

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

England & Wales · Charity number 207405

Details

Other names	THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, THE ROYAL NAVY OFFICERS' CHARITY
Status	Registered
Legal form	Other
Registered	1962-09-22
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Association of Royal Navy Officers 70 Porchester Terrace London W2 3TP
Phone	02074025231
Email	rnoc@arno.org.uk
Website	www.arno.org.uk

Activities

Objects: THE PROPERTY THE SOCIETY SHALL BE APPLIED IN RELIEVING OFFICERS AND FORMER OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (INCLUDING WARRANT OFFICERS HOLDING WARRANTS BEFORE 1 APRIL 1956), THE ROYAL MARINES, THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE, THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES VOLUNTEER RESERVE AND THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE, THEIR SPOUSES, FORMER SPOUSES, FAMILIES AND DEPENDANTS WHO ARE IN NEED.

Activities: Founded in 1739 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838, the Society grants financial relief to officers and former officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, QARNNS, WRNS and their Reserves, and including spouses, former spouses, and families in need. In the last year grants just in excess of £500,000 were made. Additionally many hours are spent signposting, offering advice or a friendly ear.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals
- **What:** The Prevention Or Relief Of Poverty
- **Who:** Other Defined Groups

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** NATIONAL
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-12-31	£1,745,423	£1,010,662	£19,465,255	5
2024-12-31	£927,932	£808,679	£17,514,807	5
2023-12-31	£724,173	£701,279	£16,732,149	3
2022-12-31	£1,018,328	£711,344	£16,274,124	3
2021-12-31	£708,449	£725,672	£17,121,434	4

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Vice Admiral Andrew Kyte CB	Chair	2024-07-10
COMMANDER BEN HUGHES RN		
Commander Penelope Graham RN		2023-07-12
Commodore Philip Thicknesse		2025-05-01
Dr Ian Fyfe-Green		2021-09-15
Dr Joanne Keogh OBE		2025-10-21
Lieutenant Commander William Hairsine RN		2023-07-12
Lieutenant Samuel Williams RN		2021-01-27
Surgeon Commodore Stuart Millar		2025-05-01
VENERABLE MARTIN POLL		

Linked charities

- THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND (207405-1)

Accounts

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
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Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President:

Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE

Registered Charity Number
207405

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2025. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the 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 issued in July 2014.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of the Charity

The official name of the charity is the 'Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers' (RNBSO). However, in 2008 the Trustees agreed to adopt the working title of the 'Royal Navy Officers' Charity' (RNOC).

The Council structure and Trustees

The Council members, who are the Trustees of RNBSO, are as follows:

President - Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE
Chairman – Vice Admiral A Kyte CB
Deputy Chairman - The Venerable M G Poll, Royal Navy
Honorary Treasurer – Commander B F M Hughes, Royal Navy
Surgeon Commander G F Chirside, Royal Navy until 21 October 2025
Commander I Fyfe-Green Royal Navy
Commander P Graham, Royal Navy
Commander G P Hockley, LVO, Royal Navy until 21 October 2025
Lieutenant Commander W Hairsine, Royal Navy
Surgeon Captain Joanne Keogh, OBE, Royal Navy from 21 Oct 2025
Surgeon Commodore Stuart Millar, Royal Navy from 21 Oct 2025
Commodore Philip Thicknesse, Royal Navy from 21 October 2025
Lieutenant S Williams Royal Navy

Chief Executive Officer

Commander M Goldthorpe, BEM, Royal Navy

Grants Administrator

Ms Geraldine Cassidy

Principal Address & Contact Details

70, Porchester Terrace
London, W2 3TP
Tel No: 020 7402 5231
E-Mail: rnoc@arno.org.uk

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
6th Floor, 9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Bankers

Child & Co. (Bankers) 1 Spinningfields Square, Manchester, M3 3AP

Investment Managers

Cazenove Capital Management Limited, 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Governing Documents

The charity was founded in 1739 and was incorporated by Royal Charter as the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in 1838. Extant amendments to the Royal Charter were granted in 1996 (change of name to Royal Navy Benevolent Society for Officers) and 1997 (inclusion of Warrant Officers holding Warrants before 1st April 1956).

The charity is governed by a set of rules, which were last amended in 2019 and approved by the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in July 2019.

HM King Charles III

The President, Chairman, Trustees and executive of the RNBSO all remain honoured and privileged to have His Majesty King Charles III as Patron of the charity and are deeply grateful for the interest shown by His Majesty on the charity's activities.

The Council

The members of the governing Council meet thrice yearly and are, for the purposes of charity law, the Trustees of RNBSO. Trustees may be elected to the Council for a period of three years and retire by rotation, albeit offering themselves for re-election, if they remain eligible. The President is elected by Trustees from amongst its senior members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from the Trustees by the Council to serve in those offices for a period of one year. They may also offer themselves for re-election, as long as they remain eligible.

The RNBSO is a subsidiary charity of the RNRMC but retains its own Trustees for the day-to-day administration of the charity. The RNRMC is, however, the Corporate Member with a power of veto at a General Meeting. In addition, the Corporate Member is entitled to nominate a Trustee to the board; the current nominated trustee is Surgeon Captain J Keogh OBE RN.

Trustees Induction and Training

New members of the Council, not already experienced, attend the NCVO run Trustee Induction Course, all new Trustees receive an induction pack, which includes a description of their duties and responsibilities, and current policy documents for the charity. Further in-house and external training is delivered if required.

Management and Administration

The executive business of the charity is administered by the CEO, supported by four staff members jointly employed by the charity and ARNO which shares the same premises. All members of the Board give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits other than travelling expenses.

Volunteers and Related Parties

The RNBSO is also the sole Trustee of the ARNO Charitable Trust (CT). In addition, it manages the RN Scholarship Fund (RNSF) as a sub-charity. Due to the small amount of income generated by the RNSF Investment portfolio the level of capital continues to reduce and where necessary education grants are covered by the main unrestricted fund.

Risk Management

The Trustees monitor the principal risks in the charity via a Risk Matrix. Risk is discussed and scrutinised by the Finance and Administration Sub Committee (FASC) with an in-depth review of an individual risk undertaken at each Board meeting. The Trustees believe that the charity remains, under normal circumstances, both sustainable and resilient, in its structure, governance and administration. The Risk Matrix identifies the following areas as those of the highest potential risk if not mitigated:

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Risk	Mitigation
Investment policies	Review and agree policy, obtain proper advice and management, consider diversity, prudence and liquidity criteria and accept long-term investment cycle. Non-reliance on fundraising
Information technology	Comprehensive staff IT protocols and procedures, regular training, broad support contract, robust data back-up, Data Protection Audit and up-to-date security software

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Objects

The governing document enables relief to be given to Officers and former Officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, former WRNS Officers and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, their spouses, former spouses and dependants who are in need.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

In shaping our objectives for the year and planning our activities, the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'Public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

RNBSO is a membership organisation as well as a charity and on being established only members were eligible for financial assistance. In 1997 Trustees agreed to widen the criteria so that all serving and retired officers, whether members or not, would be eligible for benevolence in the future. Furthermore, the list of beneficiaries was widened to include spouses, dependent children, former spouses, and former officers of the Woman's Royal Naval Service.

Grant Making Policy

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the charity delivers its objects for public benefit by enabling financial relief to be extended by the Trustees to all officers of the Naval Service and their dependants who are in financial distress.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The RNBSO started the year by undertaking an independent Governance Review which highlighted minor areas for attention whilst the conclusion was that "overall governance is sound, with strong trustee engagement and a commitment to best practices." A concerted PR campaign utilising in house publications and an external marketing company has resulted in an increase in awareness and several additional applications. In July 2025 the RNBSO were pleased that, on winding up, the Officer's Association entrusted the RNBSO with a transfer of funds to seamlessly support their RN Beneficiaries. In addition to financial benevolence the staff continue to offer advice, and in some cases assist with the application, for state benefits for current and potential clients. This continued intervention has resulted in clients receiving more than £100K of benefits year on year. A copy of the latest Impact Report can be accessed at the charity website. www.rnoc.org.uk.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Controls and Restrictions

The Trustees ensure that the capital held by RNBSO is invested prudently and conservatively, in line with our Investment Policy, over the long term for the ultimate benefit of beneficiaries. The aim is to achieve a balance of income and capital growth through an agreed investment strategy utilising the Cazenove Charity Sustainable Multi Asset Fund. This fund not only provides income from investments and capital but also addresses various Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) and Geographic requirements.

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Cazenove Capital Management continues to manage the charity's Investment Portfolio on a discretionary basis.

Investment Performance

In early 2025, President Trump's re-inauguration was marked by a flurry of executive orders, including high-profile withdrawals from international agreements and the introduction of new government departments. These moves triggered considerable uncertainty in global markets, notably through punitive tariffs targeting key trading partners such as Canada, Mexico, and China. US equity markets experienced substantial declines, with the S&P 500 and Nasdaq tech index, reporting their worst quarterly performance since 2022. The technology sector, particularly the so-called Magnificent 7, entered a bear market as investor confidence was challenged by emerging international competitors and doubts about the sustainability of large-scale AI investments. Despite these headwinds and inflationary policies, the US economy showed resilience, leading the Federal Reserve to hold interest rates steady. Meanwhile, European equities outperformed the US, bolstered by fiscal stimulus in Germany and rate cuts by the European Central Bank. The UK and Japan faced their own macroeconomic challenges related to inflation, growth slowdowns, and tariff shocks, while Chinese equities rallied despite geopolitical tensions. Fixed income markets reflected diverging outlooks, with US Treasury yields falling and UK Gilt yields rising, and gold prices appreciating amid market volatility.

In April 2025, market instability persisted as the so called "Liberation Day" tariffs from the US President, reinforced concerns about the potential for a global economic slowdown, though the risk of recession remained uncertain. By the third quarter of 2025, sentiment shifted decisively. Equity markets rebounded strongly, supported by the Federal Reserve's dovish pivot and a 0.25% interest rate cut in September, which restored investor optimism. Continued strong corporate earnings and signs of stabilising economic growth suggested that earlier fears had been overcome, even as global trade uncertainty lingered due to ongoing tariff disputes. The equity rally was led by growth sectors, especially technology and communications, which benefited from renewed optimism in AI and semiconductor demand. However, this positive environment saw government bond yields rise to multi-decade highs, as investors weighed the implications of mounting fiscal deficits and potential long-term inflation. Gold prices surged to record levels, reflecting both ongoing volatility and inflation concerns.

The year-end value of the combined RNBSO investment portfolios was £19,122,487 with the calendar year return of 11.2%. The core equity allocation once again drove the majority of returns but was aided by allocations to bonds and alternatives (particularly the allocation to gold which had a very strong period of performance).

The global economy enters 2026 with considerable momentum. A resilient US consumer, higher government spending and lower interest rates are supporting growth, while corporate profits are rising. These are powerful tailwinds for equity markets. Yet this economic cycle is ageing, and the risks of overheating are rising – whether through stock market exuberance around AI or a resurgence in inflation. Politics and geopolitics may also bring surprises. Our diversified, active approach positions portfolios to benefit from opportunities we still see in global markets, while managing the inevitable crosswinds.

Financial Outcome

Incoming resources for the year amounted to £1,745,423 and resources expended £1,010,662 giving rise to a net income of £734,761 before recognised gains and losses on investments. Investment income was £715,358 and legacies/donations, for which the Council are extremely grateful, £1,030,065.

The total sum expended on grants during the year was £719,842 compared to £561,218 in 2024. As in previous years the number of applications from serving personnel remains significant. Grants continue to be administered in a timely manner and it is extremely rare that valid applications are not met in full.

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Reserves Policy

The aim of the charity is to maintain sufficient resources to continue to be self-financing in perpetuity. It aims to hold its free reserves to a level equivalent to six months of its own expenditure, which would require a liquid reserve of around £375k. At the year end funds amounted to £19.5m of which £835k are restricted and are therefore not freely available. The remaining funds are therefore £18.6m, the majority of which are represented by investments which the Trustees deem to be held for the longer term in order to generate an income stream for the charity and remain sustainable for future generations.

Fundraising Principles

RNBSO income remains predominantly from investments. In 2025 the charity participated in the Big Give Challenge. Having received the requisite number of pledges meant that matched funding was authorised. At the end of the campaign pledges, matched funding and additional funding equalled a magnificent £9,190. In addition we were grateful to receive a number of donations and legacies, and we hope that this important income stream continues for the future. No complaints were received in the year in respect of fundraising practices.

FUTURE PLANS

Future Activities and Aims

We have continued to raise awareness of the RNOC through wider use of social media and advertising. It is intended to build on this success and repeat in 2026. During 2025 the charity engaged with St Albans based marketing company On Brand who produced several short video clips featuring beneficiaries. These were shared on a number of social media platforms resulting in an increase in both enquiries and donations. As previously reported 2026 will see the transfer of funds and beneficiaries from the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 Surplus Fund allowing the RNBSO to continue the excellent work of this wonderful likeminded charity. The results of the Greenwich Hospital funded RAND research into the future requirements of the Royal Navy community will be published in March 2026 and we, along with several other RN Charities, will use this data to ensure the RNBSO is well placed to respond to the challenges and needs.

The standard annuity grant for 2025 was £4,250. The Benevolence Sub Committee regularly review the level of grants using data from the Rowntree Foundation along with evidence from casework and a recommendation to increase this amount to £4400 was fully supported and endorsed by the RNBSO Trustees.

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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 UK Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and 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:

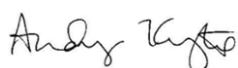
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed 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.

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. 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.

In so far as the charity's Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware, and
- the charity's Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Vice Admiral A Kyte CB
Chairman

28. February 2026

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charity.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charity and considered that the most significant are the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charity complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.



Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Statutory auditor

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Moore Kingston Smith LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: 11 March 2026

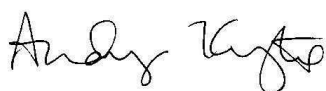
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2025	Total Funds 2024
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS					
Donations and legacies	2	287,209	742,856	1,030,065	220,272
Investment income	3	700,114	15,244	715,358	707,660
Total operating income		987,323	758,100	1,745,423	927,932
EXPENDITURE					
Raising funds					
Investment manager's fees		20,980	-	20,980	20,404
Advertising		6,120	-	6,120	1,928
Charitable activities					
Grants	5	630,163	89,679	719,842	561,218
Other Charitable Activities	4	263,720	-	263,720	225,129
Total operating expenditure		920,983	89,679	1,010,662	808,679
Net operating income/(expenditure)		66,340	668,421	734,761	119,254
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	1,192,196	23,491	1,215,687	663,405
Net income/ (expenditure)		1,258,536	691,912	1,950,448	782,659
Gross transfers between funds	15	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		1,258,536	691,912	1,950,448	782,659
Total funds brought forward		17,371,639	143,168	17,514,807	16,732,149
Total funds carried forward	14	18,630,175	835,080	19,465,255	17,514,807

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2025

		2025	2024
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	19,122,487	17,225,867
Current assets			
Debtors	12	10,851	1,404
Cash at bank and in hand		421,508	304,485
		<u>432,359</u>	<u>305,890</u>
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	13	<u>(89,591)</u>	<u>(16,950)</u>
Net current assets		342,768	288,940
Net assets		<u>19,465,255</u>	<u>17,514,807</u>
The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	835,080	143,168
Unrestricted funds	14	18,630,175	17,371,639
Total charity funds		<u>19,465,255</u>	<u>17,514,807</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 22 were approved by the Trustees on...28 February 2026... and signed on their behalf by:



Vice Admiral Andy Kyte, CB
Chairman



Commander B F M Hughes
Honorary Treasurer

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	82,598	(562,164)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	715,358	707,660
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	177,180	(80,857)
Acquisition of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	(858,113)	(50,000)
Net cash flow from investing activities	34,425	576,804
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	117,023	14,640
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	304,485	289,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	421,508	304,485

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net income/(expenditure) including endowments	1,950,448	782,658
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on investments	(1,215,687)	(663,405)
Investment income	(715,358)	(707,660)
(Increase)/ decrease in debtors	(9,446)	14,833
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	72,641	11,411
Net cash used in operating activities	82,598	(562,164)

The charity has no net debt and accordingly no net debt note is presented.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments which are measured at fair value through income and expenditure within the Statement of Financial Activities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements comprise the charity and its subsidiary, the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund (RNSF), under a Charity Commission Scheme.

RNSF is presented as a restricted fund in these financial statements.

OABF is a new fund in 2025 this is presented as a restricted fund in these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

b) Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c) Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

Income is deferred when the donor attaches conditions outside the charity's own control or specifies that the resources are to be used in a future accounting period.

d) Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit 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 and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Charity. Unconditional grant offers are accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award and its payment is probable. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance or other conditions are accrued when the recipient has been notified of the grant and either the performance condition is met or any remaining unfulfilled condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Charity.

e) Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

f) Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

g) Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned between activities.

h) Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management fees, other direct costs of raising funds and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i) Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants payable, other costs directly associated with providing benevolence to beneficiaries and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

j) Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, legal fees and Trustee meeting expenses together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

k) Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the appropriate fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

l) Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments

All gains and losses are taken to the income and expenditure section of the statement of financial activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and

opening market value or purchase date if later. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the end of the year and opening market value, or purchase date if later.

m) Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees, at their discretion, have created a fund for a specific purpose.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

o) Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

With the exceptions of prepayments and deferred income all other debtor and creditor balances are considered to be basic financial instruments under FRS 102. See notes 12 and 13 for the debtor and creditor notes.

p) Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

q) Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

2.VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2025	2025	2025
	£	£	£
General donations	51,580	742,856	794,436
Legacies	222,756	-	222,756
Donated services	6,873	-	6,873
Other-Grants	6,000	-	6,000
	<u>287,209</u>	<u>742,856</u>	<u>1,030,065</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	£	£	£
General donations	35,870	-	35,870
Legacies	163,040	-	163,040
Donated services	5,586	-	5,586
Other-Grants	15,776	-	15,776
	<u>220,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>220,272</u>

Donated services represent audit and accountancy fees paid on behalf of the charity by the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity (RNRMC). The expenditure is shown under governance costs (see note 7).

3.INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2025	2025	2025
	£	£	£
Dividends	698,564	15,244	713,808
Interest on cash deposits	1,550	-	1,550
	<u>700,114</u>	<u>15,244</u>	<u>715,358</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	£	£	£
Dividends	697,640	7,654	705,294
Interest on cash deposits	2,366	-	2,366
	<u>700,006</u>	<u>7,654</u>	<u>707,660</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

4.ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Costs	Support Costs (see note 6)	Total 2025
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	719,842	-	263,720	983,562
	719,842	-	263,720	983,562

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Costs	Support Costs (see note 6)	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	561,218	-	225,128	786,346
	561,218	-	225,128	786,346

5.ANALYSIS OF GRANTS PAYABLE

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2025
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	630,163	630,163
Scholarships	-	58,330	58,330
Officers Association	-	31,349	31,349
Total	-	719,842	719,842

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	512,218	512,218
Scholarships	-	49,000	49,000
Total	-	561,218	561,218

The number of grants paid to individuals in the current year was 202 (2024: 170)

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

6.ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

The Trustees consider that no or at least a very minimal amount of supports costs and overheads can be attributed to the governance costs therefore they are all apportioned to charitable activities.

Analysis of support costs:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Management costs	188,974	164,752
Establishment costs	35,500	35,000
Administrative costs	14,201	13,450
Governance costs (See note 7)	25,045	11,927
	<u>263,720</u>	<u>225,129</u>

7.ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Total	Total
	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	6,873	5,586
Legal and professional fees	8,613	658
Annual report costs	4,209	2,149
Other	5,350	3,535
	<u>25,045</u>	<u>11,928</u>

8.TRANSACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

No Trustees received emoluments in the year (2024: none). 4 trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses and other administrative expenses of £271 (2024: 6 Trustees received £591) from RNSBO.

9.ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS

	2025	2024
	£	£
Salaries and wages	273,840	250,495
Social security costs	33,884	24,121
Pension costs	25,072	20,648
	<u>332,796</u>	<u>295,264</u>

Employees' responsibilities are split between the charity and the Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO). Since 1 October 2008 staff have been paid by RNBSO and a recharge made to ARNO. The disclosures above relate to the total payroll responsibilities of the charity.

One employee (2024: one employee) had emoluments of £90,000-£100,000 (2024: £90,000-£100,000) The cost to this charity is 0 in the range of £60,000- £70,000 as a portion of their salary and associated costs are re-charged to ARNO (see note 17).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

Key management personnel include the Trustees and Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the charity's key management personnel were £81,648 (2024: £78,797). No Trustees received emoluments in the year.

10. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of staff employed was 5 (2024: 5 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part time staff) during the period was as follows:

	2025	2024
	Numbers	Numbers
Direct charitable	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2025	2024
	£	£
Movements in fixed asset investments		
Market value brought forward	17,065,517	16,412,862
Additions	858,113	50,000
Disposals	(45,025)	(60,750)
Net gains/(losses)	<u>1,215,687</u>	<u>663,405</u>
	19,094,292	17,065,517
 Add cash	 28,195	 160,350
Market value carried forward	<u>19,122,487</u>	<u>17,225,867</u>

Analysis of market value of investments by type:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Equities	14,249,022	12,707,027
Bonds	1,820,783	1,788,289
Alternative Investments	3,024,487	2,103,808
Cash	<u>28,195</u>	<u>626,743</u>
	<u>19,122,487</u>	<u>17,225,867</u>

Analysis of market value of investments between those held within and outside the United Kingdom:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	5,131,247	4,890,164
Outside the United Kingdom	<u>13,991,240</u>	<u>12,335,703</u>
	<u>19,122,487</u>	<u>17,225,867</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

12. DEBTORS

	2025 £	2024 £
Prepayments	1,184	1,404
Other debtors	9,667	-
	<u>10,851</u>	<u>1,404</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025 £	2024 £
Accruals	5,991	16,950
Grant creditors	83,600	-
	<u>89,591</u>	<u>16,950</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS**Analysis of unrestricted fund movements**

	Balance at 01.01.2025 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment Gain/(losses) £	Balance at 31.12.2025 £
General funds	17,371,639	987,323	(920,983)	1,192,196	18,630,175

	Balance at 01.01.2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2024 £
General funds	16,547,635	920,278	(759,679)	663,405	17,371,639

Analysis of restricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2025 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment Gain/(losses) £	Balance at 31.12.2025 £
RNSF	143,168	5,443	(58,330)	6,294	96,575
OABF	-	752,657	(31,349)	17,197	738,505
Total	<u>143,168</u>	<u>758,100</u>	<u>(89,679)</u>	<u>23,491</u>	<u>835,080</u>

	Balance at 01.01.2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2024 £
RNSF	184,514	7,654	(49,000)	-	143,168

The Royal Naval Scholarship Fund is a subsidiary of the charity and aggregated in its financial statements under a Uniting Direction issued by the Charity Commission. The Fund was transferred to RNBSO from ARNO Charitable Trust and it originated from the proceeds of the sale of the Royal Naval School at Eltham.

The OABF Fund is a restricted fund to be used to relieve distress of the Beneficiaries; including former officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Services, and their spouses, widows, widowers and dependants.

15. TRANSFER BETWEEN FUNDS

There were no transfers between funds during the period.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2025
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	18,286,682	835,804	19,122,487
Current assets	433,084	(724)	432,359
Other net current liabilities	(89,591)	-	(89,591)
	<u>18,630,175</u>	<u>835,080</u>	<u>19,465,255</u>

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	17,060,255	165,612	17,225,867
Current assets	311,384	(5,495)	305,890
Other net current liabilities	-	(16,950)	(16,950)
	<u>17,371,639</u>	<u>143,167</u>	<u>17,514,807</u>

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO)

ARNO is a membership association for which the Trustees of the charity are also the members of ARNO's council.

During the year the net management, administration and establishment costs recharged by the charity to ARNO amounted to £94,122 (2024: £82,063).

During the year the charity received gifts in kind from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity of £6,873 (2024: £5,586).

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the charitable company was under the control of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity (a registered charity incorporated in England and Wales, registered company number 6047294, registered charity number 1117794 and also a registered charity in Scotland, charity number SC041898), which has the right of veto in general meetings of the charity. Copies of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Building 29, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, PO2 8ER.

Accounts

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2024**

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President:

Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE

Registered Charity Number
207405

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2024. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the 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 issued in July 2014.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of the Charity

The official name of the charity is the 'Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers' (RNBSO). However, in 2008 the Trustees agreed to adopt the working title of the 'Royal Navy Officers' Charity' (RNOC).

The Council structure and Trustees

The Council members, who are the Trustees of RNBSO, are as follows:

President - Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE
Chairman – Rear Admiral M Kimmons, CB until 10 July 24
Chairman – Vice Admiral A Kyte CB from 10 July 2024
Deputy Chairman - The Venerable M G Poll
Honorary Treasurer – Lieutenant W P Austin, Royal Navy until 10 July 2024
Rear Admiral S Brunton CBE 1 May 2024 – 17 Dec 2024
Surgeon Commander G F Chirnside, Royal Navy
Commander P Graham, Royal Navy
Commander I Fyfe-Green Royal Navy
Commander G P Hockley, LVO, Royal Navy
Lieutenant Commander W Hairsine, Royal Navy
Commander B F M Hughes, Royal Navy (Honorary Treasurer from 10 July 2024)
Commodore A A Ross, Royal Navy until 10 July 2024
Lieutenant S Williams Royal Navy

Chief Executive Officer

Commander M Goldthorpe, BEM, Royal Navy

Principal Address & Contact Details

70, Porchester Terrace
London, W2 3TP
Tel No: 020 7402 5231
E-Mail: rnoc@arno.org.uk

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
6th Floor, 9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Bankers

Child & Co. (Bankers) 1 Spinningfields Square, Manchester, M3 3AP

Investment Managers

Cazenove Capital Management Limited, 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Governing Documents

The charity was founded in 1739 and was incorporated by Royal Charter as the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in 1838. Extant amendments to the Royal Charter were granted in 1996 (change of name to Royal Navy Benevolent Society for Officers) and 1997 (inclusion of Warrant Officers holding Warrants before 1st April 1956).

The charity is governed by a set of rules, which were last amended in 2019 and approved by the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in July 2019.

HM King Charles III

Following the review of royal patronages the RNBSO were enormously grateful and privileged to be informed that His Majesty King Charles III had agreed to be Patron of the charity.

The Council

The members of the governing Council meet thrice yearly and are, for the purposes of charity law, the Trustees of RNBSO. Trustees may be elected to the Council for a period of three years and retire by rotation, albeit offering themselves for re-election each year, if they remain eligible. The President is elected by Trustees from amongst its senior members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from the Trustees by the Council to serve in those offices for a period of one year. They may also offer themselves for re-election, as long as they remain eligible.

The RNBSO is a subsidiary charity of the RNRMC but retains its own Trustees for the day-to-day administration of the charity. The RNRMC is, however, the Corporate Member with a power of veto at a General Meeting. In addition the Corporate Member is entitled to nominate a Trustee to the board; the current nominated trustee is Commander M Westwood RN.

Trustees Induction and Training

New members of the Council, not already experienced, attend the NCVO run Trustee Induction Course, all new Trustees receive an induction pack, which includes a description of their duties and responsibilities, and current policy documents for the charity. Further in-house and external training is delivered if required.

Management and Administration

The executive business of the charity is administered by the CEO, supported by four staff members jointly employed by the charity and ARNO which shares the same premises. All members of the Council give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits other than travelling expenses.

Volunteers and Related Parties

The RNBSO is also the sole Trustee of the ARNO Charitable Trust (CT). In addition, it manages the RN Scholarship Fund (RNSF) as a sub-charity. Work continues to subsume the RNSF into the main RNBSO Fund.

Risk Management

The Trustees monitor the principal risks in the charity via a recently fully reassessed Risk Matrix. Risk is discussed and scrutinised by the Finance and Administration Sub Committee (FASC) with any significant changes reported to the Board. The Trustees believe that the charity remains, under normal circumstances, both sustainable and resilient, in its structure, governance and administration. The Risk Matrix identifies the following areas as those of the highest potential risk if not mitigated:

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Risk	Mitigation
Investment policies	Review and agree policy, obtain proper advice and management, consider diversity, prudence and liquidity criteria and accept long-term investment cycle. <u>Non-reliance on fundraising</u>
Information technology	Comprehensive staff IT protocols and procedures, regular training, broad support contract, robust data back-up, Data Protection Audit and up-to-date security software

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Objects

The governing document enables relief to be given to Officers and former Officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, former WRNS Officers and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, their spouses, former spouses and dependants who are in need.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

In shaping our objectives for the year and planning our activities, the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'Public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

RNBSO is a membership organisation as well as a charity and on being established only members were eligible for financial assistance. In 1997 Trustees agreed to widen the criteria so that all serving and retired officers, whether members or not, would be eligible for benevolence in the future. Furthermore, the list of beneficiaries was widened to include spouses, dependent children, former spouses, and former officers of the Woman's Royal Naval Service.

