

Report to the Government

from

The Panel to Assess

the Statements of Resources submitted by Religious Congregations

following publication of the Report of

the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (the “Ryan Report”)

November 2009

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SUMMARY

Following the publication in May 2009 of the Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (the Ryan Report) the Taoiseach and Ministers met the leaders of 18 Religious Congregations.¹ On 24 June, at a scheduled meeting with the Congregations, the Taoiseach indicated that the Government would appoint a panel of three independent persons to assess Statements of Resources submitted by the Congregations in the context of their making further contributions to Redress and that the Panel would be asked to “report to the Government as to the adequacy of these statements as a basis for assessing the resources of the Congregations”. On 28 July 2009, the Government announced the appointment of the Panel of three people.²

The Panel (also known as the “Assessment Panel”) has now completed its work. This is the Panel’s Report to the Government.

Having regard to the Panel’s observations and comments – which are set out at Section 3 of this Report – the Panel concludes that the information provided by the 18 Congregations (by way of their Statements of Resources together with supporting documentation and clarifications at meetings) gives a complete and a reasonable view of the Congregations’ overall financial situation, and that the assets, liabilities and commitments are fairly stated.³

¹ The 18 Congregations are listed at Appendix I of this Report.

² See Appendix II of this Report for the text of the Government press release of 24 June 2009, “Government to appoint panel of three persons to assess congregations’ assets”, and the Government statement of 28 July 2009 announcing the appointment of the Panel.

³ Summary data based on the 18 Congregations’ Statements of Resources is set out in the Schedule to this Report.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

The Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (the Ryan Report) was published on 20 May 2009.⁴ The Commission had investigated the abuse of children in residential institutions in the State and gave an account of this in its detailed Report which ran to five volumes. The Report included chapters on the Commission's findings in relation to specific Religious Congregations and the residential institutions that they had owned and managed.

The Ryan Report concluded:

“Physical and emotional abuse and neglect were features of the institutions. Sexual abuse occurred in many of them, particularly boys’ institutions. Schools were run in a severe, regimented manner that imposed unreasonable and oppressive discipline on children and even on staff”,⁵

and further stated:

“The system of large-scale institutionalisation was ... outdated and incapable of meeting the needs of individual children. The defects of the system were exacerbated by the way it was operated by the Congregations that owned and managed the schools. This failure led to the institutional abuse of children where their developmental, emotional and educational needs were not met.”⁶

Following its publication, the Ryan Report was the subject of public discussion. Some of the discussion concerned the Congregations that had owned and managed many of the institutions where child abuse was found to have occurred, and the contribution by the Congregations having regard to the needs of the former residents and to the costs of over €1 billion being incurred by the State on redress.

⁴ The Report is available at www.childabusecommission.ie.

⁵ *Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse Report*, Government of Ireland, 2009:Dublin, Executive Summary, p.19.

⁶ *Ibid.*

The Government considered the Report and in a public statement on 26 May, the Taoiseach said:

“It is clear that the [Ryan] Report has found a much more systemic volume of abuse than was previously known or accepted by the orders. The Government has therefore decided to call on the relevant congregations to provide a substantial additional contribution in view of the moral responsibility they continue to hold in these matters. ... The Government intends to meet with representatives of the Congregations to discuss with them

- the making by them of further contributions,
- the mechanism by which this will be done, ... and
- the basis on which the public will be able to assess the significance of these contributions by reference to the resources available to these Congregations.”⁷

Two days later, Dáil Éireann adopted a motion in relation to the Ryan Report that, among other matters, called on the Religious Congregations “to commit to making further substantial contributions by way of reparation, in the context of discussions with the State, including to a Trust to be set up and managed by the State for the support of victims and to other education and welfare purposes”.⁸

On 4 June 2009, the Taoiseach together with the Minister for Education and Science, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Minister for Health and Children, and the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs, met with the leaders of 18 Religious Congregations.⁹ These were the Congregations that, in 2002, had entered an Indemnity Agreement with the State, under which they made a combined contribution of €128 million towards Redress and received a time-bound indemnity

⁷ Statement by An Taoiseach, Mr. Brian Cowen, T.D., on 26 May 2009, which is available at www.taoiseach.gov.ie/eng/Government_Press_Office/Government_Press_Releases_2009.

⁸ Parliamentary Debates, Dáil Éireann, 28 May 2009. Available at <http://debates.oireachtas.ie>. See also the Dáil debates for 11-12 June 2009 for the record of the 2-day debate of the House in relation to the Ryan Report.

⁹ The 18 Congregations are listed at Appendix I of this Report.

from the State in respect of litigation claims.¹⁰ Some of these 18 Congregations and the institutions they owned and managed featured in the Ryan Report; others of the 18 Congregations were not specifically discussed in the Ryan Report.

At the meeting on 4 June, the Taoiseach conveyed to the 18 Congregations the Government's view that "further substantial contributions are required by way of reparation" and that "the contributions need to be capable of being assessed by the public for their significance by reference to the full resources available to the Congregations and in the context of the costs of well over a billion euro being incurred by the State." The Taoiseach linked this to the call upon the Congregations that had been made by Dáil Éireann in the motion adopted the previous week and he referred to "the moral force of such a call from the representatives of the people".¹¹

In response, the Congregations indicated "their willingness to make financial and other contributions towards a broad range of measures, designed to alleviate the hurt caused to people who were abused in their care", and went on to say that "each Congregation is fully committed to identifying its resources, both financial and other, within a transparent process, with a view to delivering upon the commitments made today".¹²

¹⁰ For a brief explanation about the 2002 Indemnity Agreement with the 18 Congregations see, for example, *2002 Annual Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General* (Government of Ireland, 2003:Dublin, pp.72-3) which explains that, in 2000, the Government agreed to establish an *ex-gratia* scheme of compensation for victims of abuse in residential institutions regulated or supervised by the State. At that point, the Conference of Religious in Ireland (CORI) indicated willingness to be involved with the Government in setting up and implementing the scheme; the Government wished to secure a meaningful contribution from the Congregations to the compensation scheme and agreed to enter negotiations in this regard. The Residential Institutions Redress Act was enacted in 2002 and provided redress arrangements in respect of 123 institutions regulated by the State. Of this number, 82 institutions were managed by Religious Congregations represented by CORI. In mid-2002, following Government approval, an Indemnity Agreement was signed between Ministers and eighteen Congregations. Under the Agreement, the Religious Congregations agreed to make a contribution of €128 million and the State agreed to indemnify the Congregations in respect of cases where a claim could be made under the Act, with the indemnity to apply to cases where litigation commenced within the following six years. The remaining 41 institutions (viz. the total 123, less the 82 whose Congregations were represented by CORI) were not involved in the negotiations about a contribution and were not included in the indemnity.

¹¹ Government Statement following meeting with Religious Congregations, Thursday 4th June 2009, available at www.taoiseach.gov.ie/eng/Government_Press_Office/Government_Press_Releases_2009 .

¹² Press release issued by the Religious Congregations on 4 June 2009. Published in the *Irish Times*, Friday 5 June 2009, p.4.

It was agreed that a mechanism needed to be put in place to provide the “transparent process” for this. Meanwhile, the 18 Congregations were to set to work to identify their resources and also to prepare their offer for making a further contribution to Redress.

Establishment of Assessment Panel

A few weeks later, on 24 June 2009, the Taoiseach and the Minister for Education and Science, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Minister for Health and Children, and the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs again met the Religious Congregations. The Congregations outlined their progress in compiling the reports on their financial positions. The Taoiseach indicated that the Government would appoint “a panel of three eminent independent persons to assess the material submitted by the Congregations and report to the Government as to the adequacy of these statements as a basis for assessing the resources of the Congregations”.¹³

On 28 July 2009, the Government announced the appointment of that Panel.¹⁴ The individuals appointed were:

- (Chair) Mr. Frank Daly, former Chairman of the Revenue Commissioners;
- Ms. Catherine Treacy, Chief Executive of the Property Registration Authority; and
- Mr. John Donnelly, former Chairman of Deloitte & Touche, Chartered Accountants.

Remit of the Panel

The Panel was asked to assess the material provided by the 18 Religious Congregations and to report to the Government as to the adequacy of the statements as a basis for assessing the resources of the Congregations.¹⁵

¹³ Government press release of 24 June 2009: “Government to appoint panel of three persons to assess congregations’ assets”. Copy is at Appendix II of this Report.

¹⁴ Government Statement of 28 July 2009. Copy is at Appendix II of this Report.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* See also response by the Minister for Education and Science to Parliamentary Questions 30230/09 and 20752/09 on 16 September 2009. Available at <http://debates.oireachtas.ie> .

Other matters such as any offer of further contribution by the Congregations, the mechanisms by which contributions could be provided, or the nature or extent of redress to victims were not part of the Panel's remit.

The Panel was asked to assess the reasonableness of the information provided by the Congregations, as prepared by them in conjunction with their professional advisors. The Panel was not expected to carry out audits or valuations itself. It was not part of the Panel's remit to consider the merits of the Congregations' activities or their prioritisation of resources.

While the Panel was carrying out its task, the Government expected the Congregations to be working to put forward their offer for further contribution towards Redress.¹⁶ In order that the outcome of the Panel's work would inform any judgements as to the adequacy and appropriateness of such an offer, it was made clear that it would be desirable for the Panel to carry out its work within a short timeframe and report to the Government quickly upon completion.

Structure of this Report

The Panel has now completed its work, and has drawn up this Report to the Government.

This Section of the Report has set out the background to the establishment of the Panel and the remit with which it was tasked. **Section 2** outlines the methodology used by the Panel in approaching its work. At **Section 3**, the Report sets out the Panel's observations and comments arising from its review of the information received from the Congregations. Following this, **Section 4** presents the Panel's conclusions for the Government.

The appendices to the Report contain some relevant background. **Appendix I** is a list of the 18 Religious Congregations to which the Panel's work and this Report relate,

¹⁶ Government Statement of 28 July 2009. Copy is at Appendix II of this Report.

and **Appendix II** contains the text of the Government's statements of 24 June and 28 July 2009 concerning the appointment of the Panel..

Finally, the **Schedule** to the Report sets out summary data in relation to each of the 18 Congregations, including information about the monetary value of their assets, liabilities and commitments.

2. METHODOLOGY

Following its appointment, the Panel first met on 30 July 2009 to commence its task of reviewing the material provided by the Congregations. The Panel has now completed its task. This Section describes the main elements of the work undertaken by the Panel.

Submissions from the Congregations

As they had agreed at their two meetings with the Taoiseach and Ministers, over the course of the following weeks, each of the 18 Congregations made a submission about its resources. These 18 submissions were provided to the Panel.

The Congregations outlined, in monetary terms, the value of their assets, liabilities and future cost commitments; generally, the Congregations' submissions contained a summary Statement of Resources and included explanatory commentary and supporting documentation. Submissions also included information about the background and mission of the Congregations, their international context, their history in Ireland, their present work and their future outlook.

