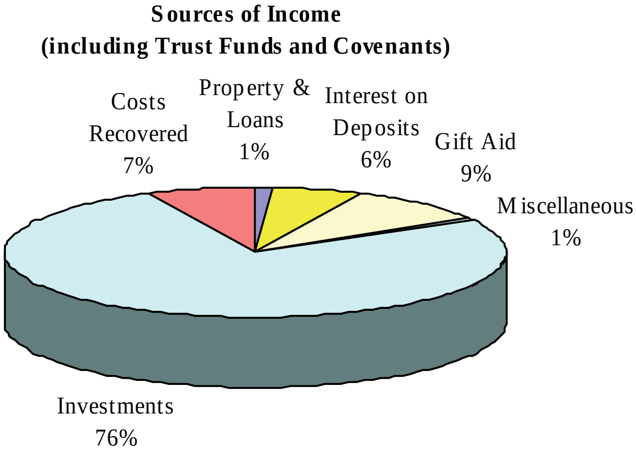
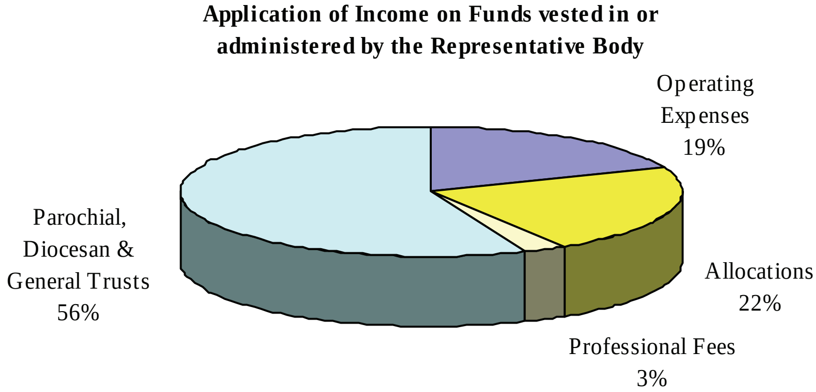
APPENDIX A

The total income applied by the Representative Body in 2010 was €17.642m as summarised below. These figures do not include parochial contributions to Diocesan Funds, the Bishops' Appeal or the Priorities Fund.





APPENDIX B

Extract from the accounts of
THE CHURCH OF IRELAND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
For the year ended 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
	€	€
INCOME		
Grants from General Synod	800,155	828,927
Divinity student fees	141,460	116,890
Receipts from guests and conference	63,017	79,536
Non-stipendiary ministry training	19,371	33,660
Clergy study courses	-	3,880
Interest	197	1,229
Foundation course	30,824	30,562
	1,055,024	1,094,684
EXPENDITURE		
Academic expenses	395,893	449,568
Administration expenses	125,514	111,382
Operating expenses	268,742	265,247
Establishment expenses	228,164	252,226
Transfer to Chapel Library	-	700
	1,018,313	1,079,123
Surplus for the year	36,711	15,561
Balance at beginning of the year	16,264	17,524
Opening balance paid to RCB	(15,233)	(16,821)
Balance at the end of the year	37,742	16,264

Income and the surplus arose solely from continuing operations. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those dealt with above.

Extract from the accounts of
THE CHURCH OF IRELAND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL	€	€
FIXED ASSETS	39,986	59,272
CURRENT ASSETS		
Sundry debtors	55,170	40,954
Bank deposit accounts	9,367	11,617
Bank current accounts	26,193	18,498
Cash on hand	17	4
	90,747	71,073
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank current accounts	-	-
Train a Deacon Fund	210	231
Sundry creditors and accruals	45,226	43,720
Deferred	-	1,000
Undistributed Chapel collections	-	2,289
Development finance	13,329	19,171
	58,765	66,411
Net current liabilities	31,982	4,662
Provision for retirement of long term employees	(7,569)	(7,569)
Development finance	(26,657)	(40,101)
	37,742	16,264
CAPITAL AND TRUST FUNDS		
Accumulated surplus	16,264	15,233
Ferrar Memorial Fund for Liturgical Library	163	154
Gregg Memorial Fund for College Library	1,040	877
	37,742	16,264

APPENDIX C

FUND PERFORMANCES – COMPARATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

		2010 %	**3 year annualised 2008-2010 %**	**5 year annualised 2006-2010 %**
Clergy Pensions Fund	(a)	11.3	-3.2	-1.4
General Funds				
General Funds (In-House)		-4.7	-18.8	-12.3
General Funds (Lazard)		12.2	-2.6	0.8
Parochial, Diocesan Funds etc				
RB General Unit Trust (RI)		2.4	-12.5	-6.6
RB General Unit Trust (NI)		11.6	1.7	5.1
Market Averages	(b)			
Mercer Average (Ireland)	(c)	*11.4*	*-4.1*	*-0.8*
ISEQ Index		*-0.1*	*-23.2*	*-15.0*
ISEQ Financial Index		*-60.8*	*-65.7*	*-48.9*
ISEQ Bond Index Total		*-13.8*	*-1.3*	*-0.4*
Dow Jones EuroStoxx 50 Index		*-2.0*	*-10.2*	*-1.0*
FTSE All Share Index (€)		*18.7*	*-3.3*	*1.0*
FTSE All Share Index (£)		*14.7*	*1.7*	*5.3*
FTSE ALL UK Gilt Index		*7.2*	*6.1*	*4.8*

(a) 3 year and 5 year performance returns were previously shown in the underlying currencies when the subdivisions were actively managed.

(b) Total returns assume reinvestment of dividends and are quoted gross (do not account for dividend withholding tax that is deducted at source).

(c) Mercer average is the average return of Irish group pension managed funds. However, the asset base of the Mercer average differs materially from that of the Clergy Pensions Fund and is therefore provided for information only and is not intended to represent a benchmark for the Clergy Pensions Fund which is passively managed and tracks specified market indices.

APPENDIX D

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT

ANNUAL REVIEW AND REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (DECEMBER 2010)

Ethical considerations form an integral part of the Representative Church Body's investment management process in keeping with its Christian witness and values.

The RCB seeks to invest in companies which will develop their business financially and generate acceptable investment returns for the shareholders, but which also demonstrate equitable employment, incorporate good corporate governance practices, are conscientious with regard to environmental performance and human rights and act with sensitivity to the communities in which they operate. The use of 'positive' ethical criteria in assessing companies is firmly incorporated within our ethical investment policy, although 'negative' criteria are also applied.

The Representative Body is committed to striking a balance between investment that takes account of ethical considerations (which are complex and sometimes subjective) and the implications of Trust Law, which places a fiduciary responsibility on the RCB, as Trustee, to obtain the best risk adjusted financial return possible for the trust beneficiaries.

The RCB recognises that, given the complex and changing structures of many companies and their diversified subsidiary interests, some may develop/acquire business interests in areas the RCB might otherwise wish to avoid. Disinvestment will be considered if these interests become a material proportion of the focus or business activity of the company with any disposals to take place within a six month time frame (so as to minimise any possible monetary loss).