Grant Making Policy

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the charity delivers its objects for public benefit by enabling financial relief to be extended by the Trustees to all officers of the Naval Service and their dependants who are in financial distress.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The RNBSO continues to meet the need of all beneficiaries, in the main, from its own investment portfolio. As in previous years a number of donations and legacies have been received for which we are extremely grateful. In addition to financial benevolence the staff have been able to offer advice, and in some case assist with the application, for a number of state benefits current and potential clients. This continued intervention has resulted in clients receiving in excess of £100K of benefits year on year. A copy of the latest Impact Report can be accessed at the charity website. www.rnoc.org.uk. The ARNO/RNOC website www.arno.org.uk is accessed on a regular basis and all IT systems are regularly monitored and checked to ensure the latest compliance.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Controls and Restrictions

The Trustees ensure that the capital held by RNBSO is invested prudently and conservatively over the long term for the ultimate benefit of beneficiaries. The aim is to achieve a balance of income and capital growth through an agreed investment strategy. In late 2021, following advice and consideration, Trustees agreed to switch the bespoke fund of fund approach focussed on income producing assets into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund (distribution units). In addition to providing income from investments and capital this fund addresses various ESG and geographic requirements. This transition is now complete and almost 2 years following the move Trustees have been satisfied with both the changeover and outcome.

Cazenove Capital Management continues to manage the charity's Investment Portfolio on a discretionary basis. The investment performance is regularly reviewed by Trustees.

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Investment Performance

In a similar pattern to 2023 – 2024 was another excellent year for US equities. We have now seen two consecutive years of US equities delivering returns in excess of 20% which significantly exceeds the average annual return of 9.8% for the asset class since 1928. While we have good reason to believe that this market will do well again in 2025 – returns are likely to be more broad based outside of the Magnificent 7 (Apple, Microsoft, Alphabet, Amazon, Nvidia, Meta and Tesla) so stock picking will be key.

2024 was also a year of significant political events as we saw over 60 countries head to the polls. Rattled by rising prices and divided over cultural issues – it was a much more challenging year for political incumbents. In the UK we saw a changing of the guard as Labour ousted the Conservatives in a summer election while Donald Trump was re-elected as US President in an extraordinary political comeback. In terms of the effect on markets – the UK election result had little impact as it was largely already in the price. In contrast – the US market was buoyed by the Presidential result with the prospect for loosening regulations and lower tax rates for corporates which should theoretically translate into improved margins.

The year-end value of the combined RNBSO investment portfolios was £17,225,867 with the calendar year return of 8.3%. The core equity allocation once again drove the majority of returns but was aided by allocations to bonds particularly in the High Yield space as well as good returns from our commodities exposure.

Economic fundamentals suggest that 2025 should be another positive year for equities and risk assets more broadly. The challenge is that downside risks are greater than before; the prospect of an all-out trade war looms large, the outlook for interest rates is uncertain and government debt continues to rise. As such while the RNBSO investment portfolio is skewed to risk assets (equities), we are diversified to help mitigate against the aforementioned risks. Bonds should provide some protection against risks to growth, while gold and other commodities help to manage the risk of inflation and elevated geopolitical tensions.

Financial Outcome

Incoming resources for the year amounted to £927,932 and resources expended £808,679 giving rise to a net income of £119,254 before recognised gains and losses on investments. Investment income was £707,660 and legacies/donations, for which the Council are extremely grateful, £220,272.

The total sum expended on grants during the year was £561,218 compared to £507,317 in 2023. As in previous years the number of applications from serving personnel continues to rise. Grants continue to be administered in a timely manner and it is extremely rare that valid applications are not met in full. 2024 has seen an increase in both the number of applications overall and once again an increase in younger beneficiaries many of who are still serving or have recently done so.

Reserves Policy

The aim of the charity is to maintain sufficient resources to continue to be self-financing in perpetuity. It aims to hold its free reserves to a level equivalent to six months of its own expenditure, which would require a liquid reserve of around £400k. At the year end funds amounted to £17.5m of which £143k are restricted and are therefore not freely available. The remaining funds are therefore £17.4m, the majority of which are represented by investments which the Trustees deem to be held for the longer term in order to generate an income stream for the charity and remain sustainable for future generations.

Fundraising Principles

RNOC income remains predominantly from investments. In 2024 a number of social events were held where thanks to the generosity of a number of businesses and individuals in excess of £5,000 was raised for the charity. In addition

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2024**

we were grateful to receive a number of donations and legacies and we hope that this important income stream continues for the future. No complaints were received in the year in respect of fundraising practices.

FUTURE PLANS

Future Activities and Aims

We have continued to raise awareness of the RNOC through wider use of social media and advertising. This focus will continue into 2025. We hope that by the end of 2025 plans will be at an advanced stage to incorporate funds from the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 bringing another charity founded just after the RNBSO under our stewardship. We look forward to the results of the Greenwich Hospital funded RAND research into the future requirements of the Royal Navy community and will use this data to ensure the RNOC is well placed or respond to the challenges and needs.

The standard annuity grant for 2024 was £3,850. The Benevolence Sub Committee regularly review the level of grants using data from the Rowntree Foundation along with evidence from casework and a recommendation to increase this amount to £4250 was fully supported and endorsed by the RNOC Trustees.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The law applicable to charities in England and 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:

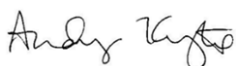
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed 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.

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. 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.

In so far as the charity's Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware, and
- the charity's Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Vice Admiral A Kyte CB
Chairman

Date: 26 February 2025.....

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charity.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charity and considered that the most significant are the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charity complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.



Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Statutory auditor

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Moore Kingston Smith LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: 27 March 2025

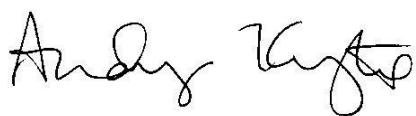
THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2024	Total Funds 2023
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS					
Donations and legacies	2	220,272	-	220,272	41,548
Investment income	3	700,006	7,654	707,660	682,625
Total operating income		920,278	7,654	927,932	724,173
EXPENDITURE					
Raising funds					
Investment manager’s fees		20,404	-	20,404	19,536
Advertising		1,928	-	1,928	250
Charitable activities					
Grants	5	512,218	49,000	561,218	507,317
Other Charitable Activities	4	225,129	-	225,129	174,176
Total operating expenditure		759,679	49,000	808,679	701,279
Net operating income/(expenditure)		160,599	(41,346)	119,254	22,894
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	663,405	-	663,405	435,131
Net income/ (expenditure)		824,004	(41,346)	782,658	458,025
Gross transfers between funds	15	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		824,004	(41,346)	782,658	458,025
Total funds brought forward		16,547,635	184,514	16,732,149	16,274,124
Total funds carried forward	14	17,371,639	143,168	17,514,807	16,732,149

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024

		2024	2023
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	17,225,867	16,431,606
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,404	16,237
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>304,485</u>	<u>289,845</u>
		305,890	306,082
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	13	<u>(16,950)</u>	<u>(5,539)</u>
Net current assets		288,940	300,543
Net assets		<u>17,514,807</u>	<u>16,732,149</u>
The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	143,168	184,514
Unrestricted funds	14	17,371,639	16,547,635
Total charity funds		<u>17,514,807</u>	<u>16,732,149</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Trustees on 26 February 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Vice Admiral Andy Kyte, CB
Chairman



Commander B F M Hughes
Honorary Treasurer

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash (outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash used in operating activities	(562,164)	(666,520)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	707,660	682,625
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	(80,857)	286,678
Acquisition of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	(50,000)	(267,270)
Net cash flow from investing activities	576,804	702,033
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,640	35,512
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	289,845	254,333
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	304,485	289,845

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net income/(expenditure) including endowments	782,658	458,025
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on investments	(663,405)	(435,131)
Investment income	(707,660)	(682,625)
Decrease in debtors	14,833	2,672
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	11,411	(9,461)
Net cash used in operating activities	(562,164)	(666,520)

The charity has no net debt and accordingly no net debt note is presented.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a)Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments which are measured at fair value through income and expenditure within the Statement of Financial Activities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements comprise the charity and its subsidiary, the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund (RNSF), under a Charity Commission Scheme.

RNSF is presented as a restricted fund in these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

b)Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c)Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Income is deferred when the donor attaches conditions outside the charity's own control or specifies that the resources are to be used in a future accounting period.

d)Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit 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 and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Charity. Unconditional grant offers are accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award and its payment is probable. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance or other conditions are accrued when the recipient has been notified of the grant and either the performance condition is met or any remaining unfulfilled condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Charity.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

e)Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

f)Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

g)Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned between activities.

h)Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management fees, other direct costs of raising funds and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i)Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants payable, other costs directly associated with providing benevolence to beneficiaries and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

j)Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, legal fees and Trustee meeting expenses together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

k)Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the appropriate fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

l)Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments

All gains and losses are taken to the income and expenditure section of the statement of financial activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and opening market value or purchase date if later. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the end of the year and opening market value, or purchase date if later.

m)Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees, at their discretion, have created a fund for a specific purpose.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

n)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

o)Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With the exceptions of prepayments and deferred income all other debtor and creditor balances are considered to be basic financial instruments under FRS 102. See notes 12 and 13 for the debtor and creditor notes.

p)Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

q)Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

2.VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	£	£	£
General donations	35,870	-	35,870
Legacies	163,040	-	163,040
Donated services	5,586	-	5,586
Other-Grants	15,776	-	15,776
	<u>220,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>220,272</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£
General donations	38,431	-	38,431
Legacies	2,000	-	2,000
Donated services	1,117	-	1,117
Other-Grants	-	-	-
	<u>41,548</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,548</u>

Donated services represent audit and accountancy fees paid on behalf of the charity by the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity (RNRMC). The expenditure is shown under governance costs (see note 7).

Contingent Asset

The charity is a named beneficiary of a residuary legacy and an interim distribution has been recognised as income in these financial statements. The balance that remains receivable has not been accrued in these financial statements, as the amount to be received cannot be reliably measured.

3.INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2024	2024	2024
	£	£	£
Dividends	697,640	7,654	705,294
Interest on cash deposits	2,366	-	2,366
	<u>700,006</u>	<u>7,654</u>	<u>707,660</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£
Dividends	670,371	9,338	679,709
Interest on cash deposits	2,916	-	2,916
	<u>673,287</u>	<u>9,338</u>	<u>682,625</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

4.ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Support Costs (see Costs	note 6)	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	561,218	-	225,129	786,346
	561,218	-	225,129	786,346

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Support Costs (see Costs	note 6)	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	507,317	-	174,176	681,493
	507,317	-	174,176	681,493

5.ANALYSIS OF GRANTS PAYABLE

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	512,218	512,218
Scholarships	-	49,000	49,000
Total	-	561,218	561,218

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	440,317	440,317
Scholarships	-	67,000	67,000
Total	-	507,317	507,317

The number of grants paid to individuals in the current year was 170 (2023: 155)

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

6.ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

The Trustees consider that no or at least a very minimal amount of supports costs and overheads can be attributed to the governance costs therefore they are all apportioned to charitable activities.

Analysis of support costs:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Management costs	164,752	120,035
Establishment costs	35,000	34,999
Administrative costs	13,450	13,147
Governance costs (See note 7)	11,927	5,996
	<u>225,129</u>	<u>174,176</u>

7.ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Total	Total
	2024	2023
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	5,586	2,487
Legal and professional fees	658	611
Annual report costs	2,149	1,848
Other	3535	1050
	<u>11,927</u>	<u>5,996</u>

8.TRANSACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

No Trustees received emoluments in the year (2023: none). 6 trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses and other administrative expenses of £591 (2023: 6 Trustees received £1,087) from RNSBO.

9.ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Salaries and wages	250,495	166,396
Social security costs	24,121	18,988
Pension costs	20,648	24,807
	<u>295,265</u>	<u>210,191</u>

Employees' responsibilities are split between the charity and the Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO). Since 1 October 2008 staff have been paid by RNBSO and a recharge made to ARNO. The disclosures above relate to the total payroll responsibilities of the charity.

One employee (2023: one employee) had emoluments of £80,000-£90,000 (2023:£90,000-£80,000) The cost to this charity is less than £60,000 as a portion of their salary and associated costs are re-charged to ARNO (see note 17).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

Key management personnel include the Trustees and Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the charity's key management personnel were £78,797 (2023: £85,503). No Trustees received emoluments in the year.

10. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of staff employed was 5 (2023: 3 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part time staff) during the period was as follows:

	2024	2023
	Numbers	Numbers
Direct charitable	5	3

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Movements in fixed asset investments		
Market value brought forward	16,412,862	15,788,152
Additions	50,000	267,270
Disposals	(60,750)	(77,691)
Net gains/(losses)	663,405	435,131
	17,065,517	16,412,862
Add cash	160,350	18,743
Market value carried forward	17,225,867	16,431,606

Analysis of market value of investments by type:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Equities	12,707,027	11,358,509
Bonds	1,788,289	1,916,666
Alternative Investments	2,103,808	2,429,539
Cash	626,743	726,892
	17,225,867	16,431,606

Analysis of market value of investments between those held within and outside the United Kingdom:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	4,890,164	5,304,665
Outside the United Kingdom	12,335,703	11,126,941
	17,225,867	16,431,606

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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12. DEBTORS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Prepayments	1,404	1,617
Due from Association of Royal Naval Officers	-	14,620
	<u>1,404</u>	<u>16,237</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accruals	16,950	5,539
	<u>16,950</u>	<u>5,539</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS**Analysis of unrestricted fund movements**

	Balance at 01.01.2024	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2024
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	16,547,635	920,278	(759,679)	663,405	17,371,639

	Balance at 01.01.2023	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2023
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	16,037,210	714,835	(634,279)	429,869	16,547,635

Analysis of restricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2024	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2024
	£	£	£	£	£
RNSF	184,514	7,654	(49,000)	-	143,168

	Balance at 01.01.2023	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2023
	£	£	£	£	£
RNSF	236,914	9,338	(67,000)	5,262	184,514

The Royal Naval Scholarship Fund is a subsidiary of the charity and aggregated in its financial statements under a Uniting Direction issued by the Charity Commission. The Fund was transferred to RNBSO from ARNO Charitable Trust and it originated from the proceeds of the sale of the Royal Naval School at Eltham.

