

**Missionaries of Saint
Francis De Sales**

Annual Report and Accounts

31 December 2021

Charity Registration Number

234926

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Reference and administrative information

Trustees	Rev Benny Joseph Valiyaveetil Rev Jean Patrice Coulon (resigned 30 September 2021) Rev Paul Gonsalves Rev Jose Maliekal (resigned 30 September 2021) Rev Sunny Paul (resigned 30 September 2021) Rev John Terry McGrath (appointed 30 September 2021) Rev Thomas Kulandaisamy (appointed 30 September 2021)
Provincial	Rev Benny Joseph Valiyaveetil
Provincial Bursar	Rev John Terry McGrath
Principal address	28 Peveril Road Duston Northampton NN5 6JW
Administrative office	4 Christ Church Oval Harrogate HG1 5AJ
Registered Office	1 St. Joseph's Cottage Devizes SN10 1DD
Telephone	01423 817515
Website	www.msfstoday.org
Charity Registration Number	234926
Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Santander Corporate & Commercial 2 Triton Square Regents Place London NW1 3AN

Reference and administrative information

Solicitors

Trueman's Solicitors & Advocates
38 St Aldates
Eden House
Oxford
OX1 1BN

Investment Managers

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London
EC2N 2DL

The trustees present their statutory report together with the accounts of Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales (the "charity") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 22 to 26 of the attached accounts and comply with the charity's trust deed, applicable laws and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Introduction

The Congregation of the Missionaries of Saint Francis de Sales (the "Congregation") (also known as the Fransalian Fathers) is a Roman Catholic religious congregation with a membership of 1,480 priests and brothers worldwide. It was founded in Savoy in 1838. Today, the Generalate is located in Rome. The Congregation is structured into missions, regions, vice-provinces and provinces. At present, England is constituted as a Province with a Provincial appointed by the Superior General.

The accounts accompanying this report are the accounts of the charitable trust on which the assets of the Congregation in England and Wales are held.

Mission

The object of the English Province of the Congregation of Saint Francis de Sales (ie the charity), as set out in its governing document, is the furtherance of the Roman Catholic faith through pastoral care of churches, education and mission and by caring for members of the Congregation throughout their life.

By its active involvement in various dioceses, the charity aims to re-vitalize parish life, work for the renewal of faith through retreats and counselling, enable and support the members to live out their faith and to put that faith into practice through a variety of religious and other charitable works.

When setting the objectives and planning the work of the charity for the year, and when encouraging the work of individual priests, the trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

The works or ministries of the Fransalian Fathers, and hence the charity, fall into the following main areas:

Worship and prayer

Members of the Congregation are given the opportunity for private worship and to continue to develop their knowledge and trust in Jesus and the Church through quiet prayer, study of the Gospel and spiritual development in the spirit of Saint Francis de Sales. In addition, members of the Congregation celebrate and pray with the wider community including people of all faiths and none. They do this through the animation of parishes and churches, involvement in ecumenical dialogue, both with other Christian denominations, as well as members of Jewish and Muslim faiths. They offer spiritual guidance and are also available to listen in times of need, through the giving of retreats and the celebration of the Liturgy, preaching and teaching, as well as through prayer groups and church services and good pastoral care of people.

Mission (continued)

Social and pastoral work

Many members of the Congregation are involved in various forms of social or pastoral work throughout the country including family support and chaplaincy in hospitals, educational establishments and prisons.

The Fathers aim is to be all things to all people by living a gentle spirit that is open to others and accepting of difference. In particular, their concern is that all people, and especially the poor and marginalised in society, be enabled to live a life that is fully human, no matter what their personal background, faith, gender or individual circumstances.

Overseas missionary work

The charity also helps support other Fransalians Fathers working in education, healthcare and social and pastoral fields in Africa and India, thereby helping some of the world's poorest and most disadvantaged people and contributing to the life and work of the Church. The charity supports projects associated with the works in India or Africa which assures financial aid, closer contacts and better understanding of one another.

Activities, achievements and relevant policies

As stated above under "Mission", one of the aims of the charity is to care for individual members of the Congregation throughout their lives with the Congregation. The charity seeks to enable and support them to live out their faith and to put that faith into practice through a wide variety of religious and other charitable works, as well as by a life of prayer and personal goodness.

