JESUS FELLOWSHIP COMMUNITY TRUST CLOSURE REPORT

By John Everett

11th. November 2026

This report has been prepared entirely independently of the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust and Trustees. At the time of writing, it has not received any endorsement from them.

Key abbreviations found throughout the document:

LB = Listed Beneficiary. The LBs are those who were still members of the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust when it began the closure process in May 2020

RF = Retained Fund. The value of the residual trust funds which will distributed to beneficiaries.

JFCT = Jesus Fellowship Community Trust. The name of the established trust which holds and distributes funds in accordance with the trust deed.

JFSA = Jesus Fellowship Survivors Association

FCM = Former Contributing Member

These abbreviations are frequently used… ***but not always!***

PART ONE

This includes the report's summary, main conclusions, and a proposal for the way forward. Part One is self-contained and can be read as a standalone document

Section One: Distribution of funds from the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust

Introductory remarks

In one sense I am writing this article back-to-front. This is because the content of **Part One** is dependent on the assumptions made and information provided in **Part Two**. **It is vital to accept that much of what I shall say is predicated on these assumptions and information.** I have arranged the document in this way so that only those who have the time, inclination and patience need read beyond Part One – although many might, I hope, find it both interesting and informative to do so. Also, of course, anyone wishing to determine the reliability and credibility of my assumptions, and the accuracy of my mathematics, will need to read **both** Parts One and Two.

Following the publication of my book, "War and Defeat: The Jesus Army and Fellowship Revisited", and more particularly following the airing of, and subsequent reactions to, the BBC documentary and podcast which I'd been heavily involved with ("The Cult of the Jesus Army"), I assumed – as I have done many times previously – that there was little more for me to contribute to the whole story.[1] I certainly hadn't expected to become involved in the controversy surrounding how the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust (JFCT) funds would be distributed. This, I thought, was an issue belonging to others more closely involved: I had no intention of interfering.

Following the recent [July 2026] JFCT vote, which effectively restricted a distribution of the trust's remaining funds – the Retained Fund (RF) – to existing Listed Beneficiaries (LBs), there was something of an understandable outcry on social media – particularly on the "Freedom and Truth" Facebook group administered by the Jesus Fellowship Survivors Association (JFSA). Prior to this vote, whilst I felt genuinely aggrieved for those who were to be excluded from the final distribution, I suppose I believed that the trustees had their hands tied by their obligation to distribute funds in accordance with the terms of the trust deed. My awareness of how different things could have been had the voting amongst the LBs itself been different was not, perhaps, what it should have been; and certainly not what it is now.

When I was contacted by a member of the JFSA with an impassioned plea for help in addressing the injustice many of them were feeling, I felt it was important to respond positively – even though I confess to having had a profound sense of weariness with the pain and frustration that comes from having the Jesus Army and Fellowship so much to the front of my mind. Nor did I have any wish to rekindle the sorrow and anger I experience when, as has so often happened, I discover deeper levels of injustice and complacency attributable to the Jesus Army and Fellowship. And, finally, I was aware that I didn't at the time have sufficient detailed knowledge of

[1] Although I have recently been toying with the possibility of updating my book in the light of events over the past few years.

the closure process to make the informed comments I would wish to. This document, then, results from the many hours of research I have undertaken to provide what I consider to be a credible report.

Why the outrage?

Closure of the JFCT has been arranged in four phases: [2]

- Phase 1: **Initial Distributions**
- Phase 2: **Redress (the Redress Scheme) and Claims**
- Phase 3: **Historic Requests** (Matters not within Phase 2. Subject to JFCT Member vote)
- Phase 4: **Apportionment** (Of any residual Trust value. Subject to JFCT Member vote)

Phases 1 and 2 having already been concluded prior to the July vote, there was now an opportunity within Phase 3 for the LBs to approve the inclusion of four additional groups within the final distribution of the RF. In summary only, these were:

1. Previous members who had left and hadn't received any, or only partial, "Relief of Need" payment to the maximum value of £3,200
2. Previous members who lived in the community (the residential, all-things-in-common New Creation Christian Community) and had contributed to the household "common purse" between the ages of 16 and 21 but hadn't been fully compensated. Eligible members would receive £250 per qualifying month.
3. Those who lived in the NCCC whilst aged under 18 and who hadn't previously received a payment from the Phase 2 Redress Scheme for "Adverse Community Experience (CAE)". Payments for eligible children-in-community would be in line with CAE payments; typically, £10,000.
4. Those who lived in community as children. A payment of £1,000 towards counselling costs.

It would appear that items 3 and 4 were introduced to the list following considerable and prolonged pressure from leaders of the Jesus Fellowship Survivors Association (JFSA).

Even though a sizeable majority of the Listed Beneficiaries apparently voted to approve payments from the trust's RF to these four groups, the requisite two-thirds majority required by the trust deed wasn't secured and the hopes of many survivors were crushed. They felt that, despite all their efforts, at least a third of LBs must have still been in denial about the damage membership of the Jesus Army/Jesus Fellowship Church (JA/JFC) had caused, especially to children – who hadn't, of course, chosen to be part of it all. To them, it was a kick in the teeth, especially in the

[2] https://jesus.org.uk/about-jfct/phases-of-closure/

light of knowing that many of those identified as abusers within the process of implementing the Phase 2 Redress Scheme would end up receiving a considerable payout as Listed Beneficiaries – unless, that is, they had been found guilty of a criminal offences which had resulted in financial loss to the trust. [3]

NB: The JFCT's Redress Scheme Final Report tells us that applications to the scheme identified 539 alleged perpetrators of abuse. Of these, the report says the Church was found vicariously liable in relation to 264 individuals; 162 of those 264 (61%) were Church leaders. [4]

From the calculations I've made in relation to what the final payouts might amount to, payments to the four groups (1 – 4 above) would only have been a comparatively small amount of the total: i.e. the final payout to each of the LBs wouldn't have been affected by much at all.

Certain Contributing Former Members have particularly hard-to-accept grievances. The so-called Domestic Sisters, for example, who have now reached pensionable age and are stuck in the high-cost rental market with only their state pension to get by on. With no opportunity to enhance their income, some of them are desperately worried about the poverty they will now have to endure.

The grievances felt by many of the surviving children and former members are widespread and visceral. They are also justifiable and genuine, so shame on all those LBs who voted to block making the payments I have discussed.

