

Santa Marta Group

Registered Charity No: 1194231

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023**

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 year ended 30th June 2023.

Reference and administrative information

Trustees

Trustees who served during the period are listed below.

His Eminence, Cardinal Vincent Nichols, Archbishop of Westminster (Chair)
Bishop William Kenney
Sir Matthew Baggott (resigned 31st August 2023)
Mrs Donna Edwards (appointed 4th October 2023)
Sir Iain Livingstone (appointed 4th October 2023)
Ms Yasmin Waljee OBE
Mr Russell Walters ACA

Key Staff

Director	Dr David Ryall
Director of Strategy	Mr Kevin Hyland OBE
Director of Communications	Mr Alexander Desforges

Registered Office

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Bankers

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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 year ended 30th June 2023

The Trustees present their report and the audited financial statements for The Santa Marta Group CIO for the year ended 30th June 2023 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 2023, there were five Trustees. During the period under review, there were no changes to trustees however subsequent to the year end, Sir Matthew Baggott resigned and Mrs Donna Edwards and Sir Iain Livingstone joined the board.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 (ECfHR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OHCA), 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.

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 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.

SMG activity in the period under review

The number of victims of human trafficking continues to increase, despite commitments by all UN member states to eradicate this scandalous crime. It is estimated that less than 1% of the estimated 50 million victims of human trafficking are actually identified and only one in every 8,800 victims receive justice for the crimes perpetrated on them.

Santa Marta Group takes the approach that to significantly reduce the number of victims and ultimately to eradicate human trafficking, you have to train people to recognise and act on the signs of trafficking in their neighbourhoods, but most importantly you have to go upstream. You have to address the systemic weaknesses that enable human trafficking; you have to encourage leaders in all sectors to recognise this crime against humanity for what it is and to change the climate of moral indifference that allows humans to have their agency removed, their dignity stripped and their lives reduced to slavery. This will require moral leadership across all sectors and significant resources deployed by governments and businesses.

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Human trafficking is a global crime that takes place locally all around us; it undermines communities and legitimate businesses while stripping individuals of their innate human dignity, treated as a commodity, trafficked and exploited for the criminal profit of a few. As Pope Francis, who mandated SMG president Cardinal Nichols to lead this work, has said profits from human trafficking are blood money. With 50 million people trafficked today, generating criminal profits of at least \$150bn, this is a scandal and one in which we are all complicit if it is not addressed, as this fundamental abuse of human rights is enabled by all of us in our consumer choices, our daily habits, our blindness to what is happening in our neighbourhoods.

However, Santa Marta Group believes that once people are made aware of what to look out for locally and how they can help, once vulnerable diaspora communities recognise the signs and know how and where to report them, then police and statutory authorities will act; they will have to act. No one group can solve this international crime, but each person can play their part: each person knows their neighbourhood and can act as eyes and ears on the ground, each person is able to demand change locally, to effect change and play their part in eradicating human trafficking.

Therefore, we have to train people in parishes and in their local communities to spot the signs and then to know how to act so action is taken at the appropriate level; also demonstrating how they are an integral part to this global endeavour to eradicate human trafficking by the end of the decade. SMG believes by mobilising local communities and encouraging local networks around the world that the demand for change will grow and that is why training at a local level is an important part of what SMG aims to achieve. While demand for change is fundamental, SMG believes it is the leaders of police, faith groups, business, government and civil society who will make the most significant and urgent difference. It will be governments who can move the dial and set the priorities for police and law enforcement. Governments are the largest procurers of goods and services; they should be ensuring enforcement of the laws that protect the vulnerable from human trafficking. Governments legislate and this legislation, along with international directives and protocols, requires updating and modifying to accommodate new technologies, specifically in the digital space. Most importantly, governments are able and responsible for ensuring the application and enforcement of existing laws on human trafficking that would make local communities safer and more secure.

In the world of commerce, it is the major multinationals, with their long and complex supply chains, who can ensure all products brought to market are slavery free. They must be held to account for the goods and services they bring to market, ensuring they are slave-free.