The Panel members studied all the material submitted, met in plenary session, and considered all 18 submissions, in each case focussing on a range of matters including property (valuations, encumbrances, availability/usage), audited financial statements, bank accounts, investments, asset disposals over the previous decade, asset transfers over the previous decade, trusts, companies, overseas assets, future financial commitments and continuity of services, the Congregation's Statement of Resources, and the confirmation provided in regard to the submissions and financial data.

Having considered in detail each of the 18 submissions, in all cases the Panel identified some matters on which it required further clarification, elaboration or supporting documentation. These queries were communicated to each Congregation, which provided written responses to the Panel.

Meetings with Congregations

In some cases, the Panel decided that meeting with Congregations would support the Panel's clarification process in relation to the material provided. Eleven Congregations were asked to meet individually with the Panel, and all 11 did. The Panel was open to the Congregations bringing advisors to the meetings; most of the Congregations attending brought external advisors with them. These meetings took the form of questions posed by the Panel, answers by the delegation representing the individual Congregation concerned, and further dialogue around the matters arising. In a number of cases, on foot of these meetings the Panel required some further clarification or confirmation, and the Congregation concerned was asked to provide such material in writing. This material was provided by the Congregations and their advisors.

Actuarial Review

As part of their estimation of their future costs, the Congregations provided information on the financial provisions they would need to make in order to cover the net future living, welfare and care costs for their members. The Panel decided to have these estimations reviewed actuarially. This involved considering the assumptions used in undertaking the actuarial estimations, the consistency between the estimations for the various Congregations, and the reasonableness of the approaches taken having regard to actuarial norms.

Education and Healthcare Sectors

In view of the number of Congregations currently involved in the provision of services in both the education and the healthcare sectors, and the extent of that involvement, the Panel decided to meet the Secretaries General of the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Health and Children to discuss broadly the relationships in these areas between the State and the Congregations (as largely State-supported voluntary service providers) and the nature of the continuing mutual dependencies.

Secretariat

In carrying out its work, the Panel was supported by a Secretariat provided by the Department of Finance. The Panel wishes to record its appreciation of the extensive and professional assistance provided by the Secretariat: Ms. Deirdre Hanlon (Secretary to the Panel) and Ms. Aoife O'Sullivan.

3. OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS

In this Section the Panel sets out its observations and comments arising from the information that was received from the Congregations and reviewed by the Panel in the course of its work.

Provision of Information

All 18 Congregations provided a submission for the Panel outlining the resources and commitments of the respective Congregation in Ireland. A considerable volume of material was provided by the Congregations in these submissions, working in conjunction with their financial advisors and property valuers. Certain further clarifications were required. All 18 Congregations provided written responses to the Panel's follow-up queries and the 11 Congregations that the Panel sought to meet agreed to such meetings and answered the questions posed by the Panel and, where required, supplied further material. Because of the timeframe within which the Panel was required to make its Report, the Congregations were required to provide their material at short notice.

Each of the 18 Congregations provided confirmation that, to the best of its knowledge, the material provided for the Panel gave a complete and a fair view of the Congregation's financial position.

Scope of Congregational Responses

All 18 of the Congregations are international in their base, their membership and their operations. The information provided by the Congregations related to their Irish unit. For many of the Congregations, this simply comprised its Irish "province" or "region"; in some cases, it was part of a wider¹⁷ province or region; and in a few

¹⁷ Several of the Congregations are organised internationally on the basis of their operation in Ireland together with their operation(s) in one or more other countries forming a single province/region of the Congregation. Typically the other countries are in the developing world. A couple of the Congregations are organised on the basis of an Anglo-Irish province.

cases it was the combination of several provinces located within Ireland. While broader information was provided, the Panel's principal focus was on assets controlled by the Irish unit of the Congregation.

A number of the Congregations operate on an all-island basis. Some of these Congregations included their Northern Ireland assets (e.g. buildings, bank accounts) and costs (e.g. future care of members there) in their calculations. In other cases, Congregations provided information about their assets in Northern Ireland or attributable to that area but did not consider it appropriate to include their values in their financial calculations because they come within a separate jurisdiction; for consistency, these Congregations did not include future costs and commitments related to their personnel and operations in Northern Ireland.

A number of Congregations had assets located elsewhere outside the State, but controlled by the Irish province; these were few in number and were mostly community residences and "ministry properties" (e.g. hospital, school, church). Most were located in developing countries. Congregations provided information about the use and values of such assets; in a small number of cases where local conditions made it difficult to secure property valuations, information was provided on the costs to the Congregation of acquiring the property. The values (or costs) tended to be a small proportion of the Irish province's total property holding. Some Congregations included the values of these assets with their Irish assets.

The Panel noted that the bulk of the assets are located in Ireland. The Panel also noted that where the Congregations have operations outside of the State, then control of the associated assets has to be considered in the context of the legal framework of such jurisdictions.

Congregations' Membership

An ageing membership was common to all the Congregations and in most cases the average age of membership was mid-70s and rising. Very few members are under 50 years of age. Most Congregations expect few if any new entrants to the Irish part of

the Congregation over the coming years. This profile has implications for the Congregations' future income and expenditure: the Congregations will simultaneously experience reduced earning capacity and the increased costs of employing lay staff to run services that the members previously provided directly themselves, and there may also be higher costs associated with caring for elderly and infirm members. Into the longer term, there are likely also to be implications for the continuation of the Congregations' work.

Assets

In the main, the assets identified by the Congregations comprised property, investments and cash/bank balances.

– Valuations

Generally the valuation of the investments and cash/bank balances was straightforward and was independently supported by means of balance statements from banks and valuation statements from investment institutions and portfolio/fund managers. The value of the investments held by several Congregations had deteriorated to a marked degree, in 2008 especially, in line with general developments in financial markets.

The valuation of property was more complex. All Congregations provided a list of properties (land and buildings) owned by the Congregation and, generally, the estimated value of each. The size of the property holdings of the Congregations varied considerably – from about a half dozen properties for one Congregation to several hundred for another. This affected the size of the task for the Congregations in having their property holdings valued, especially having regard to the short timeframe within which they were expected to provide the information for the Panel.

Most of the Congregations commissioned independent professional valuations, and where this was done, these were provided to the Panel. In many cases, open market value was used but in some cases – particularly for specialised properties such as

large listed residences or campuses of health, education or sheltered accommodation facilities – the property advisors provided an “indicative opinion of valuation”. Matters that had to be considered in making valuations included the fact that many of the properties are used for the provision of services (which, generally, are expected to continue), the listed building status of certain properties, and current uncertain property market conditions. In many cases, property valuations were made on the assumption of freehold title and, for valuation purposes only, many also assumed vacant possession of the property. Some properties which were in use were valued by way of desk-top exercises. In a few cases, Congregations provided insurance valuations for certain properties, reflecting their re-building costs only. Properties whose values were provided on this basis were in use by the Congregations, generally for the provision of services (e.g. schools, healthcare facilities), and it was indicated that this usage was expected to continue. In a few of the cases where insurance valuations were provided, the Congregation separately identified portions of the properties (e.g. surrounding grounds) that were not core to present needs and that they considered could potentially be realised in order to raise funds. They provided professional market valuations for these portions. For a very small number of properties, no valuation was provided by the Congregation, mainly on the basis that it regarded these properties as being in use for very specialist purposes (e.g. ecclesiastical property) and that meaningful valuations were not readily available; where relevant, potentially surplus surrounding land was identified by the Congregation and market valuation provided.

The Panel is of the view that the Congregations identified all of their assets. The Panel noted that, for very many of the properties, the values reflect the fact that, as of now, the current usage is expected to continue in future. It is, of course, possible that this may change. The Panel noted that while, for valuation purposes, it had been assumed in many cases that Congregations held freehold title to the properties, more detailed work would be required in each case to determine the title in the event that decisions were to be made in the future about the properties. The Panel noted also that the values of all the assets are subject to change over time. In this regard, the changing trends in property and asset markets over recent years have had alternating positive and negative impacts on the resource position of many of the Congregations; market movements in the future will also have an impact.

While the Panel accepts that the properties for which insurance values were provided and those few for which no valuation was provided are in current use, the Panel also notes that, in some of these cases, the full extent of the property may not be core to the present utilisation (e.g. the property may include ground which is non-essential to the core function). The Panel also notes that some of these properties, or parts of them, could have a site value that would be material to any future deliberations about whether the present use is best continued at the existing location (e.g. possibly another, less valuable, location might be appropriate, thus freeing up the more valuable site that is in use now). The Panel notes that these considerations are potentially relevant to the overall resource position of the relevant Congregations.

– Use and Occupancy of Property

The Congregations reported on the use and occupancy of their properties.

The vast majority of properties are in use for the provision of the wide range of services with which the Congregations are associated, including: healthcare (e.g. hospitals, nursing homes); education (e.g. schools, special needs education, school playing fields); residential care and sheltered accommodation (e.g. social housing, hostels); religious work (e.g. churches, retreat centres); and community facilities (e.g. parish halls, playing fields).

As can be seen from the list above, a significant proportion of the property owned by the Congregations is in use for the provision of various social services. Frequently these social services are provided in conjunction with some part of the State system, such as the Health Services Executive, the Department of Education & Science, and the local authorities. The current costs of running those services are largely subsidised by the State (through, for example, HSE grants, teachers' salaries). Whilst, in many cases, the State also meets a large part of the capital cost of providing new facilities, the Congregation's provision of the site and existing buildings for use in delivering the service concerned generally is not remunerated by the State. In several cases in recent years, Congregations have transferred sites and property to the State at

no cost or below market value for the provision of hospitals, schools or social accommodation projects; some such sites had considerable commercial value.¹⁸

The Congregations also reported on the occupancy of residential properties used for their own accommodation. In recent years, many of the Congregations decided to move from traditional congregational dwellings into a mix of both smaller residential properties located within the wider community and modern purpose-built residences more suited to the Congregation's ageing membership. Some Congregations considered such moves to be integrally linked to changes in the nature of their work (e.g. a shift in focus from institutionally-based services towards more parish, community and pastoral work) and the Congregations' developing views of their relationship with the wider community and society to which they provide services. While several of the Congregations found this newer residential structure to suit their current and planned future approach to services and ministry, a few others reported that they are considering whether a move back to having larger congregational dwellings would be more appropriate for providing the support that their older members require.

Overall, the Panel concluded that, while the vast majority of property owned by the Congregations is in use at present either for delivering services (mainly socially focussed) or for the residential needs of the Congregations' members, this situation would likely change over time. Not all of the property in use at present may still be needed in a few years' time. Looking to the future, it seems likely that there will be scope for some restructuring among Congregations' services and a regrouping which could lead to a rationalisation of their property needs. In some cases, projects under present or future consideration may have implications for Congregations' profiles of property needs into the future (e.g. in the area of services for people with intellectual disabilities, initiatives to provide sheltered residential care within local community settings may reduce the need in the future for traditional residential campus settings; similarly the provision by the State of a new hospital or school in an area may mean

¹⁸ The property and site transfers commented upon here were separate to the Congregations' contribution towards redress under the 2002 Indemnity Agreement, and were not connected to that arrangement. Some of the transactions were connected to the provision by the State of additional facilities or infrastructure.

that a Congregational property previously used for such a purpose is no longer needed). As indicated earlier, the value of the properties at that future point would probably be different to their values now in the present property market.