Size of likely payouts

The size of each LB's payout will be based on a **unit score** they have been allocated within the formula set out in the trust deed. This is based on age and length of membership. ***For a fuller understanding of the figures I am using, it will be essential to read Part Two.*** This won't be necessary, however, for those readers who are happy – for now, at least – to accept my figures as given.

It seems likely that a Retained Fund of £20 – 22 million will be distributed amongst 172 Listed Beneficiaries, or possibly only 161. Using various permutations, I have calculated that an LB who was a continuous member of the trust since 1979 and has been awarded a score of 55 units will receive a payout within the final Phase 4 distribution of no less than £132k and possibly one as high as £272k. Former senior leaders, therefore, as well as all those who had continuous membership, will be the ones who receive payouts of such a magnitude.

Payments to those with shorter membership will, of course, be less; but an LB who was a member for 21 years and has been awarded a score of 26.5 units will receive no less than £64k and possibly as much as £130k. Even someone who was

[3] In which case any such loss would be deducted from any payment made to them.

[4] https://jesus.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Jesus-Fellowship-Redress-Scheme-Final-Report.pdf

only a member for 9 years and has therefore only been allocated 9 units will receive no less than £22k and possibly as much as £44k

Were Former Contributing Members to have been included in the distribution of the RF – as given by Formula B of Phase 4 – it doesn't appear to be the case that the figures given above would have been reduced by MORE than about 10%, but probably considerably less.

Previous Payouts

It's a gracious and compassionate response for some to think that these sums are no more than a justifiable recompense for all those years which former members have lost to captivity within a community that has, by the admission of its trustees, been riddled with systemic failings and is directly – or at least vicariously – responsible for the abuse of many. But we oughtn't forget that all these LBs will *already* have benefitted from financial awards given under Phase 1 of the JFCT closure: payments that were specifically made to help them establish a new life "in the world", including making good any shortfalls in state pension contributions. No one, it seems, has been left anywhere near desolate: capital has been returned, housing secured, and needs provided for. Some have been the recipients of many thousands of pounds, as in the case of those who have been provided with a half-share of home ownership in housing trust schemes. [5]

But consider this. When I myself left the NCCC, aged 25, I had absolutely nothing to fall back on. I'd been prevented from taking the post-graduate place at a teacher-training college which I'd been offered and had gladly accepted in accord with my career aspirations: Noel Stanton, however, had had other ideas for me. He wanted me to undertake PhD studies at Warwick University with a focus on the sociology of the NCCC, and I therefore had little option other than to do so. I had also sold all I owned and donated the small proceeds to the JFC. This capital wasn't returned to me until 2024 under the process of Phase 2 redress. Nor, despite having given the wage I earned over several years as an employee of the JFC's "House of Goodness Ltd" into the common purse, did I receive a penny from the much-heralded "relief of need" scheme. Establishing a career of sorts and getting through those initial post-community years was, to put it mildly, bloody hard work; and the whole experience took its toll on my mental health. It's true that I've now received a

[5] Not only this. The very same LBs will have been eligible to receive payments from the Redress Scheme – Phase 2 of the closure. Amongst those who registered for Community Adverse Experience (CAE) payments, and without further enquiry from the trustees, former male residential members will have qualified to receive £6k, former female residential members will have qualified to receive £8k, and former children-in-residence will have qualified to receive £10k. Discretionary payments – Individual Redress Payments – will also have been made to those who were subject to emotional, physical or sexual abuse. I myself received £9k in compensation for the emotional abuse I suffered; others have received considerably more. I know of those who received between £20k and £30k.

small amount of financial compensation through the Redress Scheme, but this came at a time – 2024 – when I needed it the least having recently retired and having finally attained financial security.

I'm not, by any stretch of other people's imagination, begrudging the resettlement payments paid to others after the closure of the JFC; nor am I suggesting that they shouldn't have been made: *of course they should have been! And I've no doubt that every single penny was well spent.* But here's the thing: I was one of the lucky ones in respect of the way in which I was able to rebuild my own life after I'd left. I was well-educated enough, (just about) confident enough, and (just about) strong enough to ride the highs and lows of the years which followed and come out on top. This has eventually resulted – as mentioned – in financial security and home ownership. There are many others, I know, whose stories don't have such a happy ending – or at least not yet. ***And this is what makes the prospect of LBs receiving such a privileged divvy of the Retained Fund, having already benefitted from generous resettlement payments, such a galling and unjust finale to the whole sorry saga of the Jesus Fellowship Church.***

I accept that ***many*** of the LBs voted to extend the distribution of funds. But, even so, there remains a deafening silence of complacency. Which of them is taking some kind of leadership in speaking up for those who have ended up being far less fortunate than themselves and who have suffered for so being? Who from amongst them, especially from amongst the former leaders who stood down in shame following the dereliction of their duty-of-care, is speaking out volubly and impassionedly in favour of making restitution to those who suffered at their hands; which includes all those "children" – as they were – who had no choice other than to be brought up in a community they grew to hate?

The answer to these questions so far as I know? Nobody! But instead of berating all the LBs and tarring them with the same brush, which, for some – possibly many – will be undeserved, let me ask if there is a more positive way forward. I believe there is! And I feel reasonably confident that at least all those LBs who voted in favour of a wider distribution of the Retained Fund would welcome it.

Section Two: A possible and positive proposal

How does this sound as a possible way forward? The establishment of an additional trust which would be overseen by a new set of trustees; possibly totally independent ones, but not necessarily.

The trust fund itself would comprise of entirely voluntary donations from the Listed Beneficiaries, given *after* they have received their payout from the JFCT. My suggestion would be that each beneficiary should pledge to donate at least 10% of what they receive, but hopefully even more. No payment would, however, be in any way obligatory, even if pledges to donate have been given. Nor would any pressure, beyond that of reasonable encouragement, be made on the LBs. This would be a trust fund created and administered on the basis of goodwill, love, and – as per its name – trust.

There would, of course, need to be a professionally drafted and legally enforceable trust deed stipulating how the funds should be distributed. My suggestion is that this would closely follow the more-inclusive proposals contained within Phases 3 and 4 of the JFCT trust deed – the ones rejected in the July vote. The four categories of potential beneficiaries listed on page 2 of this report – those whose relief-of-need payments were deficient, children who grew up in the NCCC etc. – would have first priority, and they would – sufficient funds permitting – be awarded similar amounts to the ones originally suggested. Once these payments have been made, then any remaining fund could be distributed between Former Contributing Members using a formula similar to the one the JFCT would have used had their inclusion been approved.

