

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

England & Wales · Charity number 1137428

Details

Status Registered

Legal form Other

Company number [RC000601](#)

Registered 2010-08-11

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

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Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB2 1TP

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Activities

Objects: FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT, TO ADVANCE EDUCATION, RELIGION, LEARNING AND RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH THE PROVISION OF A COLLEGE WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND THROUGH THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR, AND THE CONDUCT OF DIVINE SERVICE WITHIN THE COLLEGE.

Activities: THE COLLEGE'S PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES ARE PROVIDING, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AN EDUCATION OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD FOR SOME 900 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS AND ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING RESEARCH OF INTERNATIONAL STANDING.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Education/training
- **Who:** Other Defined Groups

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
- Cambridgeshire

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-06-30	£66,255,000	£61,616,000	£1,038,339,000	497
2024-06-30	£61,273,000	£56,787,000	£1,016,427,000	480
2023-06-30	£56,609,000	£52,103,000	£986,153,000	480
2022-06-30	£42,676,000	£48,450,000	£973,663,000	458
2021-06-30	£41,544,000	£45,366,000	£904,912,000	461

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Heather Hancock	Chair	2020-10-01
Dr Nathan MacDonald		2024-01-01
Dr Sofia Anja Nivarti		2024-10-01
Dr Sylvana Tomaselli		2021-10-01
PROFESSOR JOHN SCOTT RINK		2018-10-01
PROFESSOR STEPHEN ALAN EDGLEY		2019-10-01
Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens		2023-10-01
Professor Alexander James Bird		2024-10-01
Professor Duncan Campbell McFarlane		2025-10-01
Professor Edward Thomas Tipper		2023-10-01
Professor Eric Alexander Miska		2023-12-01
Professor Jason Joseph William Alexander Robinson		2024-09-01
professor Christine Diana Gray		2018-10-01

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

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Accounts



**ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE**

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

**for the year ended
30 June 2025**

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Trustees' Report

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Status

St John's College, Cambridge was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, and is one of the largest of the 31 colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing, body with its own property and income. Formerly an exempt charity, the College became a registered charity on 1 August 2010 with registration number 1137428 and is subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The formal title of the College is the 'College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge'. The short title is 'St John's College, Cambridge'.

Address and website

St John's Street
Cambridge
CB2 1TP

www.joh.cam.ac.uk

Charity trustees

The charity trustees of the College, who are the members of the College Council, during the year were:

The Master, Mrs Heather Hancock (Chair)
Professor Ben Simons (until 30 September 2024)
Professor Christine Gray
Professor John Rink
Professor Steve Edgley
Dr Victoria Harvey (until 31 August 2024)
Dr Sylvana Tomaselli
Professor Usha Goswami (until 30 September 2024)
Dr Jack Smith (until 31 August 2024)
Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens
Professor Edward Tipper
Professor Eric Miska
Professor Nathan MacDonald
Professor Serena Best (from 1 September 2024)
Professor Jason Robinson (from 1 September 2024)
Professor Alexander Bird (from 1 October 2024)
Dr Sofia Nivarti (from 1 October 2024)

Senior Officers

Master (or Head of House)	Mrs Heather Hancock
President	Professor Steve Edgley (until 30 September 2025) Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens (from 1 October 2025)
Senior Tutor	Mr Richard Partington
Senior Bursar	Mr Chris Ewbank

Membership of the Governing Body

The members of the Governing Body of the College as at 1 October 2025 are set out below:

Master: Mrs Heather Hancock

President: Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens

Other Fellows (in order of election)

Dr Ben Garling	Professor Neil Arnold	Professor Eric Miska
Dr George Reid	Dr Stefano Castelvechi	Professor Jean Abraham
Professor Patrick Boyde	Professor Ann Louise Kinmonth	Professor Helen McCarthy
Dr John Leake	Professor Janet Lees	Professor Dhruv Ranganathan
Dr Alan Macfarlane	Professor Stefan Reif	Dr Becky Shercliff
Professor David McMullen	Professor David Stuart	Dr Morag Morrison-Helme
Dr Keith Matthews	Dr Mark Nicholls	Professor Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri
Mr Ray Jobling	Dr Matthias Dörrzapf	Professor Alexander Bird
Professor John Iliffe	Professor Andy Woods	Dr Nick Friedman
Professor Malcolm Schofield	Commodore John Harris	Mr Richard Partington
Professor Tim Bayliss-Smith	Professor Serena Best	Dr Darshil Shah
Professor Steve Gull	Dr Petra Geraats	Professor Laura Diaz Anadon
Professor Howard Hughes	Dr Paul Wood	Professor Nic Lane
Dr Peter Goddard	Professor Emily Gowers	Dr Matteo Seitá
Professor Peter T. Johnstone	Professor Usha Goswami	Dr Jessie Munton
Professor Ian Hutchings	Professor Richard Samworth	Mr Chris Gray
Professor Richard Beadle	Professor Graeme Barker	Dr Ritwick Sawarkar
Dr Derek Wight	Dr David Williams	Mrs Alison Cox
Professor Sir Richard Friend	Dr Sylvana Tomaselli	Dr Sofia Nivarti
Dr Robin Glasscock	Mr Chris Ewbank	Dr Jef Laga
Professor Robert Tombs	Professor Frank Salmon	Dr Amy Orben
Dr Dick McConnel	Professor Chris Warnes	Professor Sarah Hall
Professor David Midgley	Professor Chris Jiggins	Dr Rakesh Arul
Dr Martin Richards	Mr Stephen Teal	Professor Po-Ling Loh
Professor John Kerrigan	Dr Tomas Larsson	Dr Michael Boemo
Professor Graham Burton	Professor Robert Mullins	Dr John Colley
Professor Geoff Horrocks	Professor Tuomas Knowles	Dr Andrea Luppi
Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta	Professor Jason Robinson	Dr Vicky Johnson
Professor Hugh Matthews	Dr Georgina Evans	Ms Tanya Kirk
Professor Jane Heal	Professor Mete Atatüre	Dr Emily Gordon
Professor Tom Hynes	Professor Zoubin Ghahramani	Dr Marta Grzeškiewicz
Professor Nick McCave	Professor John Rink	Dr Catherine Bradley
Dr Andrew C. (Ricky) Metaxas	Professor Erwin Reisner	Dr Elena Giusti
Professor Simon Conway Morris	Professor Ole Paulsen	Dr Rachel Bryan
Professor Ernest Laue	Professor Austen Lamacraft	Dr Faidon Varesis
Professor Steve Edgley	Professor Uta Paszkowski	Dr Yan Wang
Professor Robert Evans	Professor Nathan MacDonald	Dr Helena Gellersen
Dr Sue Colwell	Professor John Taylor	Dr Eve Houghton
Dr Helen Watson	Professor Andrew Arsan	Dr Holly Smith
Professor Christel Lane	Professor Meredith Crowley	Dr Joshua Jackson
Dr Christopher Robinson	Professor Michael De Volder	Dr Irene Dedoussi
Professor Yuri Suhov	Professor Hannah Joyce	Dr Dorian Gangloff
Professor Simon Szreter	Professor Orietta Da Rold	Dr Jeanne Salje
Professor Deborah Howard	Professor Edward Tipper	Professor Josephine Crawley Quinn
Professor Manucha Lisboa	Mr Tim Watts	Dr Jonathan Padley
Professor Ulinka Rublack	Professor Adam Chau	Dr Lucy Sixsmith
Professor Ben Simons	Professor Graham Ladds	Dr Dongxun Lyu
Professor Maire Ní Mhaonaigh	Dr Fleur Kilburn-Toppin	Dr Holli Sargeant
Professor Duncan McFarlane	Professor Andy Wheeler	Dr Luca Peretti
Professor Christine Gray	Dr Gabriella Santangelo	Mr Pratyush Ghosh
Dr Ian Winter	Professor Laura Torrente	
Professor Nick Manton	Dr Ruth Abbott	

Principal Advisers

Actuaries	Cartwright Group Ltd, 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough Business Park, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7JP
Auditor	Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, Abacus House, Castle Park, Castle Hill, Cambridge, CB3 0AN
Investment Consultant	Lane Clark & Peacock LLP, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1DQ
Property Advisers	Savills (L&P) Ltd, Unex House, 132-134 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PA Savills (L&P) Ltd, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0QL Carter Jonas LLP, One Station Square, Cambridge, CB2 1GA
Solicitors	Mills & Reeve LLP, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1PH

GOVERNANCE

The Governing documents of the College are its letters patent of 7 August 1509, its deed of foundation of 9 April 1511 and its Statutes of 1926 as variously amended from time to time (the Statutes). The Statutes describe, among other things, the membership and responsibilities of the Governing Body and Council; the election and duties of the Master and President; the election, admission, tenure and removal of Fellows; and the appointment and duties of College officers. The Statutes are supplemented by orders for the regulation of the College's affairs, made by the Council in accordance with the Statutes.

The members of the College Council, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the College, are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The members of the Council are the Master and twelve Fellows elected by the College's Governing Body for rotating four year terms. The members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2025 are set out in 'Reference and administrative information' on page 1.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all Fellows, and is the ultimate authority in the government of the College. It meets termly or more frequently as necessary.

All members of the Council are given, on appointment, an induction pack containing key Charity Commission guidance on public benefit and the good governance of charities, and the policy of the College for the management of conflicts of interest. Members of the Council are also required to complete a Register of Interests and declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings.

Elected representatives of the junior members of the College attend College Council meetings for the discussion of matters directly affecting the interests of undergraduates and post-graduates.

The Master of the College is elected to office by the Fellows for a fixed term or until earlier resignation. They are responsible for general oversight of the affairs of the College. The Master chairs the Governing Body and the Council. In the event of incapacity of the Master or a vacancy in the Mastership, a Vice Master is appointed to act in the Master's place.

The other College officers most involved in the governance of the College are as follows: the President, who is elected by the Fellows for a period of up to four years and, among other duties, acts as the Master's deputy in their absence; the Senior Tutor, who has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of students; the Deans, who

are responsible for overseeing the Chapel and the conduct of junior members of the College; the Senior Bursar, who is responsible for managing the College's finances; and the Domestic Bursar, who manages the domestic affairs of the College.

It is the duty of the Council to keep under review the effectiveness of the College's internal systems of financial and other controls. The Council appoints the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee whose duty it is to advise the Council on the appointment of external auditors; to consider reports submitted by the auditors; to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the auditors; and to monitor risk management and control arrangements. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee makes an annual report to the Council. Membership of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee comprises two members of the Council who are not College Officers, two other Fellows and two external members. The Council also appoints a separate Board of Scrutiny which acts as a Board of Scrutiny and reports to the Governing Body.

The Visitor of the College is the Bishop of Ely.

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Objects

The charitable objects of the College are, for the public benefit, to advance education, religion, learning and research, particularly but not exclusively through the provision of a College within the University of Cambridge and through the provision of facilities for, and the conduct of, divine service within the College.

Aims

The College has developed a series of aims that summarise its approach to achieving its charitable objects, which are:

- To admit students on the basis of academic ability and potential alone irrespective of financial circumstances and social, religious or ethnic background, to preserve the College's ability to select the best students and to provide financial support to students;
- To maintain a balanced mix of undergraduate, taught post-graduate and research post-graduate students, and to preserve a broad range of academic activity whilst remaining small enough to retain a sense of community and individuality;
- To deliver an outstanding education for undergraduates and post-graduate students, and to sustain the supervision and tutorial welfare systems that are pivotal to the University's tradition of excellence;
- To encourage and support research of international importance by Fellows and post-graduate students, and to introduce undergraduates to the nature and excitement of original research;
- To carry forward the tradition, maintained continuously since its foundation, of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith;
- To provide outstanding social, cultural, musical and sporting opportunities that are a key part of the experience offered by the College and which contribute to the personal development of its members;
- To conserve and enhance the College's historic buildings and grounds, an important part of the world's architectural heritage, whilst at the same time providing first-class facilities and infrastructure for the activities that take place within them;
- To preserve the College's independence and self-determination, which with that of other Colleges is a fundamental ingredient in the diversity and success of the collegiate University;
- To take a lead in sustaining and enhancing the ability of the University to continue as one of the world's very top academic institutions, in the face of increasing international competition;
- To recognise and value all our alumni as life-long members of the College community, appreciated for their continuing involvement in, and support of, the College; and
- To operate on a sustainable basis, deploying our resources in a way that preserves intergenerational equity, and living within our means.

ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Introduction

In setting objectives and planning activities, the College Council has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and, in particular, to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education, advancing religion and on fee-charging.

The principal objectives of the College for the year were to continue to: strengthen the College's access and outreach programme; strengthen the teaching capabilities of the College; improve academic performance in Tripos exams; contribute to the research capabilities of the University through the College's Research Fellowship and other schemes; provide opportunities for University post-doctoral researchers to become associated with the College; and to continue the College's successful fundraising programme, with a specific focus on raising Endowment funds to provide secure future funding for the Free Places scheme.

Activities and Performance

Education

Student numbers

In the 2024-25 academic year, the numbers of students in residence were:

Undergraduates: 553

Postgraduates: 384

Undergraduate academic performance and provision

In undergraduate examinations in the summer of 2025, 35% of St John's undergraduates attained Distinctions or Firsts, and 86% 'good honours' (Distinction, First or II.1). These were very positive results. It was also positive that students with disabilities and from ethnic-minority backgrounds performed as strongly in examinations as did other students.

As is the case in the wider University, fewer of the College's female undergraduates attained Firsts compared with male undergraduates. While there are limits to the degree to which the College can improve female academic results, given that syllabuses and exams are set and administered by the University, not the College, supporting female students to attain more Firsts will continue to be a strong focus, as is reducing the proportion of students attaining II.2s and Thirds.

As in previous years, the College held triennial review meetings to consider academic subjects, in 2024/25 these being: Archaeology, Economics, Geography, Law, Management Studies, Medicine, Modern and Medieval Languages, and Psychological and Behavioural Sciences. Each review included interviews with students and in-depth discussion of subject provision, effectiveness and teaching need.

Again this year, significant new teaching appointments were made in the College, in response to specific need across a range of academic disciplines. Four appointments were made in Maths, Sciences and Engineering and nine in Arts and Humanities.

The College also concluded the recruitment process for a new Tutor for Undergraduate Admissions, Dr Jonathan Padley, to take up his position in Summer 2025; and two joint Acting Admissions Tutors Dr Theresa Biberauer and Dr Matthias Doerrzapf have overseen undergraduate admissions while the permanent post was vacant.

Undergraduate admissions

In 2024, 176 new undergraduate students were confirmed for entry, some for deferred entry in 2025 or 2026. In total, 170 students joined the new first year in October 2024.

75% of the successful applicants were UK fee-payers and 25% overseas fee-payers. Among UK entrants, 64% were state educated, 55% came from the regions (outside London and the Southeast) and 10% had been in receipt of Free School Meals. The average A-Level profile of entrants to the College was 2.7 A*s, in line with the pattern across collegiate Cambridge. We normally expect gender balance to be even, but in 2024 just 42% of our intake were female. The College continues with outreach work with potential female students in STEM subjects, which is where the gender imbalance largely lies.

The College received 1330 undergraduate applications in 2024 for entry in 2025-26 and made 236 offers of places.

Turning to recruitment and outreach, St John's largely maintained its established outreach and recruitment activities in 2024-25. These included two large-scale student conferences in the Northwest and East Midlands, individual school and college visits - both by St John's staff to schools and colleges, and to the College from schools and colleges - as well as other in-person and online events centred on encouraging and supporting applications to Cambridge, subject-focused events (e.g., for prospective Economics applicants and female STEM applicants), and a poster competition. The arrival of a new Tutor for Undergraduate Admissions in July offers an opportunity to review and reset as appropriate. The College is committed to developing stronger relationships with teachers in schools and colleges in the UK state sector and regions, and the evidence of students' entry-profiles suggests that this is working: St John's now has twice as many northern undergraduates as the University average, following three years of concentrated activity in the Northwest in particular. In the process of review and reset, the College will be mindful in particular that high-achieving students from the UK regions continue to be underrepresented at Cambridge as a whole.

The College plans to offer a greater number of visit days during 2025-26, so schools and colleges can bring students to get advice about applying to Cambridge whilst experiencing St John's as an environment. The College works with the University's flagship outreach programmes and partnerships, including STEM SMART and the Sutton Trust Summer Schools (both for state-sector sixth-formers, often from widening participation backgrounds), Target Oxbridge (which supports black African and Caribbean students), and Realise (the University's information service for applicants from highly under-represented backgrounds, such as care-experienced, estranged, refugees, and student carers). Finally, in May 2025 the College launched a new website designed specifically to position St John's, in a noisy market, as a trusted provider - ideally *the* trusted provider - of online information about Cambridge admissions and to convey to prospective students the learning and living experience on offer at the College.

Postgraduate admissions and support

in 2023-24, St John's was again one of the most heavily applied-to postgraduate colleges in Cambridge. The College received 539 postgraduate applications, made 245 offers and welcomed 133 new entrants in October 2024, from 33 different countries. The gender split was uneven at 60% men and 40% women. The College has more restricted scope to maintain gender parity in postgraduate admissions because outcomes depend so heavily upon the availability of funding, a matter substantially outside the College's control. Two-thirds of entrants were for one-year courses (mostly MPhils) and one third for PhDs. This is a good balance, leading to a postgraduate community that is at any one time majority PhD, which helps foster social cohesion (since PhD students are here for 3-4 years).

It is pleasing that the majority of postgraduate students at St John's are funded by learned bodies, foundations or governments, rather than being self-funded. The College continues to fund postgraduate places itself through Benefactor Scholarships and other Named Scholarships, and in shared arrangements with other organisations (e.g., the AHRC). The College's relationship with the Martingale Foundation has again brought highly talented widening-participation postgraduates to the College.

The College's Postgraduate Office closely monitors the academic progress of postgraduate students, and the College strongly encourages the work of our postgraduate students' union, the Samuel Butler Room, which is central to ensuring a cohesive, welcoming and highly valued postgraduate community.

Student wellbeing

In 2024-25 the University of Cambridge completed a formal review of student workloads and an initial review of disability provision. It also introduced online training for all students in respect of sexual misconduct. The College provided input into all of these reviews and recommendations.

On student workloads, the University intends that changes to student academic workloads will be introduced on a course-by-course basis, ending Saturday lectures and late-evening or early-morning supervisions, and providing 'breathing-space' each term in which students will not be required to submit written work. Turning to disability, adjustments for disability will become more standardised and uniform. Fewer formal, individual assessments of disability will be completed, these being reserved for more complex cases.

The College will monitor the impact of the new online training for students regarding sexual misconduct, having refocused aspects of both undergraduate and postgraduate start-of-course orientation in response to the change.

Access to professional support for students in relation to illness and disability, including mental ill-health, continues to be triaged by the College's Health and Wellbeing Centre, in close consultation with the pastoral Tutors and Senior Tutor. St John's students are among those likeliest in the University to access central student support services, indicating the College's success in encouraging and enabling such access.

Students are encouraged to work hard but to enjoy good work-life balance. The College provides excellent sports facilities to students, and has supplemented these by providing funding for student sports clubs that require access to facilities not available in the College (such as a climbing wall and Padel courts). In making such additional provision, the focus has been on community-building as well as the sport itself, prioritising activities that involve men and women, undergraduates and postgraduates, and UK and international students. These principles will be applied to the funding of other, non-sporting activities in the co-curricular space in the future. Music in the College continues to flourish at the highest level, and a new system of opportunity grants is being put in place to extend musical opportunities further.

Student Financial Support

The College continued to contribute to the University-wide Cambridge Bursary Scheme. 155 means tested bursaries were awarded in the academic year 2024-25, of which 80 were at the maximum level (£3,500 for the full academic year; £5,600 for independent students). 37 students who had been entitled to Free School Meals received the Education Premium, an additional grant of £1,000.

St John's provided 7 Free Places to students from a low-income background who had been in receipt of free school meals. In addition, a total of 56 students from low- and middle-income backgrounds received Studentships from the College, totalling £223,000.

Four Pre-Admission Prizes were awarded to home and overseas students who started their studies in 2024. A further four international and EU students were in receipt of St John's top-up funding bursaries. One full Mary Gray Scholarship was awarded, and 18 undergraduates received partial scholarships.

The College operates a Learning and Research Fund to provide students with additional funding to support their learning or research. Between July 2024 and June 2025, 403 undergraduate students and 426 postgraduate students received support from the Learning and Research Fund, totalling £92k and £104k respectively. During the same period, £30k was awarded in hardship grants for undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Over 200 students received College funding for their summer projects, activities in the Long Vacation 2024, and to support travel plans.

Research

St. John's College is an international community of leading academics and researchers who across the sciences and humanities are pushing the boundaries of knowledge and research. The multi-disciplinary nature of the College creates infinite opportunities for intellectual exchange. Current College Fellows lead some of the major research departments of the University: Biochemistry, Classics, Materials Science, Philosophy, Physics (Cavendish Laboratory), and Statistics.

In the 2024-25 academic year, in addition to thirteen new Teaching Fellows, the College elected six new Research Fellows in Psychological and Behavioural Sciences, English, Physiology, History, Materials Science and Theology, bringing the total number of College Research Fellows to 13. The overall cost of support for each Research Fellow is in the region of £75,000 per annum for stipend, accommodation, meals and research grants. At the end of the 2024-

25 academic year, two of the College's current Research Fellows obtained jobs in the Arts in Russell Group Universities – one in Ancient History and Language, the other in Politics: fields which currently have a difficult climate for recruitment.

The College fosters a scheme to attract outstanding Postdoctoral Researchers in the University by providing a 3-year affiliation with a Cambridge College to those who do not have a College connection. Eight new College Research Associates were appointed in 2024-25, maintaining the number of College Research Associates at 15. The College also operates a scheme to attract visiting Fellows from other academic institutions to foster collaboration with the work of Fellows across the College. In the academic year the College supported 13 visits by Visiting Fellows.

The College provided £103k in financial support for research by all members of the Fellowship for research projects, conferences and travel.

In 2024-25 Research highlights for Fellows of the College included:

- Fellows Professor Sir Richard Friend and Professor Usha Goswami each received Advanced Grants of £2.5 million in the EU's Horizon Europe programme
- Teaching Fellow Dr Ritwick Sawakar received a £4.5 million Medical Research Council Programme grant for research into vaccines and other medicines
- Research Fellow Dr Andrea Luppi was awarded the Italy Made Me 2024 prize in Life Sciences by the Italian Embassy Scientific Office
- Teaching Fellow Professor Richard Samworth has been awarded the Royal Statistical Society's prestigious Guy Medal in Silver for his exceptional contributions in the world of statistics.

Religion

Divine Service, according to the ceremonies and rites of the Church of England, is overseen by the Dean of Chapel and led by the College Choir founded in the 1670s. Since its foundation, the College has upheld the tradition of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith, and the Choir, under the oversight of the Director of Music, has been a core part of this legacy. This living tradition continues today with the flourishing of the college choir made up of choristers (boy and girls) educated at St John's College School and Choral Scholars and Choral Graduates (men and women) from St John's and other Cambridge colleges. Regular services of six choral evensongs per week with services of choral Eucharist and Compline continue to be well attended by members of college, the general public and visitors from all over the world. This choral tradition is supported by the College through recordings, broadcasts and tours which reach out to a national and global audience. In addition to regular services, weddings, prayers of dedication after civil marriage, baptisms, confirmations, funerals and memorial services are often conducted for members of the College community.

The Dean and Chaplain are a central part of the college's welfare provision and support all members of the college, students, fellows and staff on matters of pastoral or personal concern, whatever their faith perspective, and also maintain a multi-faith prayer space. The chapel is also a place of theological, ethical and spiritual reflection and through its teaching and through a host of additional activities engages students, fellows and staff in consideration of the implications of religious belief for individuals and society in the twenty-first century. In the past year, the Chapel has developed the Common Good Programme, an extra-curricular programme for students to reflect on how they might contribute to society and the good of all people in a complex world. The college continues to support 39 Livings (parishes across the Church of England, of which it is patron), mostly in rural areas.

Alumni Relations and Development

Philanthropic support for St John's during the 2024-25 financial year has once again demonstrated the extraordinary generosity of the Johnian community. More than 2,300 Johnians and friends of the College made a gift this year, with donations received from supporters in 42 countries - a testament to the global nature of our alumni base.

The College received £9.45 million in donations (excluding donations to the School), £4m of which was directed towards the Professor Sir Christopher Dobson Endowment for Free Places. This transformative fund continues to underpin the College's commitment to ensuring that financial circumstances are never a barrier to a St John's education. Donations also included a further £850,000 to complete the endowment of the Christopher Dobson PhD in Science, which will now support one doctoral student at any one time in perpetuity.

Donations were made to many areas of College life, including the College's historic buildings and gardens, postgraduate studentships and supporting student life, notably the Lady Margaret Boat Club (LMBC) in its bicentenary year. Unrestricted donations to the Annual Fund also supported a range of activities across College including funding three 8-week summer research projects linked to sustainability, improving the College fitness centre, and building two new punts.

The Giving Day in February was a particular highlight, with 906 donors collectively donating over £950,000 in support of the Professor Sir Christopher Dobson Endowment for Free Places and the LMBC bicentenary campaign. The day was marked by a remarkable display of endurance, with 54 students, Fellows and staff taking part in an 18-hour and 25-minute ergathon.

During 2024-25, the College received bequests from the estates of 19 Johnians and friends. These generous legacies have supported a range of areas across College life, including student support, music, and field sports. The College is deeply grateful to all those who choose to remember St John's in their will, and was pleased to welcome 10 new members to the Beaufort Society this year.

Engagement with the College's alumni events programme remained strong, with 44 events held throughout the year and more than 3,000 alumni, supporters and their guests registering to attend. Johnians returned to College for formal dinners and the ever-popular family day, as well as regional events in Manchester, London, Oxford, New York, Boston and San Francisco. The virtual programme also remained popular, with highlights including a well-attended 'Gardener's Question Time'. The College is very grateful to the alumni who generously gave their time to host or speak at events.

St John's College is committed to good practice in relation to all fundraising activities, which are carried out by an in-house Development team who are subject to the scrutiny of the Development Committee and College Council. During this financial year, the College did not engage with any other third parties to carry out fundraising activities on its behalf and in-house fundraisers employed directly by St John's College have carried out all fundraising. During the year, the College has carried out face-to-face fundraising meetings and a variety of digital and postal direct marketing appeals.

The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and has set up internal protocols and procedures to adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice as a set of guiding principles to ensure fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. This national code of practice includes rules governing consent, data sharing, data protection and privacy relating to all electronic and print communications. Within this framework the College is fully compliant with data protection regulations. Face to face meetings with donors and potential donors are conducted only with the prior consent of the individual. A series of guidelines, in line with the recommendations set out in the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice, has been adopted to protect vulnerable people and to guard against intrusion on a person's privacy. Unreasonably persistent behaviour by fundraisers or undue pressure on a person to give money or other property is neither tolerated nor encouraged. We will not knowingly accept a donation if we know, or have good reason to believe, that a person lacks capacity to make a decision to donate or is in vulnerable circumstances which mean they may not be able to make an informed decision. Our policies are regularly reviewed and kept in line with the guidance set out by the fundraising regulator. All fundraising staff are reminded of their obligations annually, and training is provided. Our complaints procedure is available to view on our website. The College received no formal complaints in the financial year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Operations

The College continues to design and deliver projects in line with its 2017 Masterplan, which aims to enhance collegiality, provide modern living, working and study facilities on the College's historic site, and to enhance environmental performance. To achieve these goals, masterplan projects are focused on better social spaces and facilities, bringing all undergraduate accommodation onto the main college site, consolidating postgraduate housing into communities close to the main site and making better use of the College's grounds to support wellbeing and improve biodiversity. Projects completed this year include the upgrade and conversion of 12 & 12A Madingley Road to 9 self-contained flats for postgraduate students with families, and the renovation of 43 postgraduate rooms in Portugal Street. Work has commenced on site at Granby Court (the refurbishment of a further 40 student rooms) and

at the largest project, Mount Pleasant, where the College is constructing 133 new en-suite rooms for postgraduates across six blocks.

St John's is making a significant investment in decarbonisation across all these projects: gas boilers have been removed and replaced by air source heat pumps. Mount Pleasant is designed to achieve Passivhaus accreditation, and a timber-framed construction was selected to minimise use of concrete and steel.

The regular programme of planned maintenance works on the College's listed historic buildings has been supplemented by some significant reactive tasks this year, including upgrading the asset management system which should lead to an associated reduction in future unplanned activity. The transition of the College's main IT systems to the university tenancy has also been completed, along with other significant IT upgrades which are designed to improve cyber resilience and the ability to work more collaboratively and efficiently. The volume of commercial activity undertaken during the summer vacation (conferences, private dining, bed & breakfast accommodation) has increased, which provides financial support to the College's core purpose operations. Good progress has been made in identifying and managing risk across the College's operations, led by a new Health & Safety Manager and an Assurance Manager. Finally, where possible the wider community has been welcomed into the College estate, notably hosting the Cambridge half-marathon and the Cambridge Shakespeare Festival.

In addition to the decarbonisation measures incorporated into capital projects, St John's continues to make progress in all areas of environmental management. The College's drought-tolerant gardens are flourishing with minimal water; waste management has been improved through the implementation of the Better Recycling legislation; the installation of an Energy Management System has led to reductions in gas, electricity and water use across all buildings.

Future Plans

The College Council continues to pursue medium strategic priorities aimed at maintaining St John's international reputation for academic excellence, attracting the brightest minds to study here, and creating an environment which enables the academic and personal success of members.

With respect to students, a relentless focus on academic fulfilment is underpinned by measures to create a distinctive collegiate experience for the College's undergraduates and postgraduates, investing in their intellectual, cultural and social capital and supporting their wellbeing.

Priorities concerning the Fellowship are similarly focused on recruiting and retaining outstanding scholars, on ways to support their scholarship and foster research excellence, ensuring that they deliver excellent teaching and learning for our students and, more generally, fostering collegiality and intellectual exchange to deliver benefit from the interdisciplinary community at the College. The College gives careful attention to academic freedom and to championing the importance of the humanities in modern academia.

The College exercises stewardship by balancing the needs of the College today with the interests of future generations. The education delivered and research life fostered at St John's serves the public good and the wellbeing of the planet. Other important dimensions include: improving the resilience in critical College infrastructure and processes; increasing awareness of the College through a strategic and integrated approach to communications; and creating a collaborative, supportive and continuous improvement workplace culture to attract and retain high performing and dedicated staff who enjoy their jobs.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Scope of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the College and the College's wholly-owned subsidiaries which are:

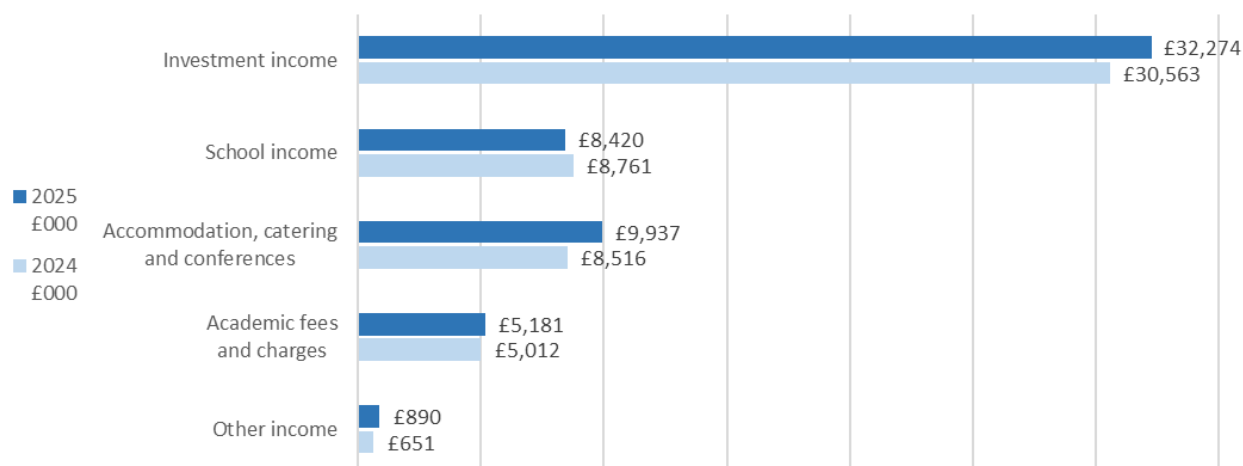
- St John's Enterprises Limited, which undertakes principally conference and tourism activities;
- Aquila Investments Limited, which undertakes principally property development and farming;
- St John's Innovation Centre Limited, which manages St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and provides advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region;
- Lomas Developments Limited, which undertakes principally property development; and
- St John's College School, Cambridge and its subsidiary SJCS International Limited, which licences intellectual property in relation to St John's College School.

The accounts of dormant companies are also consolidated.

The financial statements are produced by the College having regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Account (RCCA) format introduced through revisions to Statute G,III of the University which replaced the previous format introduced in 1926 by the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

Results overview

Income before donations and endowments

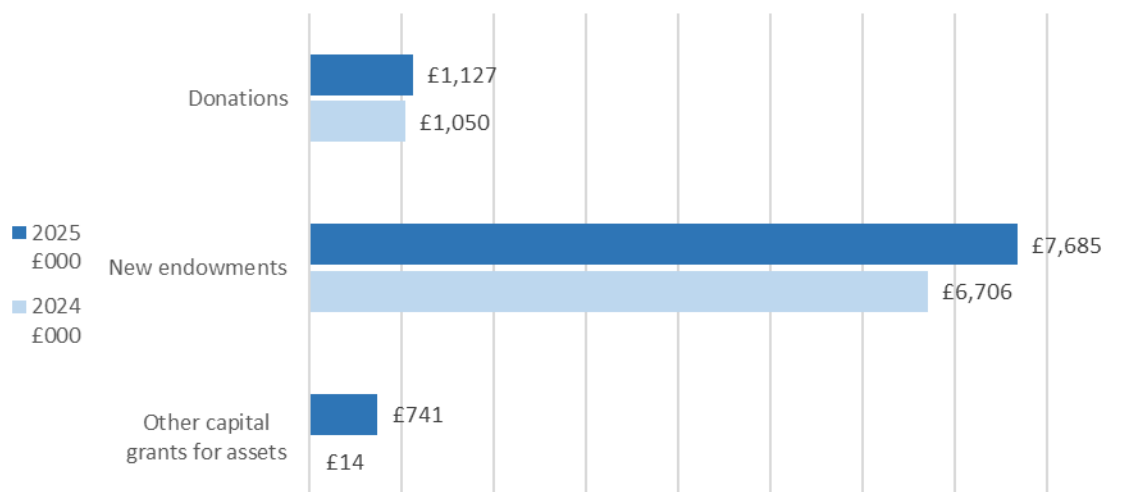


Overall, income before donations and endowments increased from £53.5m in 2024 to £56.7m in 2025. The most significant factors were an increase in investment income, particularly an increase in income generated by St John's Innovation Centre Ltd and a higher transfer of total return to income on permanent endowment funds than the prior year, and increased accommodation and catering income from both College members and commercial customers.