The main work of the charity is to share the mission of the Catholic Church, to be involved in parish renewal, education, in the spirit and model of Saint Francis de Sales.

♦ **Worship and prayer**

Worship and prayer includes: promoting the values and vision set out in the Gospel and the teachings of St Francis de Sales including the promotion of human dignity, teaching respect of different cultures, working for a society based on justice and peace and encouraging care and respect for all creation; celebrating Sunday Mass, providing daily Mass, making provision for baptisms, weddings and funerals; providing religious instruction and supervision; creating opportunities for other public devotions and services; the provision of retreats where those who attend can reflect in a peaceful atmosphere rooted in Gospel values; celebrating the sacrament of Penance, especially during the time of Advent and Lent; praying with those who are house bound, sick or dying; preaching and teaching the Faith.

Activities, achievements and relevant policies (continued)

◆ **Social and pastoral work**

The charity enables and supports individual members of the Congregation in ministry and outreach work thereby furthering the message set out in the Gospel to help one another and love one's neighbour.

The following are examples of the social and pastoral work undertaken by individual members: working in parishes, visiting, helping in catechetical programmes and helping parishioners develop their spiritual lives; administrative and secretarial support to Church organisations; pastoral care/chaplaincy in hospitals, hospices, nursing homes; prison visiting; preaching, catechetical instruction and liturgical celebrations with the Syro-Malabar community.

The objectives of the trustees in this area include:

- ◇ Enabling all members of the Congregation to carry out meaningful social and pastoral work within the community after assessing their skills and the needs of the local area;
- ◇ Encouraging and motivating members to work with and assist the poor, elderly and marginalised;
- ◇ Wherever possible, ensuring members are remunerated for such work by way of an offering or stipend. Such income is donated to the charity and thereby ensures that the work of the Congregation and the charity may continue into the future and develop.

◆ **Overseas missionary work**

The charity provides financial support for the Congregation's missions in Africa, as well as specific projects in different parts of India. These are assessed on an individual basis.

The missions are under the control of members of the Congregation and the financial support is used to enable particular works, e.g. set up primary education, provide accommodation and education for street children.

◆ **Grants, donations and support of missionary work and ministry**

Grants, donations and other payments in support of missionary work and ministry are decided on by the trustees in consultation with other members of the Congregation as appropriate. In the main, the charity supports the work of the Congregation in overseas countries.

Whilst the trustees give occasional support to United Kingdom organisations whose work is within the objects of the charity, the charity does not regard itself as a grant making entity and applications for grants and donations are not invited.

Activities, achievements and relevant policies (continued)

Investment policy

The charity's investments are managed by BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited and there are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest.

The investment strategy is set by the trustees and takes into account income requirements, the risk profile and the investment manager's view of the market prospects in the medium term.

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

The performance of the portfolio and the charity's investment strategy are reviewed by the trustees who meet with the investment managers regularly.

Investment performance

The investment managers continued to invest in accordance with the trustees' investment policy set out earlier in this report and comply with the ethical guidelines given to them.

During the year the charity's listed investments achieved an income yield of 3%.

The trustees will continue to review performance but, given that they view their investments as being for the long term, they remain confident that the policy adopted is appropriate for the charity.

The charity now owns four investment properties located at:

- ◆ St Joseph's Cottage, Devizes (No-2)
- ◆ 83 Princes Road, Teddington
- ◆ 23 Roping Road, Yeovil
- ◆ 27 Queensbury Road, Kettering

The houses have tenants, and the lettings are managed by local estate agents.

Financial review

A summary of the year's results may be found on page 19 of the accounts.

Total income in the year was £683,290 (2020 – £141,387) and includes one substantial donation of £488,954 (2020 - £nil) from The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration No. 296650) which closed during the year and transferred certain of its net assets to the charity. Further details are given in note 1 to the attached accounts.

Total expenditure in the year was £156,038 (2020 – £104,779). Expenditure of £140,703 (2020 – £99,229) was incurred in caring for the members of the Congregation and enabling them to carry out their work. Expenditure on raising funds, including costs in respect of rental income amounted in total to £10,046 (2020 – nil).