These are the bare bones of my suggestion for a positive way forward. They would, of course, need further fleshing out and would also need professional scrutiny. I make no claim whatsoever that they couldn't, for example, be extensively improved. Nor do I imagine there aren't transparent or hidden defects of which I've failed to take account. But I firmly believe that something of this nature would go a long way to redressing the sense of injustice felt by many. *It would help eradicate lingering resentment and encourage reconciliation.* If there is a will amongst the JFCT Listed Beneficiaries, then I believe it could be made to work; either as proposed or at least in some similar shape or form.

If I receive sufficient positive feedback to my proposal, then I will also volunteer to help getting it off the ground: i.e. in its initial phases – and I wouldn't myself be involved in the management of the trust. *And, just for the sake of transparency, I ought also to clarify that I wouldn't be a recipient of any distributed funds and nor would I receive any financial benefit from it whatsoever.*

PART TWO

This includes the report's main assumptions, calculations, and research findings – the foundation on which Part One has been constructed.
Part Two can also be read as a self-contained, standalone document.

Section One: The Jesus Fellowship Community Trust closure process [6]

Introductory remarks

Part Two is essentially for those who have read Part One and are interested in reading more about the closure process and its impact on distribution of the Retained Fund. It's also for those who wish to explore the assumptions I have made and the resultant calculations.

What I am presenting here is based on what I have ascertained to be the publicly known facts about the closure process of the Jesus Fellowship Community Trust, as of October 7th. 2026… a certain amount of help in this process has admittedly been received from AI.

Relevant sections from the Phases 3 and 4 of the JFCT's closure process are included, in full, at the end of this report as **Appendix One.** These can also be found online at: https://jesus.org.uk/about-jfct/phases-of-closure/

Quotations taken from **Appendix One** are referenced throughout in superscript.

Phase 1: Initial Distributions

*"The Trust has made financial distributions to the **Listed Beneficiaries** (those still Trust Members at the time of closure), enabling them to transition to new living and support arrangements."* [7]

More detailed information about these distributions has been presented by Jon Ironmonger for BBC Investigations:

"Over 50 years the Jesus Fellowship acquired dozens of large houses and successful businesses, paid for by its 3,500 community members who often put everything they earned and owned into a trust.

Documents seen by the BBC reveal the group's assets in 2017 were valued at £58.6m.

When the trust closed in 2020, the assets were liquidated and about £25m was divided among the remaining 172 members - known as listed beneficiaries - in the form of relief of need, or return of capital.

Beneficiaries have also reported receiving a lump sum of £63,000." [8]

[6] https://jesus.org.uk/about-jfct/phases-of-closure/

[7] As above

[8] https://bbc.com.im/news/articles/czjv3nwkn94o

Phase 2: Redress Scheme

"The Jesus Fellowship Redress Scheme was available for applications between 26th September 2022 and 5pm 31 December 2023 for those who suffered harm, abuse and/or adverse experiences within the Jesus Fellowship community." [9]

The redress scheme processed 890 applications from 601 people and paid about £7.761 million and £597,000 in applicants' solicitor fees—£8,358,190 in total for those two categories. It has now closed and a court-supervised procedure established to deal with possible further claims.

Phase 3: Historic Requests (Matters not within Phase 2. Subject to JFCT Member vote)

"The Trust Deed states the Listed Beneficiaries will vote on whether the following individuals, who have registered their interest in the closure, may be entitled to any funds (this is vote is called Phase 3 [sic])" *Appendix One (i)*

- In an update on the JFCT website dated March 2026, the following announcement was made:

"In July 2025, The Trustees of Jesus Fellowship Community Trust applied to Court for an Order to ensure that any further claims, beyond the Redress Scheme, were made known, so that they could then move to Phases 3 and 4 of the JFCT Closure.

On 23 January 2026, the Trustees declared the Claims Procedure provided for in the Order of Chief Master Shuman dated 25 July 2025 to be complete." [10]

- The BBC report by Jon Ironmonger – referred to above on page 10 – informs us that 'court papers' [presumably from the High Court hearing] indicated the value of the JFC Trust **Retained Fund (RF)** to be approximately £25 million.

- Writing in The Guardian on the 14th. October 2025 [11], Madeleine Davis reported that nearly £3 million would be set aside from the £25m RF to cover any future costs or potential claims. We can therefore conclude that this would leave a residual RF of approximately £22 million.

- The JFCT documentation lists four main groups – in addition to the existing LBs – for possible inclusion in the final distribution of the RF (subject to voting approval):

[9] https://jesus.org.uk/about-jfct/phases-of-closure/
[10] https://jesus.org.uk/updates/update-march-2026/

[11] "New allegations of sexual and domestic abuse made against Jesus Army cult"

1) ***"Those who have previously left membership of the JFCT and did not receive a 'Relief of Need' payment, or only received part payment (at that time or through any subsequent scheme)*** *…*

… Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible applicant will be paid such sum as is required to ensure that they will have received a total of £3,200 in respect of relief of need payments from the Trust." *Appendix One (i)*

2) ***"Those who previously left the Jesus Fellowship community and did not receive any payments relating to participation in a Common Purse between the ages of 16 and 21 (at that time or through any subsequent scheme)*** *…*

… Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible applicant will receive £250 for every full month after 31 October 1979 in respect of which they have demonstrated that they fully contributed to a common purse or common purses between the ages of 16 and 21." *Appendix One (i)*

3) ***"Those who demonstrate that they lived in the Community while under the age of 18 who have not already received a full compensation payment under the Community Adverse Experience limb of the Redress Scheme …***

… Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible individual will be paid a sum equivalent to that which they would have been paid had they made a successful application for a CAE payment under the Community Adverse Experience element of the Redress Scheme referred to in clause 25 (iii-a) of the Trust Deed." *Appendix One (ii)*

4) ***"the provision of a fund to pay for counselling sessions …***

… *Should this element be affirmed by vote, the Trustees will make available the sum of £1,000 for each eligible individual to be used for counselling."* *Appendix One (iii)*

Phase 4: Apportionment (Of any residual Trust funds. Subject to JFCT Member vote)

"The Trust Deed also states the Listed beneficiaries will vote on whether the following individuals, who have registered their interest in the closure, may be entitled to any funds (this is vote is called Phase 4 [sic])." *Appendix One (iv)*

Provision was made within Phase 4 for the Listed Beneficiaries to vote on two alternative proposals – named as Formula A and Formula B.