By combining this moral shift by governments and their agencies, by ensuring supply chains are slavery-free with the growing collaboration between police, faith groups and other civil society leaders that Santa Marta Group aims to encourage a moral paradigm shift whereby human trafficking is seen for what it really is: a scandalous crime against humanity that requires immediate and necessary action to eradicate. It is precisely this moral imperative that informed the agreement of Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 *"Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms"* in 2015 by all United Nations member states.

This will require commitment as well as appropriate and significant resources from the governments of the world's leading economies. Despite agreeing to eradicating human trafficking by 2030, currently, governments are simply not taking the steps to achieve this commitment. That is why SMG is calling for the G20 leading economies in the world to commit a minimum of \$30bn a

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year from 2030 to resource their statutory response more appropriately in fighting a global crime worth at the very least \$150bn a year.

In moving upstream, SMG believes the specific areas to address are contained in its six-point strategic plan as explained above.

This year the focus has been on promulgating this six-point strategic plan to leaders across governments and their agencies, public bodies, police and major supranational organisations as well as businesses; specifically targeting the G20 and the European institutions. This approach is a long-term commitment, as it will take time to get into the bloodstream of these bodies.

Major activity over the past 12 months

- The G20 initiative to encourage the prioritisation of human trafficking by the G20 countries with a view to committing \$30bn a year by 2030 as a minimum resourcing by those countries to the appropriate law enforcement agencies in their respective countries was given increased impetus by SMG driving the anti-trafficking agenda at the G20 interfaith forum, based on SMG's six-point plan. SMG's strategy director chairs the G20 interfaith forum on human trafficking and UN special envoy Gordon Brown released a statement congratulating SMG for raising human trafficking as an important issue at the G20 summit. Most importantly, the G20 Leaders' Declaration included human trafficking as a direct result of this input. SMG's pressure for greater efforts by the G20 leading economies to eradicate human trafficking by increased resourcing will step up in 2024 as the presidency of the G20 moves to Brazil, with a series of initiatives planned for the coming year.
- Further diplomatic liaison is to take place at an event in December for ambassadors from the G20 countries to the Holy See in Rome in a joint initiative with the UK Embassy to the Holy See.
- The six-point strategy was launched in Salford at an event hosted by Bishop John Arnold, Bishop of Salford in the presence of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Greater Manchester Police, Caritas Social Action Network, other Non-Government Organisations and Religious Sisters active in anti-human trafficking work.
- The Salford event also marked the start of a significant local engagement with Catholic parishes, diaspora and other local communities across the UK and Ireland. The aim is for this engagement to result in a comprehensive training programme so local parishes and communities will be able to spot the signs of human trafficking and engage with local authorities to ensure all businesses operate legally and, where there are signs of human trafficking, enable the police and statutory authorities to investigate. Engagement with Bishops and local networks is already seeing significant demand for this training and local engagement. This training programme will step up in 2024, with a programme of engagement and follow-up review.
- In June, SMG held a conference with the Scottish police service at the Scottish Crime Campus in Gartcosh, bringing together police services from across the UK and the Republic of Ireland (RoI) along with leaders from the justice system, civil society leaders and faith groups. Former prime minister Gordon Brown spoke in his capacity as UN special envoy for global education, emphasising the need for international collaboration and education as a primary preventative measure. Delegates agreed to sharing good practice and improving collaboration between police and civil society, as well as committing to reviewing progress in 2024 in RoI. A specific outcome was the commitment of the National Crime Agency to separate human trafficking from illegal migration in their operations, to ensure trafficking victims were given appropriate support.
- SMG organised a major conference in Lithuania in partnership with the Lithuanian government and police, focusing on the Baltic, Eastern Europe and Ukraine, which has seen over 5 million refugees as a result of the invasion by Russia. Significant work has been undertaken to ensure

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these vulnerable refugees did not fall into the hands of organised criminal gangs. This successful outcome was corroborated by both Polish and German federal police. The outcome of the conference has been greater collaboration in anti-human trafficking work between Church, NGOs, police and governments in that region and a commitment to sharing good practice. This work was backed by participation in the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) annual event alongside the Ukraine government.