Income before donations and endowments represented 85.6% of income in 2025, slightly lower than 87.3% in 2024, due to receiving a higher value of endowment donations in 2025 than in the previous year.

Development and Fundraising

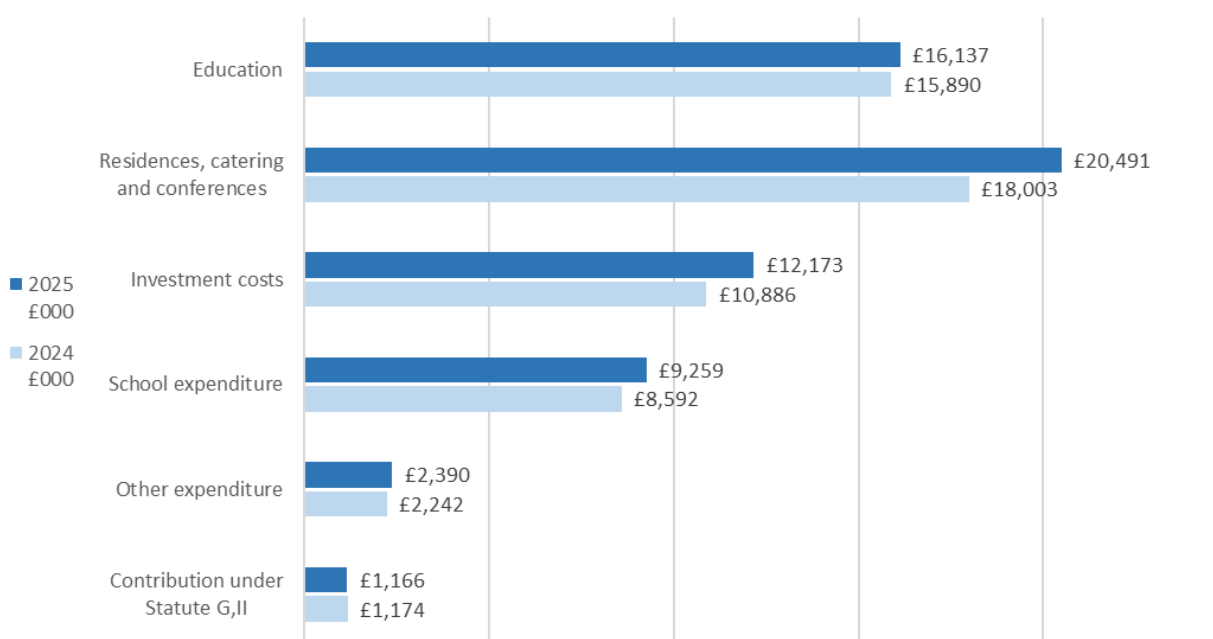
Income from donations and new endowments represented 14.4% of total income (12.7% in the previous year).



Both new endowments and capital grants increased compared to the prior year, reflecting the College's current fundraising priorities. Areas of focus for fundraising in 2024-25 included the ongoing campaign for the Professor Sir Christopher Dobson Endowment for Free Places, which by 30 June 2025 had received a total of £17.75m towards the target of £25m, and fundraising for the refurbishment of the Boat House in the Lady Margaret Boat Club's bicentenary year.

Expenditure

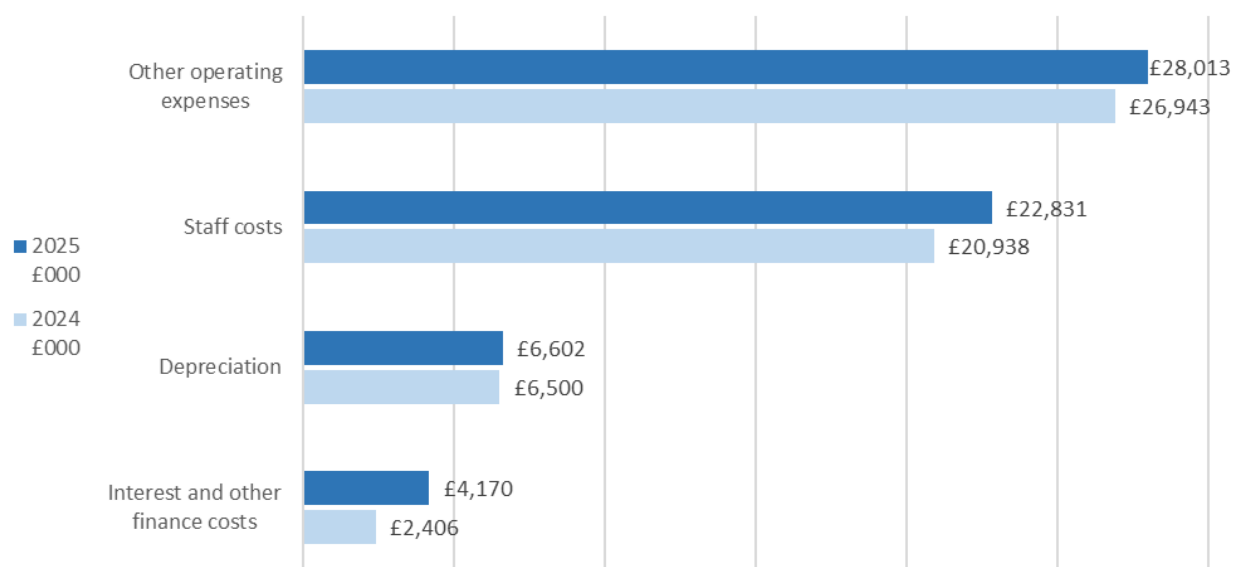
The main areas of expenditure for the College and a description of key changes are set out below:



The increase of £2.5m in Residences, catering and conference costs compared to the prior year was driven by the increase in activity and by the interest costs on the College's borrowing to fund improvements to the College's accommodation. The largest increase in investment costs was a £1.1m increase in the costs of St John's Innovation Centre Ltd, broadly in line with the increase in income generated by the subsidiary. School expenditure has increased across staff costs, grants and awards, and support and governance costs.

The Contribution under Statute G,II is an intercollegiate taxation charge which is contributed to the Colleges Fund, which makes grants to colleges with inadequate endowments.

The expenditure for each of the activities described above is made up of staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and other finance costs, as follows:



Staff costs have increased by £1.9m compared to 2024, with increases of £0.4m in St John's Innovation Centre Ltd and £0.2m in the School. The increase of £1.2m within the College's staff costs was mainly due to salary increases and the impact of higher employer national insurance contributions. Increases in other operating expenditure were softened by a reduction in utilities costs. Interest increased as a result of increased borrowing on the revolving credit facility to fund capital expenditure.

Results on the distribution basis

The College manages all its long-term investments on a total return basis and determines, through a distribution rule, a prudent distribution each year. However, whilst accounting standards permit permanent endowment funds to be accounted for on a total return basis, they do not allow expendable funds to be accounted for on that basis. Since the College invests its funds classified as expendable endowments and reserves, as well as its permanent endowment funds, on a total return basis, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the College does not reflect all of the distribution determined under the College's distribution rule, from expendable endowments and general reserves.

The College has therefore adopted the approach of providing additional information following the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure to show what the income and deficit of the Group would have been had income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure instead been based on this "distribution basis" i.e. reflecting the full distribution from expendable endowments and general reserves. The summary results set out below are on the distribution basis, as the College considers that this more appropriately reflects its financial performance.

The College's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on the distribution basis for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>% change</u>
Income before donations and endowments on a distribution basis	58,208	54,823	3,385	6.2%
Donations and endowments	9,553	7,770	1,783	22.9%
Total income on a distribution basis	67,761	62,593	5,168	8.3%
Expenditure before depreciation	55,014	50,287	4,727	9.4%
Operating surplus before depreciation	12,747	12,306	441	3.6%
Depreciation	6,602	6,500	102	1.6%
Surplus before other gains and losses	6,145	5,806	339	5.8%
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants</i>	<i>(2,281)</i>	<i>(914)</i>	<i>(1,367)</i>	<i>149.6%</i>

A reconciliation of total income on the distribution basis to total income recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is included at note 3g.

The principal reason for the increase in deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants is the increase in interest costs, driven by the College's borrowing to fund capital expenditure.

Capital Expenditure

The Group incurred capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets during the year amounting to £22.0m, compared to a prior year figure of £10.1m. Expenditure in 2024-25 included £10.5m on refurbishments of existing student accommodation in Portugal Street and Madingley Road (both for occupation in October 2025) and Granby Court, the Warehouse/Bridge Street project (for occupation in October 2026), £7m to start construction of new postgraduate accommodation at Mount Pleasant which will be completed in 2027, £0.6m on landscaping projects to improve the College environment and enhance biodiversity, and £0.5m on IT improvements. In addition to the capital works, land and buildings valued at £11.5m were transferred from investments to fixed assets to provide the site for the Mount Pleasant buildings, and additional rooms at Granby Court.

Balance sheet

Consolidated net assets stood at £1,038m at 30 June 2025, up £22m (2.2%) on the prior year. The increase was caused by the £20.7m surplus for the year and a £1.2m actuarial reduction in pension deficit liabilities.

Reserves

In establishing the reserves policy, the Trustees are mindful that the College is a permanent institution which will continue to fulfil its charitable objects in perpetuity. The College's long-term resilience is derived from its corporate capital and unrestricted and restricted endowments, including expendable endowments. These are invested as described on page 16 and provide an annual distribution as described on page 26 and page 13. The distribution from unrestricted endowments covered 59.1% (2024: 64.1%) of the College's unrestricted charitable expenditure in the year, excluding depreciation. The College continues to build its endowments further through fundraising.

In setting its reserves policy, the College has taken into account: the support provided by the Endowment (including through a total return based distribution rule that provides for a reasonably stable distribution in the short-medium term); the diversified nature of its other income streams; the fixed nature of most of its costs, at least in the short term; and the principal risks the College is exposed to and their mitigants.

Trustees monitor the level of endowments and reserves and charitable expenditure to ensure that a suitable balance is maintained between provision for current and future beneficiaries.

Free reserves are the portion of unrestricted reserves that the College is able to draw on to make up an unexpected shortfall in operating income, meet exceptional items of expenditure, or invest in capital expenditure. Unrestricted reserves are invested in the College's Consolidated Trust Fund, which holds a combination of cash and liquid and illiquid investments. The Trustees are satisfied that sufficient cash can be made available if an unexpected need to draw on Free Reserves arises.

The Free Reserves of the College at the current and preceding year end are calculated as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Consolidated unrestricted reserves	272,891	274,427
Exclude:		
School reserves, which cannot be used for the general purposes of the College	(5,331)	(5,961)
Capital of designated expendable endowment funds, as these are treated as endowments by the College	(4,601)	(4,601)
Operational fixed assets and investment properties, as these could not readily be sold	(280,352)	(252,919)
Debt to fund specific capital expenditure projects under the College's Estate Master Plan	33,501	16,090
The difference between pension deficits recognised in the accounts and future deficit contributions payable	488	1,390
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Free Reserves	16,596	28,426

The Trustees aim to maintain sufficient Free Reserves to cover:

- 6 to 12 months of budgeted unrestricted charitable expenditure excluding depreciation not funded by the distribution from unrestricted permanent and expendable endowments, plus
- £1m contingency for unplanned capital expenditure, either to deal with an emergency or take advantage of an unexpected opportunity.

The target level of Free Reserves at the current and prior year end was:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Target range - lower	6,978	6,891
Target range - upper	12,956	12,782

The College's Free Reserves were £3.6m above the upper end of the target range at June 2025, reduced from £15.6m above in 2024. Due to the College's ongoing investment in capital expenditure, the Trustees are satisfied that it is appropriate to hold free reserves in excess of the target. The reduction in Free Reserves during the year is the result of capital expenditure outside of the specific Estate Master Plan projects for which debt is offset, and the transfer of land and buildings valued at £11.5m from investments to operational fixed assets during the year.

Endowment and Investment Performance

The College has a pool of capital invested for the long-term to support the charitable activities of the College by providing a reliable source of funding for the College's operations in perpetuity. This includes the College's permanent endowment funds and expendable endowment funds, which are recognised within restricted reserves in the accounts.

This is known as the College's 'Endowment' though it includes assets other than the investments as set out in note 9, and does not include those investments held principally for operational purposes.

The investment objective of the Endowment is to produce the highest total return consistent with the preservation of long-term capital value in real terms (such that the College itself can fulfil its charitable objectives in perpetuity and be even handed between the interests of present and future beneficiaries), an acceptable degree of risk and the maintenance of appropriate liquidity.

The total value of the Endowment was £818m at 30 June 2025, up £20m (2.5%) from its value at 30 June 2024. The increase was due to endowment donations received and gains on investments in excess of the distribution paid during the year. Investments held by School funds of £1.38m included within the Endowment at 30 June 2024 were withdrawn by the School during the year and invested separately, so the School funds no longer form part of this Endowment.

The assets and liabilities of the Endowment fall under a number of headings in the accounts, with the following breakdown:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>change</u>
Investments	781,177	741,757	39,420	5.3%
Tangible fixed assets	28	28	-	-
Stock	118	143	(25)	(17.5%)
Trade and other receivables	12,397	9,729	2,668	27.4%
Cash and cash equivalents	46,215	67,509	(21,294)	(31.5%)
Sub-total assets	839,935	819,166	20,769	2.5%
Creditors falling due within one year	(11,374)	(8,108)	(3,266)	40.3%
Creditors falling due after more than one year	(10,500)	(13,000)	2,500	(19.2%)
Total	818,061	798,058	20,003	2.5%

The College is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the investments it holds in foreign currencies. The College's policy is not normally to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset exposure to foreign exchange movements in respect of these investments, and none was outstanding at June 2025 or June 2024.

The College operates a policy concerning Environmental, Social and Governance factors relating to Endowment Investments. Under the terms of that policy and having regard to the requirements of charity law to maximise returns, the College seeks to ensure that investments are not made in companies whose practices are in conflict with the charitable purposes of the College or are likely to alienate the members or benefactors of the College. The College also monitors and engages with investment managers on their ESG policies and practices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The College has adopted a Risk Management and Assurance Policy which sets out the processes used to identify, assess and address risks and provide assurance that risk management is operating effectively. The policy defines the relative responsibilities of staff members, College Officers and Committees, and lays out the structure of risk registers and scoring of risks. The College maintains a single Strategic Risk Register which captures high-level strategic risks that are considered to have the potential to fundamentally impact on the College's ability to operate effectively or to deliver its strategic objectives. This register, together with its associated heat map, is monitored by the College Officers collectively, by the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and by the College Council, enabling Council to have oversight and understanding of key risks, and promote active Council engagement, debate and constructive challenge around these risks. The Strategic Risk Register is supported by approximately 20 Departmental Risk Registers, which are maintained by Heads of Department and overseen by

the relevant College Officer. Risks in the Departmental Risk Registers feed into, and inform, the Strategic Risk Register.

Risks are scored for both likelihood and impact, and these are multiplied together to give a raw risk score before control measures. A residual risk score is determined by reassessing both the likelihood and impact of the risk considering existing control measures and mitigations, which are documented in the risk register. The residual risk scores are grouped into four categories: green, yellow, amber and red and these categories determine the frequency of review of the risks.

All Risk Registers are reviewed at least annually and updated more frequently when new risks are identified, there is a change in the level of risk, or new control measures are introduced. The Strategic Risk Register is presented to the College Council annually around the same time as the submission of the annual budget, so that Council can ensure that business plans and budgets for the following financial year are consistent with risks and risk tolerances.

The most significant strategic risks identified by the College are:

Principal risk	How risk is mitigated
A breach of IT systems and/ or data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT security equipment, policies and training • Vigilance and monitoring • Regular testing and cybersecurity auditing • Thorough data protection policies and procedures
Sexual misconduct or safeguarding incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear policies and procedures in place, publicised and followed • Maintain awareness of risks and best practice and promote a culture where concerns are reported • Suitable training, including on how to report concerns • Referral of cases to outside bodies where appropriate
Rising interest rates on College borrowings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowings partially on a fixed rate or interest rate swap in place • Ability to defer projects if interest rates rise
Sustained fall in the real value of the Endowment due to market falls, high inflation or excessive distribution rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the real value of the Endowment and likely investment returns • Diversified investment portfolio • Prudent distribution rate
Health and safety incident (including pandemic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear policies and procedures in place, publicised and followed • Maintain awareness of risks and best practice and promote a culture where concerns are reported • Regular inspections and maintenance
Adverse policy changes that affect the HE sector e.g. funding, tuition fees, taxes/levies and immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring policy statements and legislative developments

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

In accordance with the College's Statutes, the Council is responsible for the administration of the Group's and College's affairs.

The Council is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the College and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and College will continue in operation.

The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2028. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the distribution rule (explained on page 26), together with the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2030 and the College's ability to increase borrowing to fund its programme of capital expenditure, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Council is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Council is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2025 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:

The Council has eighteen regular meetings each year and gives consideration to the major risks to which the College and its subsidiary undertakings are exposed and satisfies itself that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Key controls used by the College include:

- Formal agendas for all Committee and Council activity;
- Clear terms of reference for all committees;
- Strategic planning, budgeting, management accounting and cash flow forecasting;
- Established organisational structure and lines of reporting;
- Formal written policies in key areas such as health and safety and child protection; and
- Authorisation and approval levels.

The College conducts a formal risk-management process through maintenance and review of the Strategic Risk Register, as described in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section on pages 16 and 17. However, the nature of the College's activities is such that the College is faced with a large number of risks, not all of which can be mitigated.

The Council's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, the Bursars and College Officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

OUTLOOK

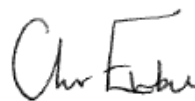
Whilst the College is fortunate in being a relatively well-endowed college, its commitments and role in the University are commensurately significant and the College has experienced, and will continue to face, a number of significant financial challenges many of which are common to the University and other Cambridge colleges. The College continues to focus on its core priorities, which include the need to raise endowment funds to underpin student support, to manage the cost of maintaining and refurbishing the College buildings, to steward the Endowment through potentially difficult financial markets, and to take meaningful action to address the climate crisis.

The College seeks to respond to these financial challenges by focusing on efficient financial management and endeavoring to manage its resources to best effect. However, if it is to be able to sustain and develop the activities that are critical to its mission and achieve its full potential, it is clear that the College will need to continue to raise additional funds over the coming years.

On behalf of the College Council



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

20 November 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

We have audited the financial statements of the St John's College ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University in relation to the provisions of Statue GII has been recognised as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act together with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Further and Higher Education (SORP) 2019, Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) disclosures, taxation legislation and general data protection legislation. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be necessary to the College and group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory

and legal correspondence, if any.

We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the group for fraud. We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of school and investment income, and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management, and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and other regulators, and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
Date: 24 November 2025

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format; and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education issued in 2019.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

The College is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

The College's activities and financial position, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Trustees' Report which forms part of this Annual Report. The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2027. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2028 and the College's ability to increase borrowing to fund its programme of capital expenditure, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated Financial Statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 28. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and because these are viewed as autonomous activities.

Associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management consider the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Pension Benefits

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. The College has reviewed all the pension schemes in which it participates, and is satisfied that only the schemes provided by Universities

Superannuation Scheme and Church of England meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plans in existence at the date of approving the accounts.

Classification of property

The College determines whether a property is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land and buildings that are not occupied substantially for use by or in the operations of the College, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. These buildings are substantially rented to tenants.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The College carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The College engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at 30 June 2025. The valuers determined the open market value using the desktop valuation method. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long term vacancy rate.

Valuation of non-quoted investments

The College carries its non-quoted investments at fair value based on the most recent valuations provided by independent fund managers, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Pension liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS when the scheme is in a deficit, the future value of deficit contributions is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. As the 2023 valuation found that the scheme was in surplus, the level of deficit contributions is currently 0% and there is therefore no provision at 30 June 2024. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic Fees

Academic fees for the College and the School are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The cost of any fees waived or written off by the College and the School is included as expenditure.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2024-25, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence, the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £268k is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Other Academic Income	£231k
Expenditure	£499k

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis according to the terms of the lease.

Donations and Benefactions

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or when the College is entitled to the income and the value can be measured reliably. The accounting treatment of a donation depends on the nature and extent of restrictions specified by the donor. In the absence of specific instructions from the donor the Council considers the donor's correspondence and association with the College together with the size of the sum involved when determining the accounting treatment. Donations are recognised as income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Donations which are to be retained for the future benefit of the College, and other donations with substantially restricted purposes, are retained within endowments or restricted reserves until such time that they are utilised in line with such restrictions.

Legacies are recognised when the College is entitled to the funds, when receipt is probable and when amounts can be measured reliably which is the earlier of probate being granted or final estate accounts being received when it becomes probable that a distribution will be made to the College. Where entitlement is demonstrated, the College only recognises income to the extent that future distributions can be measured reliably. For residual legacies this means that the value of future distributions is estimated based on available evidence in the year. These estimates are regularly reviewed and updated as required.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

- Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective, and it is not to be invested for the longer term;
- Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income;
- Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective; and
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Endowment and Investment Income

All investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the period in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms of the individual endowment fund.

For endowment income from permanent endowments, the College applies either a total return or a standard method of accounting for fund investment returns, depending on the nature of the fund, as set out below:

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has not yet reached at least 20% of original capital, the standard method accounting policy is applied and the investment income shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is the actual income earned in the year. Any excess of income over qualifying expenditure is retained within the endowment reserve until such time that they are utilised in line with any applicable restrictions, at which point the income is released through the transfer of endowment return shown within income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has reached at least 20% of original capital, a total return accounting policy is applied. A proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation is shown as a transfer within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in accordance with the total return concept, with any excess remaining in the endowment fund. For permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, the sum transferred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is limited to the qualifying expenditure incurred in the year. The surplus or deficiency of total return, after deducting the annual Endowment transfer, is carried forward as unapplied total return.

Under the total return method, the Endowment distribution is determined by a distribution rule which is designed to provide stable index-linked distributions from the Endowment whilst at the same time preserving the real value of the Endowment (to preserve intergenerational equity). The distribution rule adopted by the College is a 'Constant Growth with Cap and Floor' rule under which the distribution from the Endowment for a particular year is the previous year's distribution increased by CPI + 1.0% subject to a minimum distribution of 2.5% and a maximum distribution of 3.5% of a trailing 3-year average Endowment value (to N minus 2). The target distribution rate in the year ended 30 June 2025 was 3.0%; this has been increased to 3.3% from 1 July 2025 (with the cap and floor changed to 3.8% and 2.8% respectively), which reflects expected real returns of the Endowment. However, the actual distribution rate in any year will depend on the results of the distribution rule and will therefore vary from the target rate. The distribution rule provides for the distribution to be adjusted to reflect additions to the Endowment through donations. The College first adopted the Total Return approach to accounting for permanent funds in the year ended 30 June 2008. The breakdown of endowment funds between original capital and unapplied total return is shown in note 16.

Accommodation, catering and conferences income

Income received in relation to the supply of accommodation and catering and conferences income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Other Income

Income is received from a range of activities including choir engagements and alumni events and other services rendered. Income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Grant income

Grant income is recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

INVESTMENT COSTS

Investment costs, associated predominantly with the management of the College's property and securities portfolios and its investment subsidiaries, are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year-end rates or, where there are related forward foreign-exchange contracts, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at valuation on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. The valuation as at 30 June 2004 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation will not be updated and will be carried forward as the gross value to be depreciated over its expected useful economic life. It is not possible to quantify the difference between depreciation based on historic cost and depreciation based on this valuation because records of the historic cost of land and buildings were not required to be kept under the accounting regime applicable to Colleges within the University of Cambridge prior to 2004.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuations, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College, and depreciated over the period of such expected future benefits.

Freehold land is not shown separately. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in investment assets at fair value.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land, where applicable.

Maintenance of Premises

The College has a five-year rolling maintenance plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The cost of routine maintenance is charged to expense within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance which restores value is capitalised when the project valuation is above the capitalisation threshold of £20,000. Expenditure capitalised is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life.

Equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment:	Plant and machinery	(long life)	10-20 years
	Plant and machinery	(short life)	5 years
	Motor vehicles		5 years
	Furniture and soft furnishings		5 years
Computer equipment:	Computer network and equipment		5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the date of preparation of each Balance Sheet.

Leased Assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 2007 have not been capitalised since reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost benefit basis, and the volume of items and valuation issues (e.g. age, origin, veracity) mean that it is neither practical nor beneficial to identify and value them. Acquisitions since 1 July 2007 and valued at over £20k are capitalised and recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at valuation on receipt where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Operational assets are those that the College uses in the course of meeting its charitable purposes of education, religion, learning, and research. Once an asset has been classified as an operational asset it is not reclassified as a heritage asset.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's Balance Sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments for which no fair value is readily obtainable are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Investments in joint ventures which are jointly controlled by the College and other members are measured using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The College's share of the net assets are included in the consolidated balance sheet and the net share of any profit or loss is shown in the Statement of Consolidated income and expenditure. In the College Balance Sheet joint venture investments are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised as increases or decreases of fair value of investment assets as appropriate within the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land and buildings held for rental income or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services.

The investment property portfolio is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued or reviewed annually at open market value (using the desktop valuation method). The valuation at 30 June 2025 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP and at 30 June 2024 was carried out by the College's principal property advisers, Savills (L&P) Limited, with the exception of certain residential long leasehold properties which are valued by Carter Jonas LLP.

Due to the length of ownership of many of the investment properties, realised capital gains cannot be recognised with reference to historic cost.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments, which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is typically the transaction price. These assets are subsequently carried at fair value and changes in fair value at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment in equity instruments is not publicly traded and where the fair value cannot be reliably

measured, the assets are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in property or other physical assets do not constitute a financial instrument and are not included.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans and intergroup loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

To the extent that the College enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The College does not apply any hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The interest rate swap is accounted for as a derivative financial instrument under FRS 102, and is measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137428). It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478-488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax.

The College's subsidiaries are liable to Corporation Tax in the same way as any other commercial organisation. Due to the structure of the group, all taxable profits made by its subsidiaries are donated to the College on an annual basis under the terms of members' resolutions.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. The Contribution is used to fund grants to Colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to

the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in a number of pension schemes of both defined-benefit and defined-contribution types.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme

The College contributes to the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme ("CCFPS"), which is a defined-benefit pension scheme. Unlike the other defined-benefit schemes (as noted below), the scheme is a federated scheme, and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Amounts charged to operating expenditure are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately within Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the College, in separate trustee administered unitised funds. The scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined-benefit liability forms part of the net pension liability presented after other net assets on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the institution has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the institution recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account. As the 2023 valuation concluded that the scheme is in a surplus, there are currently no deficit contributions payable by employers and therefore no liability is recognised.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the scheme separately from those of the Employer and the other participating employers.

Each participating employer in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to specific employers and that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. The College recognises a liability for the present value of agreed deficit contributions payable.

Defined-Contribution Pension Schemes

The College and its subsidiaries also contribute to a number of defined-contribution pension schemes. For defined-contribution schemes the amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

FUNDS AND RESERVES

The RCCA format requires the College to distinguish between Endowments, Restricted Reserves and Unrestricted Reserves.

Endowments

Where the College receives donations that are to be held in perpetuity, these are credited to endowment funds. Endowment funds are subdivided into:

Restricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on expenditure that meets the fund's objectives.

Unrestricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on any activity of the College.

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.

Unrestricted Reserves

Funds that are neither Endowments nor Restricted Reserves are classed as unrestricted reserves. The College's unrestricted reserves are identified under the following two headings:

Revaluation Reserve, relating to the unrealised gains on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets; and

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure Reserve, relating to all other reserves not included above.

Corporate Capital

The College's unrestricted funds include the College's Corporate Capital, which has certain features of a permanent unrestricted endowment (in that the majority is invested in perpetuity to provide an income to support the College's charitable activities) and certain features of a permanent reserve (in that it is established practice that Cambridge Colleges can borrow against their Corporate Capital to invest in operational property). Corporate Capital is predominantly invested in the College's Endowment, but a portion is invested in operational assets. The exact split between these two components varies over time. The portion of the College's Corporate Capital that is invested in the Endowment is included in permanent unrestricted endowments, while the portion that is invested in operational assets is included in the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve, and any movement during the year is represented by a reserves transfer.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June

	Note	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	5,181	-	-	5,181	5,012	-	-	5,012
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	9,937	-	-	9,937	8,516	-	-	8,516
School income		8,420	-	-	8,420	8,761	-	-	8,761
Investment income	3d	903	715	30,656	32,274	918	733	28,912	30,563
Endowment return transferred		15,618	3,246	(18,864)	-	15,421	3,025	(18,446)	-
Other income		890	-	-	890	651	-	-	651
Total income before donations and endowments		40,949	3,961	11,792	56,702	39,279	3,758	10,466	53,503
Donations		156	971	-	1,127	169	881	-	1,050
New endowments		5	154	7,526	7,685	-	21	6,685	6,706
Other capital grants for assets		-	741	-	741	-	14	-	14
Total income from donations and new endowments		161	1,866	7,526	9,553	169	916	6,685	7,770
Total income		41,110	5,827	19,318	66,255	39,448	4,674	17,151	61,273
Expenditure									
Education	4	11,916	4,221	-	16,137	11,567	4,323	-	15,890
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	20,382	109	-	20,491	17,898	105	-	18,003
School expenditure		9,052	207	-	9,259	8,380	212	-	8,592
Other expenditure		2,136	254	-	2,390	2,054	188	-	2,242
Investment costs	3c	292	244	11,637	12,173	300	252	10,334	10,886
Contribution under Statute G,II		888	278	-	1,166	939	235	-	1,174
Total expenditure	6a/b	44,666	5,313	11,637	61,616	41,138	5,315	10,334	56,787
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(3,556)	514	7,681	4,639	(1,690)	(641)	6,817	4,486
<i>(Deficit)/gain before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(3,561)</i>	<i>(381)</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>(3,787)</i>	<i>(1,690)</i>	<i>(676)</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>(2,234)</i>
Gain on investments	3e	652	501	14,877	16,030	5,839	4,958	12,279	23,076
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(2,904)	1,015	22,558	20,669	4,149	4,317	19,096	27,562
Other comprehensive income									
Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of fixed assets		-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	(40)
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	15	1,243	-	-	1,243	2,752	-	-	2,752
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,661)	1,015	22,558	21,912	6,861	4,317	19,096	30,274

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Note	<u>2025</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>
Income			
Academic fees and charges	1	5,181	5,012
Residences, catering and conferences	2	9,937	8,516
School Income		8,420	8,761
Investment income	3d	32,274	30,563
Other income		890	651
Total income before donations and endowments		<u>56,702</u>	<u>53,503</u>
Donations		1,127	1,050
New endowments		7,685	6,706
Other capital grants for assets		741	14
Total income from donations and new endowments		<u>9,553</u>	<u>7,770</u>
Total income		<u>66,255</u>	<u>61,273</u>
Expenditure			
Education	4	16,137	15,890
Residences, catering and conferences	5	20,491	18,003
School expenditure		9,259	8,592
Other expenditure		2,390	2,242
Investment costs	3c	12,173	10,886
Contribution under Statute G,II		1,166	1,174
Total expenditure	6a/b	<u>61,616</u>	<u>56,787</u>
Surplus before other gains and losses		4,639	4,486
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(3,787)</i>	<i>(2,234)</i>
Gain on investments	3e	16,030	23,076
Surplus for the year		<u>20,669</u>	<u>27,562</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		-	(40)
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	15	1,243	2,752
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>21,912</u>	<u>30,274</u>

Additional information:

Total income and deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants as stated above do not include the element of endowment fund distributions funded out of long-term capital growth for funds that are classified as expendable endowments or general reserves. The corresponding figures including this element are:

		<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Total income on a distribution basis (as defined on Page 9 of the Trustees' Report)	3g	67,761	62,593
Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants on a distribution basis		(2,281)	(914)

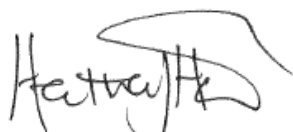
Statement of Changes in Reserves

Consolidated	Note	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2024		265,606	50,218	691,782	8,821	1,016,427
Surplus for the year		(2,904)	1,015	22,558	-	20,669
Other comprehensive income		1,243	-	-	-	1,243
Transfers between reserves		8,107	(125)	-	(7,982)	-
Balance at 30 June 2025		272,052	51,108	714,340	839	1,038,339
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2023		258,089	46,517	672,686	8,861	986,153
Deficit for the year		4,149	4,317	19,096	-	27,562
Other comprehensive income		2,752	-	-	(40)	2,712
Transfers between reserves		616	(616)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		265,606	50,218	691,782	8,821	1,016,427
College						
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2024		259,521	49,956	690,918	8,821	1,009,216
Surplus for the year		(2,273)	1,026	21,926	-	20,679
Other comprehensive income		1,243	-	-	-	1,243
Transfers between reserves		8,107	(125)	-	(7,982)	-
Balance at 30 June 2025		266,598	50,857	712,844	839	1,031,138
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2023		252,393	46,095	671,944	8,861	979,293
Surplus for the year		3,760	4,477	18,974	-	27,211
Other comprehensive income		2,752	-	-	(40)	2,712
Transfers between reserves		616	(616)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		259,521	49,956	690,918	8,821	1,009,216

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets					
Tangible fixed assets	8		282,039		255,126
Heritage assets			559		559
Investments before investment in joint venture		771,734		730,908	
Investment in joint venture: Share of gross assets		15,518		15,323	
Share of gross liabilities		(38)		(41)	
Investments including investment in joint venture	9		<u>787,214</u>		<u>746,190</u>
Current Assets					
Stock	10		674		689
Trade and other receivables	11		12,283		11,307
Cash and cash equivalents	12		<u>49,153</u>		<u>74,690</u>
Total current assets			62,110		86,686
Current Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13		<u>(22,309)</u>		<u>(17,930)</u>
Net current assets			39,801		68,756
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,109,613</u>		<u>1,070,631</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		<u>(65,936)</u>		<u>(46,943)</u>
Net assets excluding pension liability			<u>1,043,677</u>		<u>1,023,688</u>
Net pension liability	15		<u>(5,338)</u>		<u>(7,261)</u>
Net assets including pension liability			<u>1,038,339</u>		<u>1,016,427</u>
Restricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16		714,340		691,782
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17		<u>51,108</u>		<u>50,218</u>
			765,448		742,000
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted			272,052		265,606
Revaluation reserve			<u>839</u>		<u>8,821</u>
			272,891		274,427
Total Reserves			<u>1,038,339</u>		<u>1,016,427</u>

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 20th November 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

College Balance Sheet

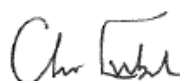
As at 30 June	Note	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	275,218	248,206
Heritage assets		559	559
Investments	9	775,190	736,119
Investments in joint ventures	9	15,480	15,282
Total non-current assets		<u>1,066,447</u>	<u>1,000,166</u>
Current Assets			
Stock	10	556	546
Trade and other receivables	11	10,668	9,561
Cash and cash equivalents	12	45,921	71,407
Total current assets		<u>57,145</u>	<u>81,514</u>
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(21,180)	(18,260)
Net current assets		<u>35,965</u>	<u>63,254</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,102,412</u>	<u>1,063,420</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(65,936)	(46,943)
Net assets excluding pension liability		<u>1,036,476</u>	<u>1,016,477</u>
Net pension liability	15	(5,338)	(7,261)
Net assets including pension liability		<u>1,031,138</u>	<u>1,009,216</u>
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	712,844	690,918
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	50,857	49,956
		<u>763,701</u>	<u>740,874</u>
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		266,598	259,521
Revaluation reserve		839	8,821
		<u>267,437</u>	<u>268,342</u>
Total Reserves		<u>1,031,138</u>	<u>1,009,216</u>

The College recorded a surplus for the financial year of £20,679k (2024: £27,212k) and other comprehensive gains of £1,243k (2024: £2,712k).