– Restrictions on Asset Use and on Capacity to Dispose of Assets

In reporting on their assets, Congregations indicated various restrictions affecting the manner in which they could use or dispose of the assets.

Many encumbrances were identified in relation to the properties, and these restrictions were valid for varying timeframes. Formal encumbrances mainly relate to State grants previously received, mortgages, lease or licensing arrangements, life tenancies and covenants affecting the potential use of the property. Some buildings are listed (mainly older properties, including many traditional convent/priory residences) and some lands are protected (e.g. under environmental rules) in ways which restrict their present and their potential future use.

The Panel noted that where Congregations had received State grants for services properties, the conditions attaching to some of the grants could give the State an interest in the property concerned in the event of its disposal or its ceasing to be used for the grant-aided purpose. While the extent and nature of such interests had not been fully identified by the Congregations, the Panel notes that the matter would need to be explored further if future use options for particular properties were being considered.

Many Congregations referred generally to restrictions that exist on the purposes to which they can apply their assets, indicating that they could only be used for charitable purposes consistent with the charitable purposes of the Congregation. Some others referred to specific restrictions that exist in relation to some of their assets, (e.g. funds collected by the Congregations for its overseas missions that were only to be used for mission support, or bequests that were restricted for specified charitable purposes).

All of the Congregations are recognised under statutory provisions as having charitable status. Accordingly, restrictions often apply to their capacity to dispose of property or other assets which they have acquired under the terms of bequests or donations, and the approval of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests is required for the disposal or transfer of such assets.¹⁹ The Panel noted that the Commissioners regularly consider applications about such matters.

– Trusts and Companies

In order to safeguard the continued delivery of services with their ethos into the future despite a decline in membership, several Congregations have moved in recent years towards establishing trust structures, especially for second-level education. The initiative for this move seems to date from the 1990s when the declining profile of congregational membership was evident and Congregations began to plan for managing the impact this would have for their service delivery. In such cases, the relevant assets (essentially, schools and associated playing fields) have been (or are in the process of being) transferred or otherwise made available by the Congregations to a number of specially-formed trusts.

In the areas of healthcare and sheltered accommodation especially, several of the Congregations have set up company structures to manage and operate the services that they previously provided directly. The rationale for these is often similar to the educational trusts, where Congregations sought a mechanism for continuing their services with their ethos in the face of declining membership. A few Congregations explained that they had formed these companies in the context of their working with and being supported by State bodies such as the Health Services Executive or local authorities.

Many of the Congregations provide some subsidy towards the costs of the services that are now run by these trusts and companies. They expect that the need for such

¹⁹ For information about the role of the Commissioners and about the application process for such approvals, see www.charitycommissioners.ie.

funding will continue for a number of years. Where relevant, such commitments have been estimated by them as part of their costs of continuing to provide their services.

In the case of the schools trusts, it seems to have been envisaged generally that such subsidies by the Congregations would be needed in the early years but that, in time, the trusts could become self-financing through, for example, disposing of properties that become surplus to their needs. However, several Congregations reported to the Panel that recent trends in the economy and in the property market now make it more likely that the trusts will require Congregational financial support for a longer period than initially envisaged.

The arrangements vary for the transfer of assets for use by the trusts and companies. In some cases, the land and buildings are retained by Congregations and provided to trusts and companies under lease/long lease/licensing arrangements; in other cases, land and buildings have been transferred from direct Congregational ownership into the trusts or companies. In two cases, Congregations reported that long-term (at least 20 years) partial reimbursement arrangements had previously been agreed in relation to transfers to a schools trust and that these arrangements were contingent on the trust having sufficient funds at the time (taking account of its funding obligations for the schools); for reasons linked to economic and property market developments since the arrangement was agreed, the Congregations did not now consider that such arrangements had a positive present value.

Many of the Congregations report that they do not control the trusts / companies or their assets. The Panel notes, however, that the Congregations have varying levels of involvement in different matters relevant to these organisations (e.g. appointment of directors, Congregational membership of boards, short term financial support of the trusts, shareholding of the companies, potential long term partial reimbursement arrangements connected with transferred assets, potential reversionary interest in assets in the event of the trust/company being wound up in the future). The Panel noted that very many of the trusts and companies are recognised under statutory provisions as having charitable status.

It was not within the Panel's timeframe or remit to examine the detailed legal provisions concerning the trusts / companies, and the Panel notes that detailed examination of such matters would require a further targeted exercise. Having explored the matter of the trusts / companies with the Congregations within the context and timeframe of the Panel's work, the Panel is broadly satisfied as to their purpose and the general structures of their arrangements.

Future Projections

In setting out their resources, the Congregations provided future cost projections. Several of the Congregations have contractual liabilities or have made provisions for items like expected maintenance charges or estimated legal costs. As discussed below, Congregations estimated the funding needed for continuing their services and also for the future living, welfare and care costs of their members. A number of Congregations indicated that they have plans for other expenditure or that they intend to apply certain portions of their funds (viz. they have "designated" some of their funds) towards particular projects or purposes.²⁰

– Continuation of Services

As already mentioned, the Congregations provide a wide range of services. Whereas a number of Congregations indicated that some of their services are financially self-supporting in that the income they generate (e.g. stipends for chaplaincy work, fundraising for social/pastoral initiatives, fees for courses, donations for ecclesiastical services) covers their costs, many of the services require regular net funding from the Congregations. In presenting information about their future financial profiles, most of the Congregations included projections for the net costs associated with their continuing such arrangements into the future and the amounts they would need to set aside for this purpose. In many cases, the Congregations limited the horizon for their future cost projections – often to either the next five years or ten years – but in some instances Congregations considered it appropriate to project for the continuation of

²⁰ For detail on these matters, see the data summary and accompanying notes for each Congregation in the Schedule to this Report.

their support into the longer term. Generally, the cost projections were based on the Congregation's present net cost profile for the service in question. For the few Congregations that currently care for vulnerable and very long-term residents, and will continue to do so in the future, actuarial profiles also informed the cost projection.²¹

– Support for Past Residents including for Abuse Victims

Some of the Congregations gave information about the support that they continue to provide to their past residents generally, including, for example, long-term accommodation, tracing services, social support and social contact.

Several of the Congregations provide financial and other support for counselling services for the victims of abuse whilst in their care, and the costs of their continued support for such initiatives are included with their future financial commitments.

– Overseas Mission Support

A large number of the 18 Congregations in Ireland provide assistance to their international Congregation's projects in other parts of the world – principally in developing countries and for areas of acute need following, for example, natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes. Typically this is consistent with longstanding practice whereby the international districts of a Congregation are often expected to support one another via the provision of personnel and/or funding, having regard to needs and resources. Generally, the Congregations who provide financial support to overseas missions projected for the continuation of such support as part of their future financial profile.

In recent years, a few of the Congregations have moved toward providing some longer-term arrangements for their mission support through, for example, the

²¹ In relation to the actuarial profiles, see the Panel's comments later in this Section of the Report under the heading "Members' Future Costs".

provision or designation of a capital fund. In such cases, the move away from ad hoc annual transfers from the Congregations to their mission districts is aimed at facilitating the longer-term financial planning of these mission districts and supporting their self-determination.

– Members’ Future Costs

The Congregations provided estimates of the funds that would need to be set aside to meet the expected net costs they will face into the future for the living, welfare and care costs of their members. These estimates were prepared on an actuarial basis and took account of projected future income (such as salaries and pensions) and projected future outgoings in relation to the Congregations’ members. A number of the Congregations have personnel working abroad some of whom are expected to return to Ireland and will need to be supported here in their retirement by the Irish Congregation; the Congregations took account of this in their estimates.

The calculations for each Congregation were based on a range of variables for which values were assumed, including mortality rates, income inflation, cost of living inflation, discount rates, costs of care, healthcare/nursing care inflation, and the incidence of the need for assisted living and nursing care. The individual assumptions about the values of the variables differed to some extent among the Congregations. This is explained by the fact that many of the variables require predictions about future trends and outcomes but predicting the future is not an exact science; therefore, for any one variable, there would be a range of values that can each be considered to be reasonable.

Looking at the calculations provided for the Congregations, the mortality assumptions were reasonable having regard to actuarial norms, and there was little variance among them. The assumptions about the age and rate at which nursing care would be required by members of the various Congregations also were reasonable. The income and expenditure projections for the members was based on existing practices in the individual Congregations and, where appropriate, took account also of the future impact of the ageing membership profile, (e.g. as a Congregation’s membership

becomes older and fewer, the Congregation will have less capacity to care for sick members within its own community, and may increasingly need to use external facilities).

The Panel noted that, while some individual assumptions would lie towards the further points of the range of reasonable values, their impact on the overall net fund requirement tended to be balanced out by other offsetting assumptions used in the same calculation.

Whilst the Panel's task or timeframe did not extend to undertaking a detailed review of care costs or subvention arrangements, the Panel noted that new arrangements²² in relation to State support for nursing home costs are due to come into effect at end October 2009. The Panel considers that these new arrangements are likely to limit the net costs that Congregations will be required to bear in relation to nursing home costs for members who are assessed as requiring long-term residential care. This could affect the amount of funding that Congregations need to set aside to provide in the future for this purpose. The circumstances of each Congregation would have to be considered in some detail in order to comment in a meaningful way on the impact that these new arrangements would have for any individual Congregation.

²² See www.dohc.ie/issues/fair_deal/ which explains that the new arrangements for State financial support towards nursing home costs – known as the “Fair Deal” and provided for under the Nursing Home Support Scheme Act 2009 – begin on 27 October 2009. The new Scheme replaces previous subvention arrangements.

Under the Scheme, a person can (but is not obliged to) apply for State support towards nursing home costs. If the applicant is assessed to be in need of long-term nursing home care, then he/she will pay a contribution to the costs of that care and the State will pay the balance; this can apply whether the nursing home is public, private or voluntary. The amount of the person's contribution to the nursing home costs is calculated with reference to the person's income and assets. Under the arrangements, the person contributes 80% of his/her assessable income and 5% of the value of any assets per annum. (The first €6,000 of a person's assets will not be counted and his/her principal private residence will only be included in the calculation for a maximum of 3 years.) The person's contribution will not exceed the costs of the nursing home care.

The new Scheme is operated by the Health Services Executive which will be provided with a set level of funding for the Scheme each year. The information about the Scheme indicates that, while it is hoped that there would be sufficient funding to support everyone, there may be situations where a person must wait until sufficient funding becomes available.

Congregational Generalates

As international bodies, all of the Congregations have a high-level management structure – often known as the Generalate – which provides overall direction for all the districts (e.g. provinces, regions) within the international Congregation. In addition to providing international management and administration, some Generalates manage international support funds which they channel to selected projects within the international Congregation.