- SMG signed a partnership agreement with Homeland Security Investigations, the US Federal body responsible for the criminal enforcement of crimes relating to human trafficking. The intention is for Homeland Security Investigations to engage with SMG to promote its global strategy for eradication of human trafficking, particularly in supply chains and businesses worldwide, recognising the importance of using US laws and their influence to combat illegal practices internationally. SMG will also be able to share any intelligence on human trafficking at a grass roots level, particularly where goods produced under conditions of modern slavery are brought into supply chains (eg cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo).
- SMG initiated a process for diplomats in London and across the UK which started with a conference jointly organised with the Romanian Consulate. The process aims to enable Consuls to engage more effectively with their diasporas in the UK by working with faith groups and other NGOs and to promote the importance of anti-trafficking work with their respective governments. In response to a clearly expressed need among diplomatic missions in the UK, a specific outcome will be the production of a protocol on dealing with victims of trafficking for all Consulates in the UK and the linking up of the Catholic Church's extensive ethnic chaplaincy network across the UK with their respective Consulates to better serve vulnerable diaspora communities. A working group is also to be set up to continue this work and identify areas of collaboration between diplomatic missions and faith groups.
- SMG held a number of meetings with MEPs in Strasbourg with a view to influencing the review of the EU directive and encouraging a prioritisation of anti-human trafficking work. This work was enhanced by a joint presentation by SMG alongside the Swedish Ambassador for Human Trafficking and Justice Minister at an anti-trafficking in Stockholm. The Strasbourg meetings also looked at ways that SMG could assist MEPs in prioritising this issue across a number of European Directives (eg technology, supply chains). This work will be carried forward with the Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Union (COMECE) in Brussels over the coming years.
- SMG strategy director conducted reviews and prepared country reports for the Council of Europe on Bulgaria, Romania, Malta and Slovenia
- SMG participated and led the OSCE Trauma Informed Guidance for all 57 participating States. This will improve the way that victims of human trafficking will be treated when identified and rescued by statutory authorities in those countries. The SMG strategy director also participated in events in Poland, Romania and the USA to promote the guidance.
- SMG continues to advise and work with a number of organisations, including: the Church of England, COMECE, Queens University Belfast, Survivors of Human Trafficking in Scotland (SOHTIS), UK Migration Commission, Arise Foundation, Australian legislators, UK and RoI police associations, Italian local police association, the new anti-trafficking commission headed by former UK prime minister Theresa May, Knights of Malta, OSCE and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.
- SMG fed into and helped guide the production of European wide training, provided via the European Law Academy.
- SMG attended meetings, conferences and delivered keynote speeches at multiple events in the USA and the UK, as well as at the United Nations and numerous European countries, including a formal invitation to present to the Cyprus Government on measures required to meet international standards to address human trafficking.

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- SMG, in collaboration with the Governor and First Lady of Louisiana brought together Church and civil leaders from across the Southern States of the USA to encourage and forge new partnerships.
- A further two trustees were appointed to join the Santa Marta Group Board. They are Donna Edwards, first lady of Louisiana, who has extensive experience in anti-trafficking work in Louisiana and Sir Iain Livingstone, former chief of Police Scotland, who has supported SMG since its launch in 2014.

All of this work will continue to be built upon over the coming year as SMG builds on its strategy both upstream in influencing leading decision makers and by giving communities the tools to act locally and to recognise their important role in this global endeavour to eradicate human trafficking.

Financial Policy and Review

This annual report and accounts represent the second year the charity has been in existence as an organisation separate from the Catholic Church. Trustees remain 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. Funds previously 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 of £375,000 (2022: £125,000).

The overall deficit on Unrestricted Funds for the year, after administrative costs, totalled £39,823 (2022: surplus £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.

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 £94,371 (2022: £133,413) and Restricted Reserves of £32,450 (2022: £45,680).

With the three-year funding in place and this being the second year, 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.

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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 29th January 2024 and signed on their behalf by:



Vincent Nichols
Chair

29th January 2024

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 trustees on my examination of the financial statements of the Santa Marta Group CIO (the charity) for the period ended 30 June 2023.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 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 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

The Charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which is one of the listed bodies.