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 20th November 2025 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbers 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year to 30 June	Note	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(1,758)	(6,545)
Cash flows from investing activities	20	(38,587)	(20,054)
Cash flows from financing activities	21	14,808	31,143
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year		<u>(25,537)</u>	<u>4,544</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		74,690	70,146
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	<u><u>49,153</u></u>	<u><u>74,690</u></u>

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
1. ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES		
College Fees		
Fee income paid on behalf of undergraduates at the regulated undergraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,625/£4,500 (2024: £4,625/£4,500))	2,223	2,367
Unregulated undergraduate fee income (per capita fee £11,800 (2024: £10,995))	1,234	971
Fee income received at the Postgraduate fee rate (per capita fee £5,416 (2024: £5,123))	1,357	1,206
	<u>4,814</u>	<u>4,544</u>
Other Educational income	367	468
Total	<u>5,181</u>	<u>5,012</u>
2. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES INCOME		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:		
College Members	6,799	5,942
Conferences	610	513
Catering:		
College Members	1,377	1,336
Conferences	1,151	725
Total	<u>9,937</u>	<u>8,516</u>
3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME		
3a ANALYSIS OF INCOME	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Income from:		
Property	15,639	15,708
Securities	6,509	6,540
Cash	117	117
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	2,939	1,957
Aquila Investments Limited	572	590
Lomas Developments Limited	39	27
Total	<u>25,815</u>	<u>24,939</u>
Income allocated to:		
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d 23,972	23,097
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis	225	191
Expendable funds	1,618	1,651
Total	<u>25,815</u>	<u>24,939</u>
3b ANALYSIS OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains from:		
Property	17,802	(15,358)
Securities	8,545	42,664
Joint ventures	98	(460)
	<u>26,445</u>	<u>26,846</u>
(Loss)/gains on cash and cash equivalents	9 (3,956)	1,854
Total	<u>22,489</u>	<u>28,700</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)		<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Capital gains allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3f	21,211	16,838
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		125	1,065
Expendable funds		1,153	10,797
		22,489	28,700
3c ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT COSTS		<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Investment property portfolio costs		6,388	6,038
Trading costs of St John's Innovation Centre Limited		3,301	2,177
Trading costs of Aquila Investments Limited		180	198
Trading costs of Lomas Development Limited		70	27
Investment consultant, custodian/reporting and cash management fees		-	28
Securities portfolio management fees		2,063	2,246
Other securities portfolio operating costs		171	172
Total		12,173	10,886
Costs allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d	11,573	10,280
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		64	54
Expendable funds		536	552
Total		12,173	10,886
3d RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Investment income allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3a	23,972	23,097
Less: investment costs allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3c	(11,573)	(10,280)
"Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		12,399	12,817
Total return on permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis transferred to income and expenditure		18,858	18,441
Less: "Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		(12,399)	(12,817)
Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return to be added to Investment Income		6,459	5,624
Plus: Investment Income	3a	25,815	24,939
Total Investment Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		32,274	30,563
3e RECONCILIATION OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Total capital gains on investments	3b	22,489	28,700
Less: Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income	3d	(6,459)	(5,624)
Gains on investments for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		16,030	23,076

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)			
3f SUMMARY OF TOTAL RETURN OF PERMANENT FUNDS ACCOUNTED FOR ON A TOTAL RETURN BASIS		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Allocated investment income	3a	23,972	23,097
Apportioned gains on investments	3b	21,211	16,838
Allocated investment costs	3c	(11,573)	(10,280)
Total return for year		33,610	29,655
Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve		(18,858)	(18,441)
Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18	<u>14,752</u>	<u>11,214</u>
3g RECONCILIATION OF INCOME ON THE DISTRIBUTION BASIS TO INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on a Total Return basis		66,255	61,273
Transfer to income of total return from expendable endowments and general reserves		1,506	1,320
Total Income on the distribution basis		<u>67,761</u>	<u>62,593</u>
4. EDUCATION EXPENDITURE		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Teaching		6,498	6,032
Tutorial		2,568	2,470
Admissions		1,117	1,052
Research		2,087	1,943
Scholarships and awards		3,205	3,764
Other educational facilities		662	629
Total		<u>16,137</u>	<u>15,890</u>
5. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES EXPENDITURE		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:			
College Members		14,745	12,962
Conferences		338	233
Catering:			
College Members		4,550	4,394
Conferences		858	414
Total		<u>20,491</u>	<u>18,003</u>

6. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

6a 2025 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2025 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	7,054	6,987	1,361	735	16,137
Residences, catering and conferences	5	7,163	5,792	4,893	2,643	20,491
School		5,583	3,180	340	156	9,259
Other		1,003	1,387	-	-	2,390
Investment costs	3c	2,028	9,501	8	636	12,173
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	1,166	-	-	1,166
Total expenditure		22,831	28,013	6,602	4,170	61,616

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £841k.

6b 2024 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2024 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,689	7,469	1,330	402	15,890
Residences, catering and conferences	5	6,329	5,447	4,781	1,446	18,003
School		5,306	2,738	381	167	8,592
Other		989	1,253	-	-	2,242
Investment costs	3c	1,625	8,862	8	391	10,886
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	1,174	-	-	1,174
Total expenditure		20,938	26,943	6,500	2,406	56,787

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £717k.

6c Auditors' remuneration		<u>2025 £'000</u>	<u>2024 £'000</u>
Other operating expenses include:			
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditor			
For the audit of the College		76	74
For the audit of subsidiary companies		51	51
Other advisory fees payable to the College's external auditor		30	21
Total fees payable to the College's external auditor		157	146

Amounts stated above include unrecoverable VAT

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff Costs	College Fellows £'000	Other Academic £'000	Non- Academic £'000	2025 Total £'000	2024 Total £'000
Salaries	2,649	470	15,486	18,605	17,131
National insurance	303	42	1,594	1,939	1,657
Pension costs	329	46	1,912	2,287	2,150
Total	3,281	558	18,992	22,831	20,938

In addition to the costs shown above, the College paid £461k (2024: £400k) in the year for staff medical cover.

Staff Numbers	College Fellows	Other Academic	Non- Academic	2025 Total	2024 Total
Stipendiary Fellows	109	-	-	109	105
Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents)	-	8	380	388	375
Total	109	8	380	497	480

	2025 Number	2024 Number
The Governing Body of the College, comprising all Fellows, at 30 June was	156	154

Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents) include 103 (2024: 115) School staff and 34 (2024: 26) staff employed by the St John's Innovation Centre.

The number of employees of the College and its subsidiary undertakings who received remuneration in excess of £100,000 were as follows:

	2025 number	2024 number
Between £100,000 and £110,000	5	2
Between £110,001 and £120,000	2	-
Between £120,001 and £130,000	1	1
Between £130,001 and £140,000	1	2
Between £140,001 and £150,000	2	1
Between £150,001 and £160,000	2	3
Between £160,001 and £170,000	1	1
Between £170,001 and £180,000	-	-
Between £180,001 and £190,000	-	-
Between £190,001 and £200,000	-	-
Between £200,001 and £210,000	-	-
Between £210,001 and £220,000	1	1

Remuneration includes salary and employer's pension contributions for current service, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements. Remuneration does not include employer's pension deficit reduction contributions, which are paid to reduce the deficit in a pension scheme as a whole and do not relate to individual employees, or employer's National Insurance contributions.

This is a departure from the RCCA, which includes employer's National Insurance contributions in remuneration. The Trustees believe that the disclosure above more accurately represents the remuneration employees receive in exchange for their services than the disclosure required by the RCCA, which reflects the cost of employment but not remuneration.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprise the College Council. The Trustees of the College are its key management personnel. The remuneration of Trustees is disclosed in note 27.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	<u>Freehold land</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>and buildings</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	344,389	4,073	3,774	352,236	338,418
Additions at cost	21,267	221	549	22,037	10,121
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(308)
Disposals at cost	(413)	(102)	(742)	(1,257)	(140)
Transfer (to)/from investments	11,520	-	-	11,520	4,145
At end of year	<u>376,763</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>3,581</u>	<u>384,536</u>	<u>352,236</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	90,794	3,618	2,698	97,110	91,018
Charge for the year	5,976	135	491	6,602	6,500
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(268)
Eliminated on disposals	(377)	(96)	(742)	(1,215)	(140)
At end of year	<u>96,393</u>	<u>3,657</u>	<u>2,447</u>	<u>102,497</u>	<u>97,110</u>
Net Book value					
At end of year	<u>280,370</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>282,039</u>	<u>255,126</u>
At beginning of year	<u>253,595</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>255,126</u>	<u>247,400</u>

Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £35,227k (2024: £11,637k).

College	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>land and</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	335,238	3,376	3,105	341,719	328,011
Additions at cost	21,150	147	491	21,788	9,395
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	308
Disposals at cost	(413)	(102)	(742)	(1,257)	(140)
Transfers (to)/from investments	11,520	-	-	11,520	4,145
At end of year	<u>367,495</u>	<u>3,421</u>	<u>2,854</u>	<u>373,770</u>	<u>341,719</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	88,282	3,104	2,127	93,513	87,802
Charge for the year	5,763	82	409	6,254	6,119
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	(268)
Eliminated on disposals	(377)	(96)	(742)	(1,215)	(140)
At end of year	<u>93,668</u>	<u>3,090</u>	<u>1,794</u>	<u>98,552</u>	<u>93,513</u>
Net Book Value					
At end of year	<u>273,827</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>275,218</u>	<u>248,206</u>
At beginning of year	<u>246,956</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>248,206</u>	<u>240,209</u>

Freehold land and buildings comprise the operational buildings and site of the College. Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £35,227k (2024: £11,637k).

The insured value of freehold buildings as at 30 June 2025 was £404,690k (2024: £418,351k).

The cost to the College of freehold buildings includes the surplus of £400k on past sales of buildings to the College recorded in the accounts of Aquila Investments Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, which is eliminated from the cost to the group on consolidation.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2007 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date. As reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they have not been capitalised. As a result, the total included in the balance sheet is partial.

Heritage assets are books gifted to or purchased by the College. The value of heritage assets acquired by donation during the year was £nil (2024: £nil). During the year, the College purchased Heritage Assets at a cost of £nil (2024: £nil).

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group		College	
	2025 £'000	2024 £'000	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Balance at beginning of year	746,190	696,207	751,401	701,419
Additions	49,379	131,491	53,675	131,030
Disposals	(23,280)	(104,209)	(28,567)	(103,771)
Gain	26,445	26,846	25,681	26,868
Transfers to College Operations	(11,520)	(4,145)	(11,520)	(4,145)
Balance at end of year	787,214	746,190	790,670	751,401
Represented by:				
Property	382,217	361,979	376,718	361,973
Securities	389,517	368,929	388,333	368,929
Investments in joint ventures	15,480	15,282	15,480	15,282
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	10,139	5,217
	787,214	746,190	790,670	751,401

9a. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURE

Parlington LLP is a joint venture between St John's College, Cambridge and Christ Church, Oxford. The principal activity of the partnership is property investment and development.

The Partnership was established in April 2023, and in December 2023 the Partnership purchased the Parlington Estate. St John's College introduced capital to finance the purchase of the property estate amounting to £15.742m during the year to 30 June 2024. During the current year to 30 June 2025 St John's College contributed at further £100k of capital towards the on going maintenance and running costs of the estate.

The College's interest in the joint venture is measured using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

9a. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURE (continued)

The College's share of the net assets of Parlington LLP is included in the consolidated balance sheet and the net share of profit/(loss) is showing in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, and is calculated as follows:

Members' Interest	Parlington LLP	
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Members capital classified as equity at the beginning of the year	30,564	-
Capital introduced	200	31,484
Gain/(loss) for the period	196	(920)
Members' interests at 30 June	30,960	30,564
St John's College Share 50%	15,480	15,282
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June		
Income	498	230
Expenditure	(778)	(250)
Market Value gain/(loss) on investments	454	(900)
Gain/(loss) for the period	174	(920)
St John's College Share 50%	87	(460)
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Balance sheet as at 30 June		
Investments	30,653	30,248
Current assets	383	399
Current liabilities	(76)	(83)
Net assets attributable to members	30,960	30,564

10. STOCKS

	Group		College	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Goods for resale	663	679	556	546
Other stocks	11	10	-	-
Total stocks	674	689	556	546

The Council considers that there is no material difference between the book value of stocks and their replacement cost.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		College	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts due after one year:				
Loans to Waterbeach Development Company LLP	3,910	3,532	-	-
Other trade debtors	991	1,072	991	1,072
Amounts due within one year:				
Net sums due from members of the College	260	200	260	200
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	3,659	3,686
Other trade debtors	2,429	1,509	2,074	753
Other taxes	27	18	11	8
Prepayments	1,308	2,090	691	1,279
Accrued income	3,358	2,886	2,982	2,563

12,283	11,307	10,668	9,561
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12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Short-term money market deposits	127	1,569	127	1,569
Current accounts	49,026	73,121	45,794	69,838
Total	49,153	74,690	45,921	71,407

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		College	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Trade creditors	5,020	3,735	4,718	3,562
Members of the College	49	74	49	74
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	564	2,280
Contribution under Statute G,II	1,166	1,174	1,166	1,174
Bank loans due within one year	933	886	933	886
Other creditors	5,461	4,226	5,373	4,176
Other taxation and social security	1,168	1,068	594	845
Accruals and deferred income	8,512	6,767	7,783	5,263
Total	22,309	17,930	21,180	18,260

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group and College	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Bank loans	65,936	46,943
Bank loans repayable		
Between two and five years	58,884	37,539
After five years	7,052	9,404
Total borrowings	65,936	46,943

In 2006, the College entered into an unsecured bank loan for £20 million, repayments on this started in the 2016-17 year and the loan has an interest rate fixed at 5.16% until June 2036. In 2023 the College entered into a new unsecured revolving credit facility for up to £50 million, this was extended to £70m in May 2025, of which £53m was drawn at 30 June 2025 (£33.5m 2024). This facility has a five year term and a floating interest rate. During the year, the College entered into an interest rate swap agreement to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates associated with its variable-rate borrowings. The swap converts the variable interest payments on a portion of College debt into fixed payments, thereby providing greater certainty over future cash flows. At the reporting date:

- The notional principal of the swap was £25m.
- The fixed interest rate payable under the swap is 4.2075% compared to the variable rate linked to [e.g., SONIA].
- The fair value of the swap was £427k, and is presented as a liability in the balance sheet.

15. PENSION LIABILITIES (NOTE 26)

	Group and College	
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Balance at beginning of year	7,261	10,435
Movement in year:		
Current service cost including life assurance	559	977
Changes in plan assumptions		-
Contributions	(1,614)	(1,898)
Other finance cost	375	499
Actuarial gain recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenditure	(1,243)	(2,752)
Balance at end of year	5,338	7,261
Balance attributable to:		
Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme	5,338	7,261
Universities Superannuation Scheme	-	-
Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme	-	-
Balance at end of year	5,338	7,261

16. ENDOWMENTS

Group	Unrestricted	Restricted	2025	2024
	Permanent	Permanent	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	165,495	70,067	235,562	228,734
Unapplied Total Return	358,587	97,633	456,220	443,952
	524,082	167,700	691,782	672,686
New endowments received	84	7,442	7,526	6,685
Investment Income	21,621	2,576	24,197	23,288
Expenditure	(26,396)	(4,105)	(30,501)	(28,780)
Increase in market value of investments	19,582	1,754	21,336	17,903
Balance at end of year	538,973	175,367	714,340	691,782
Comprising:				
Capital	165,579	77,789	243,368	235,562
Unapplied Total Return	373,394	97,578	470,972	456,220
	538,973	175,367	714,340	691,782
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	2,117	2,117	2,119
Education	-	12,919	12,919	12,952
Field Sports	-	18,876	18,876	16,579
Library	-	2,642	2,642	2,572
LMBC	-	1,822	1,822	1,827
Research	-	23,943	23,943	23,826
Scholarship/Awards	-	101,302	101,302	96,009
School	-	1,016	1,016	1,114
Other	-	10,730	10,730	10,702
General Endowments	538,973	-	538,973	524,082
Total	538,973	175,367	714,340	691,782

16. ENDOWMENTS (continued)

College	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	165,495	69,658	235,153	228,325
Unapplied Total Return	358,837	96,928	455,765	443,619
	524,332	166,586	690,918	671,944
New endowments received	84	7,429	7,513	6,685
Investment Income	18,120	2,562	20,682	20,697
Expenditure	(22,847)	(3,991)	(26,838)	(26,199)
Increase in market value of investments	18,804	1,765	20,569	17,791
Balance at end of year	538,493	174,351	712,844	690,918
Comprising:				
Capital	165,579	77,367	242,946	235,153
Unapplied Total Return	372,914	96,984	469,898	455,765
	538,493	174,351	712,844	690,918
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	2,117	2,117	2,119
Education	-	12,919	12,919	12,952
Field Sports	-	18,876	18,876	16,579
Library	-	2,642	2,642	2,572
LMBC	-	1,822	1,822	1,827
Research	-	23,943	23,943	23,826
Scholarship/Awards	-	101,302	101,302	96,009
Other	-	10,730	10,730	10,702
General Endowments	538,493	-	538,493	524,332
Total	538,493	174,351	712,844	690,918

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES

Group	Capital	Other	2025	2024
	Grants	Restricted	Total	Total
	£'000	Funds	£'000	£'000
		£'000		
Balance at beginning of year	276	49,942	50,218	46,517
New grants	741	-	741	14
New donations	-	971	971	881
New endowments	-	154	154	21
Investment income	-	3,961	3,961	3,758
Capital grants utilised	(125)	-	(125)	(616)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,313)	(5,313)	(5,315)
Gains on investments	-	501	501	4,958
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	892	50,216	51,108	50,218
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	5,018	5,018	4,860
Education	-	4,254	4,254	4,269
Library	-	1,892	1,892	1,899
Maintenance	-	1,350	1,350	1,354
Research	-	302	302	281
Scholarship/Awards	-	35,941	35,941	35,975
School	-	251	251	262
Capital expenditure	892	-	892	276
Other	-	1,208	1,208	1,042
Total	892	50,216	51,108	50,218

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES (continued)

College	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
		<u>£'000</u>		
Balance at beginning of year	276	49,680	49,956	46,095
New grants	741	-	741	14
New donations	-	889	889	881
New endowments	-	154	154	21
Investment income	-	3,957	3,957	3,751
Capital grants utilised	(125)	-	(125)	(616)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,220)	(5,220)	(5,100)
Gains on investments	-	505	505	4,910
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	892	49,965	50,857	49,956
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	5,018	5,018	4,860
Education	-	4,254	4,254	4,269
Library	-	1,892	1,892	1,899
Maintenance	-	1,350	1,350	1,354
Research	-	302	302	281
Scholarship/Awards	-	35,941	35,941	35,975
Capital expenditure	892	-	892	276
Other	-	1,208	1,208	1,042
Total	892	49,965	50,857	49,956

18. MEMORANDUM OF UNAPPLIED TOTAL RETURN

Included within endowments, the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College's Permanent funds managed on a total return basis:

Group	Note	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	456,220	443,952
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		-	1,054
Unapplied Total Return for the year	3f	14,752	11,214
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	470,972	456,220
College	Note	2025	2024
		£'000	£'000
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	455,765	443,619
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		-	1,054
Unapplied Total Return for the year		14,133	11,092
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	469,898	455,765

19. RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Surplus for the year	20,669	27,562
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	6,602	6,500
Endowment drawdown from unapplied total return	(6,459)	(5,624)
Gain on investments	(16,030)	(23,076)
Decrease in operational stocks	(10)	(13)
Increase in operational trade and other receivables	1,075	(1,343)
Increase/(decrease) in operational creditors	2,244	2,408
Pension costs less contributions payable	(1,055)	(921)
Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
Net investment income	(13,642)	(14,053)
Interest and other finance costs payable	4,806	2,015
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	42	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(1,758)</u>	<u>(6,545)</u>
20. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	(11,520)	(4,145)
Net investment income	13,642	14,053
Endowment funds disinvested /(invested)	(14,579)	(22,058)
Increase in investment working capital	(137)	363
Gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	(3,956)	1,854
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(22,037)	(10,121)
Total cash flows from investing activities	<u>(38,587)</u>	<u>(20,054)</u>
21. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Interest paid	(4,233)	(1,515)
New unsecured loans	19,927	33,500
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(886)	(842)
Total cash flows from financing activities	<u>14,808</u>	<u>31,143</u>

22. CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION AND ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	At 1 July 2024 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Other non- cash movements £'000	Changes in market value and exchange rates £'000	At 30 June 2025 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	74,690	(21,581)	-	(3,956)	49,153
Borrowings					
Amounts falling due within one year					
Unsecured loans	(886)	-	(47)	-	(933)
Amounts falling due after more than one year					
Unsecured loans	(13,443)	886	48	-	(12,509)
Revolving credit facility	(33,500)	(19,927)	-	-	(53,427)
	(46,943)	(19,041)	48	-	(65,936)
Net total	26,861	(40,622)	1	(3,956)	(17,716)

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Group		College	
	2025 £'000	2024 £'000	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>				
Equity investments	389,517	368,929	388,333	368,929
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	49,153	74,690	45,921	71,407
Other debtors	10,948	9,199	9,966	8,274
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	10,139	5,217
	60,101	83,889	66,026	84,898
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>				
Loans	(66,869)	(47,829)	(66,869)	(47,829)
Trade creditors	(5,020)	(3,735)	(4,718)	(3,562)
Other creditors	(9,317)	(8,563)	(9,413)	(9,600)
	(81,206)	(60,127)	(81,000)	(60,991)

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments at 30 June were as follows:	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Authorised and contracted	35,493	10,622

25. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating Lease Commitments**

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June were as follows:	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Expiring within one year	-	-	-	-
Expiring between two and five years	-	3	-	-
Expiring after five years	19	7	-	-
	19	10	-	-

26. PENSION SCHEMES

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in four defined benefit schemes, as well as a number of defined contribution schemes.

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College operates a defined benefit pension plan for the College's employees who are members of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2025, for the purposes of FRS 102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS 102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	5.50	5.10
Increase in salaries to 2030	2.40	2.85
Increase in salaries from 2031	3.30	3.75
RPI assumption	2.90	3.35
CPI assumption to 2030	1.90	2.35
CPI assumption from 2031	2.80	3.25
Pension increases in payment (RPI Max 5% p.a.)	2.85	3.15
Pension increases in payment (CPI Max 2.5% p.a.)	1.85	2.00

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2023: S3PA with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.4 years (previously 21.4 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 24 years (previously 23.9 years).
- Male age 45 now, retiring at age 65, has a life expectancy from 65 of 22.7 years (previously 22.6 years).
- Female age 45 now, retiring at age 65, has a life expectancy from 65 of 25.4 years (previously 25.3 years).

Members are assumed to retire at their normal retirement age (65) apart from in the following indicated cases:

	Male	Female
Active Members – Option 1 Benefits	64	64
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	63	62

Allowance has been made at retirement for non-retired members to commute part of their pension for a lump sum on the basis of the current commutation factors in these calculations.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)**Employee Benefit Obligations**

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities	(37,942)	(40,635)
Market value of plan assets	32,604	33,374
Net defined benefit liability	(5,338)	(7,261)

The amounts to be recognised in Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Current service cost	468	533
Administrative cost	91	67
Interest on net defined benefit liability	375	444
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Total	934	1,044

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	40,634	40,146
Current service cost (including Employee contributions)	468	533
Employee contributions	241	253
Benefits paid	(1,727)	(1,946)
Interest on plan liabilities	2,046	2,057
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(3,721)	(409)
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Present value of plan liabilities at end of period	37,941	40,634

Changes in fair value of the plan assets for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	33,374	31,697
Contributions paid by the College	1,614	1,439
Employee contributions	241	253
Benefits paid	(1,727)	(1,946)
Administrative expenses paid	(120)	(108)
Interest on plan assets	1,671	1,613
Return on assets, less interest included in the statement of comprehensive income	(2,448)	426
Market value of plan assets at end of period	32,605	33,374
Actual return on plan assets	(777)	2,039

The major categories of plan assets as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Equities	50%	46%
Bonds and cash	37%	42%
Property	13%	12%
Total	100%	100%

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

Analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	(2,448)	426
Expected less actual plan expenses	(29)	(41)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(148)	279
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	3,869	130
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	1,244	794

Movements in net defined benefit liability during the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	(7,261)	(8,450)
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(934)	(1,044)
Contributions paid by the College	1,614	1,439
Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income	1,243	794
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year	(5,338)	(7,261)

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the funding valuation are different to those adopted under FRS 102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2023. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 31 May 2024 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £1,020,090 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2030

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2026.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

A deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which required payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2024, at which point the rate would increase to 6.3%. As set out in Note 15, no deficit recovery plan was required under the 2023 valuation because the scheme was in surplus on a technical provisions basis. The College was no longer required to make deficit recovery contributions from 1 January 2024 and accordingly released the outstanding provision to the profit and loss account.

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2023 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the College cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder (defined benefit) assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2023 valuation was the seventh valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions (the statutory funding objective). At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £73.1 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £65.7 billion indicating a surplus of £7.4 billion and a funding ratio of 111%.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The key financial assumptions used in the 2023 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

Price inflation – Consumer Price Index (CPI)	3.0% p.a. (based on a long-term average expected level of CPI, broadly consistent with long-term market expectations)
RPI/CPI Gap	1.0%p.a. to 2030, reducing to 0.1% from 2030
Discount rate	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus: Pre-retirement: 2.5% p.a. Post-retirement: 0.9% p.a.
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	Benefits with no cap: CPI assumption plus 3bps Benefits subject to a “soft cap” of 5% (providing inflationary increases up to 5%, and half of any excess inflation over 5% up to a maximum of 10%): CPI assumption minus 3bps

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme’s experience carried out as part of the 2023 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

Mortality base table	2023 Valuation 101% of S2PMA “light” for males and 95% of S3PFA for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI 2021 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.4% p.a., 10% w2020 and w2021 parameters, and a long-term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	<u>2025</u> <u>years</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>years</u>
Males currently aged 65	23.8	23.7
Females currently aged 65	25.5	25.6
Males currently aged 45	25.7	25.4
Females currently aged 45	27.2	27.2

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the provision is set out in the table below.

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	-	1,985
Deficit contributions paid	-	(81)
Interest cost	-	54
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	-	(1,958)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	-	-

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The total credit (2024: credit) to the profit and loss account is £nil (2024: £1,702k).
Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the College are £nil (2024: £nil).

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)**Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (CEFPS)**

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy, a defined benefit pension scheme. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the schemes separately from those of the Responsible Bodies.

Each participating Responsible Body in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to each specific Responsible Body, and this means that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, which were £7k in 2025 (2024: £6k), plus any figures arising from contributions in respect of the Scheme's deficit (see below). The 2021 valuation showed the Scheme to be fully funded and as such in 2023, following the valuation results being agreed, the deficit contributions paid were £0 (2024: £nil).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out as at 31 December 2021. The 2021 valuation revealed a surplus of £560m, based on assets of £2,720m and a funding target of £2,160m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 2.7% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.6% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- CPIH inflation in line with RPI less 0.8% pre 2030 moving to RPU with no adjustment from 2030 onwards;
- Increase in pensionable stipends in line with CPIH.;
- Mortality in accordance with 90% of the S3NA tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2020 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7, an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% p.a. and an allowance for 2020 date of 0% (i.e. w2020 = 0%)

Following finalisation of the 31 December 2021 valuation, deficit contributions ceased with effect from 1 January 2023, since the Scheme was fully funded.

The deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force at each 31 December were as follows:

	% of pensionable stipends
31 December 2021	7.1% payable from January 2021 to December 2022
31 December 2022	Nil
31 December 2023	Nil
31 December 2024	Nil

An interim reduction to deficit contributions to 3.2% of pensionable stipends was made with effect from April 2022, and remained in place until December 2022.

For senior office holders, pensionable stipends are adjusted in the calculations by a multiple, as set out in the Scheme's rules.

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. However, as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments from 1 January 2023 onwards, the balance sheet liability as at 31 December 2024 is nil.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The movement in the balance sheet liability over 2024 and over 2025 is set out in the table below.

	<u>2025</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	-	-
Deficit contribution paid	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	-	-
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	-	-

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The legal structure of the scheme is such that if another Responsible Body fails, the College could become responsible for paying a share of that Responsible Body's pension liabilities.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of its College Council, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Council member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Council may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members, and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a matter of business before the Council they are obliged under the standing orders of the College to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College, Fellows are billed for any private catering. The College also offers Fellows assistance with housing costs on a shared equity basis and has a housing allowance scheme to assist Fellows in the first four years after joining the Fellowship. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

The School provides a discount on school fees to its staff as part of its terms of appointment; where children of Fellows and other staff attend the School, they pay fees on the normal terms.

During the year no fees, salaries or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as trustees.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year, including any salary supplements paid in lieu of employer pension contributions where applicable, are summarised in the table below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Number</u>
£0	£10,000	8	6
£10,001	£20,000	4	4
£20,001	£30,000	2	1
£30,001	£40,000	1	1
£40,001	£50,000	-	-
£50,001	£60,000	-	-
£60,001	£70,000	-	1
£70,001	£80,000	-	1
£80,001	£90,000	-	-
£90,001	£100,000	1	-
£100,001	£110,000	-	-
£110,001	£120,000	-	-
£120,001	£130,000	1	1
£130,001	£140,000	-	1
Total		17	16

The total Trustee salaries in the year were £406,860 (2024: £537,335).

The aggregate amounts of other benefits, employer national insurance contributions and employer current service pension contributions paid or payable during the year are as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>
Salaries	407	537
Other taxable benefits	27	12
Employer pension contributions for current service	49	64
Employer National Insurance	45	61
Aggregated key management personnel compensation	528	674

The College has a number of trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.

The College is taking advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.

At 30 June 2025, Aquila Investments Ltd had outstanding unsecured loans of £3,910k (2024: £3,532k) due from Waterbeach Development Company LLP, a joint venture in which it holds a 17.5% share. These comprise a £3,525k (2024: £3,147k) interest-bearing loan which is repayable in 2029, or earlier if certain conditions are met, and may be converted into an increased partnership share, and a £385k (2024: £385k) interest-free loan which is part of funding provided by the members in proportion to their partnership shares, and is repayable in 2029 or earlier. The interest-free loan must be repaid before any repayments of convertible loans or any discretionary distributions to members are made.

In the year to 30 June 2025 the College invested a further £100k in Parlinton LLP (2024: £15.742m), a joint venture in which the College holds a 50% share.

28. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS AND JOINT VENTURES**Subsidiaries**

The College's principal direct and indirect subsidiary and dormant subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are set out below.

Subsidiary	Activity	Holding	%
St John's Enterprises Limited	The provision of conference facilities and tourism administration at St John's College, Cambridge.	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Aquila Investments Limited	Property development and farming.	74,805,020 ordinary shares of 1p each	100%
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	The management of St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and the provision of advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region.	113,429 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Lomas Developments Limited	Property development.	5,000,004 ordinary shares of 10p each	100%
Aquivar Management Services Limited	Dormant	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
SJCS International Limited	Leasing of intellectual property	1 ordinary share of £1 each	100%
St John's College School, Cambridge	Primary Education	Sole member of company limited by guarantee	100%

On 12 November 2024 St John's College Development Limited, a dormant company was dissolved.

Joint Ventures

The College's principal direct and indirect trading joint venture undertakings at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are set out below.

Joint venture	Activity	Country of Incorporation	% Holding
Waterbeach Development Company LLP	Property development	United Kingdom	17.5%
Parlington LLP	Investment Property Management	United Kingdom	50%

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

England & Wales - Charity number 1137428

Accounts



**ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE**

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

**for the year ended
30 June 2024**

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Trustees' Report

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Status

St John's College, Cambridge was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, and is one of the largest of the 31 colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing, body with its own property and income. Formerly an exempt charity, the College became a registered charity on 1 August 2010 with registration number 1137428 and is subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The formal title of the College is the 'College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge'. The short title is 'St John's College, Cambridge'.