The work of a Generalate is typically funded by the districts in the international Congregation, or at least the financially better-off districts. A range of funding models was reported: many of the Congregations pay an annual per capita levy; a few Congregations are moving, on a planned basis, from the levy model towards making one-off capital contributions thus securing their Generalates' financial independence from the provinces; in a few cases, the funding arrangements seem ad hoc, depending on the available resources of a district and the needs of the wider international Congregation.

A third of the 18 Congregations have their Generalates in Ireland whereas the others are based abroad. Because their remit extends to supporting the whole international Congregation, the resources of the Irish-based Generalates were not included in the calculations, apart from one case where the Irish-based Generalate is actually the owner of the land and buildings used by the Irish Province. A few Congregations managed funds on behalf of their overseas-based Generalates; these funds were regarded by the Congregations either as restricted or committed, in that the Irish Congregation was expected to apply them in a manner consistent with the directions of the Generalate.

Property Disposals over Past Decade

The Congregations provided information regarding property disposed of in recent years and details of the transactions concerned.²³ The Congregations used the funds generated from asset sales in a number of ways.

Many of the proceeds were used for the acquisition or refurbishment of other properties for the Congregations – whether as residences for members or for facilities for the Congregations’ services – and to support new and existing initiatives by the Congregations. A few Congregations either remitted a portion of the proceeds to their Generalate or otherwise set aside a portion to be used in supporting overseas projects of their international Congregations. In a few cases a portion of the proceeds were used to create formal Funds to provide grants to projects in the local community or in a sector with which the Congregation is particularly associated. Some of the funds that have not yet been spent were invested; generally such investments suffered from falls in market value over the last couple of years.

Resources of Congregations

The Schedule to this Report sets out, in summary form, the approximate resource situation reported by each of the 18 Congregations. These summaries, which were compiled by the Panel based on the extensive material provided by the Congregations, were provided to the Congregations in draft form for comment on their factual accuracy. Broadly, the Congregations accept that the summaries are reflective of their resource position.

²³ Most of the disposals were sales at market value although some were transfers for zero or reduced value either to the State or to another charitable body. See the Panel’s observations earlier in this Section of the Report under the heading “Use and Occupancy of Property”.

4. PANEL'S CONCLUSION

As explained at Section 1 to this Report, the Panel was asked to assess the material provided by the 18 Religious Congregations and to advise the Government as to the completeness and reasonableness of the Statements in reporting the Congregations' resources and commitments.

In furtherance of this remit the Panel carried out the work described at Section 2 above.

Having regard to its observations and comments as set out in Section 3, the Panel is satisfied to conclude that the information provided by the 18 Congregations – by way of their Statements of Resources together with supporting documentation and clarifications at meetings – gives a complete and a reasonable view of the Congregations' overall financial situation, and that the assets, liabilities and commitments are fairly stated.

The Panel hereby reports this conclusion to the Government.

Members of the Panel:

Frank Daly (Chair)

Catherine Treacy

John Donnelly

November 2009

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONGREGATIONS

Name of Congregation	
Working Title	Formal Title
Brothers of Charity	Congregation of the Brothers of Charity
Christian Brothers	Congregation of Christian Brothers
Daughters of Charity	Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Daughters of the Heart of Mary	Daughters of the Heart of Mary
De La Salle Brothers	Brothers of the Christian Schools
Dominican Friars	The Order of Friars Preachers
Good Shepherd Sisters	Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Oblates of Mary Immaculate	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Order of St. John of God	Hospitaller Order of St. John of God
Presentation Brothers	Congregation of the Presentation Brothers
Presentation Sisters	Union of Presentation Sisters
Rosminians	Institute of Charity
Sisters of Charity	Congregation of the Religious Sisters of Charity
Sisters of Mercy	Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy (Ireland)
Sisters of Nazareth	Sisters of Nazareth
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity
Sisters of St. Clare	Sisters of St. Clare (Ireland)
Sisters of St. Louis	Institute of the Sisters of St. Louis

APPENDIX II : APPOINTMENT OF PANEL

Government Press Release of 24 June 2009

“Government to Appoint Panel of Three Persons to Assess Congregations Assets”

At a scheduled meeting between the Taoiseach, the Ministers for Education, Health, Justice, the Minister for State at the Dept. of Children and representatives of the Eighteen Religious Congregations, the Religious Congregations reported on the progress they had made in compiling reports on their financial positions.

It is expected that reports signed off on by their financial advisors will be submitted by the congregations to the Government by mid July when a further meeting will be held.

The Taoiseach stated that Government would now move to appoint a panel of three eminent independent persons to assess the material submitted by the congregations and report to Government as to the adequacy of these statements as a basis for assessing the resources of the Congregations.

Government Statement of 28 July 2009

The Government wishes to announce the appointment of the Panel of three persons to assess the statements of resources submitted by religious congregations following publication of the Commission of Inquiry into Child Abuse - the Ryan Report. The Panel is to report to the Government as to the adequacy of those statements as a basis for assessing the resources of the Congregations.

The members of the Panel are (Chair) Mr Frank Daly, former Chairman of the Revenue Commissioners; Ms Catherine Treacy, Chief Executive of the Property Registration Authority; and Mr John Donnelly, former Chairman of Deloitte and Touche, Chartered Accountants.

The Government indicated that while the Panel is carrying out its work, it expected the congregations to be working to produce an offer of a substantial contribution by way of reparation for the suffering of children in residential institutions.

Both of the above are available at:

www.taoiseach.ie/eng/Government_Press_Office/Government_Press_Releases_2009

SCHEDULE : DATA ON INDIVIDUAL CONGREGATIONS

Overview

The following pages set out a summary data sheet for each of the 18 Congregations.²⁴ These data sheets were drawn up by the Panel to show the main features of the resource situation of each Congregation and are based on the extensive material provided by the Congregations and their professional advisors and reviewed by the Panel. The data also includes information about Congregational membership and age profiles, reflecting the material supplied by the Congregations.

The Congregations provided their initial submissions for the Panel within weeks of their meetings with the Taoiseach and Ministers; most of the Congregations gave an account of their resource position around that time, so most of the summaries state the Congregation's resource positions at end May or end June 2009.

Each Congregation was provided with a draft of its summary sheet for checking. While a small number of Congregations considered that some of their funding designations (viz. where they have decided to designate some of their resources for use in the future on a particular project or for a particular area of expenditure) should be included in the main body of the table as part of the "commitments" rather than in the footnotes as plans or designations, broadly the Congregations would accept that the Panel's summaries reflect the main points of their resource positions.

Assets

The financial information sets out the main elements of the Congregation's assets, viz. land and buildings, financial assets, and other assets (such as debtors). The financial assets are the combination of investments and bank/cash balances. The table indicates the amount of the property that is in use or restricted (e.g. leased/licensed to third

²⁴ References in the data summaries to "Congregation" mean a Congregation's unit in Ireland. Where it is necessary to refer to the wider international body of which the Irish unit is a part, then this is specified by use of the term "international Congregation".

parties, subject to mortgage arrangements) and the extent to which funds are restricted (e.g. legally restricted to particular uses).

The accompanying footnotes indicate the basis of the property valuations and the small number of instances where no valuation was provided for a property. The approaches to the asset valuations and the matters that had to be taken into account by the Congregations and their professional valuers are discussed in the Section 3 of this Report (e.g. specialised properties, envisaged continuing use of properties, present property market conditions).

Property transferred by the Congregations to trusts or companies (as discussed in Section 3 of this Report) generally is not included in the tables of financial information, but the accompanying footnotes report on matters of significance.

The footnotes also indicate broadly the nature of the property uses. Finally, the footnotes also record where other assets in use were reported, such as motor vehicles, and fixtures and fittings.

Liabilities and Commitments

The contractual liabilities of the Congregations are shown in the data summaries together with estimates of the Congregations' future commitments. These latter come under a number of headings. All of the Congregations indicated the estimated net future costs for living, welfare and care of the Congregations members (taking account of projected income such as salaries and pensions): a matter on which the Panel commented in Section 3 of the Report. Most also included estimates of the net funding they need to provide for the continuation of their services and for necessary future costs such as regular buildings maintenance. Other commitments envisaged by some Congregations, such as continued support of their overseas missions and legal costs, are included also and are detailed in the footnotes.

Also in the footnotes, the Panel has included additional items for which some Congregations have designated a portion of their resources or for which they have

indicated future expenditure plans. These include, for example, some designations of funds for “general purposes” and some proposals for future capital development projects. While the Panel acknowledges these designations and plans for future expenditure, it does not consider that they are as firm as liabilities or of a similar nature to the commitments already mentioned.

Interpretation of the Financial Information

The financial information assembled by the Panel in each summary sheet is an account of the main points of the Congregation’s resource position. These summaries are not comprehensive balance sheets and must be read in conjunction with the accompanying footnotes and together with the Panel’s observations and comments in Section 3 of this Report (including the Panel’s references to the likely changes over time in valuations and in property needs).

The present liquidity of a Congregation can be estimated by considering the value of the assets which are not “in use”/“restricted” at present, and deducting from this the level of the Congregation’s legal “liabilities” and such “commitments” as will fall due in the short term.

The “commitments” that span a longer timeframe only fall to be considered in assessing the Congregation’s medium- to long-term position. Of course, such consideration of the longer term also needs to take account of the extent to which the assets would continue to be “in use” or otherwise “restricted”. It would be expected that the level of property unavoidably “in use” in the future would be lower than at present because – as discussed in Section 3 of the Report – the property needs of many of the Congregations are likely to decline over time and also, over time, some of the present restrictions such as rental agreements or life tenancies would have expired.

Index of Data Summaries

The data summaries for each Congregation are set out in the following pages of this Schedule.