Investment is avoided in any company that manufactures pornographic products. In addition, investment is to be avoided in companies where a material share of revenue is derived from the manufacture of tobacco products or end weapons. End weapons refer to finished products that are designed to kill, maim or destroy and are sold exclusively for military uses.

The RCB remains sensitive to the issues of environmental damage, human rights and using animals for product testing (cosmetics in particular) and endeavours to invest in companies with high standards and policies in these areas. The investment managers have been charged with the authority to participate in constructive engagement with companies on these issues where deemed appropriate and following engagement, if no satisfactory conclusion can be reached, disinvestment may be considered.

The Investment Committee monitors and reviews the RCB's investments including an ethical assessment at least once each year.

In addition, the Committee reviews the research findings of the Ethical Investment Advisory Group of the Church of England and participates in the Church Investors' Group (a formal group representative of various Churches in the UK and Ireland) through correspondence and attendance at review meetings.

Following this year's annual review, and having received written reports from our external fund managers, the Investment Committee is satisfied that the investments held for all funds are consistent with the RCB's investment policy and that the investment managers continue to be sensitive to the Church's expectations on socially responsible investment issues.

APPENDIX E

GENERAL UNIT TRUSTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

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RB General Unit Trust (Northern Ireland)	96

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

FUND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Fund are (i) to maintain a balanced spread of investments primarily in Irish, UK and Continental European equities and fixed income stocks, and (ii) to generate a stable income base and, over the longer term, to seek to provide an increasing income stream with capital appreciation.

MARKET REVIEW

IRELAND

Economies across the globe began to emerge from recession following strong government stimulus packages and accommodative monetary policy (in an attempt to stabilise global financial markets) resulting in reasonable gains across most major global equity markets.

It should be noted however that the financial year was one of two halves with exceptional double digit returns seen in H1 whilst H2 (of the financial year) brought with it intensifying renewed speculation of a possible 'double dip' recession as the sovereign debt crisis escalated forcing major austerity measures to combat burgeoning deficits across various European and the UK economies with associated repercussions for consumer spending in terms of reduced government spending and the prospect of higher taxes.

The Irish economy lagged its peers in the return to economic growth which came in Q1 2010 with an increase in GDP of 2.7%. This level of growth must be considered however in the context of a 15% contraction in output over the preceding two years.

The Irish equity market, which rose by 6.4% in capital terms was, along with Europe, one of the weaker performing markets over the twelve months. As one of the 'PIIGS' economies (Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain), Ireland's debt came under pressure although the ISEQ Bond Index managed a respectable total return of 6.0% for the year to 30 June 2010.

The preliminary transfer of assets to the National Asset Management Agency (NAMA) was completed at a higher discount than originally envisaged which, together with the introduction of more onerous regulatory capital requirements for financial institutions and proposed capital raising plans (asset sales and rights issues), impacted share prices of Irish financials which fell by 44% in capital terms over the twelve months. News flow on state injections of cash, particularly into Irish Nationwide and Anglo, and the associated impact on the exchequer deficit added to market jitters.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

EUROPE

European equity markets generally performed poorly on a relative basis with the DJ Eurostoxx 50 gaining 7.1% in capital terms; however Germany performed strongly with the DAX rising by 24% over the period.

The German (ILO) unemployment rate fell to 7.3% in March 2010, the lowest level recorded since February 2009 reflecting the rebound in German industry. Measures taken by that government to support the labour market including a policy of work sharing and reduced hours per employee has helped to retain the workforce. Data remains very mixed across the various European economies however, and unemployment for the 16 nation euro area overall remained at a near 12 year high of 10% in May 2010 with companies reluctant to employ additional staff as the recovery shows further signs of losing momentum. Investor confidence has also declined in recent months as fears of a double dip recession have escalated.

The European Central Bank (ECB) on 10 June 2010 lowered its euro-region growth forecast for 2011 to 1.2% (from 1.5% previously) citing weak labour-market prospects with expectations for 2010 in the region of 1%. Spain has the highest jobless rate in the euro region standing at 19.9% in June.

Interest rates were kept on hold over the financial year at 1.0% and are unlikely to increase before 2011. The sovereign debt crisis has increased cost of borrowing for many European countries and resulted in pressure on the euro which fell by 4% versus sterling and by 15% against the US dollar over the twelve months to 30 June 2010. The euro weakness against sterling had positive translation effects on the valuation with 38% of the portfolio in sterling denominated assets as at 30 June 2010. Euro weakness has also been beneficial in terms of driving the economic recovery and resurgent exports, in the face of wavering domestic consumption in most economies.

UK

The UK equity market rose strongly over the period reversing a large part of the decline seen in the previous year and outperforming many other global equity markets. The FTSE 100 Index gained 15.7% in capital terms and 19.9% on a total return basis (25% in euro terms) as economic growth began to resume and major global economies emerged from recession.

The UK was the last *major* economy to emerge from recession in Q4 2009 with GDP growth of 0.4%, followed by growth of 0.3% in Q1 2010. Uncertainty regarding the UK elections in May and the possibility of a hung parliament created market jitters and impacted sterling although the emergency budget announced by the new coalition government to address the deficit has been well received by the market. The UK deficit, which is likely to reach 12% of GDP in 2010, is expected to decline to 6% over the next five years through planned austerity measures commencing immediately with an 80/20 mix of spending cuts/tax increases (majority VAT).

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The jobs market has seen recent setbacks and volatility with the unemployment rate rising to 8% in February (highest since September 1996) before falling back to 7.8% in May. Any recovery in employment may be somewhat hampered by the fallout from the recent emergency budget in terms of public sector employment.

The UK housing market continued to recover over the 12 months and April 2010 saw the first double digit price increase recorded (measured by the Nationwide house price index) since October 2007. This brings the price increase to 10.5% year on year.

The Bank of England kept rates on hold over the period at 0.5% with hikes unlikely before Q1 2011.

KEY CHANGES TO THE PORTFOLIO

The Fund increased its exposure to corporate bonds in H1 of the financial year as corporate dividends remained under pressure and equity market volatility persisted. Some of these positions were unwound or switched into alternative bonds in H2 following strong capital gains (with minimal downward impact on income). On the equity side, additions were made to a number of core holdings with hopefully sustainable dividend yields including GlaxoSmithKline, Royal Dutch Shell, Nokia, E.On and Sanofi and a new holding was established in Swiss insurance company Zurich Financial.

The Fund benefited from renewed Merger and Acquisition activity in the year with the takeover of food company Cadbury by Kraft and transport company Arriva by Deutsche Bahn. Bids for these companies resulted in share price gains (in euro terms) of 96% in the case of Arriva over the financial year and 58% for Cadbury (up to 8 March 2010 when it was taken over) contributing to portfolio returns.

Although risk appetites were relatively high in H1, this was reversed in H2 (of the financial year) as the recovery was threatened. Financial stocks which had performed strongly (previously laggards) declined in the second half as the global drive towards higher capital requirements in financial institutions and news of further stress tests to be imposed by the European Commission saw an increase in the possibility of second round rights issues. Consumer confidence and spending will remain weak and a recovery will be difficult pending an improvement in the jobs market and clarity regarding fiscal tightening.