Address and website

St John's Street
Cambridge
CB2 1TP

www.joh.cam.ac.uk

Charity trustees

The charity trustees of the College, who are the members of the College Council, during the year were:

The Master, Mrs Heather Hancock (Chair)
Professor Ben Simons
Professor Christine Gray
Professor John Rink
Professor Steve Edgley
Dr Paul Wood (resigned 30 September 2023)
Professor Chris Jiggins (resigned 30 September 2023)
Dr Mark Oakley (resigned 30 November 2023)
Dr Victoria Harvey
Professor Máire Ní Mhaonaigh (resigned 31 December 2023)
Dr Sylvana Tomaselli
Professor Usha Goswami
Dr Jack Smith
Professor Edward Tipper (appointed 1 October 2023)
Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens (appointed 1 October 2023)
Professor Eric Miska (appointed 1 December 2023)
Professor Nathan MacDonald (appointed 1 January 2024)

Senior Officers

Master (or Head of House)	Mrs Heather Hancock
President	Professor Steve Edgley
Senior Tutor	Mr Richard Partington
Senior Bursar	Mr Chris Ewbank

Membership of the Governing Body

The members of the Governing Body of the College as at 1 October 2024 are set out below:

Master: Mrs Heather Hancock

President: Professor Steve Edgley

Other Fellows (in order of election)

Dr Ben Garling	Professor Neil Arnold	Professor Laura Torrente Murciano
Dr George Reid	Dr Stefano Castelvechi	Dr Ruth Abbott
Professor Patrick Boyde	Professor Ann Louise Kinmonth	Professor Eric Miska
Dr John Leake	Professor Janet Lees	Professor Jean Abraham
Dr Alan Macfarlane	Professor Stefan Reif	Professor Helen McCarthy
Professor David McMullen	Professor David Stuart	Professor Dhruv Ranganathan
Dr Keith Matthews	Dr Mark Nicholls	Dr Becky Shercliff
Mr Ray Jobling	Dr Matthias Dörrzapf	Dr Morag Morrison-Helme
Dr Andrew Macintosh	Professor Andy Woods	Professor Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri
Professor John Iliffe	Commodore John Harris	Professor Alexander Bird
Professor Malcolm Schofield	Professor Serena Best	Dr Nick Friedman
Professor Tim Bayliss-Smith	Dr Petra Geraats	Dr Virgil Andrei
Professor Steve Gull	Dr Paul Wood	Mr Richard Partington
Professor Howard Hughes	Professor Emily Gowers	Dr Darshil Shah
Dr Peter Goddard	Professor Usha Goswami	Professor Laura Diaz Anadon
Professor Peter T. Johnstone	Professor Richard Samworth	Dr Ella Sbaraini
Professor Ian Hutchings	Professor Graeme Barker	Professor Nic Lane
Professor Richard Beadle	Dr David Williams	Dr Matteo Seitá
Dr Derek Wight	Dr Sylvana Tomaselli	Dr Jessie Munton
Professor Sir Richard Friend	Mr Chris Ewbank	Mr Chris Gray
Dr Robin Glasscock	Dr Frank Salmon	Dr Ritwick Sawarkar
Professor Robert Tombs	Professor Chris Warnes	Mrs Alison Cox
Dr Dick McConnel	Professor Chris Jiggins	Dr Sofia Singler
Professor David Midgley	Mr Stephen Teal	Dr Jef Laga
Dr Martin Richards	Dr Tomas Larsson	Dr Amy Orben
Professor John Kerrigan	Professor Robert Mullins	Professor Sarah Hall
Professor Graham Burton	Professor Tuomas Knowles	Dr Brigid Ehrmantraut
Professor Geoff Horrocks	Professor Jason Robinson	Dr Rakesh Arul
Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta	Dr Georgina Evans	Professor Po-Ling Loh
Professor Hugh Matthews	Professor Mete Atatüre	Dr Michael Boemo
Professor Jane Heal	Professor Zoubin Ghahramani	Dr Leah Downey
Professor Tom Hynes	Professor John Rink	Dr John Colley
Professor Nick McCave	Professor Erwin Reisner	Dr Andrea Luppi
Dr Andrew C. (Ricky) Metaxas	Professor Ole Paulsen	Dr Vicky Johnson
Professor Simon Conway Morris	Professor Austen Lamacraft	Ms Tanya Kirk
Professor Ernest Laue	Professor Uta Paszkowski	Dr Emily Gordon
Professor Robert Evans	Professor Nathan MacDonald	Dr Marta Grzeńkiewicz
Dr Sue Colwell	Professor John Taylor	Dr Catherine Bradley
Dr Helen Watson	Professor Andrew Arsan	Dr Elena Giusti
Professor Christel Lane	Professor Meredith Crowley	Dr Rachel Bryan
Dr Christopher Robinson	Professor Michael De Volder	Dr Faidon Varesis
Professor Yuri Suhov	Professor Hannah Joyce	Dr Yan Wang
Professor Simon Szreter	Professor Orietta Da Rold	Dr Helena Gellersen
Professor Deborah Howard	Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens	Ms Eve Houghton
Professor Manucha Lisboa	Professor Edward Tipper	Dr Holly Smith
Professor Ulinka Rublack	Mr Tim Watts	Dr Joshua Jackson
Professor Ben Simons	Professor Adam Chau	Dr Irene Dedoussi
Professor Maire Ní Mhaonaigh	Professor Graham Ladds	Dr Dorian Gangloff
Professor Duncan McFarlane	Professor Richard Gilbertson	
Professor Christine Gray	Dr Fleur Kilburn-Toppin	
Dr Ian Winter	Professor Andy Wheeler	
Professor Nick Manton	Dr Gabriella Santangelo	

Principal Advisers

Actuaries	Cartwright Group Ltd, 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough Business Park, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7JP
Auditor	Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, Abacus House, Castle Park, Castle Hill, Cambridge, CB3 0AN
Investment Consultant	Lane Clark & Peacock LLP, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1DQ
Property Advisers	Savills (L&P) Ltd, Unex House, 132-134 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PA Savills (L&P) Ltd, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0QL Carter Jonas LLP, One Station Square, Cambridge, CB2 1GA
Solicitors	Mills & Reeve LLP, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1PH

GOVERNANCE

The Governing documents of the College are its letters patent of 7 August 1509, its deed of foundation of 9 April 1511 and its Statutes of 1926 as variously amended from time to time (the Statutes). The Statutes describe, among other things, the membership and responsibilities of the Governing Body and Council; the election and duties of the Master and President; the election, admission, tenure and removal of Fellows; and the appointment and duties of College officers. The Statutes are supplemented by orders for the regulation of the College's affairs, made by the Council in accordance with the Statutes.

The members of the College Council, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the College, are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The members of the Council are the Master and twelve Fellows elected by the College's Governing Body for rotating four year terms. The members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out in 'Reference and administrative information' on page 1.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all Fellows, and is the ultimate authority in the government of the College. It meets termly or more frequently as necessary.

All members of the Council are given, on appointment, an induction pack containing key Charity Commission guidance on public benefit and the good governance of charities, and the policy of the College for the management of conflicts of interest. Members of the Council are also required to complete a Register of Interests and declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings.

Elected representatives of the junior members of the College attend College Council meetings for the discussion of matters directly affecting the interests of undergraduates and post-graduates.

The Master of the College is elected to office by the Fellows for a fixed term or until earlier resignation. They are responsible for general oversight of the affairs of the College. The Master chairs the Governing Body and the Council. In the event of incapacity of the Master or a vacancy in the Mastership, a Vice Master is appointed to act in the Master's place.

The other College officers most involved in the governance of the College are as follows: the President, who is elected by the Fellows for a period of up to four years and, among other duties, acts as the Master's deputy in their absence; the Senior Tutor, who has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of students; the Deans, who

are responsible for overseeing the Chapel and the conduct of junior members of the College; the Senior Bursar, who is responsible for managing the College's finances; and the Domestic Bursar, who manages the domestic affairs of the College.

It is the duty of the Council to keep under review the effectiveness of the College's internal systems of financial and other controls. The Council appoints the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee whose duty it is to advise the Council on the appointment of external auditors; to consider reports submitted by the auditors; to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the auditors; and to monitor risk management and control arrangements. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee makes an annual report to the Council. Membership of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee comprises three members of the Council who are not College Officers, one other Fellow and two external members. The Council also appoints a separate Board of Scrutiny which acts as a Board of Scrutiny and reports to the Governing Body.

The Visitor of the College is the Bishop of Ely.

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Objects

The charitable objects of the College are, for the public benefit, to advance education, religion, learning and research, particularly but not exclusively through the provision of a College within the University of Cambridge and through the provision of facilities for, and the conduct of, divine service within the College.

Aims

The College has developed a series of aims that summarise its approach to achieving its charitable objects, which are:

- To admit students on the basis of academic ability and potential alone irrespective of financial circumstances and social, religious or ethnic background, to preserve the College's ability to select the best students and to provide financial support to students;
- To maintain a balanced mix of undergraduate, taught post-graduate and research post-graduate students, and to preserve a broad range of academic activity whilst remaining small enough to retain a sense of community and individuality;
- To deliver an outstanding education for undergraduates and post-graduate students, and to sustain the supervision and tutorial welfare systems that are pivotal to the University's tradition of excellence;
- To encourage and support research of international importance by Fellows and post-graduate students, and to introduce undergraduates to the nature and excitement of original research;
- To carry forward the tradition, maintained continuously since its foundation, of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith;
- To provide outstanding social, cultural, musical and sporting opportunities that are a key part of the experience offered by the College and which contribute to the personal development of its members;
- To conserve and enhance the College's historic buildings and grounds, an important part of the world's architectural heritage, whilst at the same time providing first-class facilities and infrastructure for the activities that take place within them;
- To preserve the College's independence and self-determination, which with that of other Colleges is a fundamental ingredient in the diversity and success of the collegiate University;
- To take a lead in sustaining and enhancing the ability of the University to continue as one of the world's very top academic institutions, in the face of increasing international competition;
- To recognise and value all our alumni as life-long members of the College community, appreciated for their continuing involvement in, and support of, the College; and
- To operate on a sustainable basis, deploying our resources in a way that preserves intergenerational equity, and living within our means.

ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Introduction

In setting objectives and planning activities, the College Council has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and, in particular, to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education, advancing religion and on fee-charging.

The principal objectives of the College for the year were: to continue to strengthen the College's access and outreach programme; to strengthen the teaching capabilities of the College; to continue to improve academic performance in Tripos exams; to continue to contribute to the research capabilities of the University through the College's Research Fellowship and other schemes; to continue to provide opportunities for University post-doctoral researchers to become associated with the College; and to continue the College's successful fundraising programme, with a specific focus on raising Endowment funds to provide secure future funding for the Free Places scheme.

Activities and Performance

St John's received an increased number of Undergraduate admissions applications in 2023-24 compared with the previous cycle, with 1,440 applications received and 824 candidates interviewed (2022-23 1,118 and 784 respectively). Interviews were conducted remotely, as has been the case since the 2020-21 admissions cycle. A sizeable programme of outreach and recruitment activities has been undertaken. This included open days, school visits, subject taster sessions and admissions clinics. There has been continued engagement with Link Areas and other targeted schools through in-person visits and online outreach sessions alongside collaborative outreach programmes targeting particular cohorts of prospective applicants.

St John's carried on contributing to the University-wide Cambridge Bursary scheme. In total, 190 means-tested bursaries were provided in the year, of which 95 were at the maximum bursary level (£3,500 for the full academic year; £5,600 for independent students or clinical MVST students). 41 students who had been on Free School Meals received the Education Premium, an additional grant of £1,000.

At a College level, we awarded 75 St John's College Studentships to undergraduates from a low-income background (family income up to £25,000) totalling to more than £450k. We also awarded 14 Studentships to students from middle-income background (family income between £25,000 and £42,620) totalling to £68.5k. We have also awarded three pilot Free Places to students from low-income background who had been on Free Schools Meals. 47 students received College funding for their summer projects and activities in Long Vacation 2023, whereas 162 students have been awarded Travel Grants. The total amount awarded in 2023-24 to fund research projects, summer activities and travel has been £94k.

Five Pre-Admissions prizes were awarded to Home students from state schools who started their undergraduate studies at St John's in October 2023. There have also been 2 full undergraduate scholarships; 25 partial undergraduate scholarships; and 5 top-up funding bursaries for international and EU undergraduates. Between July 2023 and June 2024, 483 students have received Learning & Research Fund support totalling £190K. During the same period, £24.5k of financial shortfall assistance has been provided to undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Two Title E Fellows and five Title B Fellows were elected. Five new Research Fellows were elected in: Mathematics; Human, Social and Political Sciences; Anglo-Saxon, Norse & Celtic; Physics & Astrophysics; and English. Five new College Research Associates were appointed offering College affiliation to post-doctoral researchers in the University.

Future Plans

The College Council has approved a series of clear priorities for taking the College forward over the next few years. These break down into four areas: students; the Fellowship; stewardship; and cross cutting and enabling themes.

With respect to students, a series of actions have been identified to create a distinctive collegiate experience for the College's students, focused on areas that can make the greatest difference to their academic progress as well as investing in their intellectual, cultural and social capital and supporting their wellbeing.

Priorities concerning the Fellowship revolve around reviewing the size, shape and experience of the Fellowship so that it continues to be structured and operate in ways that support scholarship and research excellence, provide excellent teaching and learning for our students and foster collegiality, intellectual exchange, academic freedom and support the stewardship obligations of the College.

With respect to stewardship, the College aims to exercise stewardship in the interests of future generations of the College, for the wider public good and for the wellbeing of the planet. This work straddles operating in a financially sustainable way, enhancing the Chapel's impact on our purpose as a place of religion, the wider life of the College and the public good, taking forward our climate change action plan and maintaining and caring for our buildings and grounds.

The key cross cutting and enabling themes include: further developing and implementing the College's estate masterplan and landscape strategy; exploring how our libraries, archives and records can add further value to educational and research life and public outreach; improving the resilience in critical College infrastructure and processes; increasing awareness of the College through a strategic and integrated approach to communications; and creating a collaborative, supportive and continuous improvement workplace culture to attract and retain high performing and dedicated staff who enjoy their jobs.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Scope of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the College and the College's wholly-owned subsidiaries which are:

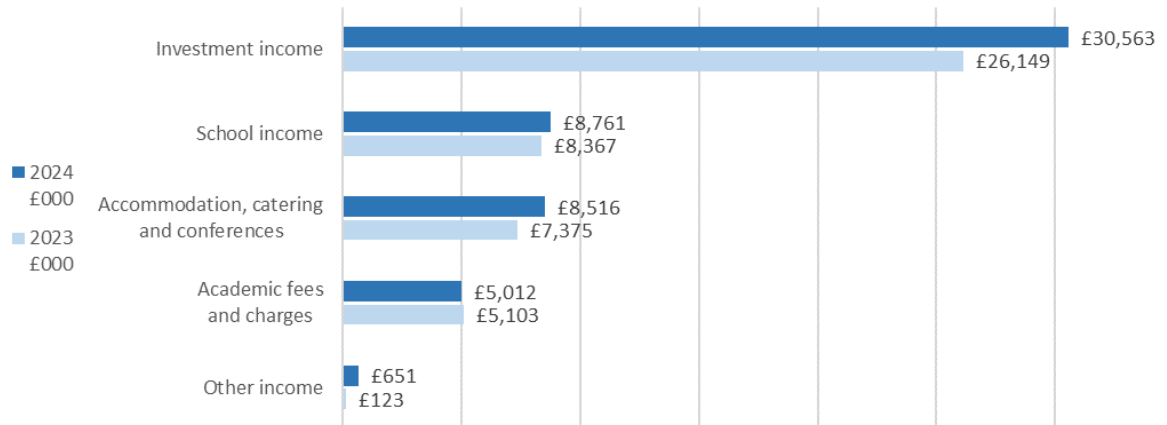
- St John's Enterprises Limited, which undertakes principally conference and tourism activities;
- Aquila Investments Limited, which undertakes principally property development and farming;
- St John's Innovation Centre Limited, which manages St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and provides advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region;
- Lomas Developments Limited, which undertakes principally property development; and
- St John's College School, Cambridge and its subsidiary SJCS International Limited, which licences intellectual property in relation to St John's College School.

The accounts of dormant companies are also consolidated.

The financial statements are produced by the College having regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Account (RCCA) format introduced through revisions to Statute G,III of the University which replaced the previous format introduced in 1926 by the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

Results overview

Income before donations and endowments



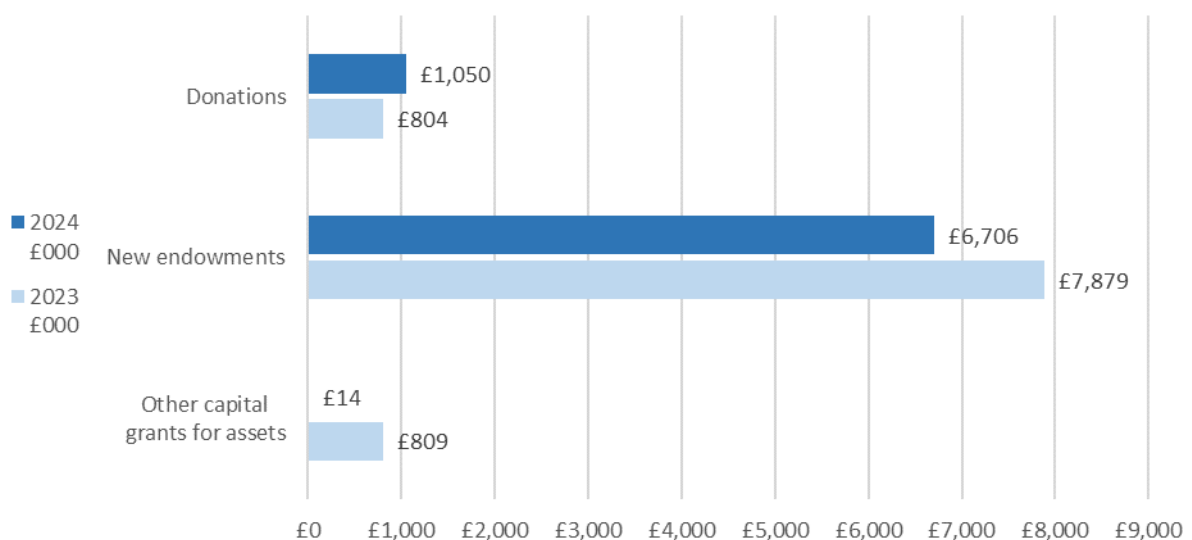
Overall, income before donations and endowments increased from £47.1m in 2023 to £53.5m in 2024. The most significant factors were an increase in investment income, particularly income from securities, an increase in commercial catering and conferencing business, and income from filming in the College grounds.

Income before donations and endowments represented 87.3% of income in 2024, an increase from 83.2% in 2023, reflecting the significant increase in investment income and a small reduction in new endowments and capital grants in 2024.

Development and Fundraising

College fundraising is focused on the support of a number of activities across the College: teaching and research; student support, including bursaries and scholarships and outreach and access; the maintenance and development of the fabric of the estate; co-curricular activities including sport, music and the arts; general purposes, and an annual fund.

Income from donations and new endowments represented 12.7% of total income (16.8% in the previous year).



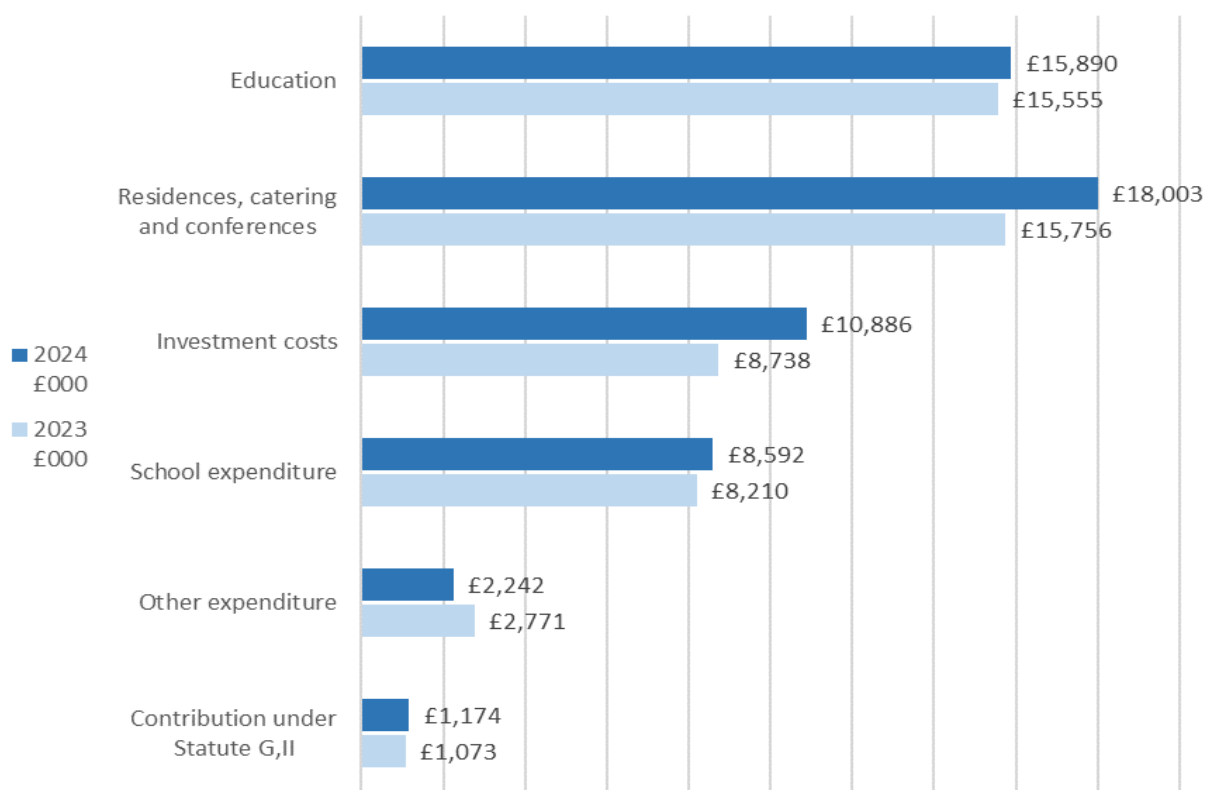
Total donations decreased from £9.5m in 2023 to £7.8m in 2024, due to a particularly high total of Endowment donations in 2023, but fundraising remained strong, particularly for the Christopher Dobson Free Places scheme. Current Use donations increased by 30.6% on the prior year, while grants for capital assets fell significantly.

St John's College is committed to best practice in relation to all fundraising activities, which are carried out by an in-house Development team who are subject to the scrutiny of the Development Committee and College Council. During this financial year, the College did not engage with any other third parties to carry out fundraising activities on its behalf and in-house fundraisers employed directly by St John's College have carried out all fundraising. During the year, the College has carried out face-to-face fundraising meetings and a variety of digital and postal direct marketing appeals.

The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and has set up internal protocols and procedures to adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice as a set of guiding principles to ensure fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. This national code of practice includes rules governing consent, data sharing, data protection and privacy relating to all electronic and print communications. Within this framework the College is fully compliant with data protection regulations. Face to face meetings with donors and potential donors are conducted only with the prior consent of the individual. A series of guidelines, in line with the recommendations set out in the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice, has been adopted to protect vulnerable people and to guard against intrusion on a person's privacy. Unreasonably persistent behaviour by fundraisers or undue pressure on a person to give money or other property is neither tolerated nor encouraged. We will not knowingly accept a donation if we know, or have good reason to believe, that a person lacks capacity to make a decision to donate or is in vulnerable circumstances which mean they may not be able to make an informed decision. Our policies are continually reviewed and kept in line with the guidance set out by the fundraising regulator. All fundraising staff are reminded of their obligations annually, and training is provided. Our complaints procedure is available to view on our website. The College received no formal complaints in the financial year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

Expenditure

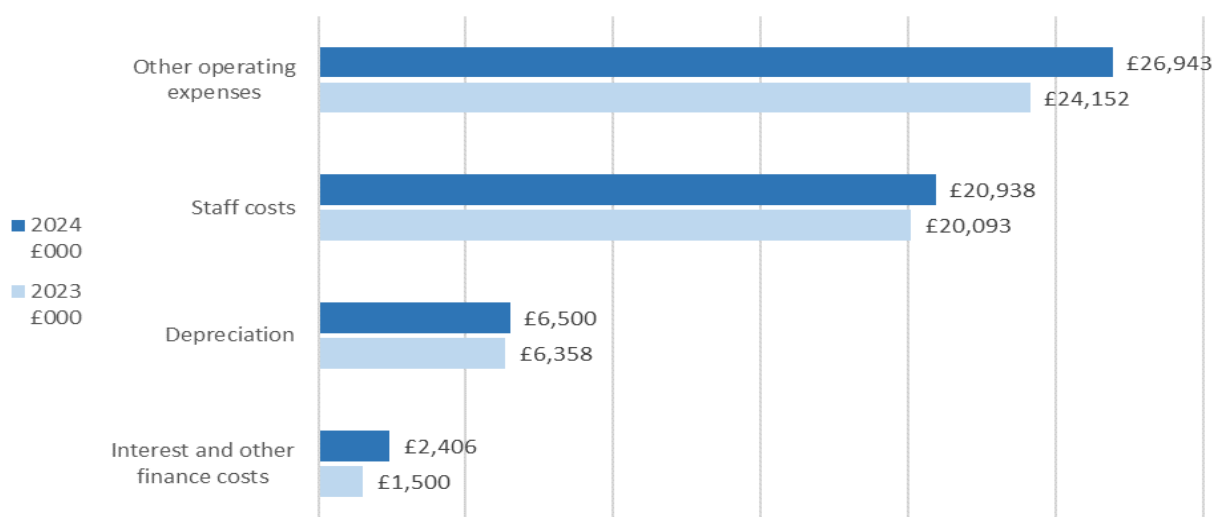
The main areas of expenditure for the College and a description of key changes are set out below:



Residences, catering and conferences costs rose by £2.2m due to a combination of increased activity and significant rises in energy costs, food and agency staff costs compared to the previous year. Within Investment costs, there was an increase in property management costs, and an increase in the costs associated with the securities portfolio. Other expenditure had included a one-off charge of £0.5m for loss on disposal of fixed assets in 2023.

The Contribution under Statute G,II is an intercollegiate taxation charge which is contributed to the Colleges Fund, which makes grants to colleges with inadequate endowments.

The expenditure for each of the activities described above is made up of staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and other finance costs, as follows:



The increase in Other Operating Expenses was driven by high inflation, particularly in utilities and food costs, and an increase in expenditure on maintenance of the College estate. Staff Costs and Depreciation both showed a small increase on the prior year, and interest increased as a result of a higher drawn balance and a higher rate of interest on the College's floating-rate borrowing.

Results on the distribution basis

The College manages all its long-term investments on a total return basis and determines, through a spending rule, a prudent distribution each year. However, whilst accounting standards permit permanent endowment funds to be accounted for on a total return basis, they do not allow expendable funds to be accounted for on that basis. Since the College invests its funds classified as expendable endowments and reserves, as well as its permanent endowment funds, on a total return basis, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the College does not therefore reflect all of the distribution determined under the College's spending rule, from expendable endowments and general reserves.

The College has therefore adopted the approach of providing additional information following the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure to show what the income and deficit of the Group would have been had income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure instead been based on this "distribution basis" i.e. reflecting the full distribution from expendable endowments and general reserves. The summary results set out below are on the distribution basis, as the College considers that this more appropriately reflects its financial performance.

The College's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on the distribution basis for the years ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% change</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	
Income before donations and endowments on a distribution basis	54,823	49,107	5,716	11.6%
Donations and endowments	7,770	9,492	(1,722)	(18.1%)
Total income on a distribution basis	62,593	58,599	3,994	6.8%
Expenditure before depreciation	50,287	45,745	4,542	9.9%
Operating surplus before depreciation	12,306	12,854	(548)	(4.3%)
Depreciation	6,500	6,358	142	2.2%
Surplus before other gains and losses	5,806	6,496	(690)	(10.6%)
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants</i>	<i>(914)</i>	<i>(2,192)</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>(58.3%)</i>

A reconciliation of total income on the distribution basis to total income recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is included at note 3g.

Capital Expenditure

The Group incurred capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets during the year amounting to £10.1m, compared to a prior year figure of £9.9m. Expenditure in 2023-24 included £1.9m to complete the conversion of buildings on the West side of the College site into a new Porters' Lodge and administration building, £3.3m on major refurbishments of existing student accommodation, £2m on planning and design for a new post-graduate accommodation campus to be constructed close to the College ready for occupation in 2027, and further investment in IT infrastructure.

Balance sheet

Consolidated net assets stood at £1,016.4m at 30 June 2024, up £30.2m (3.1%) on the prior year. The increase was caused by the £27.5m surplus for the year and a £2.7m actuarial reduction in pension deficit liabilities.

Reserves

At 30 June 2024, the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve stood at £265.6m, up £7.5m (2.9%) on the prior year. There were no movements in the year other than the surplus for the year, and actuarial gain on the College's defined benefit pension schemes shown within Other Comprehensive Income. The revaluation reserve decreased by £0.04m to £8.8m following the revaluation of an operational property which was transferred to investments during the year.

Restricted and endowment reserves increased by £22.8m (3.2%) compared to the prior year; within restricted reserves the balance of funds held for current use increased by £0.6m to £2.1m, donations for capital grants reduced by £1m to £0.3m, and expendable restricted endowments increased from £43.7m to £47.9m. The endowment reserve increased by £19.1m (2.8%) to £691.8m, of which £167.7m (2023: £145.9m) is held in permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, and £524.1m (2023: £526.8m) in permanent unrestricted endowment funds. The reduction in the balance of permanent unrestricted endowment funds is due to the fall in property valuations during the year.

Total funds as at 30 June 2024 were £1,016.4m, up £30.2m (3.1%) on the prior year.

Endowment and Investment Performance

The College has a pool of capital invested for the long-term to support the charitable activities of the College by providing a reliable source of funding for the College's operations in perpetuity. This is known as the College's 'Endowment' though it includes assets other than the investments as set out in note 9, and does not include those investments held principally for operational purposes.

The investment objective of the Endowment is to produce the highest total return consistent with the preservation of long-term capital value in real terms (such that the College itself can fulfil its charitable objectives in perpetuity and be even handed between the interests of present and future beneficiaries), an acceptable degree of risk and the maintenance of appropriate liquidity.

The total value of the Endowment was £798.1m at 30 June 2024, up £29.8m (3.9%) from its value at 30 June 2023. The increase was due to endowment donations received and gains on investments in securities, offset by a drop in valuation of investment properties.

The assets and liabilities of the Endowment fall under a number of headings in the accounts, with the following breakdown:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>change</u>
Investments	741,757	691,505	50,252	7.3%
Tangible fixed assets	28	36	(8)	(22.2%)
Stock	143	185	(42)	(22.7%)
Trade and other receivables	9,729	9,309	420	4.5%
Cash and cash equivalents	67,509	74,929	(7,420)	(9.9%)
Sub-total assets	819,166	775,964	43,202	5.6%
Creditors falling due within one year	(21,108)	(7,694)	(13,414)	174.3%
Creditors falling due after more than one year	-	-	-	-
Total	798,058	768,270	29,788	3.9%

The College is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the investments it holds in foreign currencies. The College's policy is not normally to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset exposure to foreign exchange movements in respect of these investments, and none was outstanding at June 2024 or June 2023.

The College operates a policy concerning Environmental, Social and Governance factors relating to Endowment Investments. Under the terms of that policy and having regard to the requirements of charity law to maximise returns, the College seeks to ensure that investments are not made in companies whose practices are in conflict with the charitable purposes of the College or are likely to alienate the members or benefactors of the College. The College also monitors and engages with investment managers on their ESG policies and practices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks the College must address are the long-term ability to maintain and develop its educational and research activities, to attract the best staff and students, and to maintain and renew its physical facilities.

The key financial uncertainties and risks, and the measures taken to manage them, are:

- The long-term impact of the student financing and fee model on College fee income: The College monitors the real value of fees for each type of student, and the diversification of the student body between different types of students reduces the possible impact of a significant adverse change in one area of fees or funding;

- The costs of future student financial support: The College has developed a long-term funding strategy for student financial support, and is actively fundraising to support this, including through the establishment of permanent endowment funds to guarantee the availability of funding in the future;
- The impact of high inflation, particularly in light of the fact that regulated fees for home undergraduate students are currently fixed in nominal terms: The College monitors its expenditure and adjusts its activities where possible to mitigate the effects of high inflation. The College has taken steps to strengthen its Procurement process, with a Procurement Policy approved during the year and a new web-based procurement system for purchasing ordering and invoice approval going live in June 2024;
- The impact of higher interest rates: the College borrows through a combination of long-term fixed-rate debt, the cost of which is unaffected by rising interest rates, and a floating rate revolving credit facility, the interest rate on which increases with rising market rates. The interest cost of floating rate debt is mitigated by efficient treasury management to ensure the revolving credit facility is only drawn when needed;
- Movements in investment markets reducing the real value of the Endowment: The College's Investments Committee, with advice from an Investment Consultant, regularly reviews actual and projected returns and monitors the asset allocation within the Endowment to ensure adequate diversification of investments. The target spending rate is set at a prudent level to preserve the purchasing power of the Endowment in real terms, and the spending rule is designed to protect the College from a sudden fall in income should there be a material fall in the markets by the application of a cap and floor on the annual distribution;
- Unexpected building maintenance expenditure: The condition of the estate is monitored through condition surveys, the incidence of complaints or accidents, and the level of interest in booking facilities, and a maintenance and refurbishment programme is in place with the appropriate resources to maintain the College's estate;
- The climate crisis: The College has announced its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero before 2050 and to achieve a steep reduction by 2030, and is developing an ambitious programme of work to achieve this across both operational and investment properties, and has committed to divest from all meaningful indirect investments in fossil fuel companies by 2030. These developments will have significant financial implications for the College; and
- The long-term cost of defined benefit pension provision: The College participates in several defined benefit pension schemes, and estimates future cost of contributions through review of the scheme actuarial valuations and Pension Trustee communications. The College has taken steps to reduce exposure to rising employer contributions in the largest scheme, through closing the scheme to new entrants and adjusting contributions to ensure a more equitable split between employer and employee contributions, and is making deficit reduction payments into each of the schemes as required by the scheme valuations.

The College monitors and manages risks more widely through the internal control processes outlined in the Statement of Internal Control below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

In accordance with the College's Statutes, the Council is responsible for the administration of the Group's and College's affairs.

The Council is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the College and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and College will continue in operation.

The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2027. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2028 and the College's ability to increase borrowing to fund its programme of capital expenditure, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Council is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Council is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2024 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:

The Council has eighteen regular meetings each year and gives consideration to the major risks to which the College and its subsidiary undertakings are exposed and satisfies itself that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Key controls used by the College include:

- Formal agendas for all Committee and Council activity;
- Clear terms of reference for all committees;
- Strategic planning, budgeting, management accounting and cash flow forecasting;
- Established organisational structure and lines of reporting;
- Formal written policies in key areas such as health and safety and child protection; and
- Authorisation and approval levels.

The College conducts a formal risk-management process through maintenance and review of a risk register. The relevant individuals in the College are charged with responsibility for evaluating the risks within their areas of responsibility and advising on the nature of the risk, the probability of occurrence and severity of impact, as well as steps taken to mitigate the risk. Through the risk register, the College seeks to identify and manage risks. However, the nature of the College's activities is such that the College is faced with a large number of risks, not all of which can be mitigated.

The Council's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, the Bursars and College Officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

OUTLOOK

Whilst the College is fortunate in being a relatively well-endowed college, its commitments and role in the University are commensurately significant and the College has experienced, and will continue to face, a number of significant financial challenges many of which are common to the University and other Cambridge colleges. The College continues to focus on our core priorities, which include the need to raise endowment funds to underpin student support, to manage the cost of maintaining and refurbishing the College buildings, to steward the Endowment through potentially difficult financial markets, and to take meaningful action to address the climate crisis.

The College seeks to respond to these financial challenges by focusing on efficient financial management and endeavoring to manage its resources to best effect. However, if it is to be able to sustain and develop the activities that are critical to its mission and achieve its full potential, it is clear that the College will need to continue to raise additional funds over the coming years.

On behalf of the College Council



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

21 November 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

We have audited the financial statements of the St John's College ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University in relation to the provisions of Statue GII has been recognised as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act together with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Further and Higher Education (SORP) 2019, Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) disclosures, taxation legislation and general data protection legislation. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud.

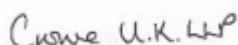
Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing surrounding recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format; and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education issued in 2019.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

The College is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

The College's activities and financial position, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Trustees' Report which forms part of this Annual Report. The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2027. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2028 and the College's ability to increase borrowing to fund its programme of capital expenditure, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated Financial Statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 28. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and because these are viewed as autonomous activities.

Associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management consider the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Pension Benefits

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. The College has reviewed all the pension schemes in which it participates, and is satisfied that only the schemes provided by Universities

Superannuation Scheme and Church of England meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plans in existence at the date of approving the accounts.