Formula A:
Apportionment of the surplus [RF] among the Listed Beneficiaries only.

Formula B:
Apportionment of the surplus among the Listed Beneficiaries and some or all Former Contributing Members of the Trust.

The JFCT documentation clarifies those to be included in formula B as follows:

- *Individuals who were Listed Beneficiaries as at 31 May 2020, per Formula A above, are automatically included and eligible for this Formula B.*
- *In addition to this, eligible applicants to participate are living, former Contributing Members of the Trust.*
- *For the purposes of this Phase 4 Formula B, "Contributing Member" means someone who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they were a Contributing Member, as defined by the Trust Deed, for at least 5 continuous years between 31 October 1979 and 31 May 2020.*
- *Former Contributing Member applicants must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 4 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.* Appendix One (iv)

At the time of writing, the JFCT website includes a headline banner announcing:

The Jesus Fellowship Community Trust is closing.

Voting for Phases 3 and 4 of the Closure has now concluded.

The Trustees have been in contact with registrants to inform them of the voting results. [12]

[12] https://jesus.org.uk/

Section Two: Voting Outcomes

Phase 3: Historic

The outcome of voting from Phase 3 has not been reported officially by the JFCT, although notification has been sent to registered potential beneficiaries.

On July 23rd. 2026, one of the administrators from the "Freedom and Truth" Facebook group for the **Jesus Fellowship Survivors Association** (JFSA) – posted the following message:

"TRIGGER WARNING
As admin on this page I think I need to make mention of the email you may have received from the JFCT today about the vote for stage three, recognising that it is likely to be triggering for some.
This is what I have written on the other FB page we have:
'I'm not going to say much except I always hoped they (JFCT) would show some compassion.
This is the first time we have real evidence as to what as an organisation they think. Sadly, it's very telling that they won't even agree to money for counselling, or to give back to the children, money they took from them when their own constitution said they shouldn't have From all the information I am able to gather, the result of voting from both Phase 3 and 4 indicates that distribution of the RF (Retained Fund) will be limited to those Listed Beneficiaries who were themselves entitled to vote: i.e. those who were contributing members at the time of the trust's closure in 2020 (reported as being 172). This means that those who were in any of the four categories referenced in Phase 3 are excluded from the potential listed benefits."

Another member of the JFSA, replied:

"This is shockingly horrible, and so unjust. By the looks of it, it would've needed just 6 more votes from the 159 people for the Relief of Need category to pass. Many voted positively but just not enough. So many people left the community without being given enough money to help them start again. How could people vote against the small step of putting that right?
The other categories were not as close as that, and the same question stands.
Is there any way any of us can find out what the voters were told about each of the four categories? Were they told anything at all about how people's lives would be affected? Was it simply just some blind headers they were voting on? Anyone know anything about that or how we can find out?"

On July 29th. the JFSA admin team posted the following prepared response to the voting:

"Our concern that the millions of pounds currently held by the JFCT would ultimately be distributed solely among those who were members when the Jesus Fellowship closed down, has moved a step closer to becoming a reality.

It is a deeply saddening outcome after what has been an unbelievably difficult and painful journey for victims and survivors of the Jesus Army.
There is a profound sense of pain, anguish, and betrayal among survivors, along with anger that this situation has been allowed to happen.
We struggle to understand how anyone who professes to be a Christian could vote against providing victims with funding for counselling. This decision is perhaps the hardest to comprehend. The proposed amount was only £1,000 per eligible person, and many of those who qualified did not even apply. It would have had only a minimal impact on the final payments to members.
It does not seem right to us that, even when their own investigations have substantiated multiple allegations of a wide range of abuse and a lack of safeguarding, including that one in six children were sexually abused, the beneficiaries of the JFCT have been able to vote for their own payout.The reality is that some alleged perpetrators and those who covered up abuse stand to receive significantly more than those who were abused.
It raises the troubling possibility that there remains a core group of people who either do not believe victims and survivors or have not fully accepted the overwhelming evidence of what took place.
The only vote still to come is the final Phase 4, apportionment. Former members will only be eligible if they were aged 26 or over while they were members. Children would have been eligible for the votes in Phase 3 that has just happened. This fact makes it even more difficult to come to terms with the way this vote has gone. Us children did not choose to be there."

Phase 4: Apportionment

I have not been able to confirm the result of the vote to choose between Formula A (RF distributed amongst Listed Beneficiaries) and Formula B (RF distribution extended to include Former Contributing Members). The only information I have is anecdotal, and this suggests Formula A "won" the vote. By a logical process of deduction, there is also very good reason to conclude that the RF will only be distributed amongst Listed Beneficiaries.

Section Three: Distribution of the Retained Fund (RF)

Key assumptions

Only the trustees themselves are privy to the information needed to make an accurate forecast of how much any Listed Beneficiary will receive. We can, however (like all good economists do), make some reasonable assumptions which should give us the requisite guidance.

So far as we know it looks as if there will be in the region of £22 million in the RF to be distributed amongst what has reported – by the BBC – as 172 Listed Beneficiaries. For now, I shall be using this figure, although I will also – further on – explain the effect on the final distribution of the RF should there be less than 172. I shall also begin by erring even further on the side of caution and assuming that there will only be £20 million left in the RF. Finally, I will assume – for now, once again – that Phase 4 "Formula A" is being used, which excludes Former Contributing Members.

All of the above are, of course, significant assumptions and they should not be forgotten.

Initial Calculations

Somewhat simplified, the criteria for distribution of the RF are as follows:

- Listed Beneficiaries as of 31 May 2020 are included. Their score is based on eligible years as a Contributing Member between 31 October 1979 and 31 May 2020: years aged under 41 score 1 unit each; years aged 41 or over score 1.5 units each.
- The scores for everyone included are totalled. The distributable fund is divided by that total to find the notional value of one score unit; each person's entitlement is their score multiplied by that value.

Suppose, ***purely for the sake of mathematical illustration***, each Listed Beneficiary (LB) had been a contributing member throughout the whole of the qualifying period and each of them was aged 21 on October 31st. 1979.