15. TRANSFER BETWEEN FUNDS

There were no transfers between funds during the period.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	17,060,255	165,612	17,225,867
Current assets	311,384	(5,495)	305,890
Other net current liabilities	-	(16,950)	(16,950)
	17,371,639	143,168	17,514,807

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	16,214,725	216,881	16,431,606
Current assets	332,910	(26,828)	306,082
Other net current liabilities	-	(5,539)	(5,539)
	16,547,635	184,514	16,732,149

17.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO)

ARNO is a membership association for which the Trustees of the charity are also the members of ARNO’s council.

During the year the net management, administration and establishment costs recharged by the charity to ARNO amounted to £82,063 (2023: £42,011). At the year end the charity was owed £nil by ARNO (2023: £14,620).

During the year the charity received gifts in kind from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity of £5,586.

18.ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the charitable company was under the control of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity (a registered charity incorporated in England and Wales, registered company number 6047294, registered charity number 1117794 and also a registered charity in Scotland, charity number SC041898), which has the right of veto in general meetings of the charity. Copies of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Building 29, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, PO2 8ER.

Accounts

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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Patron:

HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE

Registered Charity Number
207405

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2023. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the 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 issued in July 2014.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of the Charity

The official name of the charity is the 'Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers' (RNBSO). However, in 2008 the Trustees agreed to adopt the working title of the 'Royal Navy Officers' Charity' (RNOC).

The Council structure and Trustees

The Council members, who are the Trustees of RNBSO, are as follows:

President - Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE
Chairman – Rear Admiral M Kimmons, CB
Deputy Chairman - The Venerable M G Poll
Honorary Treasurer – Lieutenant W P Austin, Royal Navy
Surgeon Commander G F Chirnside, Royal Navy
Commander P J Graham, Royal Navy from 12 July 23
Commander I Fyfe-Green Royal Navy
Commander G P Hockley, LVO, Royal Navy
Lieutenant Commander W Hairsine, Royal Navy from 12 July 23
Commander B F M Hughes, Royal Navy
Commodore A A Ross, Royal Navy
Commander M Westwood, Royal Navy
Lieutenant S Williams Royal Navy

Chief Executive Officer

Commander M Goldthorpe, BEM, Royal Navy

Principal Address & Contact Details

70, Porchester Terrace
London, W2 3TP
Tel No: 020 7402 5231
E-Mail: rnoc@arno.org.uk

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
6th Floor, 9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Bankers

Child & Co. (Bankers) 1 Spinningfields Square, Manchester, M3 3AP

Solicitors

Gregory Rowcliffe Milners, 1 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BZ

Investment Managers

Cazenove Capital Management Limited, 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Governing Documents

The charity was founded in 1739 and was incorporated by Royal Charter as the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in 1838. Extant amendments to the Royal Charter were granted in 1996 (change of name to Royal Navy Benevolent Society for Officers) and 1997 (inclusion of Warrant Officers holding Warrants before 1st April 1956).

The charity is governed by a set of rules, which were last amended in 2019 and approved by the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in July 2019.

HM Queen Elizabeth II

The RNBSO, for the past 60 years have been enormously privileged to have Her Majesty the late Queen Elizabeth as Patron of the charity. Following the extremely sad news of the death of Her Majesty, the RNBSO enters 2024 awaiting news of our new patron, whilst offering our continued best wishes and loyal support to His Majesty, King Charles III.

The Council

The members of the governing Council meet thrice yearly and are, for the purposes of charity law, the Trustees of RNBSO. Trustees may be elected to the Council for a period of three years and retire by rotation, albeit offering themselves for re-election each year, if they remain eligible. The President is elected by Trustees from amongst its senior members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from the Trustees by the Council to serve in those offices for a period of one year. They may also offer themselves for re-election, as long as they remain eligible.

The RNBSO is a subsidiary charity of the RNRMC but retains its own Trustees for the day-to-day administration of the charity. The RNRMC is, however, the Corporate Member with a power of veto at a General Meeting. In addition the Corporate Member is entitled to nominate a Trustee to the board; the current nominated trustee is Commander M Westwood RN.

Trustees Induction and Training

New members of the Council attend the NCVO run Trustee Induction Course, receive an induction pack, which includes a description of their duties and responsibilities, and current policy documents for the charity. Further in-house and external training is delivered if required.

Management and Administration

The executive business of the charity is administered by the CEO, supported by three staff members jointly employed by the charity and ARNO which shares the same premises. All members of the Council give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits other than travelling expenses.

Volunteers and Related Parties

The RNBSO is also the sole Trustee of the ARNO Charitable Trust (CT). In addition, it manages the RN Scholarship Fund (RNSF) as a sub-charity. Work continues to subsume the RNSF into the main RNBSO Fund.

Risk Management

The Trustees monitor the principal risks in the charity via a recently fully reassessed Risk Matrix. Risk is discussed and scrutinised by the Finance and Administration Sub Committee (FASC) with any significant changes reported to the Board. The Trustees believe that the charity remains, under normal circumstances, both sustainable and resilient, in its structure, governance and administration. The Risk Matrix identifies the following areas as those of the highest potential risk if not mitigated:

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Risk	Mitigation
Investment policies	Review and agree policy, obtain proper advice and management, consider diversity, prudence and liquidity criteria and accept long-term investment cycle.
Information technology	Comprehensive staff IT protocols and procedures, regular training, broad support contract, robust data back-up, Data Protection Audit and up-to-date security software

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Objects

The governing document enables relief to be given to Officers and former Officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, former WRNS Officers and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, their spouses, former spouses and dependants who are in need.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

In shaping our objectives for the year and planning our activities, the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'Public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

RNBSO is a membership organisation as well as a charity and on being established only members were eligible for financial assistance. In 1997 Trustees agreed to widen the criteria so that all serving and retired officers, whether members or not, would be eligible for benevolence in the future. Furthermore, the list of beneficiaries was widened to include spouses, dependent children, former spouses, and former officers of the Woman's Royal Naval Service.

Grant Making Policy

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the charity delivers its objects for public benefit by enabling financial relief to be extended by the Trustees to all officers of the Naval Service and their dependants who are in financial distress.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The RNBSO continues to meet the need of all beneficiaries, in the main, from its own investment portfolio. As in previous years a number of donations and legacies have been received for which we are extremely grateful. In addition to financial benevolence the staff have been able to offer advice, and in some cases assist with the application, for a number of State benefits for current and potential clients. This intervention has resulted in clients receiving in excess of £100K of benefits in the past year. A copy of the latest Impact Report can be accessed at the charity website: www.rnoc.org.uk. The ARNO/RNOC website www.arno.org.uk is accessed on a regular basis and all IT systems are regularly monitored and checked to ensure the latest compliance, with an update to the database to be undertaken in January 2024.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Controls and Restrictions

The Trustees ensure that the capital held by RNBSO is invested prudently and conservatively over the long term for the ultimate benefit of beneficiaries. The aim is to achieve a balance of income and capital growth through an agreed investment strategy. In late 2021, following advice and consideration, Trustees agreed to switch the bespoke fund of funds approach focussed on income producing assets into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund (distribution units). In addition to providing income from investments and capital this fund addresses various ESG and geographic requirements. This transition is now complete and almost 2 years following the move Trustees have been satisfied with both the changeover and outcome.

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Cazenove Capital Management continues to manage the charity's Investment Portfolio on a discretionary basis. The investment performance is regularly reviewed by Trustees.

Investment Performance

After a 2022 dominated by geopolitical uncertainty and rampant inflation, 2023 saw resilience in markets as economies staved off recession and inflation started to subside. Bonds and equities ended the year in positive territory, although alternatives and property still lagged. The US equity market led the way, dominated by the so-called magnificent seven with Nvidia shares almost trebling in value over the year. Smaller-cap names and emerging markets lagged as concerns lingered around the costs of debt.

The year-end value of the combined RNBSO investment portfolios was £16,431,606 with the calendar year returns of 7.1% aided by a strong final two months. The core equity allocation drove the returns, aided by the bond positioning as market expectations for interest rate cuts moved forward.

The portfolios are positioned in a more positive fashion than coming into the year, with the equity allocation having been brought up over the course of the year at the expense of the previously elevated cash levels. We continue to see value in bonds, with a global basket of government bonds offering attractive yields and potential for protection in a recessionary environment and so have repositioned our bond allocation accordingly, taking profits from some of our long-dated gilts and moving more global. We have also moderated our exposure to gold to help fund the increased equity weighting, with the higher level of real interest rates likely to suppress the valuation.

Financial Outcome

Incoming resources for the year amounted to £724,173 and resources expended £701,279 giving rise to a net income of £22,894 before recognised gains and losses on investments. Investment income was £682,625 and legacies/donations, for which the Council are extremely grateful, £41,548.

The total sum expended on grants during the year was £507,317 compared to £508,537 in 2022. As in previous years the number of applications from serving personnel continues to rise. Grants continue to be administered in a timely manner and it is extremely rare that valid applications are not met in full.

Reserves Policy

The aim of the charity is to maintain sufficient resources to continue to be self-financing in perpetuity. It aims to hold its free reserves to a level equivalent to six months of its own expenditure, which would require a liquid reserve of around £250k. At the year end funds amounted to £16.7m of which £185k are restricted and are therefore not freely available. The remaining funds are therefore £16.5m, the majority of which are represented by investments which the Trustees deem to be held for the longer term in order to generate an income stream for the charity and remain sustainable for future generations.

Fundraising Principles

RNOC income remains predominantly from investments. In 2023 thanks to the generosity of the RY Britannia Trust, the charity held a fundraising Trafalgar Night dinner on board the Royal Yacht in Edinburgh. Almost 100 ARNO members and their guests enjoyed an outstanding evening and £10,000 was raised for the charity. In addition we were grateful to receive a number of donations and legacies and we hope that this important income stream continues for the future. No complaints were received in the year in respect of fundraising practices.

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FUTURE PLANS

Future Activities and Aims

We have been working to maintain and increase the awareness of the charity and its work through social media. During 2024 our IT system used to administer grants will be updated to remain compliant while at the same time allow us to capture more useful data to allow the Benevolence Sub Committee to understand the emerging needs of our beneficiaries

The standard annuity grant for 2023 was £3,500. The Benevolence Sub Committee regularly reviews the level of grants using data from the Rowntree Foundation along with evidence from casework and recommends any changes as necessary.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The law applicable to charities in England and 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 judgments 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.

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. 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.

In so far as the charity's Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware, and
- the charity's Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman

28 February 2024

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charity.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charity and considered that the most significant are the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charity complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.



Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Statutory auditor

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Moore Kingston Smith LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: 11 March 2024..

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2023	Total Funds 2022
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS					
Donations and legacies	2	41,548	-	41,548	376,274
Investment income	3	673,287	9,338	682,625	642,054
Total operating income		714,835	9,338	724,173	1,018,328
EXPENDITURE					
Raising funds					
Investment manager's fees		19,536	-	19,536	19,601
Advertising		250	-	250	3,720
Charitable activities					
Grants	5	440,317	67,000	507,317	508,537
Other charitable activities	4	174,176	-	174,176	179,486
Total operating expenditure		634,279	67,000	701,279	711,344
Net operating income/(expenditure)		80,556	(57,662)	22,894	306,984
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	429,869	5,262	435,131	(1,154,294)
Net income/ (expenditure)		510,425	(52,400)	458,025	(847,310)
Gross transfers between funds	15	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		510,425	(52,400)	458,025	(847,310)
Total funds brought forward		16,037,210	236,914	16,274,124	17,121,434
Total funds carried forward	14	16,547,635	184,514	16,732,149	16,274,124

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	16,431,606	16,015,882
Current assets			
Debtors	12	16,237	18,909
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>289,845</u>	<u>254,333</u>
		306,082	273,242
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	13	<u>(5,539)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>
Net current assets		300,543	258,242
Net assets		<u><u>16,732,149</u></u>	<u><u>16,274,124</u></u>
 The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	184,514	236,914
Unrestricted funds	14	16,547,635	16,037,210
Total charity funds		<u><u>16,732,149</u></u>	<u><u>16,274,124</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Trustees on 28 February 2024 and signed on their behalf by:



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman



W P F Austin
Honorary Treasurer

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash (outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash used in operating activities	(666,520)	(320,817)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	682,625	624,054
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	286,678	15,866,950
Acquisition of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	(267,270)	(16,078,369)
Net cash flow from investing activities	702,033	412,635
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35,512	91,818
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	254,333	162,515
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	289,845	254,333

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Net income/(expenditure) including endowments	458,025	(847,310)
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on investments	(435,131)	1,154,294
Investment income	(682,625)	(624,054)
Decrease in debtors	2,672	4,102
(Decrease) in creditors	(9,461)	(7,849)
Net cash used in operating activities	(666,520)	(320,817)

The charity has no net debt and accordingly no net debt note is presented.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a)Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments which are measured at fair value through income and expenditure within the Statement of Financial Activities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements comprise the charity and its subsidiary, the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund (RNSF), under a Charity Commission Scheme.

RNSF is presented as a restricted fund in these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

b)Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c)Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Income is deferred when the donor attaches conditions outside the charity's own control or specifies that the resources are to be used in a future accounting period.

d)Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit 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 and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Charity. Unconditional grant offers are accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award and its payment is probable. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance or other conditions are accrued when the recipient has been notified of the grant and either the performance condition is met or any remaining unfulfilled condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Charity.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

e)Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

f)Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

g)Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned between activities.

h)Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management fees, other direct costs of raising funds and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i)Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants payable, other costs directly associated with providing benevolence to beneficiaries and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

j)Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, legal fees and Trustee meeting expenses together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

k)Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the appropriate fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

l)Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments

All gains and losses are taken to the income and expenditure section of the statement of financial activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and opening market value or purchase date if later. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the end of the year and opening market value, or purchase date if later.

m)Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees, at their discretion, have created a fund for a specific purpose.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

n)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

o)Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With the exceptions of prepayments and deferred income all other debtor and creditor balances are considered to be basic financial instruments under FRS 102. See notes 12 and 13 for the debtor and creditor notes.

p)Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

q)Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

2.VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£
General donations	38,431	-	38,431
Legacies	2,000	-	2,000
Donated services	1,117	-	1,117
Other		-	
	<u>41,548</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,548</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£
General donations	17,752	-	17,752
Legacies	341,367	-	341,367
Donated services	4,295	-	4,295
Other	12,860		12,860
	<u>376,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>376,274</u>

Donated services represent audit and accountancy fees paid on behalf of the charity by the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity (RNRMC). The expenditure is shown under governance costs (see note 7).