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Sisters of Our Lady of Charity	65
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Brothers of Charity

Formal name:	Congregation of the Brothers of Charity
Present work in Ireland:	Services, training and education for people with intellectual disabilities which are delivered through a limited company charity, Brothers of Charity Services Ireland Ltd, (BCSI Ltd) and its 6 subsidiary companies.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	14 (4 of whom are overseas)
Age profile of members:	10 aged 60-80 4 aged over 80
Financial advisors:	MK Brazil
Auditors:	MK Brazil
Actuarial advisors:	Seagrave-Daly & Lynch
Property valuers:	Cogavin & Staunton, Galway Cohalan Downing, Cork Costelloe Estate Agents & Valuers, Clare Hennelly Allman, Galway Hickey O'Donoghue, Limerick Pat Hughes & Co. Ltd., Roscommon PN O'Gorman, Waterford O'Shea O'Toole & Partners, Waterford Savills, Cork

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	169.3	
Financial assets	11.1	180.4
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	164.6	164.6
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		0.3
Commitments		
Continuation of services	0.7	
Living, welfare and care of members	1.5	
Other	11.3	13.5
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Basis of Valuation: Properties located in the community have been valued at Open Market Value. The rest of the Congregation's property is located on specialised campuses of facilities for persons with intellectual disabilities, and valuations for these have been provided on the basis of the Current Insurance Value.
- 2 The land and buildings include €102m of campus property licensed to Brothers of Charity Services Ireland Ltd. (BCSI) and in use for the provision of services to people with an intellectual disability. A further €58m of non-

- campus based property is licensed to BCSI Ltd. and is in use as day facilities, group homes, special schools and office accommodation in respect of the provision of services for people with an intellectual disability. Various State grants were received in relation to these properties and the Congregation is working on identifying these and their consequences. The Congregation also owns €3.1m of property in use by third parties, which cannot be realised by the Congregation in the short term. The land and buildings includes €1.5m used as Congregation accommodation.
- 3 In addition to the assets outlined in the table above, the Congregation reported motor vehicles (valued at €0.03m), which are in use.
 - 4 The "Other" commitments include estimated legal costs, contributions to the Congregation's overseas missions (especially in Sri Lanka) and annual levies to the Generalate as projected by the Congregation for a 10 year period.
 - 5 In addition to the commitments above, the Congregation reported that it plans to build new Congregational accommodation at an estimated cost of €1.5m and that existing residences vacated will be made available to the BCSI services.
 - 6 The Congregation reported that, since 2007 the services previously provided directly by the Congregation to persons with an intellectual disability and to persons requiring child and adult mental health services have been provided by one national company, Brothers of Charity Services Ireland Ltd. (BCSI) and six Subsidiary Companies (each focussed on a particular county or region). BCSI is a company limited by guarantee (from the Congregation) which holds charitable status. The shareholders and board of BCSI are members of the Congregation. The directors of the boards of the subsidiaries are not members of the Congregation. At present, property owned by the Congregation is licensed to the Company structure for 2 years at a nominal rent and it is envisaged that thereafter the property will be provided to them for as long as it is required by the services whether on the basis of renewable leases, or transferred into the company structure. Only property acquired since 2007 is held by BCSI directly. The total capital and reserves of BCSI and its subsidiaries amounted to €21.4m at end 2008; these are not part of the financial information in the above table.
 - 7 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Christian Brothers

Formal name:	Congregation of Christian Brothers
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly education and education-related social and pastoral work.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland (viz. an autonomous area within the international Congregation's European Province)
Number of members:	250
Age profile of members:	Average age of 74 62 members aged under 65 years 59 members aged 65-75 129 members are over 75 years
Financial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Accountants:	Smith & Williamson Freaney
Actuarial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Property valuers:	Bannon Property Consultants

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 30 June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	262.2	
Financial assets	63.2	
Other assets	7.0	332.4
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	210.2	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	1.4	211.6
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		8.1
Commitments		
Continuation of services	30.8	
Living, welfare and care of members	29.7	
Other	22.9	83.4

Notes:

- 1 Land and Buildings are stated at a professional indicative opinion of value.
- 2 Of property in use or subject to restriction, €159m is identified by the Congregation as "encumbered" by reason of restrictive covenants or third party interests, viz. playing fields licensed to schools, heritage properties, teacher training college, some schools (not transferred to the Edmund Rice Schools Trust Ltd. – see note 3 below), social and community projects, residential property and land. Of the remainder, €40.2m is in use as residential properties for members of the Congregation and €11.0m is in use as other ministry properties, including Retreat Centre and Life Centres (educational facilities for students unsuited to mainstream education).
- 3 In addition to the amounts in the table, in 2008 the Congregation transferred school property with an attributed value of €430m to the Edmund Rice Schools Trust Ltd. This is a company established by the Congregation to continue the ethos of the Congregation and its founder in relation to the provision of Catholic

education in Ireland. The company has been granted charitable status. The company was established by the Congregation, which appointed its first directors. If the company winds up at some point in the future, then, after settlement of all debts, any property remaining is to revert to the Congregation for education purposes or, if the Congregation no longer exists, or is no longer a charity, then the property is to go to a charity with a similar purpose.

- 4 In addition to the assets outlined in the table above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €1.5m which are all in use.
- 5 The liabilities mainly comprise a loan and also include capital commitments and legal costs.
- 6 Continuation of services involves support of education ministries including funding of the Edmund Rice Schools Trust, education development, teacher education, Life Centres and Adult Education Centres. The amount has been estimated by the Congregation as the present value of the capital sum required to make adequate provision for these commitments offset by any income received by the education ministries. The Congregation has projected that it will continue to provide support for a period of up to 25 years.
- 7 "Other" commitments include the continuation of support for pastoral and counselling services for the next 10 years and provisions for legal costs.
- 8 In addition to the information above, the Congregation in Ireland reported that it is associated with nine trusts and companies, which have charitable status. Six of these relate to: the Irish Congregation's schools trust (see note 3 above); two trusts connected with the Marino Institute of Education (to which the Irish Congregation contributed €3.2m in recent years); the Artane School of Music; a trust for pupils/former pupils of one of the Congregation's schools; and the Christian Brothers Edmund Rice Trust whose purpose is "to advance the Christian faiths and ideals of Edmund Rice" (to which the Irish Congregation contributed €3.5m in recent years). The Congregation is jointly involved with other parties in relation to some of these bodies. The remaining three trusts concern the Congregation in Northern Ireland, the Congregation's schools in Northern Ireland, and the Congregation in England; all three are recognised by the UK authorities as having charitable status and are governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which they operate.
The Irish Congregation also reported that it had provided support in recent years to 2 companies associated with the wider International Congregation: €14m to the Edmund Rice Bicentennial Trust (a UK registered charity whose purpose is to support the mission of the international Congregation, particularly in the developing world); and €6.2m to the Edmund Rice International Heritage Centres Ltd.(an Irish charity whose purpose is to advance the Christian faith in Ireland). In addition, the Irish Congregation reported that there are 3 further Irish registered companies which are owned by and associated with the International Congregation.
- 9 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent Paul

Formal name:	Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent Paul
Present work in Ireland:	Services for persons with intellectual disability, child and family services, community services, work in Dublin inner city, education, social work, pastoral work, services for older people, support of congregation's missions abroad, especially in Kenya
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish Province, comprising Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The Irish Province has principal responsibility for a mission in Kenya.
Number of members:	226, including 11 overseas
Age profile of members:	<p><u>Members in Ireland</u> 25 members under 60 years 54 members aged 60-70 years 136 members aged 70 yrs and older</p> <p><u>Members overseas</u> 7 members under 70 years 4 members over 70 yrs</p>
Financial advisors:	Deloitte and Touche (advisors and accountants to Congregation)
Auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers (advisors to Services for People with an Intellectual Disability and Child and Family Services) Deloitte and Touche (auditors to Daughters of Charity Community Services and Vincentian Housing Partnership)
Actuarial advisors:	Mercers
Property valuers:	Jones Lang la Salle

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 30 June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	286.4	
Financial assets	53.4	
Other assets	0.4	340.2
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	275.7	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	4.6	280.3
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		0.7
Commitments		
Living, welfare and care of members	32.3	32.3

Notes:

- Buildings are stated at insurance valuation. The value of grounds surrounding a small number of residential buildings has been estimated by

the Congregation. The value of land identified by the Congregation as surplus to need is valued professionally at market value. Re the insurance valuations, the Panel has commented on this matter in Chapter 3 of the Report under the heading "Valuation of Assets".

- 2 Of the land and buildings, €144m is buildings in use for the Congregation's services (including services for persons with an intellectual disability, child and family services and community services), €42m is residences in local communities used for persons with an intellectual disability, €43m relates to buildings in use by the Congregation for members and administration, a further €43m relates to grounds of these Congregational buildings in use and €4m is a site ear-marked for the development of ministry services (see note 7 below).
- 3 In addition to the property in the table above, the Congregation has transferred a school to Ceist/Educena – a trust arrangement established in 2007 by 5 Congregations (not all of which are part of the 18 involved in the Panel's work) to continue their ethos for secondary education in Ireland.
- 4 The Congregation operates a wide range of services which are organised into various units, a number of which are incorporated separately. All of the land & buildings are owned by the Congregation directly (and reflected in the above table), and are used by the Congregation and the various services (both incorporated and unincorporated). There are five trading companies and a fund raising company, whose combined gross assets at end 2008 were about €9m; this amount is not included in the above table. The position of the unincorporated entities is included.
- 5 Restricted funds are amounts held in trust by the Congregation.
- 6 The Congregation has not estimated the cost of continuing its services into the future.
- 7 From the sale of lands a number of years ago, the Congregation has set aside funds (now valued at €26m) which it has designated as a contribution by the Congregation to capital investment for the development of upgraded accommodation for the residents in its care at one of its centres for Services for Persons with an Intellectual Disability. The Congregation regards this amount of €26m as a commitment by the Congregation to the development of that Service.
- 8 In addition to the position outlined in the table above, the Congregation has indicated plans for the development of residential and services facilities to a combined cost of about €2m, which the Congregation considers to be a commitment.
- 9 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Daughters of the Heart of Mary

Formal name:	Daughters of the Heart of Mary
Present work in Ireland:	Education, social work and pastoral work
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish sector of the English/ Irish Region, viz. Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	14
Age profile of members:	2 members under 60 years 4 members 61-70 years 8 members over 70 years
Financial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees Ltd.
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett and Associates
Actuarial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Property valuers:	Lisney

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 30 June, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	6.7	
Financial assets	8.9	15.6
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	6.4	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	<0.1	6.4
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		-
Commitments		
Continuation of services	-	
Living, welfare and care of members	2.4	
Other	1.0	3.4
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Property is valued at the current Open Market Value.
- 2 The land and buildings includes a fully functioning school (€4.5m) and Congregational residences in use (€1.9m)
- 3 In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €0.2m, which are all in use.
- 4 The Congregation did not provide estimated costs of continuation of services.
- 5 "Other" is the amount that the Congregation estimates that it will need into the future for its support of overseas missions in Africa, India and Pakistan.
- 6 In addition to the commitments outlined in the table above, the Congregation is planning for the renovation of its accommodation for its members, at an estimated cost of €2m. The Congregation regards this amount as a liability.
- 7 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

De la Salle Brothers

Formal name:	Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools
Present work in Ireland:	Education, pastoral care and support for overseas missions.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	92 (of whom 20 are overseas)
Age profile of members:	<u>Of 72 in Ireland</u> 20 members aged 55-65 48 members aged 66-84 4 members aged 85 or over
Financial advisors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates, Chartered Accountants
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates
Actuarial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	GVA Donal O Buachalla

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 May, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	33.4	
Financial assets	38.4	
Other assets	0.8	72.6
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use or subject to restriction</i>	<u>32.3</u>	32.3
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		1.3
Commitments		
Continuation of services	12.0	
Living, welfare and care of members	9.1	
Other	<u>18.7</u>	39.8

Notes:

- 1 The land and buildings are stated at open market value.
- 2 Of the land and buildings, €9.8m is schools in use, €12.5m is Congregational residences and "Ministry" properties (nursing home, retreat centre, pastoral centre) in use, €0.7m is a site designated by the Congregation for a school, €7.9m is playing fields made available to third parties and €1.4m is agricultural lands which are rented to third parties.
- 3 In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles to the total value of €0.6m which are all in use.
- 4 The Congregation has a contractual commitment to provide €1.3m to the Le Chéile Schools Trust.
- 5 Continuation of services is the Congregation's estimate of the fund that would need to be set aside in order to provide for continuation of the Congregation's support of pastoral care and missionary work into the future.
- 6 The "Other" commitments are funds held in the Lasallian International Pastoral Trust, which is a Fund established by the International Congregation for the benefit and support of the charitable works of the De la Salle Brothers worldwide. The funds in the Trust were contributed by the International

Congregation and are managed on its behalf by the Irish Congregation. The Irish Province is in the process of setting up a limited company to administer the Funds.