The balance sheet shows total funds of £3,788,673 (2020 – £3,012,532) of which £573,311 (2020 - £222,014) represents tangible fixed assets of the charity and has been set aside as a separate fund in recognition of the fact that such assets are required to support the day-to-day work of the charity and cannot, therefore, be realised easily if needed to meet future contingencies. Included in total funds is an amount of £138,954 (2020 – nil) which is restricted. These monies comprise donations subject to donor-imposed conditions. Full details of these restricted funds can be found in note 13 to the accounts, together with an analysis of movements in the year.

£1,750,000 (2020 - £1,750,000) represents the retirement reserve designed to provide income for members in their retirement. The value of the fund has been calculated using actuarial principles. Given the increasing age profile of some of the members and the lack of new vocations, this sum will provide only modest resources to look after the members, many of whom will need increasing, and increasingly expensive, residential and nursing care.

Free reserves available to support the members and their work generally in the future are shown on the balance sheet as general funds and amount to £1,326,408 (2020 - £1,040,518).

The trustees have examined the requirement for free reserves i.e. those unrestricted funds not invested in tangible fixed assets, designated for specific purposes or otherwise committed. The trustees consider that, given the nature of the charity's work and the ongoing commitment to care for the members, a level of free reserves of at least two to three years' expenditure is acceptable in order to provide for contingencies and unevenness in future outcome.

At the date of the balance sheet, the level of free reserves was £1,326,408 (2020 – £1,040,518), which equates to over five years' operating expenditure. Free reserves, therefore, are in excess of the above policy. However, given the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate and the potential impact on world stock markets and inflation, the trustees are of the view that holding excess reserves at the present time is prudent. They believe the reserve levels are adequate but not excessive.

Future plans

The trustees plan to strengthen the presence of the charity in the Catholic Dioceses where its is already active - Northampton, Clifton, Plymouth, where members are already involved in various forms of pastoral ministry. Three new members arrived from India in mid-2022 and will support the present work of the Missionaries in the Diocese of Northampton. We have a similar plan in place in response to a request from the Diocese of Nottingham for support in parish work. In 2022 our aim is to have three priests assigned there.

In the short term the future plan is to extend the priestly work of the Missionaries in the Archdiocese of Birmingham. Two more members from India will join the Province and after suitable introduction to local customs and culture, they will be involved in pastoral ministry within the Archdiocese by September 2022.

This policy will hopefully continue in the medium term. The intention of the trustees is to involve more members from the other Indian provinces of the Fransalian Fathers so as to revitalise, diversify and expand its activities in keeping with the set objectives of the charity. With that in view they will be in contact with another two Catholic Dioceses during 2022-23.

The charity will be associated with the Safeguarding Project of the Conference of Religious in the country during 2022. The plan is to take a more positive role in Safeguarding in the Church of England and Wales.

Governance, structure and management

Governance

In terms of Canon law, the Congregation is governed in the universal church by the Superior General and his General Council in Rome. They are elected every six years at a General Chapter or meeting of representatives of all provinces of the Congregation.

The English mission is governed at present by the Administrator and his Council, who are nominated by the Superior General. Members of the Council are chosen for their personal qualities, their understanding and experience of the ministries of the Fathers throughout England and to secure a good skills mix among them.

The members of the English mission together form an apostolic community.

Whilst they do not all live under one roof, they meet regularly for retreats, in-service and fellowship.

The Provincial is required to visit each member at least once a year.

Throughout the year a structure of contact persons facilitates communication and accountability among all the members of the mission and ensures that the Provincial and his Council are aware of the progress and development of the ministries carried out by the members of the mission.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Governance (continued)

A visitation by the Superior General is made to the English mission once every three years.

In terms of Civil law, the charity is governed by a trust deed dated 23 August 1965 and is a registered charity (Charity Registration Number 234926).

The trustees of the charity are the members of the Council. As all trustees are members of the Congregation they have a detailed knowledge of the work of the charity and of its structure. On being appointed, new trustees are required to spend one full day with those trustees leaving office. They meet with the Congregation's legal, accounting, investment and property advisers during the course of a day to obtain a full briefing of their responsibilities and the charity's position.

All trustees are members of the Congregation of the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales (Fransalian Fathers) and as such their living and personal costs are borne by the charity. However, they receive no remuneration or expenses for their services as trustees.

The names of the trustees who served during the year and up to the date these accounts were signed and approved are set out as part of the reference and administrative details on page 1 of this annual report and accounts.