Volatility in equity markets provides opportunities to acquire select stocks at attractive valuations. There will continue to be additions to high quality conviction stocks where the dividends are relatively secure, balance sheets are strong and focused management teams are in place. All companies must comply with the Representative Church Body's socially responsible investment policy.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The proportion of the Fund invested in fixed income and cash as at 30 June 2010 is 29% (2009: 31%).

PERFORMANCE

During the period under review the capital value of the Fund rose by 8.3% while the total return (capital and income) was 12.9%.

Annualised Total Returns:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
ISEQ Overall	8.2%	-30.6%	-13.1%	-3.0%
ISEQ Financial	-43.9%	-62.5%	-41.6%	-15.6%
FTSE 100 Index (€)	24.9%	-11.6%	-0.9%	-1.7%
DJ Eurostoxx 50	11.5%	-13.4%	-0.5%	-3.7%
ISEQ Bond Index Total	6.0%	4.6%	2.5%	N/A
RB General Unit Trust (RI)	12.9%	-18.0%	-6.0%	1.2%

Defensive stocks underperformed over the twelve months (although over the last quarter this trend has begun to reverse). The Fund's high exposure to Utilities and Oil & Gas stocks would have hurt performance as these sectors underperformed the broader indices on a relative basis.

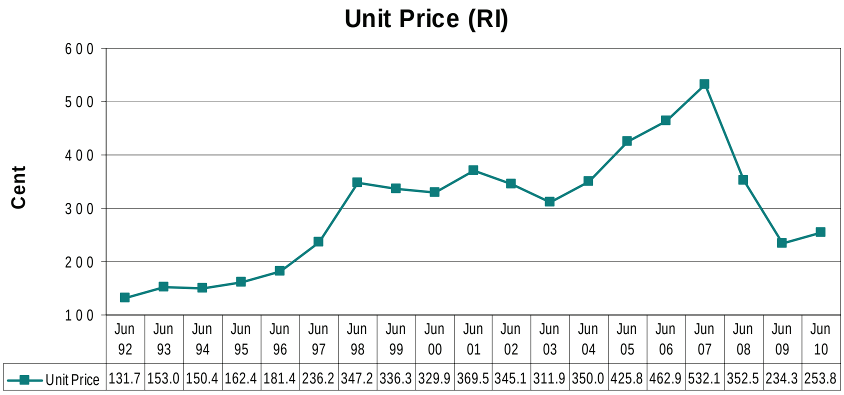
On a positive note resource stocks performed strongly. Mining companies Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton saw significant capital gains rising by 47% and 34% (in euro terms) respectively over the period. Strong performances from a number of individual stocks (in euro terms) across a variety of sectors also contributed to performance such as hotel company Whitbread (+ 80%), global technology company Smiths Group (+59%), electronics company Philips (+88%), chemicals company BASF (+59%) and food services company Compass (+50%).

The Fund adopts a longer term view for investment and is committed to investing in quality companies with strong balance sheets and management teams which should provide security in these turbulent markets.

The longer term capital performance of the Fund and the historic price of a unit are detailed in the chart below for information.

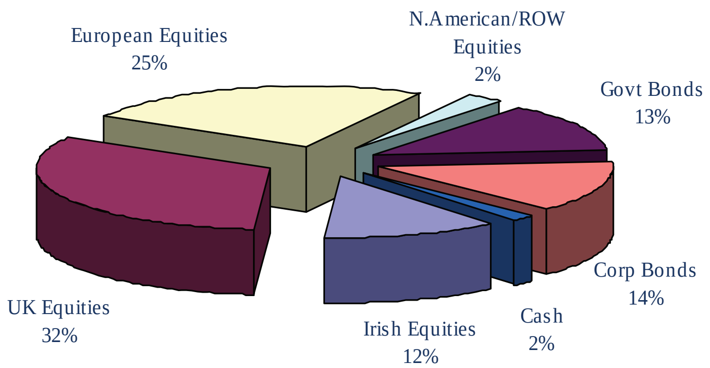
THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The historic price of a unit is detailed in the below chart.



TRUST ASSET DISTRIBUTION

The investment profile in terms of distribution of the assets (by value) at 30 June 2010 is displayed in the following chart:



The market value of the investments, including the value of the capital deposit account was €133,577,386. Of this figure, the value of euro denominated securities (including some international securities) plus cash held by the Trust was €83,419,947 (62% of the total Fund value).

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The value of the UK holdings (denominated in sterling) including sterling cash was £41,003,706 (38% of the Fund). The closing exchange rate was €/Stg 0.8175 (2009: 0.8521).

The ten largest equity holdings at 30 June 2010 were:

	% of Fund		% of Fund
1. CRH	5.8%	**6.** BG Group	2.1%
2. Total	4.2%	**7.** Eni	2.1%
3. BHP Billiton	3.0%	**8.** GlaxoSmithKline	1.9%
4. E.On	2.9%	**9.** Scottish & Southern Energy	1.7%
5. Royal Dutch Shell	2.5%	**10.** Aryzta	1.6%

INCOME DISTRIBUTION TO UNIT HOLDERS

The corporate earnings environment remained difficult over the financial year (H1 in particular) and many European companies reconsidered their dividend policies (which are now more closely aligned with earnings). With limited visibility in terms of dividend growth, the Trust deemed it prudent to decrease its interim distribution from 5.0 cent to 4.0 cent and its final distribution from 7.8 cent to 7.0 cent. Once again, this level of distribution requires the Trustee to supplement the projected income of the Fund by continuing to draw on the Dividend Equalisation Reserve. It is hoped that this degree of reduction will form a base from which the dividend can be sustained in the future.

This amounts to a 14% reduction in the full year distribution to 11.0 cent (2009: 12.8 cent) for the unit trust year ending 30 June 2010. The balance in the Reserve at the financial year end was €1,824,434 (2009: €2,276,855).

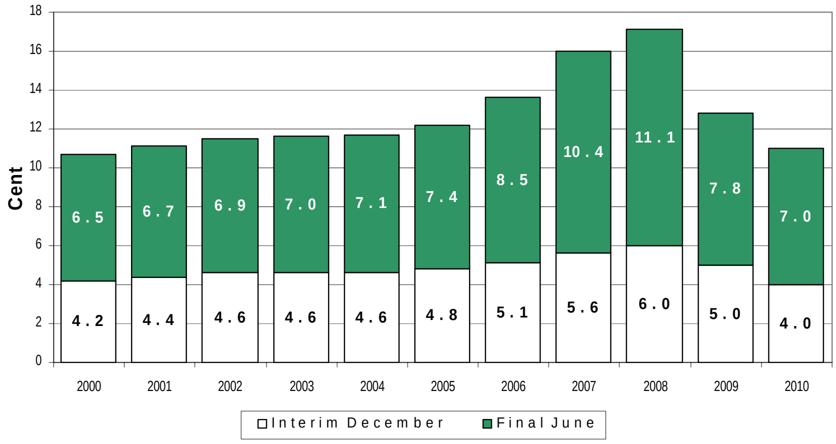
Based on the value of a unit at 30 June 2010 of €2.538, and a full year distribution of 11.0 cent, the distribution yield was 4.3%. (The comparative figures for 30 June 2009 showed a yield of 5.4% based on a unit value then of €2.343 and a full year distribution of 12.8 cent).