- 7 In addition to the commitments outlined in the table above, the Congregation has also designated €9m for building & property requirements and €13m for a General Fund to cover unforeseen initiatives, emergencies, requests from various charities/organisations, developments within religious life and the church generally and day-to-day administrative costs.
- 8 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Dominican Friars

Formal name:	The Order of Friars Preachers
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly church apostolate and parish ministry. Also social work, publication, education, and overseas missionary work.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish Province, viz. Ireland, 1 community in Rome, 1 community in Lisbon, Tehran, Trinidad & Tobago, and some missionaries in Uruguay and Paraguay
Number of members:	169 (of which 39 overseas)
Age profile of members:	Average age 63 years 17 members under 40 years 55 members 40-65 years 97 members aged 65 or over
Financial advisors:	KPMG
Auditors:	KPMG
Actuarial advisors:	Michael Marsh, Actuaries & Benefit Consultants
Property valuers:	GVA Donal O Buachalla

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 May, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	25.6	
Financial assets	46.1	
Other assets	2.0	73.7
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	6.6	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	2.1	8.7
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		7.0
Commitments		
Continuation of services	20.5	
Living, welfare and care of members	8.0	
Other	8.5	37.0
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Land and buildings in the table above are stated at professional market value. The figure does not include "ecclesiastical" and "educational" property (all of which is in use – see note 2 below); the Congregation identified these, but did not ascribe values to them. Where there are land/grounds surrounding the "ecclesiastical" or "educational" property that are identified by the Congregation as potentially surplus to the core need, these have been included in the above figure at professional market value.
- 2 The property in use comprises all of the Congregation's "ecclesiastical" property (mainly churches, priories, parish centres, including some overseas), the Congregation's "educational" property (4 schools and a youth centre) and its "charitable" property (valued at €6.6m)
- 3 "Other assets" relate to art works owned by the Congregation, three of which are on loan to the National Gallery and the National Museum. These three are

stated at their 2009 insurance values based on a professional valuation. "Other assets" also includes the net assets of St. Martin's Apostolate and Dominican Publications and a debt owed to the Congregation.

- 4 In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles to the total value of €0.4m which are all in use.
- 5 Restricted funds are monies received for specific purposes and not generally available to the Congregation. These relate mainly to funds for a school and funds raised for the Congregation's missionary work abroad.
- 6 Liabilities are €7m, which relate mainly to bank loans and creditors.
- 7 The figure for continuation of services is the Congregation's estimate of the funds that would require to be set aside in order to provide into the future for its education, missionary, charitable and development services based on the Congregation's existing financial support for these services.
- 8 The care costs are the Congregation's estimate in relation to members who can no longer be cared for within the Congregational Community. The Congregation reported that the total future living, welfare and care costs for its members is actuarially estimated at €210m, but did not wish this to be reflected in above table.
- 9 "Other" commitments include pension costs for employees and legal costs.
- 10 In addition to the information provided in the above table, the Congregation reported that it has control over six companies which have no significant assets or liabilities. (The St. Martin's Apostolate and Dominican Publications are unincorporated entities which are part of the Congregation's financial position as reflected in the table above.)
- 11 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Good Shepherd Sisters

Formal name:	Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly sheltered accommodation/social housing, social, pastoral and parish work with a focus on support for women.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Island of Ireland
Number of members:	127
Age profile of members:	12 members 50-60 years 14 members 60-70 years 35 members 70-80 years 66 members 80+ years
Financial advisors:	
Auditors:	Noel Delahunty, Registered Auditor
Actuarial advisor:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	Cohalan Downing, Estate Agents and Valuers, Cork re. one property

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 30 June		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	13.2	
Financial assets	16.8	30.0
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	10.7	10.7
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		-
Commitments		
Continuation of services	2.0	
Living, welfare and care of members	15.3	17.3
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- Property not in use was valued professionally at market value. Valuation of property in use was estimated by the Congregation.
- Of total property, €10.7m is in use for services (e.g. sheltered accommodation, day care facilities, prayer centre) and Congregation residences and administration. Some of the property in use (valued at about €4m) is subject to local authority mortgage arrangements.
- In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €0.5m which are all in use.
- Continuation of services is the Congregation's estimation of the funds it will require for this purpose for a 2 year period.
- The Congregation owns a company through which it provides sheltered/social accommodation and day care services in Limerick. The property for the accommodation is owned by the Congregation (with a mortgage) and is included in the above table.
- Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Oblates of Mary Immaculate

Formal name:	Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Present work in Ireland:	Evangelisation, parish work, youth work, pilgrimage
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members in Ireland:	46
Age profile of these members:	13 members aged 45-69 24 members aged 70-79 9 members aged 80 and above
Financial advisors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates, Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates, Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Actuarial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	Bannon Property Consultants and Chartered Valuation Surveyors

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 May, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	14.1	
Financial assets	67.7	
Other assets	0.1	81.9
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	14.1	14.1
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		0.2
Commitments		
Continuation of services	33.9	
Living, welfare and care of members	14.5	
Other	4.9	53.3

Notes:

- 1 The property valuations are a professional indicative opinion of value
- 2 Of total land and buildings, property to the value of €8.5m is in use for mixed ministry and service provision and property to the value of €5.6m is in use as residences for members of the Congregation and others
- 3 In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles to the value of €0.1m, which are all in use.
- 4 Continuation of services includes commitments by the Irish Congregation to funding of the International Congregation's mission overseas via the Oblate International Pastoral Fund (€12.4m) and the Mission Project Fund (€12.1m). (This €24.5m is the remaining part of the €30m committed by the Irish Congregation for this purpose in 2005.) It also includes the Congregation's provision of €9.4m for provincial ministry and formation services in Ireland.
- 5 "Other" comprises the Irish Congregation's commitment of €1.9m for local projects in the Belcamp/ Darndale area - the balance remaining on a 2005 commitment. The Congregation also has a commitment of €3m to the

development of a School of Theology at Trinity College.

- 6 In addition to the commitments outlined in the table above, the Congregation has designated the following funding: €5.7m for a building and property fund and €8.4m for its General Purposes fund. The Congregation considers that these are commitments related to the continuation of its mission in Ireland.
- 7 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Order of St. John of God

Formal name:	Hospitaller Order of St. John of God
Present work in Ireland:	Services for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, mental health care, care for the elderly, counselling/ support for victims and perpetrators of child abuse. Services are primarily provided via a number of limited companies.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish Province, viz. Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, New Jersey (USA), and Malawi. (In 2010, the UK Province will merge with the Irish Province but the financial implications of this are not part of the data below.)
Number of members:	32 in Irish Province (of whom 20 are currently located in Ireland)
Age profile of members:	7 members aged under 60 14 members aged are aged 60-70 11 members aged over 70. (In the UK Province which will merge with the Irish Province in 2010, there are 11 Brothers - 3 are under 60 yrs, 6 are aged 60-70, and 2 are over 80 yrs)
Financial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Actuarial advisors	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property Valuer:	George Kavanagh and Company, Quantity Surveyor Walsh O'Sullivan Ltd. Knight Frank Ltd.

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 May, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	473.6	
Financial assets	34.6	
Other assets	14.6	522.8
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	<i>471.5</i>	<i>471.5</i>
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		23.6
Commitments		
Continuation of services	10.6	
Living, welfare and care of members	11.4	
Other	1.8	23.8
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 The land and buildings relates to properties located in the Republic of Ireland. Most of the property is valued at the insurance value less a 10% deduction by

the Congregation to reflect the recent fall in building costs, A small number of properties, which are not insured directly by the Congregation or its services (e.g. apartments where management companies insure the entire building) are stated at professional indicative valuation, and a small number of other properties are valued professionally at open market value. The Panel has commented on the matter of insurance valuations in Chapter 3 of the Report under the heading "Valuation of Assets".

- 2 Of the land and buildings, €470.5 is in use for services, a large proportion of which are supported by the HSE and other State organisations. A further €1m is in use as residences for the Congregation. The services property in use includes campuses of service properties (€206m), a hospital (€98m), clinics (€30m), day centres (€27m), schools (€20m), a nursing home (€12m), a large number of residences based in local communities and a small number of other facilities, e.g. training centres, respite centre. Of properties in use there is a restriction of €55m relating to grants and local authority loans received by the Congregation to acquire/renovate properties.
- 3 The "other assets" relates mainly to debtors and prepayments.
- 4 The liabilities are mainly creditors and accruals.
- 5 "Continuation of services" includes provision for capital commitments for contracted projects and for legal costs. It also includes the Congregation's projections of the present value of the funding it needs in order to continue its support over the next 5 years of the Congregation's foreign missions (especially in Malawi) and of the Granada Institute (a service for the victims and perpetrators of child sexual abuse).
- 6 "Other" commitments include a contribution for employees' pensions.
- 7 In addition to the commitments outlined in the table, the Congregation intends to spend about a further €9m on capital projects that have not yet been contracted.
- 8 The Congregation owns seven companies in Ireland through which it delivers most of its services. The property used by the Companies is mostly held and managed by the Congregation itself (via a trust) and is reflected in the above table. In addition to the information in the above table, the "Irish Province" of the Congregation has operations outside the State in Northern Ireland (intellectual disability services), USA (intellectual disability services, a school, an asset holding company and a fundraising company), Malawi (mental health services and a training college) and the Netherlands (a fundraising company). The consolidated balance sheet for the "Irish Province" at end-2008 showed total assets of €7m in these areas, and they accounted for 5.5% of the Province's net assets. These are not reflected in the above table.
- 9 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Presentation Brothers

Formal name:	Congregation of the Presentation Brothers
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly education. Also community work and support for Congregation's missions, especially Ghana.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish Section of the Anglo Irish Province (Republic of Ireland)
Number of members:	60 (including 7 in overseas missions)
Age profile of members:	Average age of 71
Financial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Actuarial advisors:	Hewitts
Property valuers:	Savills

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 30 June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	34.3	
Financial assets	23.0	57.3
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	33.9	33.9
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		-
Commitments		
Continuation of services	6.7	
Living, welfare and care of members	7.2	
Other	0.9	14.8

Notes:

- 1 Schools are valued on the basis of their sites, on assumption that the schools are closed and there is freehold title (but see note 3 below). Other properties, viz. playing fields, residential properties, retirement home are valued at open market value.
- 2 Of total land and buildings, €21m comprises schools, €6.3m relates to school playing fields and €6.6m refers to houses (used for residences and offices for the Congregation) and a retirement home, which are all in use.
- 3 In 2006, the Congregation decided on a structure to ensure the continuation of its ethos in education in Ireland. This involves the establishment of a limited company which has charitable status, the Presentation Brothers Schools Trust, to which the Congregation will lease its schools (value €21m) for 999 years. Playing fields (value €6.3m) will be licensed to the company for use by the schools for as long as the schools exist. If the company winds up at some point in the future, then, after settlement of all debts, any property remaining is to revert to the Congregation. These leasing/licensing arrangements were scheduled to take effect from 1 September, 2009, but, as of the date of the Panel's assessment, had not yet been concluded.
- 4 In addition to the assets outlined in the table above, the Congregation has reported fixtures & fittings to the total value of €1.1m which are all in use
- 5 Continuation of services involves the Congregation's financial commitment to the PBST, a provision for the continuation of the Congregation's missionary and

charitable activities (equal to the cost of those over the last 10 years) and a provision for the Congregation's contribution to the development of its mission in Ghana.