Contingent Asset

The charity is a named beneficiary of a residuary legacy and an interim distribution has been recognised as income in these financial statements. The balance that remains receivable has not been accrued in these financial statements, as the amount to be received cannot be reliably measured.

3.INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2023	2023	2023
	£	£	£
Dividends	670,371	9,338	679,709
Interest on cash deposits	2,916		2,916
	<u>673,287</u>	<u>9,338</u>	<u>682,625</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£
Dividends	630,742	10,801	641,543
Interest on cash deposits	511	-	511
	<u>631,253</u>	<u>10,801</u>	<u>642,054</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

4.ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Support Costs (see Costs	note 6)	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	507,317		174,176	681,493
	507,317	-	174,176	681,493

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Support Costs (see Costs	note 6)	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	508,537	-	179,487	688,024
	508,537	-	179,487	688,024

5.ANALYSIS OF GRANTS PAYABLE

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants		440,317	440,317
Scholarships		67,000	67,000
Total	-	507,317	507,317

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	450,421	450,421
Scholarships	-	58,116	58,116
Total	-	508,537	508,537

The number of grants paid to individuals in the current year was 155 (2022: 210).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

6.ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

The Trustees consider that no or at least a very minimal amount of supports costs and overheads can be attributed to the governance costs therefore they are all apportioned to charitable activities.

Analysis of support costs:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Management costs	120,035	125,094
Establishment costs	34,999	32,500
Administrative costs	13,147	12,304
Governance costs (See note 7)	5,996	9,589
	<u>174,176</u>	<u>179,487</u>

7.ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Total	Total
	2023	2022
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	2,487	4,295
Legal and professional fees	611	3,375
Annual report costs	1,848	1,009
Other	1050	910
	<u>5,996</u>	<u>9,589</u>

8.TRANSACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

No Trustees received emoluments in the year (2022: none). 6 trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses and other administrative expenses of £1,087 (2022: 6 Trustees received £1,162) from RNSBO.

9.ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Salaries and wages	166,396	174,013
Social security costs	18,988	19,273
Pension costs	24,807	28,207
	<u>210,191</u>	<u>221,493</u>

Employees' responsibilities are split between the charity and the Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO). Since 1 October 2008 staff have been paid by RNBSO and a recharge made to ARNO. The disclosures above relate to the total payroll responsibilities of the charity.

One employee (2022: one employee) had emoluments of £80,000-£90,000 (2022:£70,000-£80,000) The cost to this charity is less than £60,000 as a portion of their salary and associated costs are re-charged to ARNO (see note 17).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Key management personnel include the Trustees and Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the charity's key management personnel were £85,503 (2022: £75,001). No Trustees received emoluments in the year.

10. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of staff employed was 3 (2022: 3 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part time staff) during the period was as follows:

	2023	2022
	Numbers	Numbers
Direct charitable	3	3

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Movements in fixed asset investments		
Market value brought forward	15,788,152	16,841,054
Additions	267,270	16,078,369
Disposals	(77,691)	(15,976,977)
Net gains/(losses)	435,131	(1,154,294)
	16,412,862	15,788,152
Add cash	18,743	227,730
Market value carried forward	16,431,606	16,015,882

Analysis of market value of investments by type:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Equities	11,358,509	10,132,917
Bonds	1,916,666	1,707,150
Multi-Asset Funds	-	-
Alternative Investments	2,429,539	2,208,737
Cash	726,892	1,967,078
	16,431,606	16,015,882

Analysis of market value of investments between those held within and outside the United Kingdom:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	5,304,665	5,253,758
Outside the United Kingdom	11,126,941	10,762,124
	16,431,606	16,015,882

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

12. DEBTORS

	2023 £	2022 £
Due from Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity	-	4,295
Prepayments	1,617	14,614
Due from Association of Royal Naval Officers	14,620	-
	<u>16,237</u>	<u>18,909</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £	2022 £
Accruals	5,539	11,000
Pension Fund	-	4,000
	<u>5,539</u>	<u>15,000</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS**Analysis of unrestricted fund movements**

	Balance at 01.01.2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2023 £
General funds	16,037,210	714,835	(634,279)	429,869	16,547,635

	Balance at 01.01.2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2022 £
General funds	16,817,871	1,007,527	(653,228)	(1,134,959)	16,037,210

Analysis of restricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2023 £
RNSF	236,914	9,338	(67,000)	5,262	184,514

	Balance at 01.01.2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Investment losses £	Balance at 31.12.2022 £
RNSF	303,563	10,801	(58,116)	(19,335)	236,914

The Royal Naval Scholarship Fund is a subsidiary of the charity and aggregated in its financial statements under a Uniting Direction issued by the Charity Commission. The Fund was transferred to RNBSO from ARNO Charitable Trust and it originated from the proceeds of the sale of the Royal Naval School at Eltham.

15. TRANSFER BETWEEN FUNDS

There were no transfers between funds during the period.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	16,214,725	216,881	16,431,606
Current assets	332,910	(26,828)	306,082
Other net current liabilities		(5,539)	(5,539)
	16,547,635	184,514	16,732,149

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	15,754,228	261,654	16,015,882
Current assets	282,983	(9,741)	273,242
Other net current liabilities		(15,000)	(15,000)
	16,037,210	236,913	16,274,124

17.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO)

ARNO is a membership association for which the Trustees of the charity are also the members of ARNO’s council.

During the year the net management, administration and establishment costs recharged by the charity to ARNO amounted to £42,011 (2022: £51,751). At the year end the charity was owed £14,620 by ARNO (2022: £nil).

18.ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the charitable company was under the control of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity (a registered charity incorporated in England and Wales, registered company number 6047294, registered charity number 1117794 and also a registered charity in Scotland, charity number SC041898), which has the right of veto in general meetings of the charity. Copies of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Building 29, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, PO2 8ER.

Accounts

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2022**

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE

Registered Charity Number
207405

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2022. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the 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 issued in July 2014.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of the Charity

The official name of the charity is the 'Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers' (RNBSO). However, in 2008 the Trustees agreed to adopt the working title of the 'Royal Navy Officers' Charity' (RNOC).

The Council structure and Trustees

The Council members, who are the Trustees of RNBSO, are as follows:

President - Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE
Chairman – Rear Admiral M Kimmons, CB
Deputy Chairman - Commander E E Marland, Royal Navy (resigned 31/12/2022)
Honorary Treasurer – Lieutenant W P Austin, Royal Navy
Surgeon Commander G F Chirnside, Royal Navy
Commander I Fyfe-Green Royal Navy
Commander R M Grainger, Royal Navy (resigned 31/12/2022)
Commander G P Hockley, LVO, Royal Navy
Commander B F M Hughes, Royal Navy
The Venerable M G Poll, Royal Navy
Commodore A A Ross, Royal Navy
Commander M Westwood, Royal Navy
Lieutenant S Williams Royal Navy
The Officers and Advisers of the Council are:

Chief Executive Officer

Commander M Goldthorpe, BEM, Royal Navy

Principal Address & Contact Details

70, Porchester Terrace
London, W2 3TP
Tel No: 020 7402 5231
E-Mail: rnoc@arno.org.uk

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
6th Floor, 9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 9AP

Bankers

Child & Co. (Bankers) 1 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1BD

Solicitors

Gregory Rowcliffe Milners, 1 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BZ

Investment Managers

Cazenove Capital Management Limited, 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Governing Documents

The charity was founded in 1739 and was incorporated by Royal Charter as the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in 1838. Extant amendments to the Royal Charter were granted in 1996 (change of name to Royal Navy Benevolent Society for Officers) and 1997 (inclusion of Warrant Officers holding Warrants before 1st April 1956).

The charity is governed by a set of rules, which were last amended in 2019 and approved by the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in July 2019.

HM Queen Elizabeth II

The RNBSO, for the past 60 years have been enormously privileged to have Her Majesty the late Queen Elizabeth as Patron of the charity. Following the extremely sad news of the death of Her Majesty, the RNBSO enter 2023 awaiting news of our new patron, whilst offering our best wishes and loyal support to His Majesty, King Charles.

The Council

The members of the governing Council meet thrice yearly and are, for the purposes of charity law, the Trustees of RNBSO. Trustees may be elected to the Council for a period of three years and retire by rotation, albeit offering themselves for re-election each year, if they remain eligible. The President is elected by Trustees from amongst its senior members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from the Trustees by the Council to serve in those offices for a period of one year. They may also offer themselves for re-election, as long as they remain eligible.

The RNBSO is a subsidiary charity of the RNRMC but retains its own Trustees for the day-to-day administration of the charity. The RNRMC is, however, the Corporate Member with a power of veto at a General Meeting. In addition the Corporate Member is entitled to nominate a Trustee to the board; the current nominated trustee is Commander M Westwood RN.

Trustees Induction and Training

New members of the Council attend the NCVO run Trustee Induction Course, receive an induction pack, which includes a description of their duties and responsibilities, and current policy documents for the charity. Further in-house and external training is delivered if required.

Management and Administration

The executive business of the charity is administered by the CEO, supported by three staff members jointly employed by the charity and ARNO which shares the same premises. All members of the Council give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits other than travelling expenses.

Volunteers and Related Parties

The RNBSO is also the sole Trustee of the ARNO Charitable Trust (CT). In addition, it manages the RN Scholarship Fund (RNSF) as a sub-charity. Work continues to subsume the RNSF into the main RNBSO Fund.

Risk Management

The Trustees monitor the principal risks in the charity via a Risk Matrix that is scrutinised by the Finance and Administration Sub Committee (FASC) and discussed by the Board annually. The Trustees believe that the charity remains, under normal circumstances, both sustainable and resilient, in its structure, governance and administration. The Risk Matrix identifies the following areas as those of the highest potential risk if not mitigated:

Risk	Mitigation
Loss of key Staff	Robust supersession planning

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	Ongoing review of records, systems, plans and projects Internal cross desk training
Financial Viability	Close scrutiny by FASC, Audit, Regular reviews
Compliance	Operating in an honest and ethical manner Monitoring changes in regulation/legislation Ensuring high quality and timely legal advice

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Objects

The governing document enables relief to be given to Officers and former Officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, their spouses, former spouses and dependants who are in need.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

In shaping our objectives for the year and planning our activities, the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'Public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

RNBSO is a membership organisation as well as a charity and on being established only members were eligible for financial assistance. In 1997 Trustees agreed to widen the criteria so that all serving and retired officers, whether members or not, would be eligible for benevolence in the future. Furthermore, the list of beneficiaries was widened to include spouses, dependent children and former spouses. Recently, with the approval of the Charity Commission, former officers of the Woman's Royal Naval Service have also become eligible to receive assistance.

Grant Making Policy

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the charity delivers its objects for public benefit by enabling financial relief to be extended by the Trustees to all officers of the Naval Service and their dependants who are in financial distress.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The RNBSO continues to meet the need of all beneficiaries, in the main, from its own investment portfolio. In recent years and especially during the Covid Pandemic and Cost of Living Crisis this income has been bolstered by a number of generous donations. Mindful of the additional pressures on a large number of our most vulnerable beneficiaries Trustees authorised 2 additional in year payments of £300 and £500 to help with everyday living costs. In addition to regular beneficiaries, new applications are received on a weekly basis many of these are complex requiring multi-agency almonisation. Despite this most are normally dealt with within 2 working days and in an emergency cases can be resolved within 24 hours. A copy of the latest Impact Report can be accessed at the charity website. www.rnoc.org.uk. The ARNO/RNOC website www.arno.org.uk is accessed on a regular basis and all IT systems are regularly monitored and checked to ensure the latest compliance. During 2022 year the RNOC have engaged an outside marketing company to help raise awareness of the charity.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Controls and Restrictions

The Trustees ensure that the capital held by RNBSO is invested prudently and conservatively over the long term for the ultimate benefit of beneficiaries. The aim is to achieve a balance of income and capital growth through an agreed investment strategy. In late 2021, following advice and consideration, Trustees agreed to switch the bespoke fund of fund approach focussed on income producing assets into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund (distribution units). In addition to providing income from investments and capital this fund addresses various ESG and geographic requirements. This transition is now complete and Trustees have been satisfied with both the changeover and outcome.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
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Cazenove Capital Management continues to manage the charity's Investment Portfolio on a discretionary basis. The investment performance is regularly reviewed by Trustees.

Investment Performance

2022 was a turbulent year in financial markets with global equities falling over 8% and the UK gilt market by close to a quarter. Driven by rising commodity prices (exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and supply chain crunches, inflation soared and central banks were forced to raise interest rates aggressively to try and bring rising prices back under control.

The year-end investment valuation for the combined RNBSO portfolios stood at £16,015,882 as at 31 December 2022, registering a slight year-on-year decline of 3.3% - some relative shelter from the worst of the market falls. The portfolios benefitted from a residual bias towards some income-paying investments at the start of the year, which performed comparatively well, before fully transitioning to the Charity Responsible Multi Asset Fund later in the year and being able to benefit from a strong rally in performance in the last quarter of the year.

In terms of positioning, we have become more constructive on fixed income as rates have risen and have gradually been increasing our exposure to government bonds. We are however still more cautious on equities and we are likely to remain underweight here until we see a peak in US interest rates, a softer US labour market and earnings forecasts that better reflect the likelihood of a recession. We also still like alternative assets, which have an important role to play in portfolio construction. We did however use the rally in gold prices in October as an opportunity to reduce our exposure here given the correlation between Gold and equities has been increasing and we felt the diversification benefits of holding Gold had been reduced.

High levels of inflation in the UK have made meeting inflation plus return targets more challenging in the shorter term. Despite this, we remain confident in the ability to meet inflation plus targets over the longer term.

Financial Outcome

Incoming resources for the year amounted to £1,018,328 and resources expended £711,344 giving rise to a net income of £306,984 before recognised gains and losses on investments. Investment income was £642,054 and legacies/donations, for which the Council are extremely grateful, £376,274.

The total sum expended on grants during the year was £508,537 compared to £500,289 in 2021. As in previous years the number of applications from serving personnel continues to rise. Grants continue to be administered in a timely manner and it is extremely rare that valid applications are not met in full.