Classification of property

The College determines whether a property is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land and buildings that are not occupied substantially for use by or in the operations of the College, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. These buildings are substantially rented to tenants.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The College carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The College engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at 30 June 2024. The valuers determined the open market value using the desktop valuation method. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long term vacancy rate.

Valuation of non-quoted investments

The College carries its non-quoted investments at fair value based on the most recent valuations provided by independent fund managers, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Pension liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS when the scheme is in a deficit, the future value of deficit contributions is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. As the 2023 valuation found that the scheme was in surplus, the level of deficit contributions is currently 0% and there is therefore no provision at 30 June 2024. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic Fees

Academic fees for the College and the School are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The cost of any fees waived or written off by the College and the School is included as expenditure.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2023-24, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence, the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £306k is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Other Academic Income	£307k
Expenditure	£613k

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis according to the terms of the lease.

Donations and Benefactions

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or when the College is entitled to the income and the value can be measured reliably. The accounting treatment of a donation depends on the nature and extent of restrictions specified by the donor. In the absence of specific instructions from the donor the Council considers the donor's correspondence and association with the College together with the size of the sum involved when determining the accounting treatment. Donations are recognised as income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Donations which are to be retained for the future benefit of the College, and other donations with substantially restricted purposes, are retained within endowments or restricted reserves until such time that they are utilised in line with such restrictions.

Legacies are recognised when the College is entitled to the funds, when receipt is probable and when amounts can be measured reliably which is the earlier of probate being granted or final estate accounts being received when it becomes probable that a distribution will be made to the College. Where entitlement is demonstrated, the College only recognises income to the extent that future distributions can be measured reliably. For residual legacies this means that the value of future distributions is estimated based on available evidence in the year. These estimates are regularly reviewed and updated as required.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

- Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective, and it is not to be invested for the longer term;
- Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income;
- Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective; and
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Endowment and Investment Income

All investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the period in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms of the individual endowment fund.

For endowment income from permanent endowments, the College applies either a total return or a standard method of accounting for fund investment returns, depending on the nature of the fund, as set out below:

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has not yet reached at least 20% of original capital, the standard method accounting policy is applied and the investment income shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is the actual income earned in the year. Any excess of income over qualifying expenditure is retained within the endowment reserve until such time that they are utilised in line with any applicable restrictions, at which point the income is released through the transfer of endowment return shown within income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has reached at least 20% of original capital, a total return accounting policy is applied. A proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation is shown as a transfer within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in accordance with the total return concept, with any excess remaining in the endowment fund. For permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, the sum transferred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is limited to the qualifying expenditure incurred in the year. The surplus or deficiency of total return, after deducting the annual Endowment transfer, is carried forward as unapplied total return.

Under the total return method, the Endowment transfer is determined by a spending rule which is designed to provide stable annual spending levels and to preserve the real value of the endowment portfolio over time. The spending rule adopted by the College is a 'Constant Growth with Cap and Floor' rule under which the transfer from the Endowment for a particular year is the previous year's transfer increased by CPI + 1.0% subject to a minimum payout of 2.5% and a maximum payout of 3.5% of a trailing 3 year average Endowment value. The target spending rate is 3.0%, which reflects long-run expected real returns given the College's asset allocation and long-run expected College inflation. However, the actual spending rate in any year will depend on the results of the spending rule and will therefore vary from the 3.0% target rate. The spending rule provides for the transfer to be adjusted to reflect additions to the Endowment through donations. The College first adopted the Total Return approach to accounting for permanent funds in the year ended 30 June 2008. The breakdown of endowment funds between original capital and unapplied total return is shown in note 16.

Accommodation, catering and conferences income

Income received in relation to the supply of accommodation and catering and conferences income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Other Income

Income is received from a range of activities including choir engagements and alumni events and other services rendered. Income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Grant income

Grant income is recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

INVESTMENT COSTS

Investment costs, associated predominantly with the management of the College's property and securities portfolios and its investment subsidiaries, are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year-end rates or, where there are related forward foreign-exchange contracts, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at valuation on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. The valuation as at 30 June 2004 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation will not be updated and will be carried forward as the gross value to be depreciated over its expected useful economic life. It is not possible to quantify the difference between depreciation based on historic cost and depreciation based on this valuation because records of the historic cost of land and buildings were not required to be kept under the accounting regime applicable to Colleges within the University of Cambridge prior to 2004.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuations, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College, and depreciated over the period of such expected future benefits.

Freehold land is not shown separately. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in investment assets at fair value.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land, where applicable.

Maintenance of Premises

The College has a five-year rolling maintenance plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The cost of routine maintenance is charged to expense within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance which restores value is capitalised when the project valuation is above the capitalisation threshold of £20,000. Expenditure capitalised is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life.

Equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment:	Plant and machinery	(long life)	10-20 years
	Plant and machinery	(short life)	5 years
	Motor vehicles		5 years
	Furniture and soft furnishings		5 years
Computer equipment:	Computer network and equipment		5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the date of preparation of each Balance Sheet.

Leased Assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 2007 have not been capitalised since reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost benefit basis, and the volume of items and valuation issues (e.g. age, origin, veracity) mean that it is neither practical nor beneficial to identify and value them. Acquisitions since 1 July 2007 and valued at over £20k are capitalised and recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at valuation on receipt where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Operational assets are those that the College uses in the course of meeting its charitable purposes of education, religion, learning, and research. Once an asset has been classified as an operational asset it is not reclassified as a heritage asset.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's Balance Sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments for which no fair value is readily obtainable are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Investments in joint ventures are measured using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The College's share of the net assets are included in the consolidated balance sheet and the net share of any profit or loss is shown in the Statement of Consolidated income and expenditure. In the College Balance Sheet joint venture investments are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised as increases or decreases of fair value of investment assets as appropriate within the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land and buildings held for rental income or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services.

The investment property portfolio is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued or reviewed annually at open market value (using the desktop valuation method) by the College's principal property advisers, Savills (L&P) Limited, with the exception of certain residential long leasehold properties which are valued by Carter Jonas LLP.

Due to the length of ownership of many of the investment properties, realised capital gains cannot be recognised with reference to historic cost.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments, which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is typically the transaction price. These assets are subsequently carried at fair value and changes in fair value at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment in equity instruments is not publicly traded and where the fair value cannot be reliably measured, the assets are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in property or other physical assets do not constitute a financial instrument and are not included.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans and intergroup loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

To the extent that the College enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The College does not apply any hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137428). It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478-488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax.

The College's subsidiaries are liable to Corporation Tax in the same way as any other commercial organisation. Due to the structure of the group, all taxable profits made by its subsidiaries are donated to the College on an annual basis under the terms of members' resolutions.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. The Contribution is used to fund grants to Colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in a number of pension schemes of both defined-benefit and defined-contribution types.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme

The College contributes to the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (“CCFPS”), which is a defined-benefit pension scheme. Unlike the other defined-benefit schemes (as noted below), the scheme is a federated scheme, and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Amounts charged to operating expenditure are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately within Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the College, in separate trustee administered unitised funds. The scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined-benefit liability forms part of the net pension liability presented after other net assets on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions’ employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 “Employee benefits”, the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the institution has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the institution recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account. As the 2023 valuation concluded that the scheme is in a surplus, there are currently no deficit contributions payable by employers and therefore no liability is recognised.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the scheme separately from those of the Employer and the other participating employers.

Each participating employer in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme’s assets and liabilities to specific employers and that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued

in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. The College recognises a liability for the present value of agreed deficit contributions payable.

Defined-Contribution Pension Schemes

The College and its subsidiaries also contribute to a number of defined-contribution pension schemes. For defined-contribution schemes the amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

FUNDS AND RESERVES

The RCCA format requires the College to distinguish between Endowments, Restricted Reserves and Unrestricted Reserves.

Endowments

Where the College receives donations that are to be held in perpetuity, these are credited to endowment funds. Endowment funds are subdivided into:

Restricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on expenditure that meets the fund's objectives.

Unrestricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on any activity of the College.

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.

Unrestricted Reserves

Funds that are neither Endowments nor Restricted Reserves are classed as unrestricted reserves. The College's unrestricted reserves are identified under the following two headings:

Revaluation Reserve, relating to the unrealised gains on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets; and

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure Reserve, relating to all other reserves not included above.

Corporate Capital

The College's unrestricted funds include the College's Corporate Capital, which has certain features of a permanent unrestricted endowment (in that the majority is invested in perpetuity to provide an income to support the College's charitable activities) and certain features of a permanent reserve (in that it is established practice that Cambridge Colleges can borrow against their Corporate Capital to invest in operational property). Corporate Capital is predominantly invested in the College's Endowment, but a portion is invested in operational assets. The exact split between these two components varies over time. The portion of the College's Corporate Capital that is invested in the

Endowment is included in permanent unrestricted endowments, while the portion that is invested in operational assets is included in the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve, and any movement during the year is represented by a reserves transfer.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June

	Note	<u>2024</u>				<u>2023</u>			
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	5,012	-	-	5,012	5,103	-	-	5,103
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	8,516	-	-	8,516	7,375	-	-	7,375
School income		8,761	-	-	8,761	8,367	-	-	8,367
Investment income	3d	918	733	28,912	30,563	383	286	25,480	26,149
Endowment return transferred		15,421	3,025	(18,446)	-	14,419	2,656	(17,075)	-
Other income		651	-	-	651	123	-	-	123
Total income before donations and endowments		39,279	3,758	10,466	53,503	35,770	2,942	8,405	47,117
Donations		169	881	-	1,050	189	615	-	804
New endowments		-	21	6,685	6,706	-	1,004	6,875	7,879
Other capital grants for assets		-	14	-	14	-	809	-	809
Total income from donations and new endowments		169	916	6,685	7,770	189	2,428	6,875	9,492
Total income		39,448	4,674	17,151	61,273	35,959	5,370	15,280	56,609
Expenditure									
Education	4	11,567	4,323	-	15,890	11,102	4,453	-	15,555
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	17,898	105	-	18,003	15,657	99	-	15,756
School expenditure		8,380	212	-	8,592	8,153	57	-	8,210
Other expenditure		2,054	188	-	2,242	2,616	155	-	2,771
Investment costs	3c	300	252	10,334	10,886	209	174	8,355	8,738
Contribution under Statute G,II		939	235	-	1,174	859	214	-	1,073
Total expenditure	6a/b	41,138	5,315	10,334	56,787	38,596	5,152	8,355	52,103
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(1,690)	(641)	6,817	4,486	(2,637)	218	6,925	4,506
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(1,690)</i>	<i>(676)</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>(2,234)</i>	<i>(2,637)</i>	<i>(1,595)</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>(4,182)</i>
Gain/(loss) on investments	3e	5,839	4,958	12,279	23,076	2,219	1,798	1,720	5,737
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		4,149	4,317	19,096	27,562	(418)	2,016	8,645	10,243
Other comprehensive income									
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		(40)	-	-	(40)	137	-	-	137
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	2,752	-	-	2,752	2,110	-	-	2,110
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,861	4,317	19,096	30,274	1,829	2,016	8,645	12,490

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Note	<u>2024</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Income			
Academic fees and charges	1	5,012	5,103
Residences, catering and conferences	2	8,516	7,375
School Income		8,761	8,367
Investment income	3d	30,563	26,149
Other income		651	123
Total income before donations and endowments		<u>53,503</u>	<u>47,117</u>
Donations		1,050	804
New endowments		6,706	7,879
Other capital grants for assets		14	809
Total income from donations and new endowments		<u>7,770</u>	<u>9,492</u>
Total income		<u>61,273</u>	<u>56,609</u>
Expenditure			
Education	4	15,890	15,555
Residences, catering and conferences	5	18,003	15,756
School expenditure		8,592	8,210
Other expenditure		2,242	2,771
Investment costs	3c	10,886	8,738
Contribution under Statute G,II		1,174	1,073
Total expenditure	6a/b	<u>56,787</u>	<u>52,103</u>
Surplus before other gains and losses		4,486	4,506
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(2,234)</i>	<i>(4,182)</i>
Gain on investments	3e	23,076	5,737
Surplus for the year		<u>27,562</u>	<u>10,243</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		(40)	137
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	15	2,752	2,110
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>30,274</u>	<u>12,490</u>

Additional information:

Total income and deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants as stated above do not include the element of endowment fund distributions funded out of long-term capital growth for funds that are classified as expendable endowments or general reserves. The corresponding figures including this element are:

		<u>2024</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£000</u>
Total income on a distribution basis (as defined on Page 9 of the Trustees' Report)	3g	62,593	58,599
Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants on a distribution basis		(914)	(2,192)

Statement of Changes in Reserves

Consolidated	Note	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2023		258,089	46,517	672,686	8,861	986,153
Surplus for the year		4,149	4,317	19,096	-	27,562
Other comprehensive income		2,752			(40)	2,712
Transfers between reserves		616	(616)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		265,606	50,218	691,782	8,821	1,016,427
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2022		256,207	44,691	664,041	8,724	973,663
Deficit for the year		(418)	2,016	8,645	-	10,243
Other comprehensive income		2,110			137	2,247
Transfers between reserves		190	(190)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023		258,089	46,517	672,686	8,861	986,153
College						
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2023		252,393	46,095	671,944	8,861	979,293
Surplus for the year		3,760	4,477	18,974	-	27,211
Other comprehensive income		2,752	-	-	(40)	2,712
Transfers between reserves		616	(616)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		259,521	49,956	690,918	8,821	1,009,216
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 July 2022		250,736	44,233	663,318	8,724	967,011
Surplus for the year		(643)	2,052	8,626	-	10,035
Other comprehensive income		2,110	-	-	137	2,247
Transfers between reserves		190	(190)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023		252,393	46,095	671,944	8,861	979,293

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets					
Tangible fixed assets	8		255,126		247,400
Heritage assets			559		559
Investments before investment in joint venture		730,908		696,207	
Investment in joint venture: Share of gross assets		15,323		-	
Share of gross liabilities		(41)		-	
Investments including investment in joint venture	9		<u>746,190</u>		<u>696,207</u>
Current Assets					
Stock	10		689		718
Trade and other receivables	11		11,307		9,593
Cash and cash equivalents	12		<u>74,690</u>		<u>70,146</u>
Total current assets			86,686		80,457
Current Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13		<u>(17,930)</u>		<u>(13,706)</u>
Net current assets			68,756		66,751
Total assets less current liabilities					
			<u>1,070,631</u>		<u>1,010,917</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		<u>(46,943)</u>		<u>(14,329)</u>
Net assets excluding pension liability			<u>1,023,688</u>		<u>996,588</u>
Net pension liability	15		<u>(7,261)</u>		<u>(10,435)</u>
Net assets including pension liability			<u><u>1,016,427</u></u>		<u><u>986,153</u></u>
Restricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16		691,782		672,686
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17		<u>50,218</u>		<u>46,517</u>
			742,000		719,203
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted			265,606		258,089
Revaluation reserve			<u>8,821</u>		<u>8,861</u>
			274,427		266,950
Total Reserves			<u><u>1,016,427</u></u>		<u><u>986,153</u></u>

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 21st November 2024 and signed on their behalf by:


 Heather Hancock
 Master


 Chris Ewbank
 Senior Bursar

The notes numbers 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

College Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	248,206	240,209
Heritage assets		559	559
Investments	9	736,119	701,419
Investments in joint ventures	9	15,282	-
Total non-current assets		<u>1,000,166</u>	<u>942,187</u>
Current Assets			
Stock	10	546	533
Trade and other receivables	11	9,561	9,322
Cash and cash equivalents	12	71,407	66,762
Total current assets		<u>81,514</u>	<u>76,617</u>
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(18,260)	(14,747)
Net current assets		<u>63,254</u>	<u>61,870</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,063,420</u>	<u>1,004,057</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(46,943)	(14,329)
Net assets excluding pension liability		<u>1,016,477</u>	<u>989,728</u>
Net pension liability	15	(7,261)	(10,435)
Net assets including pension liability		<u><u>1,009,216</u></u>	<u><u>979,293</u></u>
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	690,918	671,944
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	49,956	46,095
		<u>740,874</u>	<u>718,039</u>
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		259,521	252,393
Revaluation reserve		8,821	8,861
		<u>268,342</u>	<u>261,254</u>
Total Reserves		<u><u>1,009,216</u></u>	<u><u>979,293</u></u>

The College recorded a surplus for the financial year of £27,212k (2023: £10,034k) and other comprehensive gains of £2,712k (2023: £2,247k).

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 21st November 2024 and signed on their behalf by:


 Heather Hancock
 Master


 Chris Ewbank
 Senior Bursar

The notes numbers 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year to 30 June	Note	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(6,545)	(4,865)
Cash flows from investing activities	20	(20,054)	19,529
Cash flows from financing activities	21	31,143	(6,810)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year		<u>4,544</u>	<u>7,854</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		70,146	62,292
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	<u><u>74,690</u></u>	<u><u>70,146</u></u>

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
1. ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES		
College Fees		
Fee income paid on behalf of undergraduates at the regulated undergraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,625/£4,500 (2022: £4,625/£4,500))	2,367	2,534
Unregulated undergraduate fee income (per capita fee £10,470 (2022: £9,975))	971	763
Fee income received at the Postgraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,761 (2022: £4,475))	1,206	1,326
	<u>4,544</u>	<u>4,623</u>
Other Educational income	468	480
Total	<u>5,012</u>	<u>5,103</u>
2. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES INCOME		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:		
College Members	5,942	5,664
Conferences	513	202
Catering:		
College Members	1,336	1,071
Conferences	725	438
Total	<u>8,516</u>	<u>7,375</u>
3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME		
3a ANALYSIS OF INCOME	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Income from:		
Property	15,708	15,915
Securities	6,540	2,485
Cash	117	50
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	1,957	1,772
Aquila Investments Limited	590	564
Lomas Developments Limited	27	23
Total	<u>24,939</u>	<u>20,809</u>
Income allocated to:		
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d 23,097	20,049
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis	191	91
Expendable funds	1,651	669
Total	<u>24,939</u>	<u>20,809</u>
3b ANALYSIS OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains from:		
Property	(15,358)	(4,989)
Securities	42,664	18,447
Joint ventures	(460)	-
	<u>26,846</u>	<u>13,458</u>
Gains on cash and cash equivalents	9 1,854	(2,381)
Total	<u>28,700</u>	<u>11,077</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3f	16,838	6,771
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		1,065	289
Expendable funds		10,797	4,017
		<u>28,700</u>	<u>11,077</u>
3c ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT COSTS		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment property portfolio costs		6,038	4,887
Trading costs of St John's Innovation Centre Limited		2,177	1,803
Trading costs of Aquila Investments Limited		198	144
Trading costs of Lomas Development Limited		27	23
Investment consultant, custodian/reporting and cash management fees		28	181
Securities portfolio management fees		2,246	1,541
Other securities portfolio operating costs		172	159
Total		<u>10,886</u>	<u>8,738</u>
Costs allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d	10,280	8,318
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		54	37
Expendable funds		552	383
Total		<u>10,886</u>	<u>8,738</u>
3d RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment income allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3a	23,097	20,049
Less: investment costs allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3c	(10,280)	(8,318)
"Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		<u>12,817</u>	<u>11,731</u>
Total return on permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis transferred to income and expenditure		18,441	17,071
Less: "Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		(12,817)	(11,731)
Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return to be added to Investment Income		5,624	5,340
Plus: Investment Income	3a	24,939	20,809
Total Investment Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>30,563</u>	<u>26,149</u>
3e RECONCILIATION OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total capital gains on investments	3b	28,700	11,077
Less: Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income	3d	(5,624)	(5,340)
Gains on investments for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>23,076</u>	<u>5,737</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)			2024	2023
3f	SUMMARY OF TOTAL RETURN OF PERMANENT FUNDS ACCOUNTED FOR ON A TOTAL RETURN BASIS		£'000	£'000
	Allocated investment income	3a	23,097	20,049
	Apportioned gains on investments	3b	16,838	6,771
	Allocated investment costs	3c	(10,280)	(8,318)
	Total return for year		29,655	18,502
	Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve		(18,441)	(17,071)
	Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18	11,214	1,431
3g	RECONCILIATION OF INCOME ON THE DISTRIBUTION BASIS TO INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		2024	2023
			£'000	£'000
	Total Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on a Total Return basis		61,273	56,609
	Transfer to income of total return from expendable endowments and general reserves		1,320	1,990
	Total Income on the distribution basis		62,593	58,599
4.	EDUCATION EXPENDITURE		2024	2023
			£'000	£'000
	Teaching		6,032	5,655
	Tutorial		2,470	2,427
	Admissions		1,052	909
	Research		1,943	1,956
	Scholarships and awards		3,764	4,057
	Other educational facilities		629	551
	Total		15,890	15,555
5.	ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES EXPENDITURE		2024	2023
			£'000	£'000
	Accommodation:			
	College Members		12,962	11,513
	Conferences		233	119
	Catering:			
	College Members		4,394	3,804
	Conferences		414	320
	Total		18,003	15,756

6. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

6a 2024 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2024 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,689	7,469	1,330	402	15,890
Residences, catering and conferences	5	6,329	5,447	4,781	1,446	18,003
School		5,306	2,738	381	167	8,592
Other		989	1,253	-	-	2,242
Investment costs	3c	1,625	8,862	8	391	10,886
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	1,174	-	-	1,174
Total expenditure		20,938	26,943	6,500	2,406	56,787

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £717k.

6b 2023 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2023 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,745	7,238	1,296	276	15,555
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,734	4,370	4,658	994	15,756
School		5,227	2,404	396	183	8,210
Other		1,048	1,723	-	-	2,771
Investment costs	3c	1,339	7,344	8	47	8,738
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	1,073	-	-	1,073
Total expenditure		20,093	24,152	6,358	1,500	52,103

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £631k.

6c Auditors' remuneration		<u>2024 £'000</u>	<u>2023 £'000</u>
Other operating expenses include:			
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditor			
For the audit of the College		74	69
For the audit of subsidiary companies		51	48
Other advisory fees payable to the College's external auditor		21	14
Total fees payable to the College's external auditor		146	131

Amounts stated above include unrecoverable VAT

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff Costs	<u>College Fellows</u> £'000	<u>Other Academic</u> £'000	<u>Non- Academic</u> £'000	<u>2024 Total</u> £'000	<u>2023 Total</u> £'000
Salaries	2,568	388	14,175	17,131	16,163
National insurance	275	24	1,358	1,657	1,622
Pension costs	321	24	1,805	2,150	2,308
Total	3,164	436	17,338	20,938	20,093

In addition to the costs shown above, the College paid £400k (2023: £299k) in the year for staff medical cover.

Staff Numbers	<u>College Fellows</u>	<u>Other Academic</u>	<u>Non- Academic</u>	<u>2024 Total</u>	<u>2023 Total</u>
Stipendiary Fellows	105			105	105
Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents)		13	362	375	375
Total	105	13	362	480	480

	<u>2024 Number</u>	<u>2023 Number</u>
The Governing Body of the College, comprising all Fellows, at 30 June was	154	152

Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents) include 115 (2023: 121) School staff and 26 (2023: 22) staff employed by the St John's Innovation Centre.

The number of employees of the College and its subsidiary undertakings who received remuneration in excess of £100,000 were as follows:

	<u>2024 number</u>	<u>2023 number</u>
Between £100,000 and £110,000	2	1
Between £110,001 and £120,000	-	-
Between £120,001 and £130,000	2	2
Between £130,001 and £140,000	2	1
Between £140,001 and £150,000	1	2
Between £150,001 and £160,000	3	3
Between £160,001 and £170,000	-	-
Between £170,001 and £180,000	-	-
Between £180,001 and £190,000	-	-
Between £190,001 and £200,000	-	-
Between £200,001 and £210,000	1	1

Remuneration includes salary and employer's pension contributions for current service, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements. Remuneration does not include employer's pension deficit reduction contributions, which are paid to reduce the deficit in a pension scheme as a whole and do not relate to individual employees, or employer's National Insurance contributions.

This is a departure from the RCCA, which includes employer's National Insurance contributions in remuneration. The Trustees believe that the disclosure above more accurately represents the remuneration employees receive in exchange for their services than the disclosure required by the RCCA, which reflects the cost of employment but not remuneration.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprise the College Council. The Trustees of the College are its key management personnel. The remuneration of Trustees is disclosed in note 27.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	<u>Freehold land</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>and buildings</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	331,357	3,880	3,181	338,418	331,251
Additions at cost	9,195	208	718	10,121	9,946
Revaluation	(308)	-	-	(308)	80
Disposals at cost	-	(15)	(125)	(140)	(859)
Transfer (to)/from investments	4,145	-	-	4,145	(2,000)
At end of year	<u>344,389</u>	<u>4,073</u>	<u>3,774</u>	<u>352,236</u>	<u>338,418</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	85,236	3,504	2,278	91,018	85,093
Charge for the year	5,826	129	545	6,500	6,358
Revaluation	(268)	-	-	(268)	(57)
Eliminated on disposals	-	(15)	(125)	(140)	(376)
At end of year	<u>90,794</u>	<u>3,618</u>	<u>2,698</u>	<u>97,110</u>	<u>91,018</u>
Net Book value					
At end of year	<u>253,595</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>255,126</u>	<u>247,400</u>
At beginning of year	<u>246,121</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>247,400</u>	<u>246,158</u>

Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £11,637k (2023: £5,401k).

College	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>land and</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	322,238	3,250	2,523	328,011	320,916
Additions at cost	8,547	141	707	9,395	9,874
Revaluation	308	-	-	308	80
Disposals at cost	-	(15)	(125)	(140)	(859)
Transfers (to)/from investments	4,145	-	-	4,145	(2,000)
At end of year	<u>335,238</u>	<u>3,376</u>	<u>3,105</u>	<u>341,719</u>	<u>328,011</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	82,927	3,040	1,835	87,802	82,271
Charge for the year	5,623	79	417	6,119	5,964
Revaluations	(268)	-	-	(268)	(57)
Eliminated on disposals	-	(15)	(125)	(140)	(376)
At end of year	<u>88,282</u>	<u>3,104</u>	<u>2,127</u>	<u>93,513</u>	<u>87,802</u>
Net Book Value					
At end of year	<u>246,956</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>248,206</u>	<u>240,209</u>
At beginning of year	<u>239,311</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>240,209</u>	<u>238,645</u>

Freehold land and buildings comprise the operational buildings and site of the College. Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £11,637k (2023: £5,401k).

The insured value of freehold buildings as at 30 June 2024 was £418,351k (2023: £380,247k).

The cost to the College of freehold buildings includes the surplus of £400k on past sales of buildings to the College recorded in the accounts of Aquila Investments Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, which is eliminated from the cost to the group on consolidation.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2007 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date. As reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they have not been capitalised. As a result, the total included in the balance sheet is partial.

Heritage assets are books gifted to or purchased by the College. The value of heritage assets acquired by donation during the year was £nil (2023: £nil). During the year, the College purchased Heritage Assets at a cost of £nil (2023: £nil).

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	696,207	699,549	701,419	704,761
Additions	131,491	48,385	131,030	48,385
Disposals	(104,209)	(67,185)	(103,771)	(67,185)
Gain	26,846	13,458	26,868	13,458
Transfers to College Operations	(4,145)	2,000	(4,145)	2,000
Balance at end of year	746,190	696,207	751,401	701,419
Represented by:				
Property	361,979	363,520	361,973	363,515
Securities	368,929	332,687	368,929	332,687
Investments in joint ventures	15,282	-	15,282	-
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	5,217
	746,190	696,207	751,401	701,419

9a. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURE

Parlington LLP is a joint venture between St John's College, Cambridge and Christ Church, Oxford. The principal activity of the partnership is property investment and development.

The Partnership was established in April 2023, and in December 2023 the Partnership purchased the Parlington Estate. St John's College introduced capital to finance the purchase of the property estate amounting to £15.742m.

The College's interest in the joint venture is measured using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

The College's share of the net assets of Parlington LLP is included in the consolidated balance sheet and the net share of profit/(loss) is showing in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, and is calculated as follows:

Members' Interest

	30 June 2024
	Parlington LLP
	£'000
Members capital classified as equity	31,484
Loss for the period	(920)
Members' interests at 30 June 2024	<u>30,564</u>
St John's College Share 50%	15,282

9a. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURE (continued)

Profit and loss account for the period ended 30 June 2024	£'000
Income	230
Expenditure	(250)
Market Value loss on investments	(900)
Loss for the period	<u>(920)</u>
St John's College Share 50%	(460)
Balance sheet as at 30 June 2024	£'000
Investments	30,248
Current assets	399
Current liabilities	(83)
Net assets attributable to members	<u>30,564</u>

10. STOCKS

	Group		College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Goods for resale	679	711	546	533
Other stocks	10	7	-	-
Total stocks	<u>689</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>533</u>

The Council considers that there is no material difference between the book value of stocks and their replacement cost.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Amounts due after one year:				
Loans to Waterbeach Development Company LLP	3,532	3,195	-	-
Other trade debtors	1,072	1,154	1,072	1,154
Amounts due within one year:				
Net sums due from members of the College	200	236	200	236
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	3,686	4,089
Other trade debtors	1,509	1,141	753	856
Other taxes	18	103	8	75
Prepayments	2,090	836	1,279	378
Accrued income	2,886	2,928	2,563	2,534
	<u>11,307</u>	<u>9,593</u>	<u>9,561</u>	<u>9,322</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Short-term money market deposits	1,569	5,466	1,569	5,466
Current accounts	73,121	64,680	69,838	61,296
Total	<u>74,690</u>	<u>70,146</u>	<u>71,407</u>	<u>66,762</u>

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Trade creditors	3,735	1,866	3,562	1,673
Members of the College	74	83	74	83
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	2,280	2,334
Contribution under Statute G,II	1,174	1,073	1,174	1,073
Bank loans due within one year	886	842	886	842
Other creditors	4,226	3,922	4,176	3,959
Other taxation and social security	1,068	793	845	537
Accruals and deferred income	6,767	5,127	5,263	4,246
Total	<u>17,930</u>	<u>13,706</u>	<u>18,260</u>	<u>14,747</u>

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group and College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Bank loans	46,943	14,329
Bank loans repayable	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Between two and five years	37,539	3,837
After five years	9,404	10,492
Total borrowings	<u>46,943</u>	<u>14,329</u>

In 2006, the College entered into an unsecured bank loan for £20 million, repayments on this started in the 2016-17 year and the loan has an interest rate fixed at 5.16% until June 2036. In 2023 the College entered into a new unsecured revolving credit facility for up to £50 million, of which £33.5m was drawn at 30 June 2024 (£nil 2023). This facility has a five year term and a floating interest rate.

15. PENSION LIABILITIES (NOTE 26)

	Group and College	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	10,435	12,843
Movement in year:		
Current service cost including life assurance	977	1,261
Changes in plan assumptions	-	-
Contributions	(1,898)	(2,037)
Other finance cost	499	478
Actuarial gain recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenditure	(2,752)	(2,110)
Balance at end of year	<u>7,261</u>	<u>10,435</u>
Balance attributable to:		
Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme	7,261	8,450
Universities Superannuation Scheme	-	1,985
Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>7,261</u>	<u>10,435</u>

16. ENDOWMENTS

Group	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	165,418	63,316	228,734	221,520
Unapplied Total Return	361,384	82,568	443,952	442,521
	526,802	145,884	672,686	664,041
New endowments received	101	6,584	6,685	6,875
Investment Income	20,775	2,513	23,288	20,140
Expenditure	(24,909)	(3,871)	(28,780)	(25,430)
Increase in market value of investments	1,313	16,590	17,903	7,060
Balance at end of year	524,082	167,700	691,782	672,686
Comprising:				
Capital	165,495	70,067	235,562	228,734
Unapplied Total Return	358,587	97,633	456,220	443,952
	524,082	167,700	691,782	672,686
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	2,119	2,119	1,920
Education	-	12,952	12,952	11,782
Field Sports	-	16,579	16,579	12,728
Library	-	2,572	2,572	2,268
LMBC	-	1,827	1,827	1,662
Research	-	23,826	23,826	21,557
Scholarship/Awards	-	96,009	96,009	83,274
School	-	1,114	1,114	992
Other	-	10,702	10,702	9,701
General Endowments	524,082	-	524,082	526,802
Total	524,082	167,700	691,782	672,686

16. ENDOWMENTS (continued)

College	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	165,418	62,907	228,325	221,111
Unapplied Total Return	361,633	81,986	443,619	442,207
	527,051	144,893	671,944	663,318
New endowments received	101	6,584	6,685	6,876
Investment Income	18,201	2,496	20,697	17,825
Expenditure	(22,334)	(3,865)	(26,199)	(23,092)
Increase in market value of investments	1,313	16,478	17,791	7,017
Balance at end of year	524,332	166,586	690,918	671,944
Comprising:				
Capital	165,495	69,658	235,153	228,325
Unapplied Total Return	358,837	96,928	455,765	443,619
	524,332	166,586	690,918	671,944
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	2,119	2,119	1,920
Education	-	12,952	12,952	11,782
Field Sports	-	16,579	16,579	12,728
Library	-	2,572	2,572	2,268
LMBC	-	1,827	1,827	1,662
Research	-	23,826	23,826	21,557
Scholarship/Awards	-	96,009	96,009	83,275
Other	-	10,702	10,702	9,701
General Endowments	524,332	-	524,332	527,051
Total	524,332	166,586	690,918	671,944

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES

Group	Capital	Other	2024	2023
	Grants	Restricted	Total	Total
	£'000	Funds	£'000	£'000
		£'000		
Balance at beginning of year	1,322	45,195	46,517	44,691
New grants	14	-	14	809
New donations	-	881	881	615
New endowments	-	21	21	1,004
Investment income	-	3,758	3,758	2,942
Capital grants utilised	(616)	-	(616)	(190)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,315)	(5,315)	(5,152)
Gains on investments	-	4,958	4,958	1,798
Reclassification of funds	(444)	444	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	276	49,942	50,218	46,517
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	4,860	4,860	4,336
Education	-	4,269	4,269	3,884
Library	-	1,899	1,899	1,730
Maintenance	-	1,354	1,354	1,233
Research	-	281	281	253
Scholarship/Awards	-	35,975	35,975	32,439
School	-	262	262	422
Capital expenditure	276	-	276	1,322
Other	-	1,042	1,042	898
Total	276	49,942	50,218	46,517

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES (continued)

College	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	1,322	44,773	46,095	44,233
New grants	14	-	14	809
New donations	-	881	881	615
New endowments	-	21	21	1,004
Investment income	-	3,751	3,751	2,939
Capital grants utilised	(616)	-	(616)	(190)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,100)	(5,100)	(5,093)
Gains on investments	-	4,910	4,910	1,778
Reclassification of funds	(444)	444	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	276	49,680	49,956	46,095
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	4,860	4,860	4,336
Education	-	4,269	4,269	3,884
Library	-	1,899	1,899	1,730
Maintenance	-	1,354	1,354	1,233
Research	-	281	281	253
Scholarship/Awards	-	35,975	35,975	32,439
Capital expenditure	276	-	276	1,322
Other	-	1,042	1,042	898
Total	276	49,680	49,956	46,095

18. MEMORANDUM OF UNAPPLIED TOTAL RETURN

Included within endowments, the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College's Permanent funds managed on a total return basis:

Group	Note	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	443,952	442,521
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		1,054	-
Unapplied Total Return for the year	3f	11,214	1,431
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	456,220	443,952
College	Note	2024	2023
		£'000	£'000
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	443,619	442,207
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		1,054	-
Unapplied Total Return for the year		11,092	1,412
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	455,765	443,619

19. RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Surplus for the year	27,562	10,243
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	6,500	6,358
Endowment drawdown from unapplied total return	(5,624)	(5,340)
Gain on investments	(23,076)	(5,737)
Decrease in operational stocks	(13)	2
Increase in operational trade and other receivables	(1,343)	527
Increase/(decrease) in operational creditors	2,408	(36)
Pension costs less contributions payable	(921)	(777)
Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
Net investment income	(14,053)	(12,071)
Interest and other finance costs payable	2,015	1,483
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	483
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(6,545)</u>	<u>(4,865)</u>
20. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	(4,145)	2,000
Net investment income	14,053	12,071
Endowment funds disinvested /(invested)	(22,058)	16,800
Increase in investment working capital	363	986
Gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	1,854	(2,382)
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(10,121)	(9,946)
Total cash flows from investing activities	<u>(20,054)</u>	<u>19,529</u>
21. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>2024</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Interest paid	(1,515)	(1,010)
New unsecured loans	33,500	-
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(842)	(5,800)
Total cash flows from financing activities	<u>31,143</u>	<u>(6,810)</u>

22. CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION AND ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	<u>At 1</u> <u>July</u> <u>2023</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>flows</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Other non-</u> <u>cash</u> <u>movements</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Changes</u> <u>in</u> <u>market</u> <u>value</u> <u>and</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>rates</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>At 30</u> <u>June</u> <u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	70,146	2,690	-	1,854	74,690
Borrowings					
Amounts falling due within one year					
Unsecured loans	(842)	-	(44)	-	(886)
Amounts falling due after more than one year					
Unsecured loans	(14,329)	842	44	-	(13,443)
Revolving credit facility	-	(33,500)	-	-	(33,500)
	(14,329)	(32,658)	44	-	(46,943)
Net total	54,975	(29,968)	-	1,854	26,861

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>				
Equity investments	368,929	332,687	368,929	332,687
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	74,690	70,146	71,407	66,762
Other debtors	9,199	8,654	8,274	8,869
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	5,217
	83,889	78,800	84,898	80,848
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>				
Loans	(47,829)	(15,171)	(47,829)	(15,171)
Trade creditors	(3,735)	(1,866)	(3,562)	(1,673)
Other creditors	(8,563)	(7,766)	(9,600)	(9,674)
	(60,127)	(24,803)	(60,991)	(26,518)

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments at 30 June were as follows:	<u>2024</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Authorised and contracted	10,622	25,804

25. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating Lease Commitments**

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June were as follows:	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Expiring within one year	-	-	-	-
Expiring between two and five years	3	6	-	-
Expiring after five years	7	-	-	-
	10	6	-	-

26. PENSION SCHEMES

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in four defined benefit schemes, as well as a number of defined contribution schemes.