- 6 "Other" is the Congregation's commitments to the Catholic Education Service.
- 7 The Congregation's statement related to its Irish Section. The Congregation's Generalate is located in Ireland. Its details were not included in the Congregation's statement.
- 8 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Presentation Sisters

Formal name:	Union of Presentation Sisters
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly education, social work, pastoral work
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland, viz. 3 Congregational Provinces
Number of members:	713
Age profile of members:	Average age of 74 No members under 40 years 63% over 70 years
Financial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditors:	
Actuarial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	Northern Province: Savills South West Province: Irish & European Cork Ltd South East Province: GVA Donal O’Buachalla

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 31 May 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	394.0	
Financial assets	98.6	
Other assets	0.8	493.4
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	382.8	382.8
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		1.9
Commitments		
Continuation of services	32.2	
Living, welfare and care of members	47.2	
Other	-	79.4
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 “Specialised” properties (traditional convents in use, schools in use and nursing homes in use) are valued at their current insurance values. “Non-specialised” properties (other residential buildings, land and other property) are valued at market value.
- 2 Of total land and buildings, €218m is schools (primary, secondary and play schools) in use, €154m is traditional convents and other residences in use, €11m relates to nursing homes in use.
- 3 In addition to the property in the table above, the Congregation has transferred its 36 secondary schools (at a 2007 valuation of €98m) to Ceist/Educena – a trust arrangement established in 2007 by 5 Congregations (not all of which are part of the 18 involved in the Panel’s work) to continue their ethos for secondary education in Ireland. The Congregation reported that long-term (at least 20 years) partial reimbursement arrangements had previously been agreed in relation to transfers to a schools trust and that these arrangements were contingent on the trust having sufficient funds at the time (taking account of its funding obligations for the schools); for reasons linked to economic and property market developments since the arrangement was agreed, the

Congregations involved do not now consider that such arrangements have a positive present value.

- 4 In addition to the assets outlined in the table above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and furniture, fixtures & fittings with a total value of €3.4m, which are all in use.
- 5 Liabilities are creditors and accruals.
- 6 Continuation of services involves the Congregation's commitment to funding or various projects and services, (mostly in the education area) and operational expenses. The Congregation has provided this estimate on the basis of a 5-year projection assuming that, after 5 years, expenditure needs could be met through the disposal of property that would then have become surplus owing to the Congregation's age profile.
- 7 In addition to the commitments outlined above, the Congregation plans to spend €29m on various capital development projects associated with its services over the next 5 years. The Congregation regards this €29m as a commitment related to the continuation of its service.
- 8 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Rosminians

Formal name:	Institute of Charity
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly pastoral, parish and chaplaincy work.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	36
Age profile of members:	Average age 67 years. 14 members under 65 17 members 66-75 5 members over 75
Financial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Auditors:	Park Chambers Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Actuarial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Property valuers:	Cumisky Myler, Real Estate Alliance

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 30 June, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	35.5	
Financial assets	2.7	38.2
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	13.2	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	0.8	14.0
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		4.4
Commitments		
Continuation of services	-	
Living, welfare and care of members	5.3	
Other	6.3	11.6

Notes:

- Property valuations are at open market value.
- Of the land and buildings, €5.8m is in use as "ministry property" (mainly a centre for visually impaired children, also a retreat house), €2.2m are residences in use by the centre for the visually impaired, €2.5m is the site on which a functioning school is located and €2.7m is residences in use by the Congregation.
- In addition to the above, the Congregation reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings (to the total value of €0.6m) which are in use.
- The restricted funds relate to amounts collected or received as donations specifically for the Congregation's overseas missions and held separately for that purpose.
- The liabilities relate to a repayable loan.
- "Other" commitments include provision for fees and charges associated with plans for the redevelopment of facilities for visually impaired children (see note 7 below), estimated legal costs and support of pastoral and counselling services for the next 10 years.

- 7 From the envisaged sale of lands, the Congregation intends to provide funds as a contribution by the Congregation to capital investment in the development of upgraded facilities for visually impaired children. The Congregation regards the amount of €10m as a commitment by the Congregation to the development of that service.
- 7 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Sisters of Charity

Formal name:	Congregation of the Religious Sisters of Charity
Present work in Ireland:	Pastoral ministry, education and healthcare. The Order's healthcare services are now mostly provided via 10 separate companies which it owns.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Irish Province and Generalate (which is located in Ireland).
Number of members:	264 in Irish Province (+ additional 30 likely to return to Ireland)
Age profile of members:	Average age of 75 15 members aged under 60 68 members aged 60-69 181 members aged over 70
Financial advisors:	Irish Province: Pricewaterhouse Coopers Generalate: Nolan & Associates.
Auditors:	Generalate: Nolan & Associates
Actuarial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	Farley Properties

€m €m

Financial Resources as at 31 May – Irish Province and Land & Buildings held by the Irish based Generalate

Assets		
Land & Buildings	233.0	
Financial assets	32.8	
Other assets	0.4	266.2
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	232.6	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	0.4	233.0
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities	0.7	0.7
Commitments		
Continuation of services	11.6	
Living, welfare and care of members	38.8	50.4

Notes:

- 1 All land & buildings of the Sisters of Charity is held by the Generalate, which is based in Ireland. Of the land & buildings set out above, €207.2m relates to Ireland and €26m is situated overseas. Valuations of land & buildings in Ireland are provided on the basis of market value except for four church/chapel buildings stated at depreciated replacement cost. In the case of schools, valuations are as at 1 January, 2008. The valuation of overseas land & buildings is provided by professional valuers, except in the case of Nigeria, where the €2m property is included at cost price.
- 2 Of total land and buildings in Ireland €64m is in use as schools, €85m is in use as services properties, €53m is in use as convents and €5m is in use as administrative properties. There are local authority mortgages of €2m. Overseas property is in use as convents, a primary school, secondary schools, a hospital and for the provision of charitable services such as assisting victims of trafficking.

- 3 Regarding schools in Ireland, a trust is being developed, to which the schools, valued at €64m will be transferred once the trust structures are fully in place. The trust is being established by the Congregation to continue the ethos of the Congregation and its founder in relation to the provision of Catholic education in Ireland.
- 4 In addition to the assets outlined in the table above the Irish Province reported motor vehicles to the total value of €0.4m, which are in use.
- 5 Continuation of services includes the Congregation's estimates for future costs of the salaries of lay staff who will be needed to replace retiring Sisters (capitalised value of the cost over 5 years), the initial investment in the Trust company to be established to manage the Congregation's schools, and commitments to building maintenance (for the next 5 years).
- 6 The Congregation reported that, since the late 1990's, it has moved towards establishing corporate structures for its health and social services. The Congregation now owns 10 companies.
The Companies are involved in a range of health and social activities including hospitals, hospice, day care and convalescent facilities, residential care for elderly, visually impaired or intellectually impaired individuals and post-adoption services. The Congregation is the shareholder in 8 of the companies and the other 2 are limited by Guarantee. The Companies have boards of between 9 and 16 directors and, in the case of each Company, two of the board directors are members of the Congregation. The Companies are all registered charities. The payment of dividends to the shareholder is prohibited. The assets of the companies cannot be realised by the Congregation and are not reflected in the above table. In the event of the winding up of a Company, the assets would be transferred to a similar charitable entity.
For six Companies, the property used by them is leased from the Congregation at a nominal rent. For four Companies, properties have been transferred by the Congregation to the companies concerned: St. Vincent's Healthcare Group Ltd. (property transferred 2001-2002); Our Lady's Hospice Ltd. (2002 transfer); St. Patrick's Centre (Kilkenny) Ltd. (2001 transfer); and St. Patrick's Hospital (Cork) Ltd. (2005 transfer). In the case of one of these four – St. Vincent's Healthcare Group Ltd., which runs two public hospitals (St. Vincent's University Hospital and St. Michael's in Dun Laoghaire) and one private hospital (St. Vincent's Private Hospital) – the Congregation has retained ownership of part of one building used by the private hospital and leases this to the company at a rent which is, at present, about half the open market charge.
All of the properties leased/rented by the Congregation to the companies are included in the value of the Congregation's assets in the table above.
- 7 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Sisters of Mercy

Formal name:	Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy (Ireland)
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly education, social work, pastoral work and healthcare
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland, viz. combined position of the four Congregational Provinces in Ireland, excluding Northern Ireland
Number of members:	2,088
Age profile of members:	Average age of 74 years About ¼ are under 65 years and ¾ are over 65 years
Financial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates (2 Provinces) Daly Park & Company (1 Province) PricewaterhouseCoopers (1 Province)
Actuarial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Property valuers:	Various – details provided

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	1032	
Financial assets	182	
Other assets	7	1221
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use or subject to restriction</i>	998	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	9	1007
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		19
Commitments		
Continuation of services	80	
Living, welfare and care of members	116	
Other	8	204
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 The data in the table above is an aggregation of the position of 4 Congregational Provinces, which are each independent autonomous entities.
- 2 The land and buildings in the table above are properties held by the 4 Congregational Provinces and located in the Republic of Ireland. Information was provided on properties in Northern Ireland and on the small number of mission properties located overseas but these are not included in the above figures. The figures in the above table do not include the position of the Congregation's Irish-based Generalate.
- 3 The secondary schools that are to transfer to the Ceist/Educena trust (see note 5 below) are stated at the value attributed to them in 2007 when the transfer was agreed. The primary schools are valued by three Provinces on a cost per square footage basis and by one Province on an insured value basis. A hospital is included at insurance value. Some of the land was valued based on per acre values provided by professional valuers. The valuations of all

other property are a professional indicative opinion of value.