The period from age 21 to 41 is 20 years, so that gives 20 units (20 x 1) for each LB.

From age 41 to 31st. May 2020 is about 20.6 years and would therefore probably be rounded up to 21 within the strict terms of the formula. To retain simplicity, we shall call it 20 years. This will give a further 30 units (30 x 1) for each LB.

a. The total unit score for EACH LB will be 50

b. The total unit score for ALL 172 LBs will be 172 x 50, which equals 8,600

We now need to obtain the notional value of one unit by dividing the RF (£20 million) by the total unit score of all LBs (8,600)

20,000,000/8600 = 2,325.58

c. Each unit is therefore valued at £2,325.58

Finally, to get each individual's payout, we need to multiply their total unit score by the unit value (i.e. 50 x 2,325.58).
This equals 116, 279

d. So, in this totally hypothetical situation, each individual would receive £116,279.00

This, of course, is the same figure we would get if we were to have simply said that the RF was going to be distributed equally amongst each LB. It illustrates, however, how the scoring system of Formula A would operate.

More detailed calculations

I will now make a calculation which, I believe, represents a not-unrealistic scenario.

I suggest that the length of membership for the 172 members will be weighted towards a longer rather than shorter duration: this is based on the assumption that many of the members will have collected the full eligibility of 40.6 years (which, for the sake of simplicity, I will round *down* to 40 years [13]), and there will also have been quite a few who were members for a considerable length of time. I shall therefore assume the following:

- There were 75 LBs who were contributing members throughout all 40 years of the qualifying period. Of these 25 were aged 31 in 1979, 25 were aged 26, and 25 were aged 21.
- There were 42 LBs who had an eligibility of 33 years between 1987 and 2020. Of these, 14 were aged 31 in 1987, 14 were aged 26, and 14 were aged 21.
- There were 30 LBs who had an eligibility of 21 years between 1999 and 2020. Of these, 10 were aged 31 in 1999, 10 were aged 26, and 10 were aged 21.
- There were 25 LBs who had an eligibility of 9 years between 2011 and 2020. All of these were 31 or younger in 2011.

[13] The terms of the JFCT trust will round the figure UP to 41 years

This scenario would result in a breakdown of unit allocation as follows:

25 members with 55 units each (25 x 55 = 1375)
25 members with 52.5 units each (25 x 52.5 = 1312.5)
25 members with 50 units each (25 x 50 = 1250)
14 members with 44.5 units each (14 x 44.5 = 623)
14 members with 42 units each (14 x 42 = 588)
14 members with 39.5 units each (14 x 39.5 = 553)
10 members with 26.5 units each (10 x 26.5 = 265)
10 members with 24 units each (10 x 24 = 240)
10 members with 21.5 units each (10 x 21.5 = 215)
25 members with 9 units each (25 x 9 = 225)

The TOTAL number of units = 6,646.5
The value of each unit = 20,000,000/6,646.5 = 3,009.1
Each unit is therefore valued at £3,009.10

On this basis, the breakdown of the RF payout amongst LBs would be as follows:

Members	Units per member	Amount per member
25	55	£165,500.64
25	52.5	£157,977.88
25	50	£150,455.13
14	44.5	£133,905.06
14	42	£126,382.31
14	39.5	£118,859.55
10	26.5	£79,741.22
10	24	£72,218.46
10	21.5	£64,695.70
25	9	£27,081.92

Table One: Base scenario. RF = £20m and Total Units = 6,646.5

In this scenario, former senior JFC leaders would receive between £157,977 to £165,500 depending on their exact age in 1979.

The critical variant to focus on in these calculations is the TOTAL number of units, which will principally be affected by the age-variation and length-of-membership amongst the LBs. If the TOTAL number of units were to end up being 25% higher than in my base scenario (i.e. 8,308), then each unit would be valued somewhat lower at £2,407.32. In this case, the payout per LB (based on their unit score) would look like this:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£132,403
52.5	£126,384
50	£120,366
44.5	£107,126
42	£101,107

39.5	£95,089
26.5	£63,794
24	£57,776
21.5	£51,757
9	£21,666

Table Two: RF = £20m and Total Units = 8,308

Or, If the TOTAL number of units were to end up being 25% LOWER than in my base scenario (i.e. 4,985), then each unit would be valued somewhat higher at £4,012.04 In this case, the payout per LB (based on their unit score) would look like this:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£220,662
52.5	£126,384
50	£120,366
44.5	£107,126
42	£101,107
39.5	£95,089
26.5	£63,794
24	£57,776
21.5	£51,757
9	£21,666

Table Three: RF = £20m and Total Units = 4,985

Section Four: Distribution of the Retained Fund (RF) with alternative assumptions.

Varied valuation of Retained Fund and number of Listed Beneficiaries

Should the RF be valued at £22 million (as may be deduced from the Guardian article which was referred to on page 3), then tables 2 and 3 above would now look like this:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£145,643
52.5	£139,023
50	£132,403
44.5	£117,838
42	£111,218
39.5	£104,598
26.5	£70,173
24	£63,553
21.5	£56,933
9	£23,832

Table Four: RF = £22m and Total Units = 8,308

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£242,728
52.5	£231,695
50	£220,662
44.5	£196,389
42	£185,356
39.5	£174,323
26.5	£116,951
24	£105,918
21.5	£94,884
9	£39,719

Table Five: RF = £22m and Total Units = 4,985

Further still, the only reason for assuming the number of LBs to be 172 is that this is the number given in the BBC article we have referred to. The information posted to the JFSA's "Freedom and Truth" Facebook group by Michael Morgan-Bullock (a former solicitor within the Jesus Fellowship) indicates that the total number of LBs who voted in Phase 3 was 161. If we use this figure, then the total number of units which I have been using in my base scenario (6,646.5 as in Table One), would need to be lowered by about one tenth to 5,982. The corresponding

values used for tables four and five above would then change to 7,481 and 4,486; and the payout to the LBs would be as follows:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£161,755
52.5	£154,403
50	£147,050
44.5	£130,875
42	£123,522
39.5	£116,170
26.5	£77,937
24	£70,584
21.5	£63,232
9	£26,469

Table Six: RF = £22m and Total Units = 7,481

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£269,720
52.5	£257,460
50	£245,200
44.5	£218,228
42	£205,968
39.5	£193,708
26.5	£129,956
24	£117,696
21.5	£105,436
9	£44,136

Table Seven: RF = £22m and Total Units = 4,486

Summary so far.