Key management personnel

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

All trustees are members of the Congregation and whilst their living and personal expenses are borne by the charity, they receive no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees or key management.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity.

They meet quarterly to review developments with regard to the charity and its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers including property consultants, investment managers, solicitors and accountants. The day-to-day management of the charity's activities, and the implementation of policies, is delegated to the appropriate members of the Congregation.

Within the English Province at present there are seventeen members of the Congregation. Twelve of whom are from other Provinces and here on 'loan', or for studies but fulfilling pastoral ministry at the same time. They live wherever their mission and work require them to be. Because the members are by calling, 'missionaries', their character and lifestyle is 'apostolic' rather than conventual. That means they go to the mission field, they tend to live alone or in twos, rather than in a monastery, and they take responsibility for remaining in communion and contact with one another. Two older members are living in nursing homes.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Structure and management reporting (continued)

Members are involved in the pastoral care of four parishes in the Diocese of Plymouth; three parishes in the Diocese of Clifton; five parishes in the Diocese of Northampton; the administrative house of the Fransalians is in the Diocese of Leeds.

The trustees receive regular reports from the parishes and dioceses to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities and take important decisions with regard to the various ministries and future planning.

Working with other organisations

The charity works closely with a number of other charities and public bodies which work in the field of church life and ministry, mission, ecumenism, education, and psychological and spiritual well-being. In all cases, working together with other charities and public bodies enhances communication and understanding thus enabling services to the people we serve to be provided more efficiently and effectively and avoiding duplication of effort. Examples of the organisations for which members have worked and with which the charity has cooperated during the year are as follows:

- ◆ Roman Catholic Dioceses of Brentwood, Clifton, Leeds, Northampton, and Plymouth
- ◆ Conference of Bishops of England and Wales
- ◆ The Dympna Centre
- ◆ Conference of Religious of England and Wales (COREW)

Risk management

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

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

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

- ◆ The trustees are aware that there is both a moral and legal obligation to care for the older members. None of the members have resources of their own as all earnings, pensions and other income have been donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant. As the age profile increases, so too does the need to provide care. Key elements of the management of this risk are: (a) ensuring that the charity has the available financial resources to finance this care both now and in the years ahead by setting aside assets in a designated fund, the value of which has been based on actuarial principles; and (b) ensuring that processes are in place to review regularly the ministries and needs of individual members encouraging those who need it to take on less demanding ministries and for identifying those who need extra care and help.
- ◆ Along with all other organisations who serve in the community, the trustees recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring the protection and safety of all those the charity serves. This means that all members who are in any kind of ministry in Great Britain having to obtain clearance through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). Safeguarding is not simply about 'allegations' - at its core is good practice, good care and a concern for people. The DBS form is personal to every member and must be renewed every three years. The trustees arranged for the Congregation in England to be aligned for safeguarding purposes with the Diocese of Northampton. The trustees are committed to implementing all policies and procedures of the Catholic Safeguarding Standards Agency (CSSA). Safeguarding is an essential element of our life as Fransalians. It is a positive aspect in all our meetings and our commitment to it is displayed on our website.
- ◆ From time to time the charity donates significant sums in support of the wider Congregation and other organisations. The vast majority of donations sent overseas are to fund projects administered directly by the Congregation. Whether or not the funds are used here in Great Britain or overseas, the trustees always ensure that they are fully briefed about and familiar with the work of a potential recipient of funds, that funds are transferred via bank transfer, that proof of receipt is obtained and that, wherever possible (and always in the case of monies sent overseas), a full written report of how the monies have been utilised and applied is obtained from the recipient.
- ◆ One of the charity's principal assets comprises listed investments, the value of which is dependent on movements in UK and world stock markets. The investments are managed by reputable investment managers who adhere to a policy agreed by the trustees. The trustees meet twice a year with the investment managers and the manager's performance and that of the portfolio are monitored. The investment strategy is assessed regularly to ensure it remains appropriate to the charity's needs- both now and in the future.

Governance, structure and management (continued)

Risk management (continued)

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

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

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

Employees, volunteers and members of the congregation

The trustees wish to record their recognition of the professionalism and commitment of all their volunteers and the individual members of the Congregation. Their dedication and positive approach are very much appreciated.