There has been some evidence of stabilisation in the level of dividend cuts over the past six months and even modest growth and resumption of dividend payments albeit off a very low base. The concentration of dividends (within certain industries) remains a concern but selecting companies with strong balance sheets where earnings are sufficient should mitigate risk in this regard.

The recent announcement by BP that it will suspend its dividend following the deepwater horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico is very disappointing and will impact the income considerably in the coming financial year. We continue to hold the company which has the *capacity* to continue to pay a dividend and believe the shares are undervalued at current levels. It is expected that the dividend will be resumed in 2011.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Income Distributions (2000 – 2010) - Financial Year-end 30 June



INPUTS INTO FUND

There were net inputs of €1,305,366 into the Fund for the twelve months, reflecting new cash of €1,940,463 less redemptions of €635,097.

OUTLOOK

The global economic background has shown significant improvement over the past twelve months, although more recent data has been somewhat volatile with speculation of a possible double dip recession.

Following a turbulent quarter to 30 June 2010 some degree of stabilisation is expected now that measures to address ballooning deficits have begun but it is wise to be cautious as the recovery remains fragile. Aggressive deficit reduction programmes may impact employment and will dampen growth prospects for some time leading to a slower recovery than was being forecast at the beginning of 2010.

Economic growth across Europe, the United Kingdom and Ireland is expected to remain moderate in the near term and the recovery in employment may be negatively impacted by the various austerity measures being introduced. Ultimately a sustainable improvement in the rate of unemployment is awaited to drive consumer spending and stimulate the economy.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Key risks for the coming financial year include the scaling back of various quantitative easing programmes (the U.S and U.K in particular) and further deterioration in the labour market statistics. Monitoring of the transfer of risk from financial to sovereign institutions via cash injections, debt buybacks etc. will continue.

The Fund remains defensively positioned although there are some cyclical stocks which will benefit from the recovery.

PM TALBOT
Head of Investments
20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	30-Jun-10 €'000	30-Jun-09 €'000
Income	5,595	6,170
Expenses	-	(1)
Net income	5,595	6,169
Net gains / (losses) on investment activities		
- Net realised (losses)	(3,054)	(24,791)
- Net change in unrealised gains / (losses) on euro investments	6,162	(24,053)
- Net change in unrealised gains / (losses) on sterling investments	5,130	(8,361)
- Net change in currency exchange gains / (losses)	1,869	(4,056)
Total return of the financial year	15,702	(55,092)
Distributions	(6,047)	(7,025)
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets from investment activities	9,655	(62,117)
Transfer from dividend equalisation reserve	453	856
Transfer of realised losses from trust capital account	3,054	24,791
Transfer of unrealised (gains to) / losses from trust capital account	(11,293)	32,414
Transfer of unrealised exchange (gains to) / losses from trust capital account	(1,869)	4,056
	-	-

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill
Date: 20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	30-Jun-10 €'000	30-Jun-09 €'000
Investments	131,365	117,896
Current assets		
Debtors	4,663	6,942
Cash at bank	10	4
	4,673	6,946
Current liabilities		
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	636	401
	636	401
Net current assets	4,037	6,545
Total assets	135,402	124,441
Trust capital fund	135,402	124,441

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill
Date: 20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (REPUBLIC OF IRELAND)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	30-Jun-10 €'000	30-Jun-09 €'000
Net income	5,595	6,169
Net gains / (losses) on investment activities	8,238	(57,205)
Net gains / (losses) on currency movements	1,869	(4,056)
Total return for the financial year	15,702	(55,092)
Distributions	(6,047)	(7,025)
Proceeds from units issued	1,941	891
Cost of units redeemed	(635)	(415)
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets from unit transactions	10,961	(61,641)
Net assets		
At beginning of year	124,441	186,082
At end of year	135,402	124,441

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill
Date: 20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

FUND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Fund are (i) to maintain a balanced spread of investments primarily in UK equities and fixed income stocks, and (ii) to generate a stable income base and, over the longer term, to seek to provide an increasing income stream together with capital appreciation.

MARKET REVIEW

The UK equity market rose strongly over the period reversing a large part of the decline seen in the previous year and outperforming many other global equity markets. The FTSE 100 Index gained 15.7% in capital terms and 19.9% on a total return basis as economic growth began to resume and major global economies emerged from recession. It should be noted however that the financial year was one of two halves with exceptional double digit returns seen in H1 whilst H2 (of the financial year) brought with it intensifying renewed speculation of a possible 'double dip' recession as the sovereign debt crisis escalated forcing major austerity measures to combat burgeoning deficits with associated repercussions for consumer spending in terms of reduced government spending and the prospect of higher taxes.

The UK was the last major economy to emerge from recession in Q4 2009 with GDP growth of 0.4%, followed by growth of 0.3% in Q1 2010. Uncertainty regarding elections in May and the possibility of a hung parliament created market jitters and impacted sterling although the emergency budget announced by the new coalition government to address the deficit has been well received by the market. The UK deficit, which is likely to reach 12% of GDP in 2010, is expected to decline to 6% over the next five years through planned austerity measures with immediate measures to be achieved via an 80/20 mix of spending cuts/tax increases (majority VAT).

The jobs market has seen recent setbacks and volatility with the unemployment rate rising to 8% in February (highest since September 1996) before falling back to 7.8% in May. Any recovery in employment may be somewhat hampered by the fallout from the recent emergency budget in terms of public sector employment.

The Bank of England kept rates on hold over the period at 0.5% with hikes unlikely before Q1 2011.

The UK housing market continued to recover over the 12 months and April 2010 recorded the first double digit price increase (measured by the Nationwide house price index) since October 2007. This brings the price increase to 10.5% year on year.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The FTSE All UK Gilts Index had a total return of 6.7% over the period, underperforming its corporate counterparts which saw a total return of 8.7% (Barclays Sterling Bond Non Gilt Index). Government Bonds across Europe and the UK suffered due to the Greek sovereign debt crisis and fears of a contagion effect. These fears were further compounded by the escalating deficits of the individual countries and the implications of fiscal tightening in terms of a slower recovery.

A double dip is unlikely; more likely is a slower return to growth than previously envisaged with on-going volatility.

KEY CHANGES TO THE PORTFOLIO

The Fund increased its exposure to Corporate Bonds in H1 as corporate dividends remained under pressure and equity market volatility persisted. Some of these bond positions were unwound or switched into alternative bonds in H2 following strong capital gains (with minimal downward impact on income).

On the equity side, additions were made to a number of core holdings with hopefully sustainable dividend yields including GlaxoSmithKline, Greene King, Royal Dutch Shell, Vodafone and Land Securities. Some of the smaller holdings with low/no income were sold including DSG (formerly Dixons), Premier Foods, 3i and Old Mutual.

The Fund benefited from renewed Merger and Acquisition activity in the year with the takeover of food company Cadbury by Kraft and transport company Arriva by Deutsche Bahn. Bids for these companies resulted in share price gains of 88% in the case of Arriva over the financial year and 66% for Cadbury (up to 8 March 2010 when it was taken over) contributing to portfolio returns.