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

1. the accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 130 of the Charities Act; or
2. the financial statements did not accord with the accounting records; or
3. the financial statements did 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 06 February 2024

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
Charity No. 1194231
Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 30th June 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations	2	13,500	375,000	388,500	284,056
Total		13,500	375,000	388,500	284,056
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities		65,168	375,604	440,772	104,963
Total		65,168	375,604	440,772	104,963
Transfers		12,626	(12,626)	-	-
Net income for the period		(39,042)	(13,230)	(52,272)	179,093
Balances at 1st July 2022		133,413	45,680	179,093	-
Balances at 30th June 2023		94,371	32,450	126,821	179,093

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure are derived from continuing activities.

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Balance Sheet at 30th June 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		149,510	181,469
Debtors and Prepayments	7	4,150	3,500
Total current assets		153,660	184,969
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	8	(26,839)	(5,876)
Net current assets		126,821	179,093
Total assets less current liabilities		126,821	179,093
Net assets		126,821	179,093
Funds	8		
Restricted funds		32,450	45,680
Unrestricted funds		94,371	133,413
		126,821	179,093

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

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with The Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, the Charities Act 2011 and the Charity SORP.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 29th January 2024 and were signed on their behalf by:

Signed:



R Walters (Trustee)

Signed:



D Ryall (Director)

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Cash Flow Statement at 30th June 2023

	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Net income per SOFA		(52,272)		179,093
Adjustments for:				
(Increase) in debtors	(650)		(3,500)	
Increase in creditors	<u>20,963</u>		<u>5,876</u>	
		20,313		2,376
Net cash from finance activities		<u>(31,959)</u>		<u>181,469</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st July 2022		181,469		-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30th June 2023		<u><u>149,510</u></u>		<u><u>181,469</u></u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents				
Cash in Hand		149,510		181,469
Total cash and cash equivalents		<u><u>149,510</u></u>		<u><u>181,469</u></u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements Period Ended 30th June 2023

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.

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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 Charity 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended 30th June 2023

2 Donations and legacies

	2023	2022
	£	£
Transferred in from CBCEW	-	159,056
Donations	13,500	-
Albert Gubay Foundation	375,000	125,000
	<u>388,500</u>	<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)	285,527	-	285,527
Office costs	80,317	-	80,317
Meeting, conference and project costs	72,528	65,168	7,360
Governance costs	2,400	-	2,400
Total	<u>440,772</u>	<u>65,168</u>	<u>375,604</u>

4 Analysis of governance costs

	2023	2022
	£	£
Independent Examiner	2,400	2,400
	<u>2,400</u>	<u>2,400</u>

5 Analysis of staff costs

	2023	2022
	£	£
Salaries	235,579	49,512
Employer's National Insurance	22,206	-
Pension contributions	25,791	5,313
Life assurance	1,951	152
	<u>285,527</u>	<u>54,977</u>

Two employees received remuneration in excess of £60,000 in the period. The average number of employees during the period was 3. The highest paid employee was the Director with a total employment cost of £103,633.

£70,001-£80,000	1	-
£80,001-£90,000	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. 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
Charity No. 1194231
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended 30th June 2023

7 Debtors and Prepayments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Prepayments	4,150	3,500
	<u>4,150</u>	<u>3,500</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accruals	26,839	5,876
	<u>26,839</u>	<u>5,876</u>

9 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Fund balances at 31 st March 2023 are represented by:			
Current assets	95,725	57,155	152,880
Creditors falling due within one year	(2,135)	(24,704)	(26,839)
	<u>93,590</u>	<u>32,450</u>	<u>126,041</u>

Movement of funds 2022-23

	Brought Forward	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Carried Forward
Restricted funds	45,680	375,000	(375,604)	(12,626)	32,450
Unrestricted funds	133,413	13,500	(65,168)	12,626	94,371
Total	<u>179,093</u>	<u>388,500</u>	<u>(440,772)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>126,821</u>

Movement of funds 2021-22

	Brought Forward	Income	Expenditure	Carried Forward
Restricted funds	0	125,000	(79,320)	45,680
Unrestricted funds	0	159,056	(25,643)	133,413
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>284,056</u>	<u>(104,963)</u>	<u>179,093</u>