Reserves Policy

The aim of the charity is to maintain sufficient resources to continue to be self-financing in perpetuity. It aims to hold its free reserves to a level equivalent to six months of its own expenditure, which would require a liquid reserve of around £250k. At the year end funds amounted to £16.2m of which £237k are restricted and are therefore not freely available. The remaining funds are therefore £16m, the majority of which are represented by investments which the Trustees deem to be held for the longer term in order to generate an income stream for the charity and remain sustainable for future generations.

Fundraising Principles

The RNOC's income has historically been obtained from investments and therefore there has been no requirement to fundraise. In recent years the charity has conducted some minor fund raising activities, primarily, via the Association of Royal Navy Officers' (ARNO) membership and other initiatives including the "Big Give" and Social media. In addition to raising funds the main drive behind these initiatives was to increase awareness of the charity and therefore potential beneficiaries. No complaints were received in the year in respect of fundraising practices.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2022**

FUTURE PLANS

Future Activities and Aims

The need for benevolence continues, COVID lingers in the background and the full and true consequences of the current rises in inflation and the Cost of Living remain unknown. The charity's Benevolence Sub-Committee closely monitor trends, grants and emerging cases recommending, where and when necessary, increases and additional resources.

The standard annuity grant for 2022 was £3,000 pa. In light of recent and current events the Benevolence subcommittee reviewed the level of grant using data from the Rowntree Foundation along with evidence from casework and recommended and uplift to £3,500. This was approved by Trustees in December and will be effective from 1 January 2023.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The law applicable to charities in England and 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 judgments 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.

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. 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.

In so far as the charity's Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware, and
- the charity's Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman

22 February 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charity.

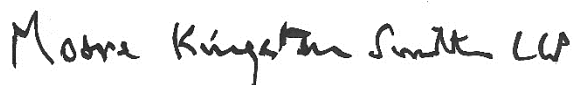
Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charity and considered that the most significant are the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charity complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.



Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Statutory auditor

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC1M 7AD

Moore Kingston Smith LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: ...13 March 2023.....

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	Total Unrestricted Funds	Total Restricted Funds	Funds 2022	Funds 2021
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS					
Donations and legacies	2	376,274	-	376,274	278,925
Investment income	3	631,253	10,801	642,054	429,524
Total operating income		<u>1,007,527</u>	<u>10,801</u>	<u>1,018,328</u>	<u>708,449</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Raising funds					
Investment manager's fees		19,601	-	19,601	58,511
Advertising		3,720	-	3,720	-
Charitable activities					
Grants	5	450,421	58,116	508,537	500,289
Other charitable activities	4	179,486	-	179,486	166,872
Total operating expenditure		<u>653,228</u>	<u>58,116</u>	<u>711,344</u>	<u>725,672</u>
Net operating income/(expenditure)		354,299	(47,315)	306,984	(17,223)
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	<u>(1,134,959)</u>	<u>(19,335)</u>	<u>(1,154,294)</u>	<u>1,781,086</u>
Net (expenditure)/income		(780,660)	(66,650)	(847,310)	1,763,863
Gross transfers between funds	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		(780,660)	(66,650)	(847,310)	1,763,863
Total funds brought forward		16,817,871	303,563	17,121,434	15,357,571
Total funds carried forward	14	<u>16,037,210</u>	<u>236,914</u>	<u>16,274,124</u>	<u>17,121,434</u>

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

		2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	16,015,882	16,958,757
Current assets			
Debtors	12	18,909	23,011
Cash at bank and in hand		254,333	162,515
		<u>273,242</u>	<u>185,526</u>
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	13	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(22,849)</u>
Net current assets		258,242	162,677
Net assets		<u><u>16,274,124</u></u>	<u><u>17,121,434</u></u>
The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	236,914	303,563
Unrestricted funds	14	16,037,210	16,817,871
Total charity funds		<u><u>16,274,124</u></u>	<u><u>17,121,434</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Trustees on 22nd February 2023. and signed on their behalf by:



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman



W P F Austin
Honorary Treasurer

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash (outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(320,817)</u>	<u>(488,255)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	624,054	429,524
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	15,866,950	4,031,711
Acquisition of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	<u>(16,078,369)</u>	<u>(3,975,074)</u>
	<u>412,635</u>	<u>486,161</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	91,818	(2,094)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>162,515</u>	<u>164,609</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>254,333</u>	<u>162,515</u>

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net income/(expenditure) including endowments	(847,310)	1,763,863
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on investments	1,154,294	(1,781,086)
Investment income	(624,054)	(429,524)
(Increase) in debtors	4,102	(85)
(Decrease) in creditors	(7,849)	(41,423)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(320,817)</u>	<u>(488,255)</u>

The charity has no net debt and accordingly no net debt note is presented.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by (the revaluation of land and buildings and) investments being measured at fair value through income and expenditure within the Statement of Financial Activities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements comprise the charity and its subsidiary, the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund (RNSF), under a Charity Commission Scheme.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

b) Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c) Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Income is deferred when the donor attaches conditions outside the charity's own control or specifies that the resources are to be used in a future accounting period.

d) Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit 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 and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Charity. Unconditional grant offers are accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award and its payment is probable. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance or other conditions are accrued when the recipient has been notified of the grant and either the performance condition is met or any remaining unfulfilled condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Charity.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

e) Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

f) Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

g) Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned between activities.

h) Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management fees, other direct costs of raising funds and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i) Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants payable, other costs directly associated with providing benevolence to beneficiaries and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

j) Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, legal fees and Trustee meeting expenses together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

k) Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the appropriate fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

l) Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments

All gains and losses are taken to the income and expenditure section of the statement of financial activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and opening market value or purchase date if later. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the end of the year and opening market value, or purchase date if later.

m) Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees, at their discretion, have created a fund for a specific purpose.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

o) Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With the exceptions of prepayments and deferred income all other debtor and creditor balances are considered to be basic financial instruments under FRS 102. See notes 12 and 13 for the debtor and creditor notes.

p) Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

q) Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
2022

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£
General donations	17,752	-	17,752
Legacies	341,367	-	341,367
Donated services	4,295	-	4,295
Other	12,860	-	12,860
	<u>376,274</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>376,274</u>
	<u><u>376,274</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>376,274</u></u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2021	2021	2021
	£	£	£
General donations	50,997	-	50,997
Legacies	224,178	-	224,178
Donated services	3,750	-	3,750
	<u>278,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,925</u>
	<u><u>278,925</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>278,925</u></u>

Donated services represent audit and accountancy fees paid on behalf of the charity by the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity (RNRMC). The expenditure is shown under governance costs (see note 7).

The charity is a named beneficiary of a residuary legacy and an interim distribution has been recognised as income in these financial statements. The balance that remains receivable has not been accrued in these financial statements, as the amount to be received cannot be reliably measured.

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£
Dividends	630,742	10,801	641,543
Interest on cash deposits	511	-	511
	<u>631,253</u>	<u>10,801</u>	<u>642,054</u>
	<u><u>631,253</u></u>	<u><u>10,801</u></u>	<u><u>642,054</u></u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2021	2021	2021
	£	£	£
Dividends	421,125	8,386	429,511
Interest on cash deposits	13	-	13
	<u>421,138</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>429,524</u>
	<u><u>421,138</u></u>	<u><u>8,386</u></u>	<u><u>429,524</u></u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
2022

4. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Costs	Support Costs (see note 6)	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	508,537	-	179,487	688,024
	<u>508,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>179,487</u>	<u>688,024</u>

	Grants Payable (see note 5)	Other Direct Costs	Support Costs (see note 6)	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£
Benevolence	500,289	-	166,872	667,161
	<u>500,289</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166,872</u>	<u>667,161</u>

5. ANALYSIS OF GRANTS PAYABLE

	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	450,421	450,421
Scholarships	-	58,116	58,116
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>508,537</u>	<u>508,537</u>
	Grants to Institutions	Grants to Individuals	Total 2021
	£	£	£
Benevolence grants	-	456,450	456,450
Scholarships	-	43,839	43,839
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>500,289</u>	<u>500,289</u>

The number of grants paid to individuals in the current year was 210 (2021: 148).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER
2022

6. ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

The Trustees consider that no or at least a very minimal amount of supports costs and overheads can be attributed to the governance costs therefore they are all apportioned to charitable activities.

Analysis of support costs:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Management costs	125,094	115,093
Establishment costs	32,500	33,000
Administrative costs	12,304	11,972
Governance costs (See note 7)	9,589	6,806
	<u>179,487</u>	<u>166,871</u>

7. ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Total	Total
	2022	2021
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	4,295	3,750
Legal and professional fees	3,375	1,854
Annual report costs	1,009	-
Other	910	1,202
	<u>9,589</u>	<u>6,806</u>

8. TRANSACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

No Trustees received emoluments in the year (2021: none). 6 trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses and other administrative expenses of £1,162 (2021: 5 Trustees received £157) from RNSBO.

9. ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Salaries and wages	174,013	179,670
Social security costs	19,273	20,431
Pension costs	28,207	27,354
	<u>221,493</u>	<u>227,455</u>

Employees' responsibilities are split between the charity and the Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO). Since 1 October 2008 staff have been paid by RNBSO and a recharge made to ARNO. The disclosures above relate to the total payroll responsibilities of the charity.

One employee (2021: one employee) had emoluments of £70,000-£80,000. The cost to this charity is less than £60,000 as a portion of their salary and associated costs are re-charged to ARNO (see note 17).

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Key management personnel include the Trustees and Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the charity's key management personnel were £75,001 (2021: £73,204). No Trustees received emoluments in the year.

10. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of staff employed was 3 (2021: 4 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part time staff) during the period was as follows:

	2022	2021
	Numbers	Numbers
Direct charitable	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Movements in fixed asset investments		
Market value brought forward	16,841,054	15,076,606
Additions	16,078,369	3,975,074
Disposals	(15,976,977)	(3,991,712)
Net gains/(losses)	<u>(1,154,294)</u>	<u>1,781,086</u>
	15,788,152	16,841,054
Add cash	227,730	117,703
Market value carried forward	<u>16,015,882</u>	<u>16,958,757</u>

Analysis of market value of investments by type:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Equities	10,132,917	11,724,526
Bonds	1,707,150	1,907,789
Multi-Asset Funds	-	163,803
Alternative Investments	2,208,737	2,859,237
Cash	<u>1,967,078</u>	<u>303,402</u>
	<u>16,015,882</u>	<u>16,958,757</u>

Analysis of market value of investments between those held within and outside the United Kingdom:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	5,253,758	10,218,996
Outside the United Kingdom	<u>10,762,124</u>	<u>6,739,761</u>
	<u>16,015,882</u>	<u>16,958,757</u>

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12. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due from Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity	4,295	3,750
Prepayments	14,614	10,287
Other debtors	-	8,974
	<u>18,909</u>	<u>23,011</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accruals	11,000	19,849
Pension Fund	4,000	-
Grant creditor	-	3,000
	<u>15,000</u>	<u>22,849</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS

Analysis of unrestricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2022	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2022
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	<u>16,817,871</u>	<u>1,007,527</u>	<u>(653,228)</u>	<u>(1,134,959)</u>	<u>16,037,210</u>

Analysis of restricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2022	Income	Expenditure	Investment losses	Balance at 31.12.2022
	£	£	£	£	£
RNSF	<u>303,563</u>	<u>10,801</u>	<u>(58,116)</u>	<u>(19,335)</u>	<u>236,914</u>

The Royal Naval Scholarship Fund is a subsidiary of the charity and aggregated in its financial statements under a Uniting Direction issued by the Charity Commission. The Fund was transferred to RNBSO from ARNO Charitable Trust and it originated from the proceeds of the sale of the Royal Naval School at Eltham.

15. TRANSFER BETWEEN FUNDS

There were no transfers between funds during the period.

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16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2022
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	15,754,228	261,654	16,015,882
Current assets	282,983	(9,741)	273,242
Other net current liabilities		(15,000)	(15,000)
	<u>16,037,210</u>	<u>236,913</u>	<u>16,274,124</u>
	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2021
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	16,641,958	316,799	16,958,757
Current assets	185,526	-	185,526
Other net current liabilities	(9,613)	(13,236)	(22,849)
	<u>16,817,871</u>	<u>303,563</u>	<u>17,121,434</u>

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO)

ARNO is a membership association for which the Trustees of the charity are also the members of ARNO's council.

During the year the net management, administration and establishment costs recharged by the charity to ARNO amounted to £51,751 (2021: £67,803).

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the charitable company was under the control of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity (a registered charity incorporated in England and Wales, registered company number 6047294, registered charity number 1117794 and also a registered charity in Scotland, charity number SC041898), which has the right of veto in general meetings of the charity. Copies of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Building 29, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, PO2 8ER.

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Accounts

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Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President:

Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE

Registered Charity Number
207405

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31st December 2021. The Trustees have adopted the provisions of the 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 issued in July 2014.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of the Charity

The official name of the charity is the 'Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers' (RNBSO). However, in 2008 the Trustees agreed to adopt the working title of the 'Royal Navy Officers' Charity' (RNOC).

The Council structure and Trustees

The Council members, who are the Trustees of RNBSO, are as follows:

President - Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope, GCB, OBE, DL to 15 Sept 2021
President - Vice Admiral P M Bennett, CB, OBE from 15 Sept 2021
Chairman – Rear Admiral M Kimmons, CB
Deputy Chairman - Commander E E Marland, Royal Navy
Honorary Treasurer – Lieutenant W P Austin, Royal Navy
Surgeon Commander G F Chirnside, Royal Navy
Commander I Fyfe-Green Royal Navy from 21 April 2021
Commander R M Grainger, Royal Navy
Commander G P Hockley, LVO, Royal Navy
Commander B F M Hughes, Royal Navy
The Venerable M G Poll, Royal Navy
Commodore A Picton, Royal Navy to 27 January 2021
Commodore A A Ross, Royal Navy from 21 April 2021
Commander M Westwood, Royal Navy from 27 January 2021
Lieutenant S Williams Royal Navy from 27 Jan 2021

The Officers and Advisers of the Council are:

Chief Executive Officer

Commander M Goldthorpe, BEM, Royal Navy

Principal Address & Contact Details

70, Porchester Terrace
London, W2 3TP
Tel No: 020 7402 5231
E-Mail: rnoc@arno.org.uk

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London, EC1M 7AD

Bankers

Child & Co. (Bankers) 1 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1BD

Solicitors

Gregory Rowcliffe Milners, 1 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BZ

Investment Managers

Cazenove Capital Management Limited, 12 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA

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STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Governing Documents

The charity was founded in 1739 and was incorporated by Royal Charter as the Royal Naval Benevolent Society in 1838. Extant amendments to the Royal Charter were granted in 1996 (change of name to Royal Navy Benevolent Society for Officers) and 1997 (inclusion of Warrant Officers holding Warrants before 1st April 1956).