Signed on behalf of the trustees:

Benny Joseph

Trustee

Approved on: 13 October 2022

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales (the charity) for the year to 31 December 2021, which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Other matter

The prior year comparatives are unaudited. As part of our audit work for the year ended 31 December 2021, we have reviewed balances with regards to cash, investments and tangible fixed assets brought forward at 1 January 2021. No issues were noted.

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

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

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

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

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

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

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

- ◆ Making enquiries of those charged with governance as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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

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

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

- ◆ Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ Carried out substantive testing of expenditure;
- ◆ Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

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

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

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

We did not identify any irregularities, including fraud.

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

Use of our report

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

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

18 October 2022

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

Statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 Total £	Unaudited 2020 Total £
Income from:			
Donations	1	604,163	70,216
Investments	2	79,127	71,171
Total income		683,290	141,387
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
. Investment property fees		10,046	—
Charitable activities			
. Support of members of the Congregation and their ministry	3	140,703	99,229
. Donations in support of miscellaneous charitable activities		5,289	5,550
Total expenditure		156,038	104,779
Net income before net investment gains		527,252	36,608
Net gains on listed investments	9	83,889	38,314
Net gains on investment properties	9	165,000	361,061
Net income and net movement in funds	5	776,141	435,983
Reconciliation of funds			
Balances at 1 January 2021		3,012,532	2,576,549
Balances at 31 December 2021		3,788,673	3,012,532

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

A separate statement of recognised gains and losses is not required as all gains and losses are included in the above statement of financial activities.

Included within donations income for 2021 is a donation of £138,954 received for specific purposes during that year. All other income and expenditure in 2021 and 2020 relate to unrestricted funds. Further details about the restricted donations and restricted funds carried forward are given in notes 1 and 13 to the accounts.

Balance Sheet 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		573,311		222,014
Investments	9		2,869,671		2,620,782
			<u>3,442,982</u>		<u>2,842,796</u>
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		356,741		178,136	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(11,050)		(8,400)	
Net current assets			<u>345,691</u>		<u>169,736</u>
Total net assets			<u>3,788,673</u>		<u>3,012,532</u>
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds					
. Tangible fixed assets fund	11		573,311		222,014
. Designated funds	12		1,750,000		1,750,000
. General funds			1,326,408		1,040,518
			<u>3,649,719</u>		<u>3,012,532</u>
Restricted funds	13		138,954		—
			<u>3,788,673</u>		<u>3,012,532</u>

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:

Benny Joseph
Trustee

Approved by the trustees on: 13 October 2022

Statement of cash flows Year to 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	A	111,302	(29,709)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment income – listed investments and interest		79,127	71,171
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(9,500)	(23,000)
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible fixed assets		—	21,714
Net cash provided by investing activities		69,627	69,885
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of finance lease creditor		—	(17,651)
Net cash used in by investing activities		—	(17,651)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		180,929	22,525
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(2,324)	—
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2020		178,136	155,611
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	B	356,741	178,136

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2021.

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	776,141	435,983
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	8,203	9,306
Donation received in kind (note 1)	(350,000)	—
Gains on listed investments	(83,889)	(38,314)
Gains on investment properties	(165,000)	(361,061)
Investment income	(79,127)	(71,171)
Foreign exchange losses	2,324	—
Increase (decrease) in creditors	2,650	(4,452)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	111,302	(29,709)

B Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents

	At 1 January 2021 £	Cash flows £	Exchange losses £	At 31 December 2021 £
Total cash and cash equivalents: Cash at bank and in hand	178,136	180,929	(2,324)	356,741

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

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

Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared for the year to 31 December 2021 with comparative information provided for the year to 31 December 2020.

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

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

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

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

- ◆ determining the value of gifts in kind;
- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purpose of determining an annual depreciation charge;
- ◆ estimating the fair value of the charity's investment properties;
- ◆ determining the value of designated funds needed at the year end, in particular in respect to the assumptions made in determining the value of the retirement fund; and
- ◆ estimating future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below).

Assessment of going concern

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

Assessment of going concern (continued)

In the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and given the current macroeconomic and geopolitical climate the trustees will keep all income and expenditure under review. Whilst there will undoubtedly be challenges ahead, the trustees do not expect concerns to arise over the charity's financial position. Therefore, the trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees are of the opinion that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The most significant areas of judgement that affect items in the accounts are detailed above. With regard to the next accounting period, the year ending 31 December 2022, the most significant areas that affect the carrying value of the assets held by the charity are the level of investment return and the performance of the investment markets (see the investment policy and the risk management sections of the trustees' report for more information).