Depending on the assumptions made, a Listed Beneficiary who is eligible for all qualifying years could be awarded a score of 55 units. This – again dependent on the relevant assumptions – would result in a payout from the RF of between about £132k and £270k. Towards the bottom of the scale, for those with, say, only 9 eligible qualifying years, the payout could be between £22k and £44k. And then there are all sorts of possible payouts in-between. Someone who has scored 26.5 units, for example could expect between £95k and £194k

Section Five: Inclusion of Former Contributing Members

As already stated: so far as I have been able to ascertain, Former Contributing Members (FCMs) are to be excluded from the distribution of the Retained Fund.

To cover all angles, however, I will briefly look at what their inclusion MIGHT mean.

To qualify, each FCM must have shown five years of continuous membership. Given that the unit score is then weighted on the basis of WHEN they were members (higher for more recent years and vice versa), I have worked out what the unit score for each member would be in the following twelve cases

1. Member for 10 years from 2005 to 2014: **6 units**
2. Member for 10 years from 2000 to 2009: **5 units**
3. Member for 10 years from 1995 to 2004: **4 units**
4. Member for 10 years from 1990 to 1999: **3 units**
5. Member for 15years from 2003 to 2017: **9.4 units**
6. Member for 15 years from 2000 to 2014: **8.25 units**
7. Member for 15 years from 1995 to 2009: **6.75 units**
8. Member for 15 years from 1990 to 2004: **5.25 units**
9. Member for 5 years from 2010 to 2014: **3.25 units**
10. Member for 5 years from 2005 to 2009: **2.75 units**
11. Member for 5 years from 1995 to 1999: **1.75 units**
12. Member for 5 years from 1990 to 1994: **1.25 units**

To avoid unnecessary confusion by including the required calculations, I shall simply comment that the total UNIT score for these 12 members is **56.65 (rounded up to 57).**

I have included a more detailed explanation of this calculation as ***Appendix B*** *for those who wish to understand or verify it.*

IF these 12 hypothetical FCMs were to be included as beneficiaries in accordance with formula B, then the MAXIMUM total unit score from my previous assumptions – **which, as already explained, results in the LOWEST (or "bottom-line") payout** – would be increased from 8,303 to 8,360.

If the RF of £22 million is then to be shared between what has now become 184 beneficiaries (172 + 12), then the table we have been using above would look like this – with the inclusion of a couple of extra rows to indicate the lower UNIT scores awarded to FCMs:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£144,760
52.5	£138,180

50	£131,600
44.5	£117,124
42	£110,544
39.5	£103,964
26.5	£69,748
24	£63,168
21.5	£56,588
9	£23,688
6.75	£17,766
5.25	£13,818
1.75	£4,606

Table Seven: RF = £22m and Total Units = 8,360

The table this needs to be compared with is table 4, and it can thus be seen that the effect on the payment to those LBs whom we have assumed to have scored between 9 and 55 units is minimal… i.e. the bottom-line payout to LBs is hardly affected, falling, for example, only £883 from £145,643 to £144,760 for those with 55 units.

The average UNIT score for each FCM from the list above is 4.7 (56.65/12), which I shall round up to 5. If we carry on by assuming there are **100** FCMs who qualify, then they will add a total unit score to the calculations of 500. The MAXIMUM total unit score from my previous assumptions would now be increased from 8,303 to 8,803. And if the RF of £22 million is now to be shared between 272 beneficiaries (172 + 100), then the table we have been using above would look like this:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£137,445
52.5	£131,198
50	£124,950
44.5	£111,206
42	£104,958
39.5	£98,711
26.5	£66,224
24	£59,976
21.5	£53,729
9	£22,491
6.75	£16,868
5.25	£13,120
1.75	£4,373

Table Eight: RF = £22m and Total units = 8,803

This shows that the bottom-line payout to LBs is still comparatively small, falling by £8,198 from £145,643 to £137,445 for those with 55 units

Finally, if we allow for 200 former contributing members, the following table is generated:

Units per member	Amount per member
55	£130,075
52.5	£131,198
50	£124,950
44.5	£111,206
42	£104,958
39.5	£98,711
26.5	£66,224
24	£59,976
21.5	£53,729
9	£22,491
6.75	£16,868
5.25	£13,120
1.75	£4,373

Table Nine: RF = £22m and Total units = 9,303

This shows that the bottom-line payout to LBs is still only 10.7% less, falling by £15,568 from £145,643 to £130,075 for those with 55 units.

The size of the payouts listed in tables seven, eight and nine will be slightly increased if the number of existing LBs is actually 161.

Appendix A

The published terms of the JFCT closure, Phases 3 and 4.

Phase 3

The Trust Deed states the Listed beneficiaries will vote on whether the following individuals, who have registered their interest in the closure, may be entitled to any funds (this is vote is called Phase 3):

1. *a) "Those who have previously left membership of the JFCT and did not receive a 'Relief of Need' payment, or only received part payment (at that time or through any subsequent scheme)."*

- *Eligible applicants will be living, former Contributing Members of the Trust.*
- *Applicants must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 3 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible applicant will be paid such sum as is required to ensure that they will have received a total of £3,200 in respect of relief of need payments from the Trust.*
- *Any applicant who according to the Trustees' records has received £3,200 or more in respect of relief of need payments from the Trust prior to the Phase 3 vote will not be eligible for further payments regardless of the outcome of the vote on this element of Phase 3.*
- *Individuals to whom sums are payable must have provided all required information as requested by the Trustees to enable payments to be made by 1 March 2027. Failure on the part of the individual to do this will result in their payment being forfeited and falling to be held as part of the Retained Fund (as defined at paragraph 5 of the Order of Chief Master Shuman dated 25 July 2025) (hereinafter referred to as the **Retained Fund**).*

1. *b) "Those who previously left the Jesus Fellowship community and did not receive any payments relating to participation in a Common Purse between the ages of 16 and 21 (at that time or through any subsequent scheme.)"*

- *Eligible applicants will be living individuals who clearly demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they fully contributed to a common purse or common purses while aged between 16 and 21 years.*
- *For the purposes of this element of Phase 3, "fully contributed" means that the individual paid the entirety of their income into a common purse or common purses.*
- *Applicants must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 3 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible applicant will receive £250 for every full month after 31 October 1979 in respect of which they have demonstrated that they fully contributed to a common purse or common purses between the ages of 16 and 21.*