Although risk appetites were relatively high in H1, this was reversed in H2 as the recovery was threatened. Financial stocks which performed strongly (previously laggards) declined in the second half as the global drive towards higher capital requirements in financial institutions and news of further stress tests to be imposed by the European Commission saw an increase in the possibility of second round rights issues. Consumer confidence and spending will remain weak and a recovery will be difficult pending an improvement in the jobs market and clarity regarding fiscal tightening.

The current volatility in equity markets provides opportunities to acquire select stocks at attractive valuations. There will continue to be additions to high quality conviction stocks where the dividends are relatively secure, balance sheets are strong and focused management teams are in place. All companies must comply with the Representative Church Body's socially responsible investment policy.

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

PERFORMANCE

During the period under review the capital value of the Fund rose by 12.3% while the total return (capital and income) was 17.5%.

Benchmark Annualised Total Returns:

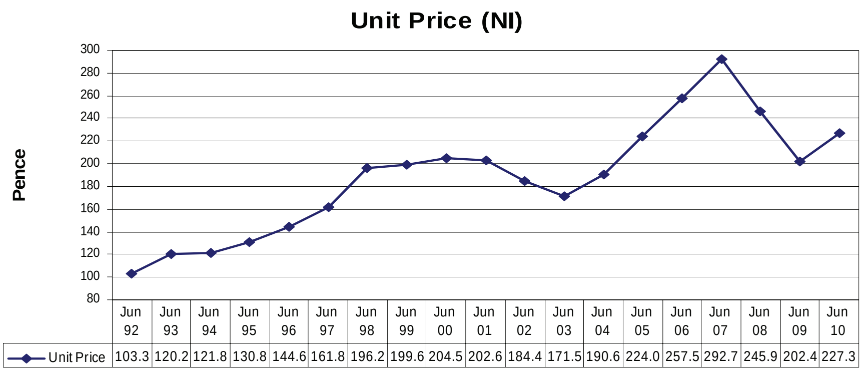
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
FTSE 100	19.9%	-5.7%	3.0%	0.9%
FTSE All UK Gilts	6.7%	8.6%	5.3%	5.6%
RB General Unit Trust (NI)	17.5%	-3.7%	4.6%	5.5%

Defensive stocks underperformed over the twelve months (although over the last quarter this trend has begun to reverse). The Fund's overweight exposure to Utilities would have hurt performance as this sector made only marginal capital returns in the region of 5% versus the broader index at 16%.

On a positive note resource stocks performed strongly. Mining companies Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton saw significant capital gains rising by 41% and 29% respectively over the period. Strong performances from a number of individual stocks across a variety of sectors also contributed to performance such as hotel company Whitbread (+ 73%), global technology company Smiths Group (+53%) and food services company Compass (+50%).

The Fund adopts a longer term view for investment and is committed to investing in quality companies with strong balance sheets and management teams which should provide security in these turbulent markets. The longer term capital performance of the Fund and the historic price of a unit are detailed in the chart below for information.

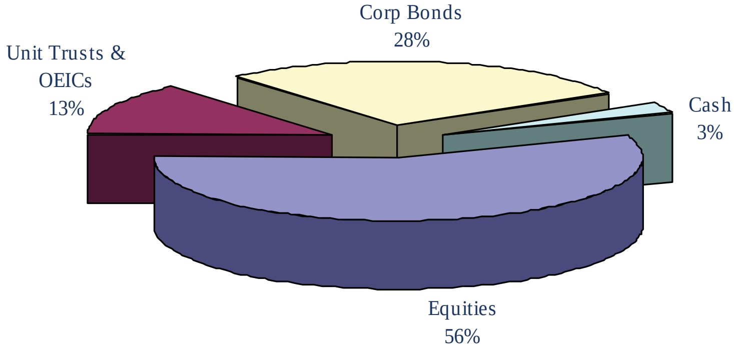
The historic unit price is detailed in the below chart.



THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

TRUST ASSET DISTRIBUTION

The investment profile in terms of distribution of the assets (by value) at 30 June 2010 is displayed in the following chart:



The market value of the investments, including the value of the capital deposit account, was £30,287,700 at 30 June 2010.

The ten largest equity holdings at 30 June 2010 were:

	% of Fund		% of Fund
1. BHP Billiton	5.8	**6.** Scottish & Southern Energy	2.7
2. GlaxoSmithKline	3.8	**7.** BP	2.6
3. Royal Dutch Shell	3.7	**8.** AMEC	2.3
4. BG Group	3.3	**9.** Alliance Trust	2.3
5. Diageo	2.8	**10.** Standard Chartered	1.8

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

INCOME DISTRIBUTION TO UNIT HOLDERS

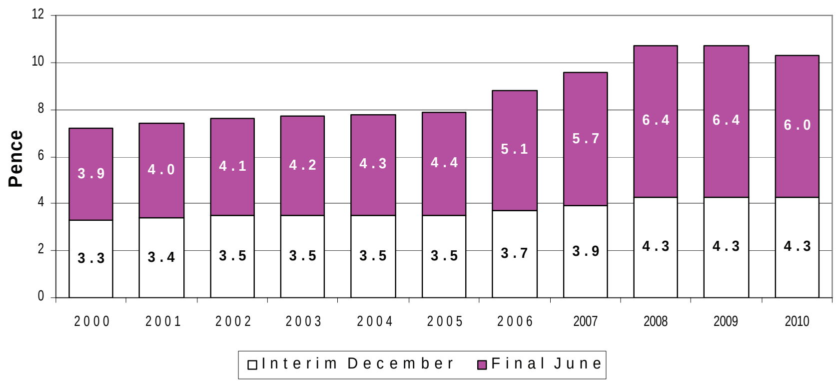
The Trust maintained its interim distribution at 4.3 pence; however, unfortunately, due to the on-going level and magnitude of dividend cuts it had no option but to decrease its final distribution from 6.4 pence to 6.0 pence. This level of reduction was necessary (despite the decision by the Trustee to supplement the projected income of the Fund by drawing on the Dividend Equalisation Reserve) due to the scope and breadth of dividend cuts by companies across a variety of sectors. The balance in the Reserve at the financial year end was £219,915 (2009: £258,591).

Based on the value of a unit at 30 June 2010 of £2.273, and a full year distribution of 10.3 pence, the distribution yield was 4.5%. (The comparative figures for 30 June 2009 showed a yield of 5.3% based on a unit value then of £2.024 and a full year distribution of 10.7 pence).

The has been some evidence of stabilisation in the level of dividend cuts over the past six months and even modest growth and resumption of dividend payments albeit off a very low base. The concentration of dividends (within certain industries) remains a concern but selecting companies with strong balance sheets where earnings are sufficient should mitigate risk.

The recent announcement by BP that it will suspend its dividend following the deepwater horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico is very disappointing and will impact the income considerably in the coming financial year. We continue to hold the company which has the *capacity* to continue to pay a dividend and believe the shares are undervalued at current levels. It is expected that the dividend will be resumed in 2011.