- 4 Of the total land and buildings in the table above, €412m relates to secondary schools in use that are to transfer to Ceist/Educena (see note 5 below), €256m relates to primary schools in use (discussions are ongoing about the transfer of some of these to church dioceses), €200m relates to residences in use for members of the Congregation, €59m relates to a hospital in use, and €71m relates to property in use for the provision of other services (including non-transferring secondary schools).
- 5 The Congregation is to transfer most of its secondary schools (at a 2007 value of €412m) to Ceist/Educena – a trust arrangement established in 2007 by 5 Congregations (not all of which are part of the 18 involved in the Panel's work) to continue their ethos for secondary education in Ireland. The transfer of the schools to the trust is at an advanced stage. The Congregation reported that long-term (at least 20 years) partial reimbursement arrangements had previously been agreed in relation to the transfers and that these arrangements were contingent on the trust having sufficient funds at the time (taking account of its funding obligations for the schools); for reasons linked to economic and property market developments since the arrangement was agreed, the Congregations involved do not now consider that such arrangements have a positive present value.
- 6 With reference to property stated at insurance valuations, see Section 3 of this Report where, under the heading "Valuation of Assets", the Panel has noted, in a general way, the possibility that parts of some properties (e.g. their grounds) may not be core to the present use and the possibility that some properties could have a site value that could be material to any future consideration about the location of the delivery of services.
- 7 The "other" assets and the "liabilities" each include a loan for €5m between two Provinces.
- 8 Restricted funds relate mainly to bequests whose use is restricted to particular purposes.
- 9 In addition to the assets in the table above, the Congregation reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €8m which are in use.
- 10 Liabilities are mostly contracted amounts for building work. See also note 8.
- 11 The amount for continuation of services is the Provinces' combined estimation of the present value of the capital sums required to provide for their commitments to their education (€55m), healthcare (€14m) and mission support (€11m) ministries into the future. These commitments include support of the Ceist/Educena secondary schools trust, future primary school trusteeship, adult education centres, Catholic Education Services, schools and college, hospitals and other care facilities with which the Congregation is associated, and provision for mission services in developing countries. In coming to the figure for the net funding required, the projected income from the education and healthcare ministries was offset against the costs.
- 12 "Other" commitments include a €4m commitment by one Province to the Generalate as part of the Congregation's move over recent years to capital funding of the Generalate as a replacement for the previous funding model of annual levies on Provinces.
- 13 Between them, the Provinces own a total of 10 property holding companies, whose assets are included as part of the Provinces' land and buildings in the table above.
In connection with its services, the Congregation owns 13 other bodies (most of which are incorporated and all of which operate as charities) and their subsidiaries, whose assets are not reflected in the above table. Four hospitals under the auspices of the Congregation – the Mater Misericordiae, Temple St. Children's Hospital, the National Orthopaedic (Cappagh), and Mercy University Hospital (Cork) – are owned and run via some of these companies; the sum of the insurance values of the four hospitals' buildings is €645m. The remaining companies (viz. those not linked to the hospitals) relate to various other services (e.g. addiction treatment, sheltered housing, immigrant support); in the main, the properties they use are owned by the

Congregation (and, therefore, reflected in the table above).

In addition, the Congregation also reported a large number of companies and other entities with which the Provinces have connections of varying degrees. Practically all of these have charitable status or are in the process of applying for same. These bodies include a third level college (where one of the Provinces is joint trustee), the secondary schools trust (see note 5 above), local community support groups, several addiction treatment services, family support services, refugee support groups, pastoral and counselling services.

14 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Sisters of Nazareth

Formal name:	Sisters of Nazareth
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly nursing home care of the elderly. Also some voluntary housing work.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	46
Age profile of members:	2 members are under 60 years 16 members are 60-69 years 28 members are 70 years or over
Financial advisors:	CHK Partnership, Accountants and Registered Auditors
Auditors:	Coggins & Company, Chartered Accountants
Actuarial advisors:	Friends First provided information on pension provision.
Property valuers:	CB Richard Ellis

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 March, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	27.2	
Financial assets	3.8	
Other assets	0.2	31.2
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	27.2	27.2
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		1.6
Commitments		
Continuation of services	(see below)	
Living, welfare and care of members	14.8	
Other	-	14.8
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Property valuations are based on market values as fully operational entities except for one property which is leased and valued on the basis of a 50 year occupational lease at market rent.
- 2 Of the properties, €18.1m is in use as nursing homes and €9.1m is the market value of the other land and buildings in use at those locations, including residences for the Congregation, chaplains' residences, premises made available to the HSE, a site for proposed sheltered housing and a site for a proposed garden for residents and the local community.
- 3 The Congregation subsequently reported that new pricing structure arrangements concerning long term nursing home accommodation (linked to the "Fair Deal" Scheme discussed in Chapter 3 of this Report) will result in a substantial decrease in the income of the Congregation's nursing homes. The Congregation is of the view that this could result in the closure of some of the nursing homes, and also that it would have a serious negative impact on their valuations as reported in the table above.
- 4 Liabilities are largely creditors and accruals.
- 5 The Congregation has not specified the costs involved for the Congregation for

the continuation of services. The Congregation has reported that additional work will be needed to meet the increased regulatory (viz. Health Information and Quality Authority – HIQA) requirements at the three residential Nursing Homes it owns and that the capital costs will be substantial and will have a bearing in developing business models to ensure the future viability of the operation of each of the Nursing Homes.

- 6 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Sisters of Our Lady of Charity

Formal name:	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity
Present work in Ireland:	Residential care, pastoral work and social work for women.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	31
Age profile of members:	Average age of 78
Financial advisors:	RJ Kidney & Co, Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors L&P Financial Trustees
Auditors:	RJ Kidney & Co, Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
Property valuers:	GVA Donal O Buachalla

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 30 June 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	17.1	
Financial assets	43.1	60.2
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	14.3	14.3
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities	-	
Commitments		
Continuation of services	26.5	
Living, welfare and care of members	18.5	
Other	13.9	58.9
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Properties valued on an open market basis
- 2 Of total land and buildings, €9.6 is in use for ministry purposes. This includes the accommodation of women who would otherwise be homeless and for the provision of childcare services. A further €4.7m is in use for residences for the Congregation, including a convent.
- 3 In addition to the above, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €0.5m which are all in use.
- 4 Continuation of services comprises support of a nursing home of €19.8m and support of residential hostels of €6.7m. These are the Congregation's estimates of the net present value of the sums required to provide into the future for the cost of maintaining the women in these residences who would otherwise be homeless. At Section 3, under the heading Members' Future Costs, the panel has commented generally on both the actuarial valuations and subvention arrangements. These comments are also relevant here.
- 5 "Other" Commitments relate to investment funds held by the Irish Region of the Congregation for the Congregation's Generalate in Rome and intended for use by the Generalate in supporting the Congregation's projects worldwide. The funds are part of the Congregation's International Common Reserve Fund to

which the Irish Region contributed €24m in recent years.

6 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding

Sisters of St. Clare

Formal name:	Sisters of St. Clare (Ireland)
Present work in Ireland:	Mainly in areas of education and pastoral/social work.
Geographic area to which information relates:	Island of Ireland
Number of members:	79 members in Ireland Region, of which 24 reside in the Republic of Ireland and 55 in Northern Ireland.
Age profile of members:	Age profile of 24 members in Republic of Ireland 6 members aged 60-70 13 members aged 70-80 5 members aged 80+
	Age profile of 55 members in Northern Ireland 9 members aged 45-60 9 members aged 60-70 17 members aged 70-80 20 members aged 80 and over
Financial advisors:	O'Brien Harnett and Associates
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett and Associates
Actuarial advisors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Property valuers:	Republic of Ireland: GVA Donal O'Buachalla Northern Ireland: Best Property Services, Newry

	€m	€m
Financial resources as at 30 June, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	15.7	
Financial assets	22.6	38.3
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use at present or subject to restriction</i>	9.5	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	0.2	9.7
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		5.7
Commitments		
Continuation of services	4.6	
Living, welfare and care of members	19.5	
Other	3.0	27.1
	<hr/>	

Notes:

- 1 Land and buildings are stated at open market value except for buildings in construction (€6m), which are stated at cost.
- 2 At present, €9.5m of the property is in use as residences for the Congregation. There is also just over €6m worth of residential buildings in construction, on completion and occupation of which almost €6m of the existing residential property in use will become vacant. Some of the property to be vacated is likely to be subject to restriction, as listed buildings.
- 3 In addition, the Congregation has reported motor vehicles and fixtures & fittings to the total value of €0.1m, which are all in use

- 4 The liabilities of €5.7m are capital commitments for the building projects currently in progress.
- 5 The Congregation estimates €4.6m for the continuation of its services. This is the Congregation's estimate of the net present value of the sum required in order to meet the costs of the Congregation's ministry in the areas of pastoral/social work and education.
- 6 "Other" commitments are the Congregation's estimate of the net present value of the sum required to meet its property and maintenance costs into the future.
- 7 In addition to the commitments outlined in the table above, the Congregation has designated €5.5m for a General Purposes fund. The Congregation considers that this amount is a commitment linked to the continuation of its services.
- 8 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.

Sisters of St. Louis

Formal name:	Institute of the Sisters of St. Louis
Present work in Ireland:	Education, social work, and pastoral work
Geographic area to which information relates:	Republic of Ireland
Number of members:	202
Age profile of members:	Average age is 77 years 26 members under 65 61 members 66-75 years 115 members over 75 years
Financial advisors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates.
Auditors:	O'Brien Harnett & Associates
Actuarial advisors:	L&P Financial Trustees
Property valuers:	Bannon Commercial

	€m	€m
Financial Resources as at 31 May, 2009		
Assets		
Land & Buildings	48.3	
Financial assets	17.8	
Other assets	2.1	68.2
	<hr/>	
<i>of which:</i>		
<i>Property in use or subject to restriction</i>	<i>38.6</i>	
<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i><0.01</i>	<i>38.6</i>
	<hr/>	
Liabilities & Commitments		
Liabilities		2.0
Commitments		
Continuation of services	2.0	
Living, welfare and care of members	21.5	
Other	4.8	28.3
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Notes:

- 1 The Irish Province of the Congregation includes both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The data in the table relates to the Republic of Ireland. The land and buildings are a professional indicative opinion of value for the Province's property in the Republic of Ireland and the figures provided by the Congregation for financial assets and "other" assets (as reflected in the table) are the proportion attributable to the number of members in the Republic of Ireland.
- 2 The Generalate of the Institute of the Sisters of St. Louis is located in Ireland. It holds 3 residential properties in Ireland. These properties are not part of the resources of the Irish Province and are not included in the property valuations provided.
- 3 Of the land and buildings shown above, €7m is in use as a school, €17m is residential property in use by the Congregation, €6.7m is a mixed use complex (school, convent, nursing home, chapel), €7.7m is a site/buildings earmarked for development, €0.2m is a site used by a school.
- 4 In addition to the above the Congregation has reported motor vehicles with a total value of €0.4m, which are all in use
- 5 Liabilities include a bank loan, creditors and accruals.

- 6 The Congregation has provided an estimate of €2m for the continued support of its education ministries.
- 7 "Other" commitments include provisions for fire safety compliance, cost of contingent liability and legal costs.
- 8 In addition to the commitments above, the Congregation has plans for the redevelopment of some of its existing property. No financial projections were provided in this regard.
- 9 In addition to the provisions outlined in the table above, the Congregation has designated €38.3m for general ministry and charitable purposes for the future.
- 10 The Congregation is involved in the establishment of education trust (Le Chéile) with 11 other Congregations in Ireland. The Congregation has indicated that membership of Le Chéile has financial implications for the coming years.
- 11 Discrepancies may arise due to rounding.