- *Any applicant who according to the Trustees' records has previously received a payment or payments from any other JFCT scheme devised primarily to make payments to those people who lived in the Community aged under the age of 21 years (excluding the Redress Scheme and any other elements of Phase 3) will be excluded from qualification for this element of Phase 3.*
- *Listed Beneficiaries are excluded from qualification for this element of Phase 3.*
- *Individuals to whom sums are payable must have provided all required information as requested by the Trustees to enable payments to be made by 1 March 2027. Failure on the part of the individual to do this will result in their payment being forfeited and falling to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*

1. *c) "Those who demonstrate that they lived in the Community while under the age of 18 who have not already received a full compensation payment under the Community Adverse Experience limb of the Redress Scheme"*

- *Eligible applicants will be living individuals who lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community prior to the age of 18 years, or the parents or legal guardians of such individual or individuals if such individual or individuals are under the age of 18 years at the time of application. In order for an individual to be eligible, their parent or parents must be demonstrated to have been Contributing Members of the Trust.*
- *For the purposes of this element of Phase 3, "lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community prior to the age of 18 years" means that it is demonstrated by the individual or by their parent or legal guardian (as the case may be) to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community for at least three continuous months while under the age of 18 years.*
- *Individuals (or their parents or legal guardians on their behalf) must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 3 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote, each eligible individual will be paid a sum equivalent to that which they would have been paid had they made a successful application for a CAE payment under the Community Adverse Experience element of the Redress Scheme referred to in clause 25 (iii-a) of the Trust Deed.*
- *In the event that any individual has previously made a successful application for a CAE payment under the Community Adverse Experience element of the Redress Scheme referred to in clause 25 (iii-a) of the Trust Deed then they will ineligible for any further payment under this element of Phase 3 even if it is affirmed by vote.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote then individuals to whom sums are payable who were 18 or over at the time of application and therefore applied on their own behalf must have provided all required information as requested by the Trustees to enable payments to be made by 1 March 2027. Failure on the part of the individual to do this will result in their payment being forfeited and falling to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote then payments due to be made to individuals who were aged under 18 years at the time of application and*

therefore had a parent or guardian apply on their behalf will be retained by the Trustees until the relevant individual is 18 years of age.

- *Upon turning 18 years of age, the relevant individual may apply to the Trustees for payment of the sum due to them.*
- *The Trustees may require production of any evidence of identification as they in their own discretion may require as a prerequisite for the release of funds.*
- *The Trustees may, in respect of an individual known to have turned 18, at any time give such individual 3 months' notice to provide all required information as requested by the Trustees to enable their payment to be made, failing which their payment will be forfeited and fall to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*
- *In any event, the relevant individual must apply for the sum due to them at least three months prior to the date of the closure of the Trust, which is expected to be in 2039. It is the responsibility of the applicant and their parents or legal guardians to monitor www.jesus.org.uk to determine when the final date of closure is confirmed. Should the applicant fail to apply in time then the sum due to them will be deemed forfeited and fall to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*
- *For the avoidance of doubt, pending the making of payments as above, the individuals entitled to payment shall not be beneficial owners of any particular sums of money, nor beneficiaries of the Trust generally, and the assets out of which payment is in due course to be made shall until payment be part of the Retained Fund and shall be managed in accordance with the Trust Deed as it stands from time to time.*

And d) "the provision of a fund to pay for counselling sessions".

- *Eligible applicants will be living individuals who lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community prior to the age of 18 years, or the parents or legal guardians of such individual or individuals if such individual or individuals are under the age of 18 years at the time of application. In order for an individual to be eligible, their parent or parents must be demonstrated to have been Contributing Members of the Trust.*
- *For the purposes of this element of Phase 3, "lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community prior to the age of 18 years" means that it is demonstrated by the individual or by their parent or legal guardian (as the case may be) to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they lived in the Jesus Fellowship Community for at least three continuous months while under the age of 18 years.*
- *Individuals (or their parents or legal guardians on their behalf) must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 3 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.*
- *Should this element be affirmed by vote, the Trustees will make available the sum of £1,000 for each eligible individual to be used for counselling.*
    - *The individual, or their parent or legal guardian on their behalf, will be responsible for arranging the counselling for the individual.*

- *The £1,000 sum will be administered by the Trustees and payment for counselling will be made to the relevant counsellor on production to the Trustees by the counsellor of an invoice.*
- *Funds will be available for dispersal from 1 September 2026 and will be available for 6 months.*
- *If at 1 March 2027 a successful applicant has not used all of the funds available to them and wishes to continue in counselling, a sum equivalent to the cost of three additional counselling sessions (or the balance of available funds for that individual, whichever is the lower amount) will be made available for payment to their counsellor as credit to be used for further counselling if that counsellor submits an appropriate invoice by 1 April 2027.*
- *If at 1 April 2027 a successful applicant has not used all of the funds available to them, and a counsellor has not claimed as above, then the remaining balance will fall to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*

- *In the event that any applicant has, according to the Trustees' records, previously made a successful application for funding for counselling from the Trust then they will ineligible for any further funding for counselling under this element of Phase 3 even if it is affirmed by vote.*

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Phase 4

The Trust Deed also states the Listed beneficiaries will vote on whether the following individuals, who have registered their interest in the closure, may be entitled to any funds (this is vote is called Phase 4):

The Trustees shall (having consulted as they think fit with representatives of Listed Beneficiaries) propose two alternative formulae for the apportionment of the surplus, (i) being Formula A which shall be a scheme for apportionment of the surplus among the Listed Beneficiaries only; and (ii) being ***Formula B*** *which shall be a scheme for apportionment of the surplus among the Listed Beneficiaries and some or all former Contributing Members of the Trust (****the Phase 4 Proposals****). Details of Formula B are as follows:*