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College operates a defined benefit pension plan for the College's employees who are members of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2024, for the purposes of FRS 102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS 102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	5.10	5.20
Increase in salaries to 2030	2.85	3.30
Increase in salaries from 2031	3.75	3.30
RPI assumption	3.35	3.40
CPI assumption to 2030	2.35	2.80*
CPI assumption from 2031	3.25	2.80*
Pension increases in payment (RPI Max 5% p.a.)	3.15	3.30*
Pension increases in payment (CPI Max 2.5% p.a.)	2.00	2.05*

*For 1 year only, we assumed that RPI would be 9% and CPI will be 7%. The caps under the Rules are applied to assumed pension increases.

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2023: S3PA with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.4 years (previously 21.4 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 23.9 years (previously 23.9 years).
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 22.6 years (previously 22.6 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 25.3 years (previously 25.3 years).

Members are assumed to retire at their normal retirement age (65) apart from in the following indicated cases:

	Male	Female
Active Members – Option 1 Benefits	64	64
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	63	62

Allowance has been made at retirement for non-retired members to commute part of their pension for a lump sum on the basis of the current commutation factors in these calculations.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)**Employee Benefit Obligations**

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 30 June are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Present value of plan liabilities	(40,635)	(40,147)
Market value of plan assets	33,374	31,697
Net defined benefit liability	(7,261)	(8,450)

The amounts to be recognised in Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	533	791
Administrative cost	67	67
Interest on net defined benefit liability	444	390
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Total	1,044	1,248

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	40,146	46,739
Current service cost (including Employee contributions)	533	791
Employee contributions	253	275
Benefits paid	(1,946)	(1,714)
Interest on plan liabilities	2,057	1,763
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(409)	(7,708)
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Present value of plan liabilities at end of period	40,634	40,146

Changes in fair value of the plan assets for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	31,697	36,574
Contributions paid by the College	1,439	1,475
Employee contributions	253	275
Benefits paid	(1,946)	(1,714)
Administrative expenses paid	(108)	(130)
Interest on plan assets	1,613	1,373
Return on assets, less interest included in the statement of comprehensive income	426	(6,156)
Market value of plan assets at end of period	33,374	31,697
Actual return on plan assets	2,039	(4,783)

The major categories of plan assets as at 30 June are as follows:

	2024	2023
Equities	46%	49%
Bonds and cash	42%	38%
Property	12%	13%
Total	100%	100%

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

Analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	426	(6,156)
Expected less actual plan expenses	(41)	(63)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	279	(3,537)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	130	11,244
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	<u>794</u>	<u>1,488</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liability during the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	(8,450)	(10,165)
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(1,044)	(1,248)
Contributions paid by the College	1,439	1,475
Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income	794	1,488
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year	<u>(7,261)</u>	<u>(8,450)</u>

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the funding valuation are different to those adopted under FRS 102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2023. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 31 May 2024 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £1,020,090 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2030

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2026.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

A deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which required payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2024, at which point the rate would increase to 6.3%. As set out in Note 15, no deficit recovery plan was required under the 2023 valuation because the scheme was in surplus on a technical provisions basis. The College was no longer required to make deficit recovery contributions from 1 January 2024 and accordingly released the outstanding provision to the profit and loss account.

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2023 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder (defined benefit) assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2023 valuation was the seventh valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions (the statutory funding objective). At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £73.1 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £65.7 billion indicating a surplus of £7.4 billion and a funding ratio of 111%.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The key financial assumptions used in the 2023 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

CPI assumption	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves less: 1.0% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. from 2030
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	Benefits with no cap: CPI assumption plus 3bps Benefits subject to a “soft cap” of 5% (providing inflationary increases up to 5%, and half of any excess inflation over 5% up to a maximum of 10%): CPI assumption minus 3bps
Discount rate (forward rates)	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus: Pre-retirement: 2.5% p.a. Post-retirement: 0.9% p.a.

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme’s experience carried out as part of the 2023 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

	<u>2023 Valuation</u>	
Mortality base table	101% of S2PMA “light” for males and 95% of S3PFA for females	
Future improvements to mortality	CMI 2021 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.4% p.a., 10% w2020 and w2021 parameters, and a long-term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females	
The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:		
		<u>2024</u> <u>years</u>
		<u>2023</u> <u>years</u>
Males currently aged 65		23.7
Females currently aged 65		25.6
Males currently aged 45		25.4
Females currently aged 45		27.2

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the provision is set out in the table below.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£’000</u>	<u>£’000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	1,985	2,676
Deficit contributions paid	(81)	(159)
Interest cost	54	89
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	(1,958)	(621)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	-	1,985

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The total credit (2023: credit) to the profit and loss account is £1,702k (2023: £136k).
Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the College are £nil (2023: £170k).

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)**Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (CEFPS)**

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy, a defined benefit pension scheme. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the schemes separately from those of the Responsible Bodies.

Each participating Responsible Body in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to each specific Responsible Body, and this means that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, which were £6k in 2024 (2023: £8k), plus any figures arising from contributions in respect of the Scheme's deficit (see below). The 2021 valuation showed the Scheme to be fully funded and as such in 2023, following the valuation results being agreed, the deficit contributions paid were £0 (2023: £nil).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out as at 31 December 2021. The 2021 valuation revealed a surplus of £560m, based on assets of £2,720m and a funding target of £2,160m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 2.7% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.6% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- CPIH inflation in line with RPI less 0.8% pre 2030 moving to RPU with no adjustment from 2030 onwards;
- Increase in pensionable stipends in line with CPIH.;
- Mortality in accordance with 90% of the S3NA tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2020 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7, an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% p.a. and an allowance for 2020 date of 0% (i.e. w2020 = 0%)

Following finalisation of the 31 December 2021 valuation, deficit contributions ceased with effect from 1 January 2023, since the Scheme was fully funded.

The deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force at each 31 December were as follows:

	% of pensionable stipends
31 December 2021	7.1% payable from January 2021 to December 2022
31 December 2022	Nil
31 December 2023	Nil

An interim reduction to deficit contributions to 3.2% of pensionable stipends was made with effect from April 2022, and remained in place until December 2022.

For senior office holders, pensionable stipends are adjusted in the calculations by a multiple, as set out in the Scheme's rules.

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. However, as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments from 1 January 2023 onwards, the balance sheet liability as at 31 December 2022 is nil. The movement in the balance sheet liability over 2021 and over 2022 is set out in the table below.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	-	2
Deficit contribution paid	-	-
Interest cost	-	(1)
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	-	(1)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	-	-

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

This liability represents the present value of the deficit contributions agreed as at the accounting date and has been valued using the following assumptions. No assumptions are needed for December 2022 as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments going forward. No price inflation assumption was needed for December 2021 since pensionable stipends for the remainder of the recovery plan were already known.

	<u>December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2021</u>
Discount rate	n/a	n/a	0.0% pa
Price inflation	n/a	n/a	n/a
Increase to total pensionable payroll	n/a	n/a	-1.5% pa

The legal structure of the scheme is such that if another Responsible Body fails, the College could become responsible for paying a share of that Responsible Body's pension liabilities.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of its College Council, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Council member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Council may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members, and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a matter of business before the Council they are obliged under the standing orders of the College to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College, Fellows are billed for any private catering. The College also offers Fellows and staff assistance with housing costs on a shared equity basis and has a housing allowance scheme to assist Fellows in the first four years after joining the Fellowship. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

The School provides a discount on school fees to its staff as part of its terms of appointment; where children of Fellows and other staff attend the School, they pay fees on the normal terms.

During the year no fees, salaries or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as trustees.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year, including any salary supplements paid in lieu of employer pension contributions where applicable, are summarised in the table below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Number</u>
£0	£10,000	6	4
£10,001	£20,000	4	3
£20,001	£30,000	-	1
£30,001	£40,000	1	1
£40,001	£50,000	1	1
£50,001	£60,000	-	-
£60,001	£70,000	-	-
£70,001	£80,000	1	1
£80,001	£90,000	1	1
£90,001	£100,000	-	-
£100,001	£110,000	-	-
£110,001	£120,000	-	1
£120,001	£130,000	-	-
£130,001	£140,000	-	1
£140,001	£150,000	-	-
£150,001	£160,000	-	-
£160,001	£170,000	1	-
£170,001	£180,000	1	-
Total		16	14

The total Trustee salaries in the year were £537,335 (2023: £576,370).

The aggregate amounts of other benefits, employer national insurance contributions and employer current service pension contributions paid or payable during the year are as follows:

	<u>2024</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>
Salaries	537	576
Other taxable benefits	12	12
Employer pension contributions for current service	64	72
Employer National Insurance	61	67
Aggregated key management personnel compensation	674	727

The College has a number of trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.

The College is taking advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.

At 30 June 2024, Aquila Investments Ltd had outstanding unsecured loans of £3,532k (2023: £3,195k) due from Waterbeach Development Company LLP, a joint venture in which it holds a 17.5% share. These comprise a £3,147k (2023: £2,810k) interest-bearing loan which is repayable in 2029, or earlier if certain conditions are met, and may be converted into an increased partnership share, and a £385k (2023: £385k) interest-free loan which is part of funding provided by the members in proportion to their partnership shares, and is repayable in 2029 or earlier. The interest-free loan must be repaid before any repayments of convertible loans or any discretionary distributions to members are made.

In the year the College invested £15.742m in Parlington LLP, a joint venture in which the College holds a 50% share.

28. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS AND JOINT VENTURES**Subsidiaries**

The College's principal direct and indirect subsidiary and dormant subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 are set out below.

Subsidiary	Activity	Holding	%
St John's Enterprises Limited	The provision of conference facilities and tourism administration at St John's College, Cambridge.	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Aquila Investments Limited	Property development and farming.	74,805,020 ordinary shares of 1p each	100%
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	The management of St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and the provision of advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region.	113,429 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Lomas Developments Limited	Property development.	5,000,004 ordinary shares of 10p each	100%
St John's College Development Limited	Dormant	820,004 ordinary shares of 50p each	100%
Aquivar Management Services Limited	Dormant	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
SJCS International Limited	Leasing of intellectual property	1 ordinary share of £1 each	100%
St John's College School, Cambridge	Primary Education	Sole member of company limited by guarantee	100%

Joint Ventures

The College's principal direct and indirect trading joint venture undertakings at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 are set out below.

Joint venture	Activity	Country of Incorporation	% Holding
Waterbeach Development Company LLP	Property development	United Kingdom	17.5%
Parlington LLP (incorporated 24 April 2023)	Investment Property Management	United Kingdom	50%

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

England & Wales - Charity number 1137428

Accounts



**ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE**

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

**for the year ended
30 June 2023**

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Trustees' Report

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Status

St John's College, Cambridge was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, and is one of the largest of the 31 colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing, body with its own property and income. Formerly an exempt charity, the College became a registered charity on 1 August 2010 with registration number 1137428 and is subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The formal title of the College is the 'College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge'. The short title is 'St John's College, Cambridge'.

Address and website

St John's Street
Cambridge
CB2 1TP

www.joh.cam.ac.uk

Charity trustees

The charity trustees of the College, who are the members of the College Council, during the year were:

The Master, Mrs Heather Hancock (Chair)
Dr Helen Watson (to 30 September 2022)
Professor Ben Simons
Professor Christine Gray
Professor John Rink
Professor Steve Edgley
Dr Paul Wood
Professor Chris Jiggins
Dr Mark Oakley
Dr Victoria Harvey
Professor Máire Ní Mhaonaigh
Dr Sylvana Tomaselli
Professor Usha Goswami (from 1 July 2022)
Dr Jack Smith (from 1 October 2022)

Senior Officers

Master (or Head of House)	Mrs Heather Hancock
President	Professor Steve Edgley
Senior Tutor	Mr Richard Partington
Senior Bursar	Mr Chris Ewbank

Membership of the Governing Body

The members of the Governing Body of the College as at 1 October 2023 are set out below:

Master: Mrs Heather Hancock

President: Professor Steve Edgley

Other Fellows (in order of election)

Dr Ben Garling	Professor Christine Gray	Professor Graham Ladds
Dr George Reid	Dr Ian Winter	Professor Richard Gilbertson
Professor Patrick Boyde	Professor Nick Manton	Dr Fleur Kilburn-Toppin
Dr John Leake	Professor Neil Arnold	Professor Eske Willerslev
Dr Alan Macfarlane	Dr Stefano Castelvecci	Professor Andy Wheeler
Professor David McMullen	Professor Ann Louise Kinmonth	Dr Gabriella Santangelo
Dr Keith Matthews	Professor Janet Lees	Professor Laura Torrente Murciano
Mr Ray Jobling	Professor Stefan Reif	Dr Ruth Abbott
Dr Andrew Macintosh	Professor David Stuart	Dr Mark Oakley
Professor Malcolm Clarke	Dr Mark Nicholls	Professor Eric Miska
Professor John Iliffe	Dr Matthias Dörrzapf	Professor Jean Abraham
Professor Malcolm Schofield	Professor Pierpaolo Antonello	Professor Helen McCarthy
Professor Tim Bayliss-Smith	Professor Andy Woods	Professor Dhruv Ranganathan
Professor Steve Gull	Commodore John Harris	Dr Jack Smith
Professor Howard Hughes	Professor Serena Best	Dr Becky Shercliff
Dr Peter Goddard	Dr Petra Geraats	Dr Kadi Saar
Professor Peter T. Johnstone	Dr Paul Wood	Dr Morag Morrison-Helme
Professor Ian Hutchings	Professor Emily Gowers	Dr Victoria Harvey
Professor Richard Beadle	Professor Usha Goswami	Professor Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri
Dr John Hutchison	Professor Richard Samworth	Professor Alexander Bird
Dr Derek Wight	Professor Graeme Barker	Dr Christiana Scheib
Professor Sir Richard Friend	Dr David Williams	Dr Jules O'Dwyer
Dr Robin Glasscock	Dr Sylvana Tomaselli	Dr Nick Friedman
Professor Robert Tombs	Mr Chris Ewbank	Dr Virgil Andrei
Dr Dick McConnel	Dr Frank Salmon	Mr Richard Partington
Professor David Midgley	Dr Chris Warnes	Dr Benedek Kruchió
Dr Martin Richards	Professor Chris Jiggins	Dr Marie Chabbert
Professor John Kerrigan	Mr Stephen Teal	Dr Rosalba García Millán
Professor Graham Burton	Dr Tomas Larsson	Dr Darshil Shah
Professor Geoff Horrocks	Professor Robert Mullins	Professor Laura Diaz Anadon
Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta	Professor Tuomas Knowles	Ms Ella Sbaraini
Professor Hugh Matthews	Professor Jason Robinson	Professor Nic Lane
Professor Jane Heal	Dr Georgina Evans	Dr Matteo Seitá
Professor Tom Hynes	Professor Mete Atatüre	Dr Jessie Munton
Professor Nick McCave	Professor Zoubin Ghahramani	Mr Chris Gray
Dr Andrew C. (Ricky) Metaxas	Professor John Rink	Dr Ritwick Sawarkar
Colonel Richard Robinson	Professor Erwin Reisner	Mrs Alison Cox
Professor Simon Conway Morris	Professor Ole Paulsen	Dr Vasileios Kotsidis
Professor Ernest Laue	Professor Kristian Franze	Dr Sofia Singler
Professor Robert Evans	Professor Austen Lamacraft	Dr Jef Laga
Dr Sue Colwell	Professor Uta Paszkowski	Dr Amy Orben
Dr Helen Watson	Professor Nathan MacDonald	Professor Sarah Hall
Professor Christel Lane	Professor John Taylor	Ms Brigid Ehrmantraut
Dr Christopher Robinson	Professor Andrew Arsan	Mr Rakesh Arul
Professor Yuri Suhov	Professor Meredith Crowley	Professor Po-Ling Loh
Professor Simon Szepter	Professor Michael De Volder	Dr Michael Boemo
Professor Deborah Howard	Professor Hannah Joyce	Dr Leah Downey
Professor Manucha Lisboa	Professor Orietta Da Rold	Dr John Colley
Professor Ulinka Rublack	Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens	
Professor Ben Simons	Professor Edward Tipper	
Professor Maire Ní Mhaonaigh	Mr Tim Watts	
Professor Duncan McFarlane	Professor Adam Chau	

Principal Advisers

Actuaries	Cartwright Group Ltd, 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough Business Park, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7JP
Auditor	Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, Abacus House, Castle Park, Castle Hill, Cambridge, CB3 0AN
Investment Consultant	Lane Clark & Peacock LLP, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1DQ
Property Advisers	Savills (L&P) Ltd, Unex House, 132-134 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PA Savills (L&P) Ltd, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0QL Carter Jonas LLP, One Station Square, Cambridge, CB2 1GA
Solicitors	Mills & Reeve LLP, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1PH

GOVERNANCE

The Governing documents of the College are its letters patent of 7 August 1509, its deed of foundation of 9 April 1511 and its Statutes of 1926 as variously amended from time to time (the Statutes). The Statutes describe, among other things, the membership and responsibilities of the Governing Body and Council; the election and duties of the Master and President; the election, admission, tenure and removal of Fellows; and the appointment and duties of College officers. The Statutes are supplemented by orders for the regulation of the College's affairs, made by the Council in accordance with the Statutes.

The members of the College Council, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the College, are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The members of the Council are the Master and twelve Fellows elected by the College's Governing Body for rotating four year terms. The members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2023 are set out in 'Reference and administrative information' on page 1.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all Fellows, and is the ultimate authority in the government of the College. It meets termly or more frequently as necessary.

All members of the Council are given, on appointment, an induction pack containing key Charity Commission guidance on public benefit and the good governance of charities, and the policy of the College for the management of conflicts of interest. Members of the Council are also required to complete a Register of Interests and declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings.

Elected representatives of the junior members of the College attend College Council meetings for the discussion of matters directly affecting the interests of undergraduates and post-graduates.

The Master of the College is elected to office by the Fellows for a fixed term or until earlier resignation. They are responsible for general oversight of the affairs of the College. The Master chairs the Governing Body and the Council. In the event of incapacity of the Master or a vacancy in the Mastership, a Vice Master is appointed to act in the Master's place.

The other College officers most involved in the governance of the College are as follows: the President, who is elected by the Fellows for a period of up to four years and, among other duties, acts as the Master's deputy in their absence; the Senior Tutor, who has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of students; the Deans, who

are responsible for overseeing the Chapel and the conduct of junior members of the College; the Senior Bursar, who is responsible for managing the College's finances; and the Domestic Bursar, who manages the domestic affairs of the College.

It is the duty of the Council to keep under review the effectiveness of the College's internal systems of financial and other controls. The Council appoints the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee whose duty it is to advise the Council on the appointment of external auditors; to consider reports submitted by the auditors; to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the auditors; and to monitor risk management and control arrangements. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee makes an annual report to the Council. Membership of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee comprises three members of the Council who are not College Officers, one other Fellow and one external member (to be appointed). The Council also appoints a separate Board of Scrutiny which acts as a Board of Scrutiny and reports to the Governing Body.

The Visitor of the College is the Bishop of Ely.

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Objects

The charitable objects of the College are, for the public benefit, to advance education, religion, learning and research, particularly but not exclusively through the provision of a College within the University of Cambridge and through the provision of facilities for, and the conduct of, divine service within the College.

Aims

The College has developed a series of aims that summarise its approach to achieving its charitable objects, which are:

- To admit students on the basis of academic ability and potential alone irrespective of financial circumstances and social, religious or ethnic background, to preserve the College's ability to select the best students and to provide financial support to students;
- To maintain a balanced mix of undergraduate, taught post-graduate and research post-graduate students, and to preserve a broad range of academic activity whilst remaining small enough to retain a sense of community and individuality;
- To deliver an outstanding education for undergraduates and post-graduate students, and to sustain the supervision and tutorial welfare systems that are pivotal to the University's tradition of excellence;
- To encourage and support research of international importance by Fellows and post-graduate students, and to introduce undergraduates to the nature and excitement of original research;
- To carry forward the tradition, maintained continuously since its foundation, of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith;
- To provide outstanding social, cultural, musical and sporting opportunities that are a key part of the experience offered by the College and which contribute to the personal development of its members;
- To conserve and enhance the College's historic buildings and grounds, an important part of the world's architectural heritage, whilst at the same time providing first-class facilities and infrastructure for the activities that take place within them;
- To preserve the College's independence and self-determination, which with that of other Colleges is a fundamental ingredient in the diversity and success of the collegiate University;
- To take a lead in sustaining and enhancing the ability of the University to continue as one of the world's very top academic institutions, in the face of increasing international competition;
- To recognise and value all our alumni as life-long members of the College community, appreciated for their continuing involvement in, and support of, the College; and
- To operate on a sustainable basis, deploying our resources in a way that preserves intergenerational equity, and living within our means.

ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Introduction

In setting objectives and planning activities, the College Council has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and, in particular, to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education, advancing religion and on fee-charging.

The principal objectives of the College for the year were: to continue to strengthen the College's access and outreach programme; to strengthen the teaching capabilities of the College; to continue to improve academic performance in Tripos exams; to continue to contribute to the research capabilities of the University through the College's Research Fellowship and other schemes; to continue to provide opportunities for University post-doctoral researchers to become associated with the College; and to continue the College's successful fundraising programme, with a specific focus on raising Endowment funds to provide secure future funding for the Free Places scheme.

Activities and Performance

St John's received a similar number of Undergraduate admissions applications in 2022-23 compared with the previous cycle, with 1,188 applications received and 784 candidates interviewed. Interviews were conducted remotely, as has been the case since the 2020-21 admissions cycle. A sizeable programme of outreach and recruitment activities has been undertaken. This included open days, school visits, subject taster sessions and admissions clinics. There has been continued engagement with Link Areas and other targeted schools through in-person visits and online outreach sessions alongside collaborative outreach programmes targeting particular cohorts of prospective applicants.

St John's contributed to the University-wide Cambridge Bursary Scheme as well as the enhanced scheme (CBS2). In total, 194 means-tested bursaries were provided in the year, of which 112 were at the maximum bursary level (£3,500 for the full academic year; £5,600 for independent students). 28 students who had been on Free School Meals received the Education Premium, an additional grant of £1,000. At a College level, we awarded 98 St John's College Studentships to students from low-income backgrounds (family income up to £25,000) totalling £719k. We also awarded 36 Studentships to students from middle-income backgrounds (family income between £25,000 and £42,620) totalling £173k.

51 students received College funding for their summer projects and activities in Long Vacation 2022, and 131 students were awarded Travel Grants. The total amount awarded in 2022-23 to fund research projects, summer activities and travel was £90k. 4 Pre-Admissions prizes were awarded to Home students from state schools who started their undergraduate studies at St John's in October 2022. There have also been 2 full scholarships, 22 partial scholarships, and 7 top-up funding bursaries for international and EU students. Between July 2022 and June 2023, 488 students received Learning & Research Fund support totalling £198k. During the same period, £50k has been awarded in hardship grants, approximately £29k for undergraduate students and £21k for postgraduates.

A Title C Fellow and five Title B Fellows were elected. Four new Research Fellows were elected in Computer Science, History, Human Social and Political Sciences and Pure Mathematics. Five new College Research Associates were appointed offering College affiliation to post-doctoral researchers in the University.

Future Plans

The College Council has approved a series of clear priorities for taking the College forward over the next few years. These break down into four areas: students; the Fellowship; stewardship; and cross cutting and enabling themes.

With respect to students, a series of actions have been identified to create a distinctive collegiate experience for the College's students, focused on areas that can make the greatest difference to their academic progress as well as investing in their intellectual, cultural and social capital and supporting their wellbeing.

Priorities concerning the Fellowship revolve around reviewing the size, shape and experience of the Fellowship so that it continues to be structured and operate in ways that support scholarship and research excellence, provide excellent

teaching and learning for our students and foster collegiality, intellectual exchange, academic freedom and support the stewardship obligations of the College.

With respect to stewardship, the College aims to exercise stewardship in the interests of future generations of the College, for the wider public good and for the wellbeing of the planet. This work straddles operating in a financially sustainable way, enhancing the Chapel's impact on our purpose as a place of religion, the wider life of the College and the public good, taking forward our climate change action plan and maintaining and caring for our buildings and grounds.

The key cross cutting and enabling themes include: further developing and implementing the College's estate masterplan and landscape strategy; exploring how our libraries, archives and records can add further value to educational and research life and public outreach; improving the resilience in critical College infrastructure and processes; increasing awareness of the College through a strategic and integrated approach to communications; and creating a collaborative, supportive and continuous improvement workplace culture to attract and retain high performing and dedicated staff who enjoy their jobs.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Scope of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the College and the College's wholly-owned subsidiaries which are:

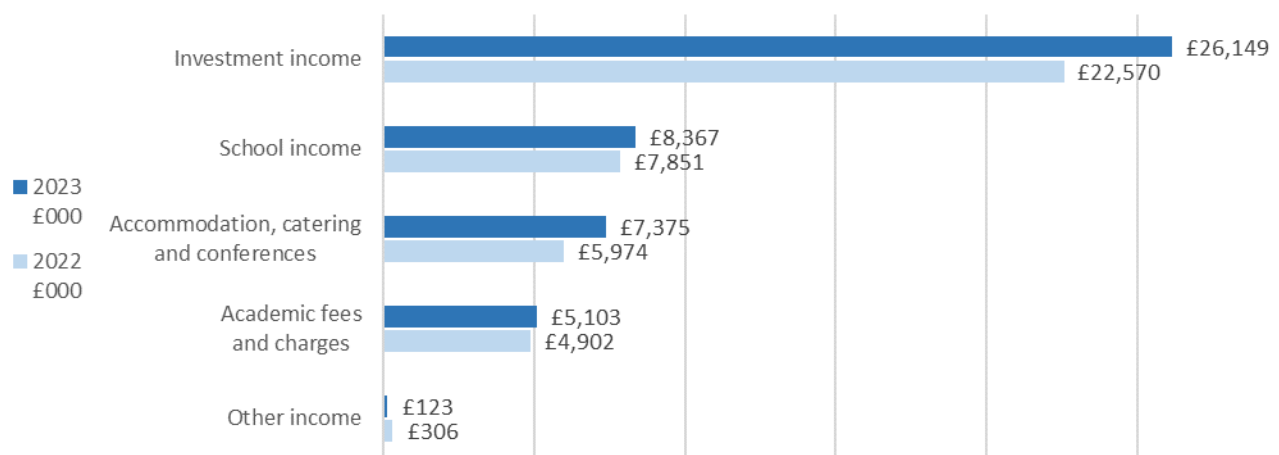
- St John's Enterprises Limited, which undertakes principally conference and tourism activities;
- Aquila Investments Limited, which undertakes principally property development and farming;
- St John's Innovation Centre Limited, which manages St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and provides advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region;
- Lomas Developments Limited, which undertakes principally property development; and
- St John's College School, Cambridge and its subsidiary SJCS International Limited, which licences intellectual property in relation to St John's College School.

The accounts of dormant companies are also consolidated.

The financial statements are produced by the College having regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Account (RCCA) format introduced through revisions to Statute G,III of the University which replaced the previous format introduced in 1926 by the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

Results overview

Income before donations and endowments



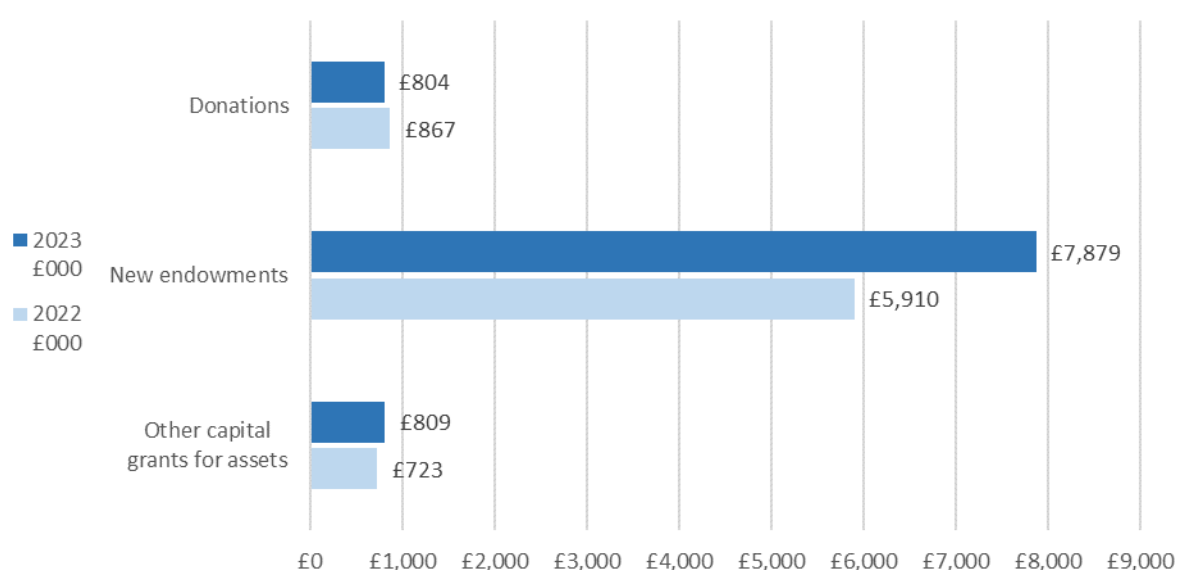
Overall, income before donations and endowments increased from £41.6m in 2022 to £47.1m in 2023. The most significant factors were an increase in investment income, particularly income from securities, and the resumption of commercial catering and conferencing after a period of constrained activity following the pandemic.

Income before donations and endowments represented 83.2% of income in 2023, a slight reduction from 84.7% in 2022, due to the increase in Endowment donations in 2023.

Development and Fundraising

College fundraising is focused on the support of a number of activities across the College: teaching and research; student support, including bursaries and scholarships and outreach and access; the maintenance and development of the fabric of the estate; co-curricular activities including sport, music and the arts; general purposes, and an annual fund.

Income from donations and new endowments represented 16.8% of total income (15.3% in the previous year).



Total donations increased from £7.5m in 2022 to £9.5m in 2023, driven by an increase in Endowment donations, particularly for the Christopher Dobson Free Places scheme. Current Use donations and grants for capital assets were broadly in line with the previous year.

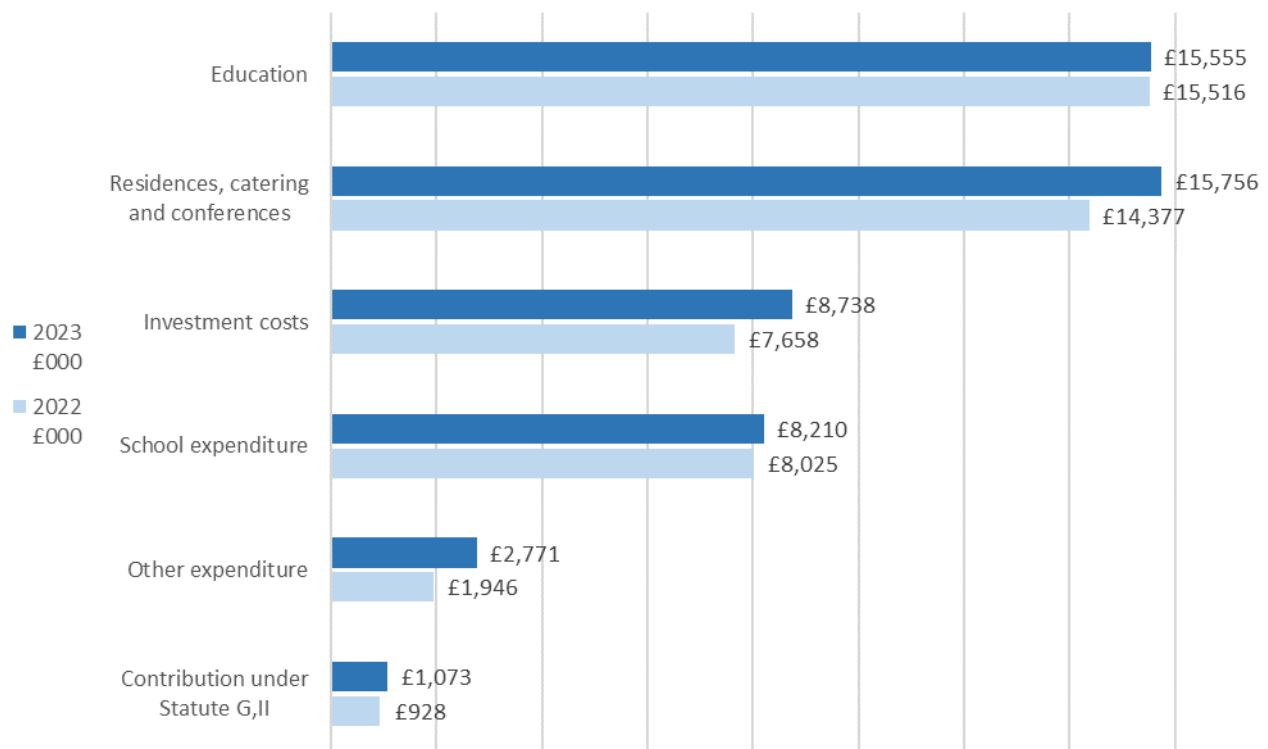
St John's College is committed to best practice in relation to all fundraising activities, which are carried out by an in-house Development team who are subject to the scrutiny of the Development Committee and College Council. During this financial year, a Commercial Participator made a donation to the College in relation to the sale of an artwork in October. The College did not engage with any other third parties to carry out fundraising activities on its behalf during the year and in-house fundraisers employed directly by St John's College have carried out all fundraising. During the year, the College has carried out face-to-face fundraising meetings and a variety of digital and postal direct marketing appeals.