Income Distributions (2000 – 2010) - Financial Year-end 30 June



THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

INPUTS INTO FUND

There were net inputs of €1,657,526 into the Fund for the twelve months, reflecting new cash of €1,771,526 less redemptions of €114,000.

OUTLOOK

The economic background, both in the UK and the wider global economy, has shown significant improvement over the past twelve months, although more recent data has been somewhat volatile. Having emerged from recession in the final quarter of 2009, modest levels of GDP growth are expected for 2010 in the region of 1.25%.

Following a turbulent quarter to 30 June 2010 some degree of stabilisation is expected now that measures to address the deficit have begun but with caution as the recovery remains very fragile. The aggressive deficit reduction programme that the new collation government plans to implement may result in a large decline in public sector employment and will no doubt dampen UK growth prospects for some time. On a positive note, the austerity measures should help underpin Britain's AAA sovereign debt rating.

Stabilisation in the rate of unemployment (although this may be some time away) will ultimately drive consumer spending and help restore economic growth to a more sustainable level.

Key risks for the coming financial year include the threat of on-going inflationary pressures and how the MPC deal with the quantitative easing programme in terms of scaling it back. The Fund remains defensively positioned although there are some cyclical stocks which should be benefit from the recovery.

PM TALBOT
Head of Investments
20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN

	30-Jun-10 £	30-Jun-09 £
Income	1,389	1,263
Expenses	-	(1)
Net income	1,389	1,262
Net gains / (losses) on investment activities		
- Net realised (losses)	(264)	(1,368)
- Net change in unrealised gains/(losses)	3,402	(3,792)
Total return for the financial year	4,527	(3,898)
Distributions	(1,427)	(1,364)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets from investment activities	3,100	(5,262)
Transfer from dividend equalisation reserve	38	102
Transfer of realised losses from trust capital account	264	1,368
Transfer of unrealised (gains to) / losses from trust capital account	(3,402)	3,792
	-	-

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill

Date: 20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	30-Jun-10 £	30-Jun-09 £
Investments	29,417	24,698
Current assets		
Debtors	1,096	1,091
Cash at bank	3	-
	1,099	1,091
Current liabilities		
Creditors (amounts falling due within 1 year)	8	39
Net current assets	1,091	1,052
Total fund net assets	30,508	25,750
Trust capital fund	30,508	25,750

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill
Date: 20 October 2010

THE RB GENERAL UNIT TRUST (NORTHERN IRELAND)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	30-Jun-10 £	30-Jun-09 £
Net income	1,389	1,262
Net gains/(losses) on investment activities	3,138	(5,160)
Total return for the financial year	4,527	(3,898)
Distributions	(1,427)	(1,364)
Proceeds from units issued	1,772	2,113
Cost of units redeemed	(114)	(323)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets from unit transactions	4,758	(3,472)
Net assets		
At beginning of year	25,750	29,222
At end of year	30,508	25,750

Signed on behalf of the Trustee: *S Gamble*
R Neill

Date: 20 October 2010

APPENDIX F

CHURCH OF IRELAND CLERGY PENSIONS FUND

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY PRINCIPLES (2010)

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Statement of Investment Policy Principles (the "Statement") is to document the policies and guidelines that govern the management of the assets of the Church of Ireland Clergy Pensions Fund (the Fund). It has been reviewed and adopted by the Trustee of the Fund and the Investment Committee of the RCB.

This Statement outlines the responsibilities of the various parties involved with the Fund, their objectives, policies and risk management processes in order that:

a. There is a clear understanding on the part of the Trustee, the Investment Committee and investment managers (the Managers), as to the objectives and policies.

b. There are clear principles governing the guidelines and restrictions to be presented to the Managers regarding their investment of the Fund's assets.

c. The Investment Committee and the Trustee have a meaningful basis for the evaluation of the investment performance of the Managers, investment performance of the Fund as a whole and the success of overall investment strategy through achievement of defined investment objectives.

d. The Trustee fulfils the requirements of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005, which stipulate that such a Statement is put in place.

This Statement will be reviewed by the Trustee and Investment Committee, at least every three years and also following any change in investment policy which impacts on the content of the Statement.

2. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

- **The "Sponsor" of the Clergy Pension Fund**

  For the purposes of pension's legislation the Representative Body is deemed to be the sponsor of the Clergy Pension Fund. The Representative Body, as sponsor, is not responsible for the Fund's investments but has an interest in the Fund's solvency and state of funding.

- **The Trustee**

  The Trustee of the Clergy Pension Fund[1] has a fiduciary responsibility in relation to the operation of the trust deed and rules of the Clergy Pension Fund, including

[1] *The Representative Church Body was the Trustee as at 31 December 2010.*

the monitoring of the Fund's investment performance, its overall solvency and its investment strategy.

The Trustee has delegated its on-going oversight responsibilities to the Investment Committee of the RCB.

- **The Investment Committee**

  The Investment Committee of the RCB has been delegated responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the performance of the Fund's investments against pre-agreed performance benchmarks and in turn has delegated the day to day investment management of the Clergy Pension Fund to an external fund manager or managers. The minutes of Investment Committee Meetings as they relate to the oversight and management of the Fund must be furnished to the Trustee on a regular basis.

- **The Investment Manager:**

  One or more investment managers may be appointed by the Trustee on the recommendation of the Investment Committee to act on behalf of the Trustee. The appointment(s) may be made on a passive or active mandate basis (or a combination of the two). The investment manager(s) shall observe the specific guidelines, restrictions and philosophies within this Statement and as expressed in any written agreement furnished by the Investment Committee and pre-agreed with the Trustee.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF INVESTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The performance benchmark(s) for the Fund are agreed with the Investment Committee by the Trustee and, where appropriate, by the Executive Committee of the RCB.

The specific delegated responsibilities of the Investment Committee include:

(a) Determining the investment objectives of the Clergy Pension Fund.

(b) Identifying the Fund's risk tolerance levels, or appetite for risk.

(c) The establishment of guidelines/operational parameters on investment strategy including asset allocation and deciding suitable benchmarks.

(d) Recommending the criteria for Social and Responsible Investment, securing the RCB's agreement on same and advising the investment managers.

(e) Monitoring and evaluating performance and reporting to the Trustee and Executive as required.

(f) Monitoring of purchases and sales of stocks and trading patterns generally.

(g) Monitoring and if necessary changing the custodians, consultants and others that provide services to the Fund relating to the investment or custody of assets.

(h) Regularly reviewing this Statement, and revising as necessary.

Subject to such guidelines and restrictions imposed by the Investment Committee the investment manager(s) with an active mandate will be responsible for making all investment decisions on a discretionary basis and will be evaluated on their ability to achieve the performance objectives set for them.

Subject to such guidelines and restrictions, the investment manager(s) with a passive mandate will be responsible (a) for adopting the percentages and relevant indices agreed from time to time by the Investment Committee on behalf of the Trustee, (b) to make all investment decisions in order to track efficiently the agreed index/indices and (c) will be evaluated on their ability to achieve the performance objectives set for them with minimal tracking error.

Other parties with specific duties with regard to investment include the Fund's custodian(s) and consultants. These duties are documented under separate contractual agreements with those parties.

4. SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT

The Investment Committee on behalf of the Trustee will, on an annual basis, review social, environmental and ethical issues with the investment manager(s) for the selection, retention and realisation of investments.

5. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall investment objective of the Trustee is to maximise the level of investment return at an acceptable level of risk, through adopting a prudent, carefully funded and well-executed investment policy having regard to Socially Responsible Investment. This will in turn assist the Trustee in providing sufficient assets to meet the Fund's long-term commitment to provide pensions and other benefits for fund members and their dependants.

6. RISK MEASUREMENT METHODS

In determining the level of risk appropriate to the Fund at any point in time, the Trustee recognises the importance of the nature and duration of the liabilities (i.e. age profile of members), and measures the risk of the chosen investment policy by reference to these liabilities.

In particular, the Investment Committee on behalf of the Trustee considers the following risks:

(a) The risk of achieving an insufficient level of investment return relative to the rate required to match the growth in liabilities over time.

(b) The risk of excessive volatility in the investment returns of the Fund relative to the movement in liabilities over shorter-term periods (e.g. one year).

Managing the two risks above in isolation may lead to conflicting investment policies. Therefore, in formulating an appropriate investment policy, the Trustee seeks to arrive at an acceptable balance between these risks in order to meet as best it can its investment objectives. Furthermore, the Trustee will manage a range of other investment risks using the risk management processes outlined in the next section in order to create a prudent, diversified and efficient portfolio.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The Investment Committee on behalf of the Trustee will ensure, either through direct guidance or through ascertaining the suitability of any commingled (unitised) vehicles that are used, that policies and guidelines are in place for the appointed investment manager(s) and other providers such that:

(a) Investments are predominantly limited to marketable securities traded on recognised/regulated markets.

(b) Prior oral agreement must be obtained from the Investment Committee to use futures, options and contracts for differences. Any such agreements must be minuted. The use of futures, options and other financial derivatives may only be used by the Manager to hedge an existing position or to pre-empt known cash flow. They may not be used to gear the portfolio.

(c) The portfolio is properly diversified in such a way that :

- for an active mandate, no one stock (with the exception of sovereign debt and pooled investments) may be more than 5% of the Fund so as to limit excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings and so as to limit accumulations of risk in the portfolio as a whole. However, in the case of significant share price appreciation of an existing holding, while the investment manager may not add to a stock once it exceeds 5% of the portfolio by market value, the stock may continue to be held and permitted to increase to a maximum of 7% of the portfolio value within an agreed time frame.

- for a passive mandate no one stock shall exceed the combined weighting of its exposure to the various indices that are being tracked adjusted for any Socially Responsible Investment modifications.

- Investments in assets issued by the same issuer or by issuers belonging to the same group do not expose the scheme to excessive risk concentration.

(d) the Manager (s) must at all times remain conscious of the Fund’s risk tolerance level (as agreed between the Investment Committee and Investment Manager from time to time)

(e) the security, quality and liquidity of the portfolio as a whole is ensured together with an awareness of the currency requirement.

All Managers of the Fund are employed by the Investment Committee on behalf of the Trustee and are subject to termination at any time.

8. CURRENT INVESTMENT POLICY

The current investment strategy of the Trustee is set out below along with a description of the investment manager arrangements adopted.

Strategic Asset Allocation

- The Trustee has considered the Fund's strategic asset allocation mix and has determined, having considered the views of the actuary, that an overall (i.e. for the combined Irish & UK sub-divisions of the Fund) real asset allocation (equities and property) should be approximately 85% with rebalancing to take place at a frequency determined by the Investment Committee in agreement with the Trustee. Other asset classes, such as fixed interest and cash are also typically held.

- The Trustee i6 -1.6nterestheater9e.9067 -2.sd1 TfMTJ-inalsation of the expected.mmutu eement benefits but at the same time is conscious that over the longer term equity markets te4.mto outperform bo4.mmarkets.Accordingly, the Trustee believes that such a strategy should enable the Fund to achieve its objectives over the longer term, but is aware067 -23(at)6.6(it m)6.1(a)5.4(y)6.6(n -23(o)1.6(t alw)10.4(a)5.4(y)-11.7(s)10.8(ach -23(ie)5.4(ve

- The Truste the Fund's investments er9esubjectmto short-term volatility, it is critical that a long-term investment focus be mintain -25(ed.)5.1( )TJ/TT4 1 Tf-1.5733 -2.1733 TD[(M)4.6(age)5.4(( )-1.5(ru)4.6(ct -21(u)4.6( )s)4d Performce C i.e. investment manager (SIM) (with effectmfrom 24 Januar 2008) to manage the Fund on a passive (i.e. index-tracking) basis.

- The m-inalsnager'6 -1.performnce objective i6 -1.to

APPENDIX G

CHURCH FABRIC FUND – GRANTS ALLOCATED DURING 2010

Diocese	**Church**	**Amount**	
		£	**€**
Armagh	Armagh Cathedral	7,900	
Clogher	Kiltyclogher		3,650
	Lisnaskea	34,000	
Derry	Muff		4,400
Raphoe	Craigadooish		2,500
	Meevagh		2,100
Connor	Ballymacash	25,750	
	Belfast, St Aidan's	13,000	
	Dunluce	37,200	
Kilmore	Kilmore Cathedral		2,900
Killala	Skreen		4,100
Dublin	St Stephen's		18,000
Glendalough	Donoughmore		700
	Leixlip		6,525
Lismore	St Mary's, Clonmel		1,600
Ferns	Killanne		4,300
	New Ross		1,950
Leighlin	Carlow, St Mary's		2,400
	Old Leighlin Cathedral		4,700
Cork	Drimoleague		5,900
Clonfert	Portumna		3,900
Emly	Abington		3,100
Ardfert	Kenmare		4,300
		117,850	77,025

APPENDIX H

ACCESSIONS OF ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY LIBRARY, 2010

The inclusion of material in this list does not necessarily imply that it is available to researchers.

1. ARCHIVES

(i) Parish Records

Castlecomer (Ossory)
Bilboa: regs, 1950-2006
Castlecomer: regs, vestry bks, regs of vestrymen, 1870-2007
Castlecomer Colliery: regs, preachers' bks, SS roll bks, 1903-2006
Mother: regs, reg of vestrymen, 1870-2006

Christ Church Cathedral (Dublin)
St Werburgh: deeds, papers 1799-1867

Clane (Kildare)
Clane: baptismal reg, preachers' bk, 1947-2001

Conwal (Raphoe)
Gartan: marriage & burial regs, 1882-2007

Cork – St Fin Barre (Cork)
St Fin Barre: preachers' bk, 1911-23

Crumlin (Dublin)
Chapelizod: papers, 2002-07

Donnybrook (Dublin)
Donnybrook: marriage reg, 1957-2005
Irishtown: marriage reg, 1957-2006

Drogheda (Armagh)
Charlestown: vestry bk, 1824-1925
Collon: reg, 1823-1950

Kilkenny ((Ossory)
Agour: preachers' bks, 1953-2001
Kilkenny – St Canice: regs of vestrymen, accounts, preachers' bks, SS register, papers, 1834-1995
Kilkenny – St John: accounts, reg of vestrymen, preachers' bks, 1870-1973
Kilkenny – St Mary: vestry bk, preachers' bks, school visitors' bk, 1789-1950
Odagh: preachers' bks, 1928-66