- *Individuals who were Listed Beneficiaries as at 31 May 2020, per Formula A above, are automatically included and eligible for this Formula B.*
- *In addition to this, eligible applicants to participate are living, former Contributing Members of the Trust.*
- *For the purposes of this Phase 4 Formula B, "Contributing Member" means someone who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they were a Contributing Member, as defined by the Trust Deed, for at least 5 continuous years between 31 October 1979 and 31 May 2020.*
- *Former Contributing Member applicants must have registered their interest (in the manner publicly invited by the Trustees) in this element of Phase 4 prior to 23:59 on 30 April 2026.*
- *The fund will be divided as follows:*
  - *Each Listed Beneficiary will be assigned a score based on their years of membership as a Contributing Member between 31 October 1979 and 31 May 2020, to be calculated as follows:*

        - *Each year as a Contributing Member while aged below 41 (calculated as days of eligible Contributing Membership divided by 365.25, rounded to the nearest year, less years of eligible Contributing Membership aged 41 or above calculated as set out below) will be assigned a score of 1;*
        - *Each year as a Contributing Member while aged 41 or above (calculated as days of eligible Contributing Membership aged 41 or above divided by 365.25, rounded to the nearest year) will be assigned a score of 1.5;*
    - *Each Contributing Member applicant will be assigned a score for each year as a Contributing Member, with the score being 1 for each of 2019, 2018 and 2017; 0.73 for 2016; and thereafter decreasing by 0.02 per year until the score for 1980 is 0.01.*
        - *A Contributing Member applicant must have been a Contributing Member for at least 6 months of the relevant year for that year to be included in their score.*
    - *The total scores of all of the Listed Beneficiaries and of all of the Contributing Member applicants will be added together;*
    - *The value of the fund for distribution will be divided by that total to give a notional value of "1 unit";*
    - *Based on that notional value and each Listed Beneficiary's and Contributing Member applicant's personal score, their respective entitlement will be calculated (the notional value of "1 unit" times the personal score).*
- *In the case of an individual who was a Listed Beneficiary on 31 May 2020 but who has died or dies before receipt of their entitlement under this formula B, their entitlement will be paid:*
    - *To whomever they have nominated on a Post Death Nomination Form;*
    - *Failing that, to their estate upon the application by their Personal Representatives, which application must be made before 1 March 2027 save that the Trustees may in their discretion grant a prospective or retroactive extension of up to 12 months; and*
    - *Failing that as well, the entitlement will fall to be distributed to surviving Listed Beneficiaries as Residual Funds in accordance with clause 25(e) of the Deed.*
- *In the case of a former Contributing Member who is alive on the date of registration to participate under Formula B but subsequently dies prior to receiving payment, the eligibility of that person shall fall away upon death, no payment to or in respect of that person shall be made, and the amount which that person would have received will fall to be distributed as Residual Funds in accordance with clause 25(e) and (f) of the Deed.*
- *Should any person notionally eligible for a payment under Phase 4 have been convicted of a criminal offence in connection with the Trust or the Jesus Fellowship Community, which conviction is known to the Trustees (without obligation on the Trustees to inquire), and the offence in respect of which the person was convicted has resulted in a financial loss to the Trust, the Trustees*

will deduct from any payments due to that person under Phase 4 the value of such loss caused to the Trust flowing from that conviction.

- *Individuals to whom sums are payable must have provided all required information as requested by the Trustees to enable payments to be made by 1 March 2027. Failure on the part of the individual to do this will result in their payment being forfeited and falling to be held as part of the Retained Fund.*
- *The balance of the Retained Fund will in due course be distributed in accordance with Formula A, regardless of the outcome of the Phase 4 vote.*

As with Phase 3 described above, the Trustees are bound to follow the outcome and instruction of the Phase 4 vote, and any person meeting the criteria will become additional beneficiaries of the dissolution of the Trust.

Appendix B

Calculation of unit scores for FCMs from Part Two, section 5

1. **10 years, 2005–2014**
   Scores: 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59, 2010 0.61, 2011 0.63, 2012 0.65, 2013 0.67, 2014 0.69.
   Total: 6.00 score units

2. **10 years, 2000–2009**
   Scores: 2000 0.41, 2001 0.43, 2002 0.45, 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49, 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59.
   Total: 5.00 score units

3. **10 years, 1995–2004**
   Scores: 1995 0.31, 1996 0.33, 1997 0.35, 1998 0.37, 1999 0.39, 2000 0.41, 2001 0.43, 2002 0.45, 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49.
   Total: 4.00 score units

4. **10 years, 1990–1999**
   Scores: 1990 0.21, 1991 0.23, 1992 0.25, 1993 0.27, 1994 0.29, 1995 0.31, 1996 0.33, 1997 0.35, 1998 0.37, 1999 0.39.
   Total: 3.00 score units

5. **15 years, 2003–2017**
   Scores: 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49, 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59, 2010 0.61, 2011 0.63, 2012 0.65, 2013 0.67, 2014 0.69, 2015 0.71, 2016 0.73, 2017 1.00.
   Total: 9.40 score units

6. **15 years, 2000–2014**
   Scores: 2000 0.41, 2001 0.43, 2002 0.45, 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49, 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59, 2010 0.61, 2011 0.63, 2012 0.65, 2013 0.67, 2014 0.69.
   Total: 8.25 score units

7. **15 years, 1995–2009**
   Scores: 1995 0.31, 1996 0.33, 1997 0.35, 1998 0.37, 1999 0.39, 2000 0.41, 2001 0.43, 2002 0.45, 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49, 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59.
   Total: 6.75 score units

8. **15 years, 1990–2004**
   Scores: 1990 0.21, 1991 0.23, 1992 0.25, 1993 0.27, 1994 0.29, 1995 0.31,

1996 0.33, 1997 0.35, 1998 0.37, 1999 0.39, 2000 0.41, 2001 0.43, 2002 0.45, 2003 0.47, 2004 0.49.
Total: 5.25 score units

9. **5 years, 2010–2014**
   Scores: 2010 0.61, 2011 0.63, 2012 0.65, 2013 0.67, 2014 0.69.
   Total: 3.25 score units

10. **5 years, 2005–2009**
    Scores: 2005 0.51, 2006 0.53, 2007 0.55, 2008 0.57, 2009 0.59.
    Total: 2.75 score units

11. **5 years, 1995–1999**
    Scores: 1995 0.31, 1996 0.33, 1997 0.35, 1998 0.37, 1999 0.39.
    Total: 1.75 score units

12. **5 years, 1990–1994**
    Scores: 1990 0.21, 1991 0.23, 1992 0.25, 1993 0.27, 1994 0.29.
    Total: 1.25 score units