The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and has set up internal protocols and procedures to adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice as a set of guiding principles to ensure fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. This national code of practice includes rules governing consent, data sharing, data protection and privacy relating to all electronic and print communications. Within this framework the College is fully compliant with GDPR and PECR regulations. Face to face meetings with donors and potential donors are conducted only with the prior consent of the individual. A series of guidelines, in line with the recommendations as set out in the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice, has been adopted to protect vulnerable people and to guard against intrusion on a person's privacy. Unreasonably persistent behaviour by fundraisers or undue pressure on a person to give money or other property is neither tolerated nor encouraged. For instance the College will not knowingly accept

a donation if we know, or have good reason to believe, that a person lacks capacity to make a decision to donate, or is in vulnerable circumstances which mean they may not be able to make an informed decision. Training is provided to all new staff and our guidelines are continually reviewed and kept in line with the guidance set out by the Fundraising Regulator. Our complaints procedure is available to view on our website. The College received no formal complaints in the financial year 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Expenditure

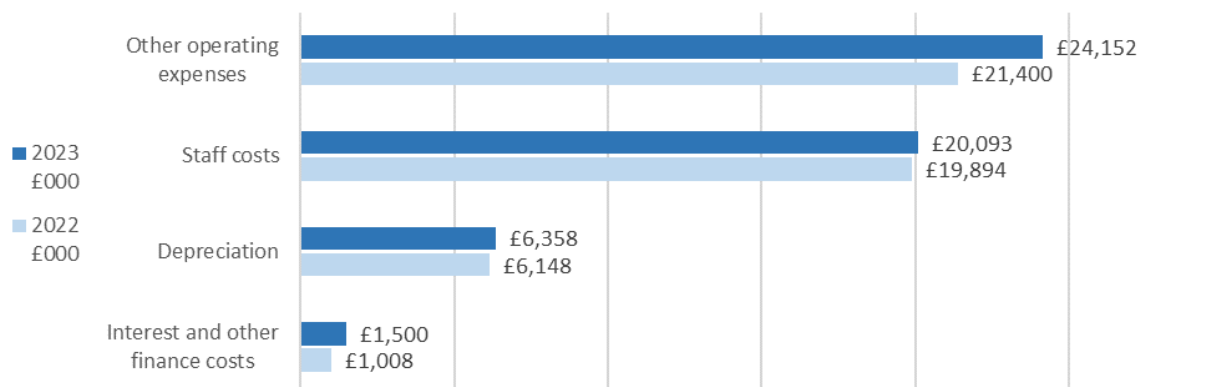
The main areas of expenditure for the College and a description of key changes are set out below:



Residences, catering and conferences costs rose by £1.4m due to a combination of increased activity and significant rises in food and energy costs compared to the previous year. Within Investment costs, there was an increase in property management costs, following a reduction in 2022 compared to the previous year. Other expenditure included a one-off charge of £0.5m for loss on disposal of fixed assets.

The Contribution under Statute G,II is an intercollegiate taxation charge which is contributed to the Colleges Fund, which makes grants to colleges with inadequate endowments.

The expenditure for each of the activities described above is made up of staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and other finance costs, as follows:



The increase in Other Operating Expenses was driven by high inflation, particularly in utilities and food costs, and an increase in expenditure on maintenance of the College estate. Staff Costs and Depreciation both showed a small increase on the prior year, and interest increased as a result of a higher rate of interest on the College's floating-rate borrowing.

Results on the distribution basis

The College manages all its long-term investments on a total return basis and determines, through a spending rule, a prudent distribution each year. However, whilst accounting standards permit permanent endowment funds to be accounted for on a total return basis, they do not allow expendable funds to be accounted for on that basis. Since the College invests its funds classified as expendable endowments and reserves, as well as its permanent endowment funds, on a total return basis, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the College does not therefore reflect all of the distribution determined under the College's spending rule, from expendable endowments and general reserves.

The College has therefore adopted the approach of providing additional information following the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure to show what the income and deficit of the Group would have been had income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure instead been based on this "distribution basis" i.e. reflecting the full distribution from expendable endowments and general reserves. The summary results set out below are on the distribution basis, as the College considers that this more appropriately reflects its financial performance.

The College's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on the distribution basis for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>% change</u>
Income before donations and endowments on a distribution basis	49,107	43,955	5,152	11.7%
Donations and endowments	9,492	7,500	1,992	26.6%
Total income on a distribution basis	58,599	51,455	7,144	13.9%
Expenditure before depreciation	45,745	42,302	3,443	8.1%
Operating surplus before depreciation	12,854	9,153	3,701	40.4%
Depreciation	6,358	6,148	210	3.4%
Surplus before other gains and losses	6,496	3,005	3,491	116.1%
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants</i>	<i>(2,192)</i>	<i>(3,628)</i>	<i>1,436</i>	<i>(39.6%)</i>

A reconciliation of total income on the distribution basis to total income recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is included at note 3g.

Capital Expenditure

The Group incurred capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets during the year amounting to £9.9m, compared to a prior year figure of £7.4m. Expenditure in 2022-23 included £3.2m to complete the major refurbishment of catering facilities which opened in February 2023, £2.5m on work to convert buildings on the West side of the College site into a new Porters' Lodge and administration building, £0.7m on refurbishments of existing student accommodation, £1.2m on planning and design for a new post-graduate accommodation campus to be constructed close to the College ready for occupation in 2025, and further investment in IT infrastructure.

Balance sheet

Consolidated net assets stood at £986.2m at 30 June 2023, up £12.5m (1.3%) on the prior year. The increase was caused by the £10.2m surplus for the year and a £2.1m actuarial reduction in pension deficit liabilities.

Reserves

At 30 June 2023, the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve stood at £258.1m, up £1.9m (0.7%) on the prior year. There were no movements in the year other than the surplus for the year, and actuarial gain on the College's defined benefit pension schemes shown within Other Comprehensive Income. The revaluation reserve increased by £0.1m to £8.9m following the revaluation of an operational property which was transferred to investments during the year.

Restricted and endowment reserves increased by £10.5m (1.5%) compared to the prior year; within restricted reserves the balance of funds held for current use reduced by £0.6m to £1.5m, donations for capital grants increased by £0.6m to £1.3m, and expendable restricted endowments increased from £41.9m to £43.7m. The endowment reserve increased by £8.6m (1.3%) to £672.7m, of which £145.9m (2022: £136.1m) is held in permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, and £526.8m (2022: £527.9m) in permanent unrestricted endowment funds. The reduction in the balance of permanent unrestricted endowment funds is due to the fall in property valuations during the year.

Total funds as at 30 June 2023 were £986.2m, up £12.5m (1.3%) on the prior year.

Endowment and Investment Performance

The College has a pool of capital invested for the long-term to support the charitable activities of the College by providing a reliable source of funding for the College's operations in perpetuity. This is known as the College's 'Endowment' though it includes assets other than the investments as set out in note 9, and does not include those investments held principally for operational purposes.

The investment objective of the Endowment is to produce the highest total return consistent with the preservation of long-term capital value in real terms (such that the College itself can fulfil its charitable objectives in perpetuity and be even handed between the interests of present and future beneficiaries), an acceptable degree of risk and the maintenance of appropriate liquidity.

The total value of the Endowment was £768.3m at 30 June 2023, up £11.2m (1.5%) from its value at 30 June 2022. The increase was due to endowment donations received and gains on investments in securities, offset by a drop in valuation of investment properties.

The assets and liabilities of the Endowment fall under a number of headings in the accounts, with the following breakdown:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>change</u>
Investments	691,505	694,834	(3,329)	(0.5%)
Tangible fixed assets	36	44	(8)	(18.2%)
Stock	185	96	89	92.7%
Trade and other receivables	9,309	12,526	(3,217)	(25.7%)
Cash and cash equivalents	74,929	59,291	15,638	26.4%
Sub-total assets	775,964	766,791	9,173	1.2%
Creditors falling due within one year	(7,694)	(9,713)	2,019	(20.8%)
Creditors falling due after more than one year	-	-	-	-
Total	768,270	757,078	11,192	1.5%

The College is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the investments it holds in foreign currencies. The College's policy is not normally to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset exposure to foreign exchange movements in respect of these investments, and none was outstanding at June 2023 or June 2022.

The College operates a policy concerning Environmental, Social and Governance factors relating to Endowment Investments. Under the terms of that policy and having regard to the requirements of charity law to maximise returns, the College seeks to ensure that investments are not made in companies whose practices are in conflict with the charitable purposes of the College or are likely to alienate the members or benefactors of the College. The College also monitors and engages with investment managers on their ESG policies and practices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks the College must address are the long-term ability to maintain and develop its educational and research activities, to attract the best staff and students, and to maintain and renew its physical facilities.

The key financial uncertainties and risks, and the measures taken to manage them, are:

- The long-term impact of the changed student financing and fee model on College fee income: The College monitors the real value of fees for each type of student, and the diversification of the student body between different types of students reduces the possible impact of a significant adverse change in one area of fees or funding;
- The costs of future student financial support: The College has developed a long-term funding strategy for student financial support, and is actively fundraising to support this, including through the establishment of permanent endowment funds to guarantee the availability of funding in the future;
- The impact of high inflation, particularly in light of the fact that regulated fees for home undergraduate students are currently fixed in nominal terms: The College monitors its expenditure and adjusts its activities where possible to mitigate the effects of high inflation, and has launched a project to review its procurement practices, in part to assist in achieving efficiency improvements and costs savings;
- The impact of higher interest rates: the College borrows through a combination of long-term fixed-rate debt, the cost of which is unaffected by rising interest rates, and a floating rate revolving credit facility, the interest rate on which increases with rising market rates. The interest cost of floating rate debt is mitigated by efficient treasury management to ensure the revolving credit facility is only drawn when needed;
- Movements in investment markets reducing the real value of the Endowment: The College's Investments Committee, with advice from an Investment Consultant, regularly reviews actual and projected returns and monitors the asset allocation within the Endowment to ensure adequate diversification of investments. The target spending rate is set at a prudent level to preserve the purchasing power of the Endowment in real terms, and the

spending rule is designed to protect the College from a sudden fall in income should there be a material fall in the markets by the application of a cap and floor on the annual distribution;

- Unexpected building maintenance expenditure: The condition of the estate is monitored through condition surveys, the incidence of complaints or accidents, and the level of interest in booking facilities, and a maintenance and refurbishment programme is in place with the appropriate resources to maintain the College's estate;
- The climate crisis: The College has announced its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero before 2050 and to achieve a steep reduction by 2030, and is developing an ambitious programme of work to achieve this across both operational and investment properties, and has committed to divest from all meaningful indirect investments in fossil fuel companies by 2030. These developments will have significant financial implications for the College; and
- The long-term cost of defined benefit pension provision: The College participates in several defined benefit pension schemes, and estimates future cost of contributions through review of the scheme actuarial valuations and Pension Trustee communications. The College has taken steps to reduce exposure to rising employer contributions in the largest scheme, through closing the scheme to new entrants and adjusting contributions to ensure a more equitable split between employer and employee contributions, and is making deficit reduction payments into each of the schemes.

The College monitors and manages risks more widely through the internal control processes outlined in the Statement of Internal Control below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

In accordance with the College's Statutes, the Council is responsible for the administration of the Group's and College's affairs.

The Council is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the College and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and College will continue in operation.

The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2026. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with £50m undrawn headroom (at 30 June 2023) on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2028, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Council is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Council is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2023 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:

The Council has nineteen regular meetings each year and gives consideration to the major risks to which the College and its subsidiary undertakings are exposed and satisfies itself that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Key controls used by the College include:

- Formal agendas for all Committee and Council activity;
- Clear terms of reference for all committees;
- Strategic planning, budgeting, management accounting and cash flow forecasting;
- Established organisational structure and lines of reporting;
- Formal written policies in key areas such as health and safety and child protection; and
- Authorisation and approval levels.

The College conducts a formal risk-management process through maintenance and review of a risk register. The relevant individuals in the College are charged with responsibility for evaluating the risks within their areas of responsibility and advising on the nature of the risk, the probability of occurrence and severity of impact, as well as steps taken to mitigate the risk. Through the risk register, the College seeks to identify and manage risks. However, the nature of the College's activities is such that the College is faced with a large number of risks, not all of which can be mitigated.

The Council's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, the Bursars and College Officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

OUTLOOK

Whilst the College is fortunate in being a relatively well-endowed college, its commitments and role in the University are commensurately significant and the College has experienced, and will continue to face, a number of significant financial challenges many of which are common to the University and other Cambridge colleges. The College continues to focus on our core priorities, which include the need to raise endowment funds to underpin student support, to cope with increased cost of pension provision, to manage the cost of maintaining and refurbishing the College buildings, to steward the Endowment through potentially difficult financial markets, and to take meaningful action to address the climate crisis.

The College seeks to respond to these financial challenges by focusing on efficient financial management and endeavouring to manage its resources to best effect. However, if it is to be able to sustain and develop the activities that are critical to its mission and achieve its full potential, it is clear that the College will need to continue to raise additional funds over the coming years.

On behalf of the College Council



Heather Hancock
Master

16 November 2023



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

We have audited the financial statements of the St John's College ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University has been correctly computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act together with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Further and Higher Education (SORP) 2019, Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) disclosures, taxation legislation and general data protection legislation. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing surrounding recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 23 November 2023

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format; and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education issued in 2019.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

The College is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

The College's activities and financial position, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Trustees' Report which forms part of this Annual Report. The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2026. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with £50m undrawn headroom (at 30 June 2023) on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2028, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated Financial Statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 28. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and because these are viewed as autonomous activities.

Associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management consider the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Pension Benefits

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. The College has reviewed all the pension schemes in which it participates, and is satisfied that only the schemes provided by Universities

Superannuation Scheme and Church of England meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plans in existence at the date of approving the accounts.

Classification of property

The College determines whether a property is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land and buildings that are not occupied substantially for use by or in the operations of the College, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. These buildings are substantially rented to tenants.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The College carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The College engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at 30 June 2023. The valuers determined the open market value using the desktop valuation method. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long term vacancy rate.

Valuation of non-quoted investments

The College carries its non-quoted investments at fair value based on the most recent valuations provided by independent fund managers, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Pension liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The provision is currently based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed after the 2020 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2038. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic Fees

Academic fees for the College and the School are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The cost of any fees waived or written off by the College and the School is included as expenditure.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2022-23, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence, the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £248k is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Other Academic Income	£349k
Expenditure	£597k

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis according to the terms of the lease.

Donations and Benefactions

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or when the College is entitled to the income and the value can be measured reliably. The accounting treatment of a donation depends on the nature and extent of restrictions specified by the donor. In the absence of specific instructions from the donor the Council considers the donor's correspondence and association with the College together with the size of the sum involved when determining the accounting treatment. Donations are recognised as income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Donations which are to be retained for the future benefit of the College, and other donations with substantially restricted purposes, are retained within endowments or restricted reserves until such time that they are utilised in line with such restrictions.

Legacies are recognised when the College is entitled to the funds, when receipt is probable and when amounts can be measured reliably which is the earlier of probate being granted or final estate accounts being received when it becomes probable that a distribution will be made to the College. Where entitlement is demonstrated, the College only recognises income to the extent that future distributions can be measured reliably. For residual legacies this means that the value of future distributions is estimated based on available evidence in the year. These estimates are regularly reviewed and updated as required.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

- Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective, and it is not to be invested for the longer term;
- Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income;
- Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective; and
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Endowment and Investment Income

All investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the period in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms of the individual endowment fund.

For endowment income from permanent endowments, the College applies either a total return or a standard method of accounting for fund investment returns, depending on the nature of the fund, as set out below:

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has not yet reached at least 20% of original capital, the standard method accounting policy is applied and the investment income shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is the actual income earned in the year. Any excess of income over qualifying expenditure is retained within the endowment reserve until such time that they are utilised in line with any applicable restrictions, at which point the income is released through the transfer of endowment return shown within income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has reached at least 20% of original capital, a total return accounting policy is applied. A proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation is shown as a transfer within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in accordance with the total return concept, with any excess remaining in the endowment fund. For permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, the sum transferred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is limited to the qualifying expenditure incurred in the year. The surplus or deficiency of total return, after deducting the annual Endowment transfer, is carried forward as unapplied total return.

Under the total return method, the Endowment transfer is determined by a spending rule which is designed to provide stable annual spending levels and to preserve the real value of the endowment portfolio over time. The spending rule adopted by the College is a 'Constant Growth with Cap and Floor' rule under which the transfer from the Endowment for a particular year is the previous year's transfer increased by CPI + 1.0% subject to a minimum payout of 2.5% and a maximum payout of 3.5% of a trailing 3 year average Endowment value. The target spending rate is 3.0%, which reflects long-run expected real returns given the College's asset allocation and long-run expected College inflation. However, the actual spending rate in any year will depend on the results of the spending rule and will therefore vary from the 3.0% target rate. The spending rule provides for the transfer to be adjusted to reflect additions to the Endowment through donations. The College first adopted the Total Return approach to accounting for permanent funds in the year ended 30 June 2008. The breakdown of endowment funds between original capital and unapplied total return is shown in note 16.

Accommodation, catering and conferences income

Income received in relation to the supply of accommodation and catering and conferences income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Other Income

Income is received from a range of activities including choir engagements and alumni events and other services rendered. Income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Grant income

Grant income is recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

INVESTMENT COSTS

Investment costs, associated predominantly with the management of the College's property and securities portfolios and its investment subsidiaries, are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year-end rates or, where there are related forward foreign-exchange contracts, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at valuation on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. The valuation as at 30 June 2004 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation will not be updated and will be carried forward as the gross value to be depreciated over its expected useful economic life. It is not possible to quantify the difference between depreciation based on historic cost and depreciation based on this valuation because records of the historic cost of land and buildings were not required to be kept under the accounting regime applicable to Colleges within the University of Cambridge prior to 2004.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuations, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College, and depreciated over the period of such expected future benefits.

Freehold land is not shown separately. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in investment assets at fair value.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land, where applicable.

Maintenance of Premises

The College has a five-year rolling maintenance plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The cost of routine maintenance is charged to expense within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance which restores value is capitalised when the project valuation is above the capitalisation threshold of £20,000. Expenditure capitalised is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life.

Equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment:	Plant and machinery	(long life)	10-20 years
	Plant and machinery	(short life)	5 years
	Motor vehicles		5 years
	Furniture and soft furnishings		5 years
Computer equipment:	Computer network and equipment		5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the date of preparation of each Balance Sheet.

Leased Assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 2007 have not been capitalised since reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost benefit basis, and the volume of items and valuation issues (e.g. age, origin, veracity) mean that it is neither practical nor beneficial to identify and value them. Acquisitions since 1 July 2007 and valued at over £20k are capitalised and recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at valuation on receipt where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Operational assets are those that the College uses in the course of meeting its charitable purposes of education, religion, learning, and research. Once an asset has been classified as an operational asset it is not reclassified as a heritage asset.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's Balance Sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments for which no fair value is readily obtainable are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised as increases or decreases of fair value of investment assets as appropriate within the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land and buildings held for rental income or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services.

The investment property portfolio is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued or reviewed annually at open market value (using the desktop valuation method) by the College's principal property advisers, Savills (L&P) Limited, with the exception of certain residential long leasehold properties which are valued by Carter Jonas LLP.

Due to the length of ownership of many of the investment properties, realised capital gains cannot be recognised with reference to historic cost.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments, which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is typically the transaction price. These assets are subsequently carried at fair value and changes in fair value at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment in equity instruments is not publicly traded and where the fair value cannot be reliably measured, the assets are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in property or other physical assets do not constitute a financial instrument and are not included.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans and intergroup loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

To the extent that the College enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The College does not apply any hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137428). It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478-488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax.

The College's subsidiaries are liable to Corporation Tax in the same way as any other commercial organisation. Due to the structure of the group, all taxable profits made by its subsidiaries are donated to the College on an annual basis under the terms of members' resolutions.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. The Contribution is used to fund grants to Colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in a number of pension schemes of both defined-benefit and defined-contribution types.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme

The College contributes to the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (“CCFPS”), which is a defined-benefit pension scheme. Unlike the other defined-benefit schemes (as noted below), the scheme is a federated scheme, and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Amounts charged to operating expenditure are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately within Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the College, in separate trustee administered unitised funds. The scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined-benefit liability forms part of the net pension liability presented after other net assets on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions’ employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 “Employee benefits”, the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the institution has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the institution recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the scheme separately from those of the Employer and the other participating employers.

Each participating employer in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme’s assets and liabilities to specific employers and that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. The College recognises a liability for the present value of agreed deficit contributions payable.

Defined-Contribution Pension Schemes

The College and its subsidiaries also contribute to a number of defined-contribution pension schemes. For defined-contribution schemes the amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

FUNDS AND RESERVES

The RCCA format requires the College to distinguish between Endowments, Restricted Reserves and Unrestricted Reserves.

Endowments

Where the College receives donations that are to be held in perpetuity, these are credited to endowment funds. Endowment funds are subdivided into:

Restricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on expenditure that meets the fund's objectives.

Unrestricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on any activity of the College.

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.

Unrestricted Reserves

Funds that are neither Endowments nor Restricted Reserves are classed as unrestricted reserves. The College's unrestricted reserves are identified under the following two headings:

Revaluation Reserve, relating to the unrealised gains on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets; and

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure Reserve, relating to all other reserves not included above.

Corporate Capital

The College's unrestricted funds include the College's Corporate Capital, which has certain features of a permanent unrestricted endowment (in that the majority is invested in perpetuity to provide an income to support the College's charitable activities) and certain features of a permanent reserve (in that it is established practice that Cambridge Colleges can borrow against their Corporate Capital to invest in operational property). Corporate Capital is predominantly invested in the College's Endowment, but a portion is invested in operational assets. The exact split between these two components varies over time. The portion of the College's Corporate Capital that is invested in the Endowment is included in permanent unrestricted endowments, while the portion that is invested in operational

assets is included in the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve, and any movement during the year is represented by a reserves transfer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees. Further information on the transfer can be found in note 27.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June

	Note	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	5,103	-	-	5,103	4,902	-	-	4,902
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	7,375	-	-	7,375	5,974	-	-	5,974
School income		8,367	-	-	8,367	7,851	-	-	7,851
Investment income	3d	383	286	25,480	26,149	56	15	22,499	22,570
Endowment return transferred		14,419	2,656	(17,075)	-	12,956	2,267	(15,223)	-
Other income		123	-	-	123	306	-	-	306
Total income before donations and endowments		35,770	2,942	8,405	47,117	32,045	2,282	7,276	41,603
Donations		189	615	-	804	234	633	-	867
New endowments		-	1,004	6,875	7,879	-	63	5,847	5,910
Other capital grants for assets		-	809	-	809	-	723	-	723
Total income from donations and new endowments		189	2,428	6,875	9,492	234	1,419	5,847	7,500
Total income		35,959	5,370	15,280	56,609	32,279	3,701	13,123	49,103
Expenditure									
Education	4	11,102	4,453	-	15,555	11,278	4,238	-	15,516
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	15,657	99	-	15,756	14,290	87	-	14,377
School expenditure		8,153	57	-	8,210	7,840	185	-	8,025
Other expenditure		2,616	155	-	2,771	1,805	141	-	1,946
Investment costs	3c	209	174	8,355	8,738	197	163	7,298	7,658
Contribution under Statute G,II		859	214	-	1,073	690	238	-	928
Total expenditure	6a/b	38,596	5,152	8,355	52,103	36,100	5,052	7,298	48,450
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(2,637)	218	6,925	4,506	(3,821)	(1,351)	5,825	653
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(2,637)</i>	<i>(1,595)</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>(4,182)</i>	<i>(3,821)</i>	<i>(2,137)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(5,980)</i>
Gain/(loss) on investments	3e	2,219	1,798	1,720	5,737	3,670	2,731	52,136	58,537
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(418)	2,016	8,645	10,243	(151)	1,380	57,961	59,190
Other comprehensive income									
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		137	-	-	137	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	2,110	-	-	2,110	9,561	-	-	9,561
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,829	2,016	8,645	12,490	9,410	1,380	57,961	68,751

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Note	<u>2023</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Income			
Academic fees and charges	1	5,103	4,902
Residences, catering and conferences	2	7,375	5,974
School Income		8,367	7,851
Investment income	3d	26,149	22,570
Other income		123	306
Total income before donations and endowments		<u>47,117</u>	<u>41,603</u>
Donations		804	867
New endowments		7,879	5,910
Other capital grants for assets		809	723
Total income from donations and new endowments		<u>9,492</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Total income		<u>56,609</u>	<u>49,103</u>
Expenditure			
Education	4	15,555	15,516
Residences, catering and conferences	5	15,756	14,377
School expenditure		8,210	8,025
Other expenditure		2,771	1,946
Investment costs	3c	8,738	7,658
Contribution under Statute G,II		1,073	928
Total expenditure	6a/b	<u>52,103</u>	<u>48,450</u>
Surplus before other gains and losses		4,506	653
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(4,182)</i>	<i>(5,980)</i>
Gain on investments	3e	5,737	58,537
Surplus for the year		<u>10,243</u>	<u>59,190</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		137	-
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	15	2,110	9,561
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>12,490</u>	<u>68,751</u>

Additional information:

Total income and deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants as stated above do not include the element of endowment fund distributions funded out of long-term capital growth for funds that are classified as expendable endowments or general reserves. The corresponding figures including this element are:

		<u>2023</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£000</u>
Total income on a distribution basis (as defined on Page 10 of the Trustees' Report)	3g	58,599	51,455
Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants on a distribution basis		(2,192)	(3,628)

Statement of Changes in Reserves

Consolidated

Note

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2022	256,207	44,691	664,041	8,724	973,663
Surplus for the year	(418)	2,016	8,645	-	10,243
Other comprehensive income	2,110	-	-	137	2,247
Transfers between reserves	190	(190)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	258,089	46,517	672,686	8,861	986,153

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	246,528	43,580	606,080	8,724	904,912
Deficit for the year	(151)	1,380	57,961	-	59,190
Other comprehensive income	9,561	-	-	-	9,561
Transfers between reserves	269	(269)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	256,207	44,691	664,041	8,724	973,663

College

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2022	250,736	44,233	663,318	8,724	967,011
Surplus for the year	(643)	2,052	8,626	-	10,035
Other comprehensive income	2,110	-	-	137	2,247
Transfers between reserves	190	(190)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	252,393	46,095	671,944	8,861	979,293

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	246,494	43,580	605,758	8,724	904,556
Surplus for the year excluding transfer to St John's College School	(1,702)	1,536	58,476	-	58,310
Transfer to St John's College School	(3,886)	(614)	(916)	-	(5,416)
Surplus for the year	(5,588)	922	57,560	-	52,894
Other comprehensive income	9,561	-	-	-	9,561
Transfers between reserves	269	(269)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	250,736	44,233	663,318	8,724	967,011

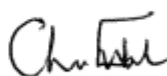
Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	247,400	246,158
Heritage assets		559	559
Investments	9	696,207	699,549
Total non-current assets		944,166	946,266
Current Assets			
Stock	10	718	631
Trade and other receivables	11	9,593	13,609
Cash and cash equivalents	12	70,146	62,292
Total current assets		80,457	76,532
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(13,706)	(21,120)
Net current assets		66,751	55,412
Total assets less current liabilities		1,010,917	1,001,678
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(14,329)	(15,172)
Net assets excluding pension liability		996,588	986,506
Net pension liability	15	(10,435)	(12,843)
Net assets including pension liability		986,153	973,663
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	672,686	664,041
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	46,517	44,691
		719,203	708,732
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		258,089	256,207
Revaluation reserve		8,861	8,724
		266,950	264,931
Total Reserves		986,153	973,663

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 16th November 2023 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

College Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	240,209	238,645
Heritage assets		559	559
Investments	9	<u>701,419</u>	<u>704,761</u>
Total non-current assets		942,187	943,965
Current Assets			
Stock	10	533	535
Trade and other receivables	11	9,322	15,188
Cash and cash equivalents	12	<u>66,762</u>	<u>57,684</u>
Total current assets		76,617	73,407
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(14,747)</u>	<u>(22,346)</u>
Net current assets		61,870	51,061
Total assets less current liabilities		1,004,057	995,026
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(14,329)</u>	<u>(15,172)</u>
Net assets excluding pension liability		989,728	979,854
Net pension liability	15	(10,435)	(12,843)
Net assets including pension liability		979,293	967,011
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	671,944	663,318
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	<u>46,095</u>	<u>44,233</u>
		718,039	707,551
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		252,393	250,736
Revaluation reserve		<u>8,861</u>	<u>8,724</u>
		261,254	259,460
Total Reserves		979,293	967,011

The College recorded a surplus for the financial year of £10,034k (2022: £52,894k) and other comprehensive gains of £2,247k (2022: £9,561k).

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 16th November 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar



The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year to 30 June	Note	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(4,865)	(5,976)
Cash flows from investing activities	20	19,529	36,896
Cash flows from financing activities	21	(6,810)	(16,307)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year		<u>7,854</u>	<u>14,613</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		62,292	47,679
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	<u>70,146</u>	<u>62,292</u>

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
1. ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES		
College Fees		
Fee income paid on behalf of undergraduates at the regulated undergraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,625/£4,500 (2022: £4,625/£4,500))	2,534	2,582
Unregulated undergraduate fee income (per capita fee £10,470 (2022: £9,975))	763	756
Fee income received at the Postgraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,761 (2022: £4,475))	1,326	1,070
	<u>4,623</u>	<u>4,408</u>
Other Educational income	480	494
Total	<u>5,103</u>	<u>4,902</u>
2. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES INCOME		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:		
College Members	5,664	5,113
Conferences	202	-
Catering:		
College Members	1,071	712
Conferences	438	149
Total	<u>7,375</u>	<u>5,974</u>
3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME		
3a ANALYSIS OF INCOME		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Income from:		
Property	15,915	14,018
Securities	2,485	40
Cash	50	17
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	1,772	1,566
Aquila Investments Limited	564	501
Lomas Developments Limited	23	1
Total	<u>20,809</u>	<u>16,143</u>
Income allocated to:		
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d 20,049	16,069
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis	91	3
Expendable funds	669	71
Total	<u>20,809</u>	<u>16,143</u>
3b ANALYSIS OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains from:		
Property	(4,989)	42,358
Securities	18,447	18,419
	9 13,458	60,777
Gains on cash and cash equivalents	(2,381)	4,187
	<u>11,077</u>	<u>64,964</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3f	6,771	58,209
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		289	354
Expendable funds		4,017	6,401
		<u>11,077</u>	<u>64,964</u>
3c ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT COSTS		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment property portfolio costs		4,887	4,001
Trading costs of St John's Innovation Centre Limited		1,803	1,631
Trading costs of Aquila Investments Limited		144	266
Trading costs of Lomas Development Limited		23	12
Investment consultant, custodian/reporting and cash management fees		181	188
Securities portfolio management fees		1,541	1,428
Other securities portfolio operating costs		159	132
Total		<u>8,738</u>	<u>7,658</u>
Costs allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d	8,318	7,276
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		37	22
Expendable funds		383	360
Total		<u>8,738</u>	<u>7,658</u>
3d RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment income allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3a	20,049	16,069
Less: investment costs allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3c	(8,318)	(7,276)
"Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		<u>11,731</u>	<u>8,793</u>
Total return on permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis transferred to income and expenditure		17,071	15,220
Less: "Net investment income" allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis		(11,731)	(8,793)
Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return to be added to Investment Income		5,340	6,427
Plus: Investment Income	3a	20,809	16,143
Total Investment Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>26,149</u>	<u>22,570</u>
3e RECONCILIATION OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total capital gains on investments	3b	11,077	64,964
Less: Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income	3d	(5,340)	(6,427)
Gains on investments for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>5,737</u>	<u>58,537</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)			
3f SUMMARY OF TOTAL RETURN OF PERMANENT FUNDS ACCOUNTED FOR ON A TOTAL RETURN BASIS		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Allocated investment income	3a	20,049	16,069
Apportioned gains on investments	3b	6,771	58,209
Allocated investment costs	3c	(8,318)	(7,276)
Total return for year		18,502	67,002
Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve		(17,071)	(15,220)
Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18	<u>1,431</u>	<u>51,782</u>
3g RECONCILIATION OF INCOME ON THE DISTRIBUTION BASIS TO INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on a Total Return basis		56,609	49,103
Transfer to income of total return from expendable endowments and general reserves		1,990	2,352
Total Income on the distribution basis		<u>58,599</u>	<u>51,455</u>
4. EDUCATION EXPENDITURE		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Teaching		5,655	5,515
Tutorial		2,427	2,190
Admissions		909	825
Research		1,956	2,083
Scholarships and awards		4,057	4,374
Other educational facilities		551	529
Total		<u>15,555</u>	<u>15,516</u>
5. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES EXPENDITURE		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:			
College Members		11,513	10,930
Conferences		119	-
Catering:			
College Members		3,804	3,298
Conferences		320	149
Total		<u>15,756</u>	<u>14,377</u>

6. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

6a 2023 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2023 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,745	7,238	1,296	276	15,555
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,734	4,370	4,658	994	15,756
School		5,227	2,404	396	183	8,210
Other		1,048	1,723	-	-	2,771
Investment costs	3c	1,339	7,344	8	47	8,738
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	1,073	-	-	1,073
Total expenditure		20,093	24,152	6,358	1,500	52,103

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £717k.