Income recognition

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

Income comprises donations and investment income i.e. dividends, rental income and interest receivable.

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

Donations received in kind (including the donation of land and buildings) are recognised at their fair value at the date of the gift, which in the case of assets is deemed to be open market value on the date of transfer of the asset.

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Income derived from the letting of the charity's investment properties is recognised in the period to which the tenancy relates.

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

Expenditure recognition

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

The costs of raising funds include direct costs and overheads associated with managing investment property and listed investments.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings. The classification between activities is as follows:

- a Expenditure on raising funds comprises expenditure of the management and maintenance of the charity's investment properties.
- b Expenditure on the support of members of the Congregation and their ministry which enables the members to carry out the charitable work of the charity in the areas of the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion. Such expenditure includes:
 - ◆ Premises costs
 - ◆ Members' living and personal expenses
 - ◆ Education, training and spiritual renewal costs
 - ◆ Governance costs

Governance costs comprise the costs directly attributable to the management of the charity's assets, organisational procedures and the necessary legal procedures for compliance with statutory requirements.

- c Donations in support of miscellaneous charitable activities. These are made where the trustees consider there is real need following a review of the details of each particular case and comprise single year payments rather than multi-year grants. Grants payable are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the grant and has satisfied all performance conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued. Grants where the beneficiary has not been informed or has to fulfil performance conditions before the grant is released are not accrued for but are disclosed as financial commitments in the notes to the accounts.

Expenditure is attributable directly to specific activities and does not include any element of apportionment.

All expenditure is stated inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than £500 and with an expected useful life exceeding one year are capitalised.

- ◆ Churches and similar properties
The trustees are the legal owners of a church and similar land and buildings situated within parishes operated by the charity. In the event of the charity ceasing its work in any of the parishes, the trustees may consider themselves obliged to allow such assets to be used indefinitely to meet the needs of the parish for its church and similar property. As such assets are not, therefore, susceptible to a meaningful valuation and there is no reliable information as to their cost, they are excluded from the accounts
- ◆ Other freehold land and buildings
Freehold land and buildings used to house members of the Congregation and so designed as, and used wholly or mainly for, private residential accommodation are stated at cost. Such buildings are not depreciated. Their value and condition are reviewed annually by the trustees, who are satisfied that their residual value is not materially less than their book value.
- ◆ Motor vehicles
Motor vehicles are capitalised and depreciated over a five year period on a reducing balance basis in order to write off each vehicle over its estimated useful life.

Fixed asset investments

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

The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

As noted above the main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors.

Properties held for investment are included in the accounts at the estimated current market value of the relevant property. The valuations are determined by the trustees after consultation with their professional property advisers. Realised gains (or losses) on investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value is acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Creditors and provisions

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

Fund accounting

The unrestricted funds of the charity are all unrestricted and available for use in furtherance of the charity's objectives at the discretion of the trustees. Within the total unrestricted funds of the charity, the trustees have designated amounts for specific purposes. Details of these are provided in notes 11 and 12.

Restricted funds are to be used for specified purposes as laid down by the donor. Details of such funds are provided in note 13.

Services provided by members of the Congregation

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

1 Income from: Donations

	2021 Total funds £	Unaudited 2020 Total funds £
Pastoral offerings, stipends and general donations	72,738	21,009
Salaries and pensions of individual religious received under deed of covenant	42,471	49,207
Donations from The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration Number 296650):		
. Cash	138,954	—
. Freehold land and buildings	350,000	—
	604,163	70,216

On 18 October 2021, the Trustees of The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration Number 296650) legally transferred its assets, including property and cash, as a gift to the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales as both charities share common aims and objectives, namely the promotion of the Catholic faith.

This arrangement was formalised by the solicitors of both charities and the appropriate deeds from the Land Registry marked the transfer of ownership. When the property was donated, it was stated that it should be used as the residential property for one member of the Congregation for as long as he wishes, and that when the member no longer had need of the property, it is entirely at the disposal of the Missionaries of Saint Francis de Sales. The property was recognised at its fair value at the date of the gift, which is deemed to be open market value.