The charity is governed by a set of rules, which were last amended in 2019 and approved by the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in July 2019.

The Council

The members of the governing Council meet thrice yearly and are, for the purposes of charity law, the Trustees of RNBSO. Trustees may be elected to the Council for a period of three years and retire by rotation, albeit offering themselves for re-election each year, if they remain eligible. The President is elected by Trustees from amongst its senior members. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from the Trustees by the Council to serve in those offices for a period of one year. They may also offer themselves for re-election, as long as they remain eligible.

The RNBSO is a subsidiary charity of the RNRMC but retains its own Trustees for the day-to-day administration of the charity. The RNRMC is, however, the Corporate Member with a power of veto at a General Meeting. In addition the Corporate Member is entitled to nominate a Trustee to the board; the current nominated trustee is Commander M Westwood RN.

Trustees Induction and Training

New members of the Council attend the NCVO run Trustee Induction Course, receive an induction pack, which includes a description of their duties and responsibilities, and current policy documents for the charity. Further in-house and external training is delivered if required.

Management and Administration

The executive business of the charity is administered by the CEO, supported by three staff members jointly employed by the charity and ARNO which shares the same premises. All members of the Council give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits other than travelling expenses.

Volunteers and Related Parties

The RNBSO is also the sole Trustee of the ARNO Charitable Trust (CT). In addition, it manages the RN Scholarship Fund (RNSF) as a sub-charity. Work continues to subsume the RNSF into the main RNBSO Fund.

Risk Management

The Trustees monitor the principal risks in the charity via a Risk Matrix that is scrutinised by the Finance and Administration Sub Committee (FASC) and discussed by the Board annually. The Trustees believe that the charity remains, under normal circumstances, both sustainable and resilient, in its structure, governance and administration. The Risk Matrix identifies the following areas as those of the highest potential risk if not mitigated:

Risk	Mitigation
Loss of key Staff	Robust supersession planning Ongoing review of records, systems, plans and projects Internal cross desk training
Financial Viability	Close scrutiny by FASC, Audit, Regular reviews
Compliance	Operating in an honest and ethical manner Monitoring changes in regulation/legislation Ensuring high quality and timely legal advice

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OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

Objects

The governing document enables relief to be given to Officers and former Officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, their spouses, former spouses and dependants who are in need.

When reviewing the objectives of the charity and in planning for the future, the Trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

In shaping our objectives for the year and planning our activities, the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'Public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

RNBSO is a membership organisation as well as a charity and on being established only members were eligible for financial assistance. In 1997 Trustees agreed to widen the criteria so that all serving and retired officers, whether members or not, would be eligible for benevolence in the future. Furthermore, the list of beneficiaries was widened to include spouses, dependent children and former spouses. Recently, with the approval of the Charity Commission, former officers of the Woman's Royal Naval Service have also become eligible to receive assistance.

Grant Making Policy

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the charity delivers its objects for public benefit by enabling financial relief to be extended by the Trustees to all officers of the Naval Service and their dependants who are in financial distress.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The RNBSO continues to meet the need of all beneficiaries, in the main, from its own investment portfolio. In recent years and especially during the Covid Pandemic this income has been bolstered by a number of generous donations. In addition to regular beneficiaries, the number of new applicants continues to increase and in some cases applications are particularly complex. Applications are normally dealt with within 2 working days although in emergency cases can be resolved within 24 hours. A copy of the latest Impact Report can be accessed at the charity website. www.rnoc.org.uk. The ARNO/RNOC website www.arno.org.uk is accessed on a regular basis and all IT systems have been updated to ensure the latest compliance.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Controls and Restrictions

The Trustees ensure that the capital held by RNBSO is invested prudently and conservatively over the long term for the ultimate benefit of beneficiaries. The aim is to achieve a balance of income and capital growth through an agreed investment strategy. Following advice and consideration Trustees agreed to switch the bespoke fund of fund approach focussed on income producing assets into the Cazenove Responsible Multi-Asset Fund (distribution units). In addition to providing income from investments and capital this fund addresses various ESG and geographic requirements.

Cazenove Capital Management continues to manage the charity's Investment Portfolio on a discretionary basis. The investment performance is measured against a number of benchmarks which are regularly reviewed by Trustees.

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Investment Performance

The year of 2021 was dominated by three key narratives: the resurgence of Covid-19 concerns with the spread of new variants; central banks' reaction to high inflation figures; and concerns over Chinese growth centring around the growing property sector crisis. Whilst this resulted in heightened volatility during the period, global equity markets proved resilient which was beneficial to the Charity's investment portfolio which has around 70% allocated to this asset class.

The year-end investment valuation for the combined RNBSO portfolios stood at £16,958,757 as at 31st December 2021 – a welcome recovery year on year. The Unrestricted portfolio generated a total return of +14.2% over 12 months, against a composite benchmark of +13.1%. The portfolio benefitted from being invested in the more economically sensitive parts of the equity market combined with a core allocation to US listed equities which had another excellent year of performance.

In terms of the Fund's positioning, we head into 2022 with a full weighting in equities relative to our strategic allocation. Forecasts for economic and corporate earnings growth continue to suggest maintaining exposure to the asset class. Our approach stands to benefit from ongoing economic recovery, though we remain focused on longer-term themes such as the energy transition, technology, government reprioritisation and healthcare. Away from equities, we have a preference for alternative investments over fixed income. We continue to expect bond yields to rise from current low levels as central banks raise policy interest rates and inflation remains higher than pre-pandemic levels. Allocating to alternative assets could help better protect against inflation and market drawdowns in the current environment. These asset allocation views are also reflected in the positioning of the Responsible Multi-Asset Fund and with a new total return policy that the Charity has chosen to adopt – allows us more flexibility in making further tactical changes to the investments.

Financial Outcome

Incoming resources for the year amounted to £708,449 and resources expended £725,672 giving rise to a net expenditure of £17,223 before recognised gains and losses on investments. Investment income was £429,524 and legacies/donations, for which the Council are extremely grateful, £278,925.

The total sum expended on grants during the year was £500,289 compared to £451,255 in 2020. As in previous years the amount of applications from serving personnel continues to rise. Grants continue to be administered in a timely manner and it is extremely rare that valid applications are not met in full.

As a result of Covid 19, 2020 and 2021 has been a particularly difficult period with a significant reduction in income from the investment portfolio. This reduction in income has necessitated a drawdown of Reserves and it is anticipated that some expenditure of capital will be required in the next 12 months to ensure sufficient operating funds are available. The situation is being closely monitored, including regular updates from the Investment managers and at this stage Trustees remain optimistic.

Reserves Policy

The aim of the charity is to maintain sufficient resources to continue to be self-financing in perpetuity. It aims to hold its free reserves to a level equivalent to six months of its own expenditure, which would require a liquid reserve of around £250k. At the year end funds amounted to £17.1m of which £303k are restricted and are therefore not freely available. The remaining funds are therefore £16.8m, the majority of which are represented by investments which the Trustees deem to be held for the longer term in order to generate an income stream for the charity and remain sustainable for future generations.

Fundraising Principles

The RNOC's income has historically been obtained from investments and therefore there has been no requirement to fundraise. During the Pandemic the charity has spent all allocated reserves and has realised additional income through sale of assets. RNOC have therefore conducted active fundraising, primarily, via the Association of Royal Navy Officers' (ARNO) membership and other initiatives including the "Big Give". It is hoped that this will be a temporary measure and will cease once markets/investment income return to pre-Covid levels. No complaints were received in the year in respect of fundraising practices.

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FUTURE PLANS

Future Activities and Aims

The need for benevolence continues and the full and true consequences of the pandemic remain unknown. The charity's Benevolence Sub-Committee closely monitor trends, grants and emerging cases recommending, where and when necessary, increases and additional resources.

The standard annuity grant for 2021 was £3,000 pa. During 2022 the Benevolence subcommittee will review the level of grant using data from the Rowntree Foundation along with evidence from casework making any necessary observations and recommendations to the board.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The law applicable to charities in England and 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 judgments 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.

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. 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.

In so far as the charity's Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware, and
- the charity's Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman

23 February 2022

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Naval Benevolent Society for Officers for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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 financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the charity has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charity.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charity and considered that the most significant are the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charity complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011. 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 any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Statutory auditor

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Moore Kingston Smith LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: 24 February 2022

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	Total Unrestricted Funds	Total Restricted Funds	Funds 2021	Funds 2020
INCOME & ENDOWMENTS					
Donations and legacies	2	278,925	-	278,925	48,612
Investment income	3	421,138	8,386	429,524	448,159
Total operating income		<u>700,063</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>708,449</u>	<u>496,771</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Raising funds					
Investment manager's fees		58,511	-	58,511	52,386
Advertising		-	-	-	2,380
Charitable activities					
Grants	5	456,450	43,839	500,289	451,255
Other charitable activities	4	166,872	-	166,872	144,773
Total operating expenditure		<u>681,833</u>	<u>43,839</u>	<u>725,672</u>	<u>650,794</u>
Net operating income/(expenditure)		18,230	(35,453)	(17,223)	(154,023)
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	<u>1,778,775</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>1,781,086</u>	<u>(674,261)</u>
Net (expenditure)/income		1,797,005	(33,142)	1,763,863	(828,284)
Gross transfers between funds	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		1,797,005	(33,142)	1,763,863	(828,284)
Total funds brought forward		15,020,866	336,705	15,357,571	16,185,855
Total funds carried forward	14	<u>16,817,871</u>	<u>303,563</u>	<u>17,121,434</u>	<u>15,357,571</u>

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021**

		2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	16,958,757	15,234,308
Current assets			
Debtors	12	23,011	22,926
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>162,515</u>	<u>164,609</u>
		185,526	187,535
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	13	<u>(22,849)</u>	<u>(64,272)</u>
Net current assets		162,677	123,263
Net assets		<u><u>17,121,434</u></u>	<u><u>15,357,571</u></u>
 The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	303,563	336,705
Unrestricted funds	14	16,817,871	15,020,866
Total charity funds		<u><u>17,121,434</u></u>	<u><u>15,357,571</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Trustees on 23 February 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman



W P F Austin
Honorary Treasurer

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash (outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(488,255)</u>	<u>(563,642)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income and interest received	429,524	448,069
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	4,031,711	2,771,219
Acquisition of fixed asset investments excluding endowment funds	<u>(3,975,074)</u>	<u>(2,722,813)</u>
	<u>486,161</u>	<u>496,475</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,094)	(67,167)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>164,609</u>	<u>231,776</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>162,515</u>	<u>164,609</u>

Reconciliation of net income/ (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2021	2020
	£	£
Net income/(expenditure) including endowments	1,763,863	(828,284)
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on investments	(1,781,086)	674,261
Investment income	(429,524)	(448,069)
(Increase) in debtors	(85)	(7,770)
(Decrease) in creditors	(41,423)	46,220
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(488,255)</u>	<u>(563,642)</u>

The charity has no net debt and accordingly no net debt note is presented.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by (the revaluation of land and buildings and) investments being measured at fair value through income and expenditure within the Statement of Financial Activities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and therefore the charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements comprise the charity and its subsidiary, the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund (RNSF), under a Charity Commission Scheme.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

b) Going Concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern including Covid-19. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

c) Income

All income is recognised when there is entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

Income is deferred when the donor attaches conditions outside the charity's own control or specifies that the resources are to be used in a future accounting period.

d) Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit 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 and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Charity. Unconditional grant offers are accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award and its payment is probable. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance or other conditions are accrued when the recipient has been notified of the grant and either the performance condition is met or any remaining unfulfilled condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Charity.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

e) Volunteers and donated services and facilities

The value of services provided by volunteers is not incorporated into these financial statements. Where services are provided to the charity as a donation that would normally be purchased, this contribution is included in the financial statements at an estimate based on the value of the contribution to the charity.

f) Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

g) Allocation of overhead and support costs

Overhead, support and governance costs are allocated between the cost of raising funds and charitable activities. Overhead, support and governance costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned between activities.

h) Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management fees, other direct costs of raising funds and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

i) Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants payable, other costs directly associated with providing benevolence to beneficiaries and an apportionment of overhead, support and governance costs.

j) Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, legal fees and Trustee meeting expenses together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

k) Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the appropriate fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

l) Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments

All gains and losses are taken to the income and expenditure section of the statement of financial activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and opening market value or purchase date if later. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the market value at the end of the year and opening market value, or purchase date if later.

m) Funds structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor.

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects. Unrestricted funds include designated funds where the Trustees, at their discretion, have created a fund for a specific purpose.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICES (Continued)

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

o) Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With the exceptions of prepayments and deferred income all other debtor and creditor balances are considered to be basic financial instruments under FRS 102. See notes 12 and 13 for the debtor and creditor notes.

p) Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

q) Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2021	2021	2021
	£	£	£
General donations	50,997	-	50,997
Legacies	224,178	-	224,178
Donated services	3,750	-	3,750
	<u>278,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,925</u>
	<u>278,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,925</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£
General donations	31,862	-	31,862
Legacies	13,000	-	13,000
Donated services	3,750	-	3,750
	<u>48,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,612</u>
	<u>48,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,612</u>

Donated services represent audit and accountancy fees paid on behalf of the charity by the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity (RNRMC). The expenditure is shown under governance costs (see note 7).

The charity is a named beneficiary of a residuary legacy and an interim distribution has been recognised as income in these financial statements. The balance that remains receivable has not been accrued in these financial statements, as the amount to be received cannot be reliably measured.

3. INVESTMENT INCOME

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2021	2021	2021
	£	£	£
Dividends	421,125	8,386	429,511
Interest on cash deposits	13	-	13
	<u>421,138</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>429,524</u>
	<u>421,138</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>429,524</u>

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£
Dividends	438,787	9,282	448,069
Interest on cash deposits	90	-	90
	<u>438,877</u>	<u>9,282</u>	<u>448,159</u>
	<u>438,877</u>	<u>9,282</u>	<u>448,159</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

4. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	Grants Payable (see note 5) £	Other Direct Costs £	Support Costs (see note 6) £	Total 2021 £
Benevolence	500,289	-	166,872	667,161
	<u>500,289</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166,872</u>	<u>667,161</u>

	Grants Payable (see note 5) £	Other Direct Costs £	Support Costs (see note 6) £	Total 2020 £
Benevolence	451,255	-	144,773	596,028
	<u>451,255</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>144,773</u>	<u>596,028</u>

5. ANALYSIS OF GRANTS PAYABLE

	Grants to Institutions £	Grants to Individuals £	Total 2021 £
Benevolence grants	-	456,450	456,450
Scholarships	-	43,839	43,839
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>500,289</u>	<u>500,289</u>
	Grants to Institutions £	Grants to Individuals £	Total 2020 £
Benevolence grants	-	436,255	436,255
Scholarships	-	15,000	15,000
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>451,255</u>	<u>451,255</u>

The number of grants paid to individuals in the current year was 148 (2020: 147).

