought Forward	Income	Expenditure	Carried Forward
Restricted funds	-	125,000	(79,320)	45,680
Unrestricted funds	-	159,056	(25,643)	133,413
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>284,056</u>	<u>(104,963)</u>	<u>179,093</u>