It was also stated that the cash balance of £138,954 should be used for any repair and upkeep to the property. The cash donation has been treated in these accounts as a restricted asset (see note 14). When the member no longer has need of the property, it will also be at the disposal of the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales.

2 Income from: Investments

	2021 Total funds £	Unaudited 2020 Total funds £
Income from listed investments	28,185	26,471
Bank interest	14	121
Rent receivable	50,928	44,579
	79,127	71,171

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

	2021 Total funds £	Unaudited 2020 Total funds £
Premises costs	10,344	13,900
Members' living and ministry expenses	121,759	78,793
Education, training and spiritual renewal	3,408	2,816
Governance costs (note 4)	5,192	3,720
	140,703	99,229

4 Governance costs

	2021 Total funds £	Unaudited 2020 Total funds £
Independent examiner's fees	—	3,600
Independent auditor's fees	5,160	—
Bank charges	32	120
	5,192	3,720

5 Net income and net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Independent examiner's fees	—	3,600
Independent auditor's fees	5,160	—
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	8,203	9,306
Operating lease payments – motor vehicles	6,065	6,246
Foreign exchange losses	2,324	—

6 Staff costs and trustees' remuneration

The charity does not employ any staff. No employee earned £60,000 per annum or more (including taxable benefits) during the year (2020: none).

As members of the Congregation, the trustees' living expenses during the year were borne by the charity but they received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees (2020 - £nil).

The key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis comprise the trustees. The total remuneration (including taxable benefits but excluding employer's pension and national insurance contributions) of the key management personnel for the year was £nil (2020 - £nil).

6 Staff costs and trustees' remuneration (continued)

As members of the Congregation, none of the trustees have resources of their own as all of their earnings, pensions and other income have been donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant.

7 Taxation

Missionaries of Saint Francis de Sales is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	190,500	65,468	255,968
Additions	—	9,500	9,500
Donations from The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration Number 296650)	350,000	—	350,000
At 31 December 2021	<u>540,500</u>	<u>74,968</u>	<u>615,468</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	—	33,954	33,954
Charge for the year	—	8,203	8,203
At 31 December 2021	<u>—</u>	<u>42,157</u>	<u>42,157</u>
Net book values			
At 31 December 2021	<u>540,500</u>	<u>32,811</u>	<u>573,311</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>190,500</u>	<u>31,514</u>	<u>222,014</u>

On 18 October 2021, the Trustees of The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration Number 296650) legally transferred its assets, including property and cash, as a gift to the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales as both charities share common aims and objectives, namely the promotion of the Catholic faith. This arrangement was formalised by the solicitors of both charities and the appropriate deeds from the Land Registry marked the transfer of ownership. When the property was donated, it was stated that it should be used as the residential property for one member of the Congregation for as long as he wishes, and that when the member no longer had need of the property, it is entirely at the disposal of the Missionaries of Saint Francis de Sales. The property was recognised at fair value at the date of the gift, which is deemed to be open market value.

There were no capital commitments at the end of the year (2020 – none).

9 Investments

Fixed asset investments comprised:

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Freehold investment properties	1,840,000	1,675,000
Listed investments	1,029,671	945,782
	2,869,671	2,620,782

Movements on each category of investments are summarised below:

Freehold investment properties	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Market value at 1 January	1,675,000	1,203,368
Transfers from tangible fixed assets	—	300,571
Transfers to tangible fixed assets	—	(190,000)
Gains on revaluation	165,000	361,061
Market value at 31 December	1,840,000	1,675,000

Investment properties have been revalued by the trustees, after consultation with professional advisers and property experts, to their open market value as at 31 December 2021.

Listed investments	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Listed investments		
Market value at 1 January	945,782	907,468
Net unrealised gains	83,889	38,314
Market value at 31 December	1,029,671	945,782

All listed investments were dealt on a recognised stock exchange.

Listed investments held at 31 December comprised the following:

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Equity based common investment funds	959,741	874,029
UK equities	69,930	71,753
	1,029,671	945,782

The historical cost of listed investments at 31 December 2021 and at 31 December 2020 was £626,027.