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

6. ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEADS

The Trustees consider that no or at least a very minimal amount of supports costs and overheads can be attributed to the governance costs therefore they are all apportioned to charitable activities.

Analysis of support costs:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Management costs	115,093	90,228
Establishment costs	33,000	33,000
Administrative costs	11,972	11,638
Governance costs (See note 7)	6,806	9,907
	<u>166,871</u>	<u>144,773</u>

7. ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	3,750	3,220
Legal and professional fees	1,854	2,505
Annual report costs	-	1,750
Other	1,202	2,432
	<u>6,806</u>	<u>9,907</u>

8. TRANSACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

No Trustees received emoluments in the year (2020: none). 5 trustees received reimbursement of travel expenses and other admin expenses of £157 (2020: 2 Trustees receiving £42) from RNSBO.

9. ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Salaries and wages	179,670	121,133
Social security costs	20,431	13,907
Pension costs	27,354	19,207
	<u>227,455</u>	<u>154,247</u>

Employees' responsibilities are split between the charity and the Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO). Since 1 October 2008 staff have been paid by RNBSO and a recharge made to ARNO. The disclosures above relate to the total payroll responsibilities of the charity.

One employee (2020: one employee) had emoluments of £70,000-£80,000. The cost to this charity is less than £60,000 as a portion of their salary and associated costs are re-charged to ARNO (see note 17).

Key management personnel include the Trustees and Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the charity's key management personnel were £73,204 (2020: £74,018). No Trustees received emoluments in the year.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

10. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of staff employed was 4 (2020: 2 staff) and the average number of full-time equivalent employees (including casual and part time staff) during the period was as follows:

	2021	2020
	Numbers	Numbers
Direct charitable	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Movements in fixed asset investments		
Market value brought forward	15,076,606	15,949,735
Additions	3,975,074	2,722,813
Disposals	(3,991,712)	(2,921,681)
Net gains/(losses)	<u>1,781,086</u>	<u>(674,261)</u>
	16,841,054	15,076,606

Add cash	117,703	157,702
Market value carried forward	<u>16,958,757</u>	<u>15,234,308</u>

Analysis of market value of investments by type:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Equities	11,724,526	10,222,916
Bonds	1,907,789	1,986,332
Multi-Asset Funds	163,803	145,959
Alternative Investments	2,859,237	2,534,379
Cash	<u>303,402</u>	<u>344,722</u>
	<u>16,958,757</u>	<u>15,234,308</u>

Analysis of market value of investments between those held within and outside the United Kingdom:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within the United Kingdom	10,218,996	9,706,653
Outside the United Kingdom	<u>6,739,761</u>	<u>5,527,655</u>
	<u>16,958,757</u>	<u>15,234,308</u>

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

12. DEBTORS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Due from Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity	3,750	3,750
Prepayments	10,287	11,933
Other debtors	8,974	7,243
	<u>23,011</u>	<u>22,926</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Accruals	19,849	18,326
Due to ARNO	-	45,946
Grant creditor	3,000	-
	<u>22,849</u>	<u>64,272</u>

14. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS

Analysis of unrestricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2021	Income	Expenditure	Investment gains	Balance at 31.12.2021
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	<u>15,020,866</u>	<u>700,063</u>	<u>(681,833)</u>	<u>1,778,775</u>	<u>16,817,871</u>

Analysis of restricted fund movements

	Balance at 01.01.2021	Income	Expenditure	Investment gains	Balance at 31.12.2021
	£	£	£	£	£
RNSF	<u>336,705</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>(43,839)</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>303,563</u>

The Royal Naval Scholarship Fund is a subsidiary of the charity and aggregated in its financial statements under a Uniting Direction issued by the Charity Commission. The Fund was transferred to RNBSO from ARNO Charitable Trust and it originated from the proceeds of the sale of the Royal Naval School at Eltham.

15. TRANSFER BETWEEN FUNDS

There were no transfers between funds during the period.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2021
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	16,641,958	316,799	16,958,757
Current assets	185,526	-	185,526
Other net current liabilities	(9,613)	(13,236)	(22,849)
	<u>16,817,871</u>	<u>303,563</u>	<u>17,121,434</u>
	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Funds	Total 2020
	£	£	£
Fixed asset investments	14,918,567	315,741	15,234,308
Current assets	166,571	20,964	181,735
Other net current liabilities	(64,272)	-	(64,272)
	<u>15,020,866</u>	<u>336,705</u>	<u>15,351,711</u>

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Association of Royal Navy Officers (ARNO)

ARNO is a membership association for which the Trustees of the charity are also the members of ARNO's council.

During the year the net management, administration and establishment costs recharged by the charity to ARNO amounted to £67,803 (2020: £19,611). At the year end the charity owed ARNO £nil (2020: £45,946).

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year the charitable company was under the control of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity (a registered charity incorporated in England and Wales, registered company number 6047294, registered charity number 1117794 and also a registered charity in Scotland, charity number SC041898), which has the right of veto in general meetings of the charity. Copies of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Building 29, HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, PO2 8ER.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES IN 2021

Grant Making

Almost 150 grants were made during the year and the total sum expended on direct grants to individuals was £500,289. Retired officers and their dependants continue to make up a high proportion of cases requiring the charity's help. In the main these are widows of officers who held wartime or National Service commissions and are often on low incomes. Although there has been a slight decrease in the total number of grants awarded a large number of the applications received are complex and often involve a number of agencies.

As in previous years grants have been provided to help with the cost of nursing and care home fees, mobility aids, household repairs, the replacement of white goods and debts. Sadly the number of cases involving divorce, separation and occasional domestic abuse/violence has risen. In addition to the financial assistance offered there remains a significant number of members of both ARNO and the RNBSO telephoning the office for advice and assistance in a wide range of matters. Due to our increased presence on social media there has been an increase in non-members seeking similar advice.

A number of representative cases dealt with recently are listed below;

- a. Assistance to serving and retired officers including spouses with the cost of day to day living expenses including a number of beneficiaries in Commonwealth countries.
- b. The consolidation and repayment of debts.
- c. Funding of a range of disability and mobility adaptations.
- d. Medical costs where treatment was unavailable in a reasonable time via the NHS.
- e. Assistance with end of life and funeral costs.
- f. Assistance in finding deposits for rented accommodation – usually following a family break-up or separation.
- g. Grants to help with education costs and courses both for children, former officers and spouses.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES - 2021

Donations

Donations and Legacies this year amounted to £278,925 – once again greatly enhanced by many generous contributions via ARNO and the Big Give. Every donation no matter the amount is equally appreciated. Details of how you can support the charity are include on the final page of this report. Please be aware that the RNBSO is the only charity which covers the full range of officer beneficiaries and receives no funding from central government or other grant giving organisations. In previous years it has been the practice to list donors however with such a large number it is impractical to do so. On behalf of the Trustees of the RNOC and all our beneficiaries please forgive this change in policy and accept our heartfelt and sincere thanks.

A statement enabling the charity to reclaim income tax on donations under the Gift Aid rules is included at the end of this report and members are asked to complete a copy when making donations. In addition a number of legacies were received and the CEO once again appeals to members to consider remembering the charity when considering legacies. With this in mind, members may wish to take account of the notes provided on the last page of this report. The RNBSO is the only charity which covers the full range of officer beneficiaries.

RNBSO MEMBERSHIP AND OBITUARIES – 2021

At the end of 2021 the charity's membership stood just below 600. Sadly this reflects the deaths of 21 known members and their names are listed below. In addition a number of members have asked to be removed from the list of members due to ill health. A full membership list is maintained by the CEO who will provide a copy should any member request one.

Date	Name	Rank
1951	G K Findlay	Lieutenant Commander
1960	M A Phelp	Lieutenant Commander
1962	D W Foster	Captain
1974	T H Bradbury CB	Rear Admiral
1974	R Porteous	Commander
1978	A C Dyson	Lieutenant Commander
1978	I B Sutherland	Captain
1980	A D Barrett, CBE, RD**, DL	Commodore
1982	J A Stephenson	Captain
1982	J J Streatfield-James	Captain
1983	R T N Best	Commander
1983	A J Lyall, MBE	Commodore
1987	J H R Jorgensen MBE	Lieutenant Commander
1988	P Hames	Captain
1988	Sir John Mortimer Forbes, KCB	Vice Admiral
1989	A N A MacDonald	Captain
1994	HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT, OM, GBE	Admiral of the Fleet
1996	R G Banks	Commander
1997	S W Howick	Captain
1998	A E Guyatt	Commander
2001	M S Williams, CBE	Commodore

REPORT OF THE 2021 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The President, Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope, opened the 2021 AGM, which was held on Wednesday, 15 September via Zoom. He welcomed and thanked the members of the RNBSO for providing their continuing support of the event.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The President offered his thanks to all the Trustees for their continuing dedication and support over the past year. Many of them gave a great deal of time and effort, for which he was extremely grateful. He made a special welcome to the newly co-opted Trustees. Admiral Stanhope then informed the meeting that this would be his last as President and that upon completion of the meeting he would hand over to Vice Admiral Paul Bennett. He concluded by welcoming the Chairman, Rear Admiral Mike Kimmons and Chief Executive Officer, Commander Mike Goldthorpe before asking the Chairman to present the Annual Report for 2021.

The Chairman thanked Admiral Stanhope for his opening remarks and also for the support he gave as President. He also welcomed all the members of RNBSO and guests.

Moving on to the business of the meeting he began by thanking his predecessor Surgeon Commodore Jim Sykes for his many years' service formerly as a Trustee and latterly as Chair. Following on he drew attention to the minutes of the 2019 AGM (the 2020 AGM was postponed due to Covid) which were adopted by the members. He reported that demand for charitable assistance continued apace resulting in expenditure overtaking investment income, albeit careful application of Reserves and an increase in donations and legacies had meant that all eligible applications had been met. Members were then updated on the range of grants provided both in financial and needs terms. It was also made clear that the RNOC are now the only charity available to serving and retired Officers and their spouses after the OA have ceased taking on new cases and have never supported serving personnel. Looking ahead the Chair was pleased to report that in relation to our links with other Service charities we continued to enjoy a good working relationship with the other naval charities, including SAIL the NCC and Greenwich Hospital – the bottom line being the support of our beneficiaries and delivering the best available support. In order to deliver that support he noted and thanked SSAFA and the RN FPS for the invaluable assistance provided by their respective caseworkers and staff. He concluded this section by adding that the RNOC were continuing to develop a clearer relationship with the RNRMC.

The Chairman then invited Wayland Austin to present the financial report. Wayland began by reiterating that Covid had had a significant impact on investment income but that through careful planning and management, bolstered by a high level of donations, we had ended both 2019 and 2020 in a relatively good position. Cazenove under the management and good stewardship of Alex Bailey and Nathalie Krekis remain responsive to our requirements. He drew attention to the charity's statutory accounts in the 2020 Report which was contained once again within the ARNO Yearbook. There were no questions from the floor and Wayland concluded his report.

A vote then followed and members approved the report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 2020.

Moving to the election of the Council, in accordance with Rule 4.4a of the Society, Commander Ian Fyfe-Green, Rear Admiral Mike Kimmons, Commodore Angus Ross and Lieutenant Samuel Williams, all having been co-opted, were ratified as Trustees.

The business of the meeting being over the President thanked everyone for their contribution before closing the meeting.



Rear Admiral M Kimmons CB
Chairman

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR OFFICERS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

FINANCIAL HELP TO THE RN OFFICERS' CHARITY

How you can help

As you can see from earlier pages of this report, the charity receives income from a number of sources, primarily its own investments, but also by donations from generous individuals and organisations. There are constant calls on the charity's funds these days, so further contributions, both small and large, are always extremely welcome and are put to very good use.

It is appreciated that the majority of members gave a donation through their payment for life membership of RNBSO but members can still give much needed support in the following ways:-

By Donation:

Please send your donation to the Director at the address on the front cover of this report. It will be acknowledged and listed in the Annual Report – anonymously if requested. Such donations can provide extra income for the charity under the 'Gift Aid' scheme. The 'Change of Address' page of this report can provide a convenient way of making the appropriate declaration required by the scheme.

By Gifting Shares:

It is now possible for individuals to donate shares and securities to the charity and gain substantial tax relief in doing so.

By Legacy:

Legacies are a very important source of income for the charity. If you would like to remember the charity in your will you can do so by including the following words, depending on whether you wish to make a specific legacy or leave the residue of your estate to the charity:

Specific Legacy:

"I give and bequeath to the Royal Navy Officers' Charity the sum of, free of all duty, such sum to be applied to the general relief purposes of the said Charity

Residuary Legacy:

"I give and bequeath all (*or a specified share*) the residue of my estate absolutely to the Royal Navy Officers' Charity, such residue to be applied to the general purposes of the said Charity.

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GIFT AID DECLARATION

Boost your donation by 25p of Gift Aid for every £1 you donate

Gift Aid is reclaimed by the charity from the tax you pay for the current tax year. Your address is needed to identify you as a current UK taxpayer.

In order to Gift Aid your donation you must tick the box below:

☐ I want to Gift Aid my donation of £_____ to:

Name of Charity: ROYAL NAVY OFFICERS' CHARITY

I am a UK taxpayer and understand that if I pay less Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax in the current tax year than the amount of Gift Aid claimed on all my donations it is my responsibility to pay any difference.

My Details

Title _____ First name or initial(s) _____

Surname _____

Full Home address _____

Postcode _____ Date _____

Please notify the charity if you:

- ☐ want to cancel this declaration
- ☐ change your name or home address
- ☐ no longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains

If you pay Income Tax at the higher or additional rate and want to receive the additional tax relief due to you, you must include all your Gift Aid donations on your Self-Assessment tax return or ask HM Revenue and Customs to adjust your tax code.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS / RANK / DECORATIONS

If your address, rank, title or decorations have altered recently, please complete and return this slip.

Rank.....Decorations.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Post Code..... E-Mail address.....