Kilmoremoy (Killala)
Easkey: reg of vestrymen, 1946-2006
Kilglass: reg of vestrymen, 1870-2005
Killanley: reg of vestrymen, 1870-2005
Kilmoremoy: reg of vestrymen, 1876-2005

Leighlin (Leighlin)
Old Leighlin: vestry bk, 1850-2007

Malahide (Dublin)
Balgriffin: preachers' bk, 1982-2009

Mountmellick (Kildare)
Coolbanagher: vestry bk, 1928-75

Moviddy (Cork)
Macroom: vestry bk, 1766-1857

Naas (Kildare)
Rathmore: vestry bks, 1828-1996

Narraghmore (Glendalough)
Castledermot: marriage regs, vestry bks, reg of vestrymen, preachers' bk, 1877-2007
Kilkea – Duke of Leinster's Private Church: marriage reg, 1921-48
Kinneigh: marriage regs, accounts, 1848-1985
Narraghmore: marriage & burial regs, vestry bks, 1825-2006
Timolin: regs, vestry bks, preachers' bks, 1802-2007

Newcastle (Glendalough)
Calry: vestry bk, graveyard plan, 1934-92

Raheny (Dublin)
Coolock: poor fund accounts, 1813-36

Royal Hibernian Military School (Dublin)
Royal Hibernian Military School: baptismal reg, 1851-1922

Sandymount (Dublin)
Sandymount: parish newsletters, 2000-04

Santry (Dublin)
Glasnevin: vestry bks, 1976-2008

Tralee (Ardfert)
Tralee: vestry bk, 1892-1947

Wexford & Kilscoran (Ferns)
Killinick: preachers' bk, 1885-92

Whitechurch (Dublin)
Whitechurch: preachers' bk, parish magazines, photographs, papers, 1996-2010

(ii) Diocesan Records

Ardfert & Aghadoe: synod minute bk, 1943-90
From Mrs Lorna Gleasure.

Dublin & Glendalough: title bk, subscriptions rolls, simony rolls, papers, 1915-99
From Canon VG Stacey.

Kilmore: misc. diocesan registry papers
From Rev Sandra Lindsay.

(iii) General Synod Records

Board of Education: draft minute bk, 1875-99
From Ms Jennifer Byrne.

Court of the General Synod: petition, case papers, 1969-2003
Provincial Registrar: episcopal simony roll, 1960-2001
From Canon VG Stacey.

2. MANUSCRIPTS

Acheson, AR: corresp. & papers, 1990-96
From Dr Alan Acheson, Canada

Actors' Church Union: minutes, accounts & papers, 1947-2009
From Rev Niall Sloane, Dublin.

Bartlett, JR; corresp, papers & sermons, 1999-2010
From Canon JR Bartlett, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

Cassidy, Rev Frederick: letters of deacon's orders, 1842
From Mr CW Bigley, Witney, Oxfordshire.

Cave, Ven. GN (1919-2009): sermons & papers
From Mrs Mary Furlong, Dublin.

Christ Church, Belfast: minutes, accounts, papers & printed material of the trustees, 1892-1992
From Mr HT Morrison, Lisburn, Co.Antrim.

Church Mission Society Ireland: administrative records, photographs, printed reports, 19-20th cent.
From Overseas House, Dublin.

Daly, Robert, dean of St Patrick's, Dublin: letter from Buckingham Palace, 1847
From Canon JWR Crawford, Cavan.

Divinity School Charter: corresp, papers, 1839
Misc. autograph letters, 19th cent.
From Dr A. Lyons, Gilford, Co. Down.

Gourley, Rev WRJ (1948-2010): sermons
From Mrs Gladys Gourley, Dublin

Hilliard, Rev DRC: letters, papers, certificates, scrapbooks, presscuttings, 1917-76
From Canon GPStJ Hilliard, Cork

Hingston, Rev James (d.1775): 3 vols of theological treatises
From Mrs Diana Johnson, Rosscarbery, Co. Cork

Fingal Clerical Union: minutes, 1999-2008
From Rev Elaine Dunne, Dublin

Hewetson's School, Clane, accounts & papers, 1880-1980
From Clane parish

Reede, Very Rev SW (1924-2010): research papers rel. to Bp John Jebb
From Mr Charles Reede, Dublin

Semple, SP: letter from Cardinal Connell, 2001, and texts of literary writings.
From the Rev SP Semple, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

3. PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of HS Stanistreet, bp of Killaloe, 1957-71
From Mr & Mrs G. Bell, Kilkenny.

4. PHOTOCOPIES

Jackson, Joseph (1884-1970), dean of Tuam: memoir
From Mr H. Williamson, Bangor, Co. Down

APPENDIX I

FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY IN 2010 FOR PAROCHIAL AND DIOCESAN ENDOWMENT ETC

	€	£
Allen, Norman		690
Association for Promoting Christian Knowledge (addition)	22,081	
Berry, Mrs M	1,155	
Bleakley, Annie		1,360
Board of Education (RE Curriculum Development)	80,000	
Carpenter, Edward H	99,286	
Carson, Robert Taylor	6,000	
Conlon, Richard		1,000
Coyles, Elizabeth		8,000
Dillon-Mahon, Audrey	1,250	
Dixon, Connolly Wakefield		474,500
Dublin & Glendalough Dioc Board of Education (additional)	36,000	
Dunlop, Earnest		500
Fleming, Samuel M	1,869	
Garden of Remembrance Zion (Dublin) (addition)	275	
Garden of Remembrance Zion (Dublin) (addition)	488	
Henry, Francis Bayly		12,135
Holy Trinity (Cork) Organ (addition)	5,000	
Kee, William & Annie Mary	16,675	
Kelly, Mitty	830	
Kettyle, Mr & Mrs Cyril		100
Knox, Cecil		800
Leeper, Charles	360	
Love, Caroline	350	
Mahon, Mathew Neary	72,000	
McCrea, Richard	845	
McGuinness, Margaret	1,067	
McKeown, Thomas & Letitia	1,000	
Melbourne, Richard	35,698	
Mills, Hazel	635	
Monaghan Mr & Mrs Robert (addition)		100
Mothers' Union of Ireland Centenary Fund (addition)	6,500	
Parochial Funds Powerscourt (Glendalough)	100,000	
Pattyson RJ		3,712
Russell, Aileen	71,205	
Rutledge, Margaret Elizabeth (Lily)		1,000

	€	£
Sellers, Raymond	5,000	
Shine, Elizabeth D	2,256	
Sinnamon, Benjamin HI		110,765
Smyth, Hugh (addition)	1,270	
Smyth, Hugh Thomas	5,000	
Stinson, Claudius		2,000
Wallace, Nellie	5,000	
Waller, Joseph & Sarah (addition)	200	
Webb, Ven WP (addition)	3,726	
Williams, Rhona	1,000	
Wilson, Annie J	40,500	
Wynne, Edith Frances May		19,461
Young, Mary Vera	2,300	
	626,821	636,123