9 Investments (continued)

At 31 December 2021, the listed investment portfolio included the following investments deemed to have a material value:

	2021 Value of holding £	2021 Percentage of the market value of portfolio %
BlackRock Catholic Charities & Growth Fund A Income	959,741	93.21
Aviva plc 8.34% Cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares	69,930	6.79

10 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Accruals	11,050	8,400

11 Tangible fixed assets fund

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
At 1 January 2021	222,014	340,605
Net movement in the year	351,297	(118,591)
At 31 December 2021	573,311	222,014

The tangible fixed assets fund represents the net book value of the charity's tangible fixed assets. The fund recognises the fact that such assets are required for the day-to-day work of the charity and are not available for other purposes or as a general reserve

12 Designated funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity include the following fund designated for a specific purpose:

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Retirement fund		
At 1 January 2021	1,750,000	1,750,000
Designated (released) during the year	—	—
At 31 December 2021	1,750,000	1,750,000

The retirement reserve has been calculated using actuarial principles and consists of monies set aside by the trustees to assist in providing for the members of the Congregation in their retirement.

13 Restricted funds

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
At 1 January 2021	—	—
Income	138,954	—
At 31 December 2021	138,954	—

The restricted fund above represents the cash donated by The Dympna Centre (Charity Registration Number 296650). The Dympna Centre legally transferred its assets, including property and cash, as a gift to the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales as both charities share common aims and objectives, namely the promotion of the Catholic faith.

When the cash balance of £138,954 was transferred, it was stated that it should be used for any repair and upkeep to the property transferred by the charity, which is to be used as the main residence for one member of the Congregation. When the member no longer has need of the property, it is entirely at the disposal of the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales, along with the remaining cash balance.

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General fund £	Tangible fixed assets fund £	Designate d fund £	Restrict e d fund £	Total funds £
Fund balances at 31 December 2021 are represented by:					
Tangible fixed assets	—	573,311	—	—	573,311
Fixed asset investments	1,119,671	—	1,750,000	—	2,869,671
Net current assets	206,737	—	—	138,954	345,691
Total net assets	1,326,408	573,311	1,750,000	138,954	3,788,673

	Unrestricted funds			Unaudited Total funds £
	General fund £	Tangible fixed assets fund £	Designated funds £	
Fund balances at 31 December 2020 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	—	222,014	—	222,014
Fixed asset investments	870,782	—	1,750,000	2,620,782
Net current assets	169,736	—	—	169,736
Total net assets	1,040,518	222,014	1,750,000	3,012,532

14 Analysis of net assets between funds (continued)

The total unrealised gains as at 31 December 2021 constitutes movements on revaluation and are as follows:

	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Unrealised gains included above:		
On investment properties	905,850	740,850
On listed investments	403,604	319,715
Total unrealised gains at 31 December 2021	1,309,454	1,060,565
Reconciliation of movements in unrealised gains		
Unrealised gains at 1 January 2021	1,060,565	661,190
Gains arising on revaluation of investment properties	165,000	—
Gains arising on revaluation of listed investments	83,889	399,375
Total unrealised gains at 31 December 2021	1,309,454	1,060,565

15 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2021 the charity had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Motor vehicles	
	2021 £	Unaudited 2020 £
Charity		
Operating lease commitments:		
Within one year	4,068	4,075
Within two to five years	10,690	8,150
	14,758	12,225

16 Transactions with trustees and related parties

The charity's trustees are also members of the English Province of the Congregation of the Missionaries of Saint Francis De Sales and, consequently, their living and personal expenses, all of which are consistent with amounts paid in respect to other members of the Congregation, are borne by the charity. No trustee received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as trustees (2020 – £nil).

As members of the Congregation, none of the trustees who are members of the English Province of the Congregation have resources of their own as all earnings, pensions and other income have been donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant. During the year, the total amount donated by these four trustees to the charity was £35,116 (2020 – £39,266).

There were no other related party transactions during the year (2020 – none).

17 Ultimate control

The charity, which is constituted as a trust, was controlled throughout the period by the Missionaries of Saint Francis de Sales by virtue of the fact that the trustees are governed by the Superior General and his General Council in Rome. The Congregation in England and Wales does not hold any assets, incur liabilities or enter into transactions in its own right. Assets and liabilities of the Congregation in England and Wales are vested in the trustees of the charity, who undertake all transactions entered into in the course of the Congregation's charitable activities in England and Wales.