6b 2022 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2022 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,944	7,159	1,250	163	15,516
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,841	3,457	4,494	585	14,377
School		5,033	2,413	396	183	8,025
Other		867	1,079	-	-	1,946
Investment costs	3c	1,209	6,364	8	77	7,658
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	928	-	-	928
Total expenditure		19,894	21,400	6,148	1,008	48,450

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £631k.

6c Auditors' remuneration		<u>2023 £'000</u>	<u>2022 £'000</u>
Other operating expenses include:			
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditor			
For the audit of the College		69	60
For the audit of subsidiary companies		48	41
Other advisory fees payable to the College's external auditor		14	23
Total fees payable to the College's external auditor		131	124

Amounts stated above include unrecoverable VAT

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff Costs	<u>College Fellows</u> £'000	<u>Other Academic</u> £'000	<u>Non- Academic</u> £'000	<u>2023 Total</u> £'000	<u>2022 Total</u> £'000
Salaries	2,449	481	13,233	16,163	15,387
National insurance	284	31	1,307	1,622	1,464
Pension costs	298	40	1,970	2,308	3,043
Total	3,031	552	16,510	20,093	19,894

In addition to the costs shown above, the College paid £299k (2022: £231k) in the year for staff medical cover.

Staff Numbers	<u>College Fellows</u>	<u>Other Academic</u>	<u>Non- Academic</u>	<u>2023 Total</u>	<u>2022 Total</u>
Stipendiary Fellows	105	-	-	105	97
Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents)	-	12	363	375	361
Total	105	12	363	480	458

	<u>2023 Number</u>	<u>2022 Number</u>
The Governing Body of the College, comprising all Fellows, at 30 June was	152	157

Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents) include 121 (2022: 114) School staff and 22 (2022: 22) staff employed by the St John's Innovation Centre.

The number of employees of the College and its subsidiary undertakings who received remuneration in excess of £100,000 were as follows:

	<u>2023 number</u>	<u>2022 number</u>
Between £100,000 and £110,000	1	2
Between £110,001 and £120,000	-	2
Between £120,001 and £130,000	2	2
Between £130,001 and £140,000	1	1
Between £140,001 and £150,000	2	3
Between £150,001 and £160,000	3	1
Between £160,001 and £170,000	-	-
Between £170,001 and £180,000	-	-
Between £180,001 and £190,000	-	-
Between £190,001 and £200,000	-	-
Between £200,001 and £210,000	1	1

Remuneration includes salary and employer's pension contributions for current service, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements. Remuneration does not include employer's pension deficit reduction contributions, which are paid to reduce the deficit in a pension scheme as a whole and do not relate to individual employees, or employer's National Insurance contributions.

This is a departure from the RCCA, which includes employer's National Insurance contributions in remuneration. The Trustees believe that the disclosure above more accurately represents the remuneration employees receive in exchange for their services than the disclosure required by the RCCA, which reflects the cost of employment but not remuneration.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprise the College Council. The Trustees of the College are its key management personnel. The remuneration of Trustees is disclosed in note 27.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	<u>Freehold land</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>and buildings</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	324,121	3,842	3,288	331,251	325,023
Additions at cost	9,639	38	269	9,946	7,364
Revaluation	80	-	-	80	-
Disposals at cost	(483)	-	(376)	(859)	(1,161)
Transfer (to)/from investments	(2,000)	-	-	(2,000)	25
At end of year	<u>331,357</u>	<u>3,880</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>338,418</u>	<u>331,251</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	79,608	3,357	2,128	85,093	80,076
Charge for the year	5,685	147	526	6,358	6,148
Revaluation	(57)	-	-	(57)	-
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(376)	(376)	(1,131)
At end of year	<u>85,236</u>	<u>3,504</u>	<u>2,278</u>	<u>91,018</u>	<u>85,093</u>
Net Book value					
At end of year	<u>246,121</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>247,400</u>	<u>246,158</u>
At beginning of year	<u>244,513</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>246,158</u>	<u>244,947</u>

Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £5,401k (2022: £8,373k).

College	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>land and</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	315,010	3,232	2,674	320,916	325,223
Additions at cost	9,631	18	225	9,874	7,147
Revaluation	80	-	-	80	-
Disposals at cost	(483)	-	(376)	(859)	(1,162)
Transfers to School	-	-	-	-	(10,317)
Transfers (to)/from investments	(2,000)	-	-	(2,000)	25
At end of year	<u>322,238</u>	<u>3,250</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>328,011</u>	<u>320,916</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	77,503	2,952	1,816	82,271	80,026
Charge for the year	5,481	88	395	5,964	5,815
Revaluations	(57)	-	-	(57)	-
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(376)	(376)	(1,128)
Eliminated on Transfers to School	-	-	-	-	(2,442)
At end of year	<u>82,927</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>87,802</u>	<u>82,271</u>
Net Book Value					
At end of year	<u>239,311</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>240,209</u>	<u>238,645</u>
At beginning of year	<u>237,507</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>858</u>	<u>238,645</u>	<u>245,197</u>

Freehold land and buildings comprise the operational buildings and site of the College. Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £5,401 (2022: £8,373k).

Included in transfers in 2022 are fixed assets transferred from the College to St John's College School, Cambridge, with cost of £10,317k and accumulated depreciation of £2,442k.

The insured value of freehold buildings as at 30 June 2023 was £380,247k (2022: £335,879k).

The cost to the College of freehold buildings includes the surplus of £400k on past sales of buildings to the College recorded in the accounts of Aquila Investments Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, which is eliminated from the cost to the group on consolidation.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2007 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date. As reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they have not been capitalised. As a result, the total included in the balance sheet is partial.

Heritage assets are books gifted to or purchased by the College. The value of heritage assets acquired by donation during the year was £nil (2022: £nil). Donations of heritage assets valued at £60k were received in the year ended 30 June 2013. During the year, the College purchased Heritage Assets at a cost of £nil (2022: £29k).

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	699,549	669,097	704,761	673,808
Additions	48,385	11,475	48,385	11,475
Disposals	(67,185)	(41,775)	(67,185)	(36,775)
Gain	13,458	60,777	13,458	56,278
Transfers to College Operations	2,000	(25)	2,000	(25)
Balance at end of year	696,207	699,549	701,419	704,761
Represented by:				
Property	363,520	366,900	363,515	366,895
Securities	332,687	332,649	332,687	332,649
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	5,217
	696,207	699,549	701,419	704,761

10. STOCKS

	Group		College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Goods for resale	711	624	533	535
Other stocks	7	7	-	-
Total stocks	718	631	533	535

The Council considers that there is no material difference between the book value of stocks and their replacement cost.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Amounts due after one year:				
Loans to Waterbeach Development Company LLP	3,195	2,894	-	-
Other trade debtors	1,154	2,592	1,154	2,592
Amounts due within one year:				
Net sums due from members of the College	236	758	236	758
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	4,089	5,561
Other trade debtors	1,141	2,680	856	2,415
Other taxes	103	92	75	77
Prepayments	836	1,064	378	592
Accrued income	2,928	3,529	2,534	3,193
	9,593	13,609	9,322	15,188

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Short-term money market deposits	5,466	5,302	5,466	5,302
Current accounts	64,680	56,990	61,296	52,382
Total	70,146	62,292	66,762	57,684

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Trade creditors	1,866	2,298	1,673	2,132
Members of the College	83	80	83	80
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	2,334	2,317
Contribution under Statute G,II	1,073	928	1,073	928
Bank loans due within one year	842	5,800	842	5,800
Other creditors	3,922	4,446	3,959	4,379
Other taxation and social security	793	3,299	537	3,089
Accruals and deferred income	5,127	4,269	4,246	3,621
Total	13,706	21,120	14,747	22,346

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group and College	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Bank loans	14,329	15,172
Bank loans repayable	14,329	15,172
Between two and five years	3,837	3,645
After five years	10,492	11,527
Total borrowings	14,329	15,172

In 2006, the College entered into an unsecured bank loan for £20 million, repayments on this started in the 2016-17 year and the loan has an interest rate fixed at 5.16% until June 2036. In 2018, the College entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility for up to £30 million, of which £5m was drawn down at 30 June 2022, this was shown in bank loans due within one year in 2022 and was repaid in 2023. In 2023 a new unsecured revolving credit facility was entered into for up to £50 million, of which £nil was drawn at 30 June 2023. This facility has a five year term and a floating interest rate.

15. PENSION LIABILITIES (NOTE 26)

	<u>Group and College</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	12,843	21,991
Movement in year:		
Current service cost including life assurance	1,261	2,187
Changes in plan assumptions	-	-
Contributions	(2,037)	(2,162)
Other finance cost	478	388
Actuarial gain recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenditure	(2,110)	(9,561)
Balance at end of year	<u>10,435</u>	<u>12,843</u>
Balance attributable to:		
Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme	8,450	10,165
Universities Superannuation Scheme	1,985	2,676
Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme	-	2
Balance at end of year	<u>10,435</u>	<u>12,843</u>

16. ENDOWMENTS

Group	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,826	56,694	221,520	215,462
Unapplied Total Return	363,107	79,414	442,521	390,618
	<u>527,933</u>	<u>136,108</u>	<u>664,041</u>	<u>606,080</u>
New endowments received	585	6,290	6,875	5,847
Investment Income	19,193	947	20,140	16,072
Expenditure	(22,213)	(3,217)	(25,430)	(22,521)
Increase in market value of investments	1,304	5,756	7,060	58,563
Balance at end of year	<u>526,802</u>	<u>145,884</u>	<u>672,686</u>	<u>664,041</u>
Comprising:				
Capital	165,418	63,316	228,734	221,520
Unapplied Total Return	361,384	82,568	443,952	442,521
	<u>526,802</u>	<u>145,884</u>	<u>672,686</u>	<u>664,041</u>
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,920	1,920	1,873
Education	-	11,782	11,782	11,537
Field Sports	-	12,728	12,728	10,236
Library	-	2,268	2,268	2,140
LMBC	-	1,662	1,662	1,626
Research	-	21,557	21,557	20,937
Scholarship/Awards	-	83,274	83,274	77,382
School	-	992	992	949
Other	-	9,701	9,701	9,428
General Endowments	526,802	-	526,802	527,933
Total	<u>526,802</u>	<u>145,884</u>	<u>672,686</u>	<u>664,041</u>

16. ENDOWMENTS (continued)

College	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,826	56,285	221,111	215,462
Unapplied Total Return	363,333	78,874	442,207	390,296
	528,159	135,159	663,318	605,758
New endowments received	585	6,291	6,876	5,847
Investment Income	16,884	941	17,825	14,054
Expenditure	(19,881)	(3,211)	(23,092)	(15,453)
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	(916)
Increase in market value of investments	1,304	5,713	7,017	54,028
Balance at end of year	527,051	144,893	671,944	663,318
Comprising:				
Capital	165,418	62,907	228,325	221,111
Unapplied Total Return	361,633	81,986	443,619	442,207
	527,051	144,893	671,944	663,318
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,920	1,920	1,873
Education	-	11,782	11,782	11,537
Field Sports	-	12,728	12,728	10,236
Library	-	2,268	2,268	2,140
LMBC	-	1,662	1,662	1,626
Research	-	21,557	21,557	20,937
Scholarship/Awards	-	83,275	83,275	77,382
Other	-	9,701	9,701	9,428
General Endowments	527,051	-	527,051	528,159
Total	527,051	144,893	671,944	663,318

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES

Group	Capital	Other	2023	2022
	Grants	Restricted	Total	Total
	£'000	Funds	£'000	£'000
		£'000		
Balance at beginning of year	703	43,988	44,691	43,580
New grants	809	-	809	723
New donations	-	615	615	633
New endowments	-	1,004	1,004	63
Investment income	-	2,942	2,942	2,282
Capital grants utilised	(190)	-	(190)	(269)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,152)	(5,152)	(5,052)
Gains on investments	-	1,798	1,798	2,731
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,322	45,195	46,517	44,691
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	4,336	4,336	3,271
Education	-	3,884	3,884	3,803
Library	-	1,730	1,730	1,695
Maintenance	-	1,233	1,233	1,207
Research	-	253	253	246
Scholarship/Awards	-	32,439	32,439	32,556
School	-	422	422	458
Capital expenditure	1,322	-	1,322	703
Other	-	898	898	752
Total	1,322	45,195	46,517	44,691

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES (continued)

College	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	703	43,530	44,233	43,580
New grants	809	-	809	723
New donations	-	615	615	633
New endowments	-	1,004	1,004	63
Investment income	-	2,939	2,939	2,282
Capital grants utilised	(190)	-	(190)	(269)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,093)	(5,093)	(4,872)
Gains on investments	-	1,778	1,778	2,707
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	(614)
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,322	44,773	46,095	44,233
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	4,336	4,336	3,271
Education	-	3,884	3,884	3,803
Library	-	1,730	1,730	1,695
Maintenance	-	1,233	1,233	1,207
Research	-	253	253	246
Scholarship/Awards	-	32,439	32,439	32,556
Capital expenditure	1,322	-	1,322	703
Other	-	898	898	752
Total	1,322	44,773	46,095	44,233

18. MEMORANDUM OF UNAPPLIED TOTAL RETURN

Included within endowments, the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College's Permanent funds managed on a total return basis:

Group	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	442,521	390,618
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		-	121
Unapplied Total Return for the year	3f	1,431	51,782
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	443,952	442,521
College	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	442,207	390,296
Unapplied total return on funds transferred to St John's College School		-	(507)
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		-	121
Unapplied Total Return for the year		1,412	52,297
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	443,619	442,207

19. RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Surplus for the year	10,243	59,190
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	6,358	6,148
Endowment drawdown from unapplied total return	(5,340)	(6,427)
Gain on investments	(5,737)	(58,537)
Decrease in operational stocks	2	24
Increase in operational trade and other receivables	527	(104)
Increase/(decrease) in operational creditors	(36)	1,229
Pension costs less contributions payable	(777)	25
Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
Net investment income	(12,071)	(8,485)
Interest and other finance costs payable	1,483	931
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	483	30
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(4,865)</u>	<u>(5,976)</u>
20. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	2,000	(25)
Net investment income	12,071	8,485
Endowment funds disinvested /(invested)	16,800	30,325
Increase in investment working capital	986	1,317
Gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	(2,382)	4,187
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(9,946)	(7,393)
Total cash flows from investing activities	<u>19,529</u>	<u>36,896</u>
21. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Interest paid	(1,010)	(547)
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(5,800)	(15,760)
Total cash flows from financing activities	<u>(6,810)</u>	<u>(16,307)</u>

22. CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION AND ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	<u>At 1</u> <u>July</u> <u>2022</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>flows</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Other non-</u> <u>cash</u> <u>movements</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Changes</u> <u>in</u> <u>market</u> <u>value</u> <u>and</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>rates</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>At 30</u> <u>June</u> <u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	62,292	10,235	-	(2,381)	70,146
Borrowings					
Amounts falling due within one year					
Unsecured loans	(800)	-	(42)	-	(842)
Amounts falling due after more than one year					
Unsecured loans	(15,172)	801	42	-	(14,329)
Revolving credit facility	(5,000)	5,000	-	-	-
	(20,172)	5,801	-	-	(14,329)
Net total	41,320	16,036	-	(2,381)	54,975

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>				
Equity investments	332,687	332,649	332,687	332,649
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	70,146	62,292	66,762	57,684
Other debtors	8,654	12,453	8,869	14,519
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	5,217
	78,800	74,745	80,848	77,420
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>				
Loans	(15,171)	(20,972)	(15,171)	(20,972)
Trade creditors	(1,866)	(2,298)	(1,673)	(2,132)
Other creditors	(7,766)	(8,256)	(9,674)	(10,146)
	(24,803)	(31,526)	(26,518)	(33,250)

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments at 30 June were as follows:	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Authorised and contracted	25,804	34,914

25. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating Lease Commitments**

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June were as follows:	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Expiring within one year	-	21	-	21
Expiring between two and five years	6	9	-	-
Expiring after five years	-	-	-	-
	6	30	-	21

26. PENSION SCHEMES

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in four defined benefit schemes, as well as a number of defined contribution schemes.

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College operates a defined benefit pension plan for the College's employees who are members of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2023, for the purposes of FRS 102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS 102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>2023</u> <u>% p.a.</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	5.20	3.80
Increase in salaries	3.30	3.25
RPI assumption	3.40	3.45*
CPI assumption	2.80*	2.75*
Pension increases in payment (RPI Max 5% p.a.)	3.30*	3.30*
Pension increases in payment (CPI Max 2.5% p.a.)	2.05*	2.05*

*For 1 year only, we have assumed that RPI will be 9% and CPI will be 7% (2022: 11% and 9% respectively). The caps under the Rules are applied to assumed pension increases.

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2022: S3PA with CMI_2021 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.4 years (previously 21.9 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 23.9 years (previously 24.3 years).
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 22.6 years (previously 23.2 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 25.3 years (previously 25.7 years).

Members are assumed to retire at their normal retirement age (65) apart from in the following indicated cases:

	Male	Female
Active Members – Option 1 Benefits	64	64
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	63	62

Allowance has been made at retirement for non-retired members to commute part of their pension for a lump sum on the basis of the current commutation factors in these calculations.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)**Employee Benefit Obligations**

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities	(40,147)	(46,739)
Market value of plan assets	31,697	36,574
Net defined benefit liability	<u>(8,450)</u>	<u>(10,165)</u>

The amounts to be recognised in Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Current service cost	791	1,607
Administrative cost	67	67
Interest on net defined benefit liability	390	379
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Total	<u>1,248</u>	<u>2,053</u>

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	46,739	63,094
Current service cost (including Employee contributions)	791	1,607
Employee contributions	275	307
Benefits paid	(1,714)	(1,261)
Interest on plan liabilities	1,763	1,140
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(7,708)	(18,148)
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Present value of plan liabilities at end of period	<u>40,146</u>	<u>46,739</u>

Changes in fair value of the plan assets for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	36,574	42,144
Contributions paid by the College	1,475	1,593
Employee contributions	275	307
Benefits paid	(1,714)	(1,261)
Administrative expenses paid	(130)	(116)
Interest on plan assets	1,373	762
Return on assets, less interest included in the statement of comprehensive income	(6,156)	(6,855)
Market value of plan assets at end of period	<u>31,697</u>	<u>36,574</u>
Actual return on plan assets	<u>(4,783)</u>	<u>(6,093)</u>

The major categories of plan assets as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equities	49%	52%
Bonds and cash	38%	34%
Property	13%	14%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

Analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	(6,156)	(6,855)
Expected less actual plan expenses	(63)	(49)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(3,537)	(3,367)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	11,244	21,516
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	1,488	11,245

Movements in net defined benefit liability during the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	(10,165)	(20,950)
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(1,248)	(2,053)
Contributions paid by the College	1,475	1,593
Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income	1,488	11,245
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year	(8,450)	(10,165)

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the funding valuation are different to those adopted under FRS 102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2020. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 21 May 2021 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £605,600 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2030

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2023.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder (defined benefit) assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2020 valuation was the sixth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £66.5 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £80.6 billion indicating a shortfall of £14.1 billion and a funding ratio of 83%.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The key financial assumptions used in the 2020 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

CPI assumption	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves less: 1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% p.a. from 2040
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	CIP assumption plus 0.05%
Discount rate (forward rates)	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus: Pre-retirement: 2.75% p.a. Post-retirement: 1.00% p.a.

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2020 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

Mortality base table	2020 Valuation 101% of S2PMA "light" for males and 95% of S3PFA for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2019 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.5% p.a. and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% p.a. for males and 1.6% p.a. for females.

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>
Males currently aged 65	24.0	23.9
Females currently aged 65	25.6	25.5
Males currently aged 45	26.0	25.9
Females currently aged 45	27.4	27.3

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which requires payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2024, at which point the rate will increase to 6.3%, payable until 30 April 2038. The 2022 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The provision figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	5.50	3.31
Pensionable salary growth	2.52	2.92

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the provision is set out in the table below.

	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	2,676	1,037
Deficit contributions paid	(159)	(54)
Interest cost	89	9
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	(621)	1,684
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	1,985	2,676

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The total credit (2022: charge) to the profit and loss account is £136k (2022: £2,198k).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the College are £170k (2022: £171k).

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (CEFPS)

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy, a defined benefit pension scheme. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the schemes separately from those of the Responsible Bodies.

Each participating Responsible Body in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to each specific Responsible Body, and this means that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year (2023: £8k, 2022: £8k), plus the figures highlighted in the table below as being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, giving a total charge of £6k for 2023 (2022: £8k).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out as at 31 December 2021. The 2021 valuation revealed a surplus of £560m, based on assets of £2,720m and a funding target of £2,160m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 2.7% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.6% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- CPIH inflation in line with RPI less 0.8% pre 2030 moving to RPU with no adjustment from 2030 onwards;
- Increase in pensionable stipends in line with CPIH.;
- Mortality in accordance with 90% of the S3NA tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2020 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7, an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% p.a. and an allowance for 2020 date of 0% (i.e. w2020 = 0%)

Following the 31 December 2018 valuation, a recovery plan was put in place until 31 December 2022 and the deficit recovery contributions (as a percentage of pensionable stipends) are as set out in the table below. An interim reduction to deficit contributions to 3.2% of pensionable stipends was made with effect from 1 April 2022. Following finalisation of the 31 December 2021 valuation, deficit contributions ceased with effect from 1 January 2023, since the Scheme was in surplus.

% of pensionable stipends	January 2018 to December 2020	January 2021 to December 2022
Deficit repair contributions	11.9%	7.1%

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. However, as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments from 1 January 2023 onwards, the balance sheet liability as at 30 June 2023 is nil. The movement in the balance sheet liability is set out in the table below.

	<u>2023</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	2	4
Deficit contribution paid	-	(2)
Interest cost	(1)	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	(1)	-
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	-	2

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

This liability represents the present value of the deficit contributions agreed as at the accounting date and has been valued using the following assumptions. No assumptions are needed for December 2022 as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments going forward. No price inflation assumption was needed for December 2021 since pensionable stipends for the remainder of the recovery plan were already known.

	<u>December</u> <u>2022 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2021 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2020 % p.a.</u>
Discount rate	n/a	0.0	0.2
Price inflation	n/a	n/a	3.1
Increase to total pensionable payroll	n/a	-1.5	1.3

The legal structure of the scheme is such that if another Responsible Body fails, the College could become responsible for paying a share of that Responsible Body's pension liabilities.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of its College Council, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Council member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Council may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members, and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a matter of business before the Council they are obliged under the standing orders of the College to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College, Fellows are billed for any private catering. The College also offers Fellows and staff assistance with housing costs on a shared equity basis and has a housing allowance scheme to assist Fellows in the first four years after joining the Fellowship. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

The School provides a discount on school fees to its staff as part of its terms of appointment; where children of Fellows and other staff attend the School, they pay fees on the normal terms.

During the year no fees, salaries or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as trustees.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year, including any salary supplements paid in lieu of employer pension contributions where applicable, are summarised in the table below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Number</u>
£0	£10,000	4	5
£10,001	£20,000	3	1
£20,001	£30,000	1	2
£30,001	£40,000	1	2
£40,001	£50,000	1	1
£50,001	£60,000	-	1
£60,001	£70,000	-	1
£70,001	£80,000	1	1
£80,001	£90,000	1	-
£90,001	£100,000	-	1
£100,001	£110,000	-	-
£110,001	£120,000	1	1
£120,001	£130,000	-	-
£130,001	£140,000	1	-
Total		14	16

Disclosures in 2022 have been updated to exclude other benefits received in addition to salary to be consistent with presentation in the current year and requirements of the RCCA.

The total Trustee salaries in the year were £576,370 (2022: £595,477).

The aggregate amounts of other benefits, employer national insurance contributions and employer current service pension contributions paid or payable during the year are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£'000</u>
Salaries	576	595
Other taxable benefits	12	11
Employer pension contributions for current service	72	95
Employer National Insurance	67	70
Aggregated key management personnel compensation	<u>727</u>	<u>771</u>

The College has a number of trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.

The College is taking advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.

At 30 June 2023, Aquila Investments Ltd had outstanding unsecured loans of £3,195k (2022: £2,894k) due from Waterbeach Development Company LLP, a joint venture in which it holds a 17.5% share. These comprise a £2,810k (2022: £2,509k) interest-bearing loan which is repayable in 2029, or earlier if certain conditions are met, and may be converted into an increased partnership share, and a £385k (2022: £385k) interest-free loan which is part of funding provided by the members in proportion to their partnership shares, and is repayable in 2029 or earlier. The interest-free loan must be repaid before any repayments of convertible loans or any discretionary distributions to members are made.

On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees. The net assets of the School, including restricted and endowment funds with restricted purposes for the School, were also transferred to the School on 10 September 2021. The fair value of the assets transferred was £5,416k and this was recorded as expenditure in the College Statement of Comprehensive Income. Consideration received from the School was £nil.

28. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS AND JOINT VENTURES**Subsidiaries**

The College's principal direct and indirect subsidiary and dormant subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are set out below.

Subsidiary	Activity	Holding	%
St John's Enterprises Limited	The provision of conference facilities and tourism administration at St John's College, Cambridge.	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Aquila Investments Limited	Property development and farming.	74,805,020 ordinary shares of 1p each	100%
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	The management of St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and the provision of advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region.	113,429 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Lomas Developments Limited	Property development.	5,000,004 ordinary shares of 10p each	100%
St John's College Development Limited	Dormant	820,004 ordinary shares of 50p each	100%
Aquivar Management Services Limited	Dormant	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
SJCS International Limited	Leasing of intellectual property	1 ordinary share of £1 each	100%
St John's College School, Cambridge	Primary Education	Sole member of company limited by guarantee	100%

Joint Ventures

The College's principal direct and indirect trading joint venture undertakings at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are set out below.

Joint venture	Activity	Country of Incorporation	% Holding
Waterbeach Development Company LLP	Property development	United Kingdom	17.5%
Parlington LLP (incorporated 24 April 2023)	Investment Property Management	United Kingdom	50%

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

England & Wales - Charity number 1137428

Accounts



**ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE**

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

**for the year ended
30 June 2022**

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Trustees' Report

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Status

St John's College, Cambridge was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, and is one of the largest of the 31 colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing, body with its own property and income. Formerly an exempt charity, the College became a registered charity on 1 August 2010 with registration number 1137428 and is subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The formal title of the College is the 'College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge'. The short title is 'St John's College, Cambridge'.

Address and website

St John's Street
Cambridge
CB2 1TP

www.joh.cam.ac.uk

Charity trustees

The charity trustees of the College, who are the members of the College Council, during the year were:

The Master, Mrs Heather Hancock (Chair)
Mr Chris Ewbank (to 30 September 2021)
Dr Helen Watson
Professor Ben Simons
Mr Stephen Teal (to 30 September 2021)
Professor Christine Gray
Professor John Rink
Professor Steve Edgley
Dr Paul Wood
Professor Chris Jiggins
Professor Ulinka Rublack (to 30 September 2021)
Dr Joana Meier (to 30 June 2022)
Dr Mark Oakley
Dr Victoria Harvey (from 1 October 2021)
Professor Máire Ní Mhaonaigh (from 1 October 2021)
Dr Sylvana Tomaselli (from 1 October 2021)

Senior Officers

Master (or Head of House)	Mrs Heather Hancock
President	Professor Steve Edgley
Senior Tutor	Mr Richard Partington
Senior Bursar	Mr Chris Ewbank

Membership of the Governing Body

The members of the Governing Body of the College as at 1 October 2022 are set out below:

Master: Mrs Heather Hancock

President: Professor Steve Edgley

Other Fellows (in order of election)

Dr Ben Garling	Professor Ben Simons	Professor Orietta Da Rold
Dr George Reid	Professor Máire Ní Mhaonaigh	Professor Albertina Albors-Llorens
Professor Patrick Boyde	Professor Duncan McFarlane	Professor Tim Whitmarsh
Dr John Leake	Professor Christine Gray	Professor Edward Tipper
Dr Alan Macfarlane	Dr Ian Winter	Mr Tim Watts
Professor David McMullen	Professor Nick Manton	Professor Adam Chau
Dr Keith Matthews	Professor Neil Arnold	Professor Graham Ladds
Mr Ray Jobling	Dr Stefano Castelvechi	Professor Richard Gilbertson
Dr Andrew Macintosh	Professor Ann Louise Kinmonth	Dr Fleur Kilburn-Toppin
Professor Jim Staunton	Professor Janet Lees	Professor Eske Willerslev
Professor Malcolm Clarke	Professor Stefan Reif	Professor Andy Wheeler
Professor John Iliffe	Professor David Stuart	Dr Gabriella Santangelo
Professor Malcolm Schofield	Dr Mark Nicholls	Professor Laura Torrente Murciano
Professor Tim Bayliss-Smith	Dr Matthias Dörrzapf	Dr Jodi Gardner
Professor Steve Gull	Professor Pierpaolo Antonello	Dr Ruth Abbott
Professor Howard Hughes	Professor Andy Woods	Ms Helen Murley
Dr Peter Goddard	Commodore John Harris	Dr Mark Oakley
Professor Peter T Johnstone	Professor Serena Best	Professor Eric Miska
Professor Ian Hutchings	Dr Petra Geraats	Professor Jean Abraham
Professor Richard Beadle	Dr Paul Wood	Professor Helen McCarthy
Dr John Hutchison	Professor Emily Gowers	Dr Dhruv Ranganathan
Dr Derek Wight	Professor Usha Goswami	Dr Jack Smith
Professor Sir Richard Friend	Professor Richard Samworth	Dr Rebecca Shercliff
Dr Robin Glasscock	Professor Graeme Barker	Dr Kadi Saar
Professor Robert Tombs	Dr David Williams	Dr Talitha Kearey
Dr Dick McConnell	Dr Sylvana Tomaselli	Dr Morag Morrison-Helme
Professor David Midgley	Mr Chris Ewbank	Dr Matt Lampitt
Professor Peter Matthews	Dr Frank Salmon	Dr Anna Plumridge
Dr Martin Richards	Dr Chris Warnes	Dr Victoria Harvey
Professor John Kerrigan	Professor Chris Jiggins	Professor Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri
Professor Graham Burton	Mr Stephen Teal	Professor Alexander Bird
Professor Geoff Horrocks	Mr Andrew Nethsingha	Dr Alexander Wong
Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta	Dr Tomas Larsson	Dr Christiana Scheib
Professor Hugh Matthews	Professor Robert Mullins	Dr Jules O'Dwyer
Professor Jane Heal	Professor Tuomas Knowles	Professor Buzz Baum
Professor Tom Hynes	Professor Jason Robinson	Dr Nick Friedman
Professor Nick McCave	Dr Georgina Evans	Dr Lucy McDonald
Dr Andrew C (Ricky) Metaxas	Professor Mete Atatüre	Mr Virgil Andrei
Colonel Richard Robinson	Professor Zoubin Ghahramani	Mr Richard Partington
Professor Simon Conway Morris	Professor John Rink	Dr Benedek Kruchió
Professor Robert Evans	Professor Erwin Reisner	Dr Marie Chabbert
Dr Sue Colwell	Professor Ole Paulsen	Dr Rosalba García Millán
Dr Helen Watson	Professor Kristian Franze	Dr Anna Florin
Dr Joe McDermott	Professor Austen Lamacraft	Dr Darshil Shah
Professor Christel Lane	Professor Uta Paszkowski	Dr Vincent Fortuin
Dr Christopher Robinson	Professor Nathan MacDonald	Professor Laura Diaz Anadon
Professor Yuri Suhov	Professor John Taylor	Ms Ella Sbaraini
Professor Simon Szreter	Professor Andrew Arsan	Professor Nic Lane
Professor Deborah Howard	Professor Meredith Crowley	Dr Matteo Seita
Professor Manucha Lisboa	Professor Michael De Volder	Dr Jessie Munton
Professor Ulinka Rublack	Professor Hannah Joyce	

Principal Advisers

Actuaries	Cartwright Group Ltd, 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough Business Park, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7JP
Auditor	Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, PO Box 885, Mortlock House, Histon, Cambridge, CB24 9DE
Investment Consultant	Lane Clark & Peacock LLP, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1DQ
Property Advisers	Savills (L&P) Ltd, Unex House, 132-134 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PA Savills (L&P) Ltd, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0QL Carter Jonas LLP, One Station Square, Cambridge, CB2 1GA
Solicitors	Mills & Reeve LLP, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1PH

GOVERNANCE

The Governing documents of the College are its letters patent of 7 August 1509, its deed of foundation of 9 April 1511 and its Statutes of 1926 as variously amended from time to time (the Statutes). The Statutes describe, among other things, the membership and responsibilities of the Governing Body and Council; the election and duties of the Master and President; the election, admission, tenure and removal of Fellows; and the appointment and duties of College officers. The Statutes are supplemented by orders for the regulation of the College's affairs, made by the Council in accordance with the Statutes.

The members of the College Council, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the College, are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The members of the Council are the Master and twelve Fellows elected by the College's Governing Body for rotating four year terms. The members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2022 are set out in 'Reference and administrative information' on page 1.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all Fellows, and is the ultimate authority in the government of the College. It meets termly or more frequently as necessary.

All members of the Council are given, on appointment, an induction pack containing key Charity Commission guidance on public benefit and the good governance of charities, and the policy of the College for the management of conflicts of interest. Members of the Council are also required to complete a Register of Interests and declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings.

Elected representatives of the junior members of the College attend College Council meetings for the discussion of matters directly affecting the interests of undergraduates and post-graduates.

The Master of the College is elected to office by the Fellows for a fixed term or until earlier resignation. They are responsible for general oversight of the affairs of the College. The Master chairs the Governing Body and the Council. In the event of incapacity of the Master or a vacancy in the Mastership, a Vice Master is appointed to act in the Master's place.

The other College officers most involved in the governance of the College are as follows: the President, who is elected by the Fellows for a period of up to four years and, among other duties, acts as the Master's deputy in their absence; the Senior Tutor, who has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of students; the Deans, who

are responsible for overseeing the Chapel and the conduct of junior members of the College; the Senior Bursar, who is responsible for managing the College's finances; and the Domestic Bursar, who manages the domestic affairs of the College.

It is the duty of the Council to keep under review the effectiveness of the College's internal systems of financial and other controls. The Council appoints the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee whose duty it is to advise the Council on the appointment of external auditors; to consider reports submitted by the auditors; to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the auditors; and to monitor risk management and control arrangements. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee makes an annual report to the Council. Membership of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee comprises three members of the Council who are not College Officers, one other Fellow and one external member (to be appointed). The Council also appoints a separate Board of Scrutiny which acts as a Board of Scrutiny and reports to the Governing Body.

Until 9 September 2021, St John's College School was legally part of the College and had its own Governors, who were appointed by the Governors. The School Governors were responsible for the appointment of the Head, for the educational policy and administration of the School and for the management of its finances. On 10 September 2021, the operation of the School was transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees. Further information on the transfer can be found in note 27.

The Visitor of the College is the Bishop of Ely.

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Objects

The charitable objects of the College are, for the public benefit, to advance education, religion, learning and research, particularly but not exclusively through the provision of a College within the University of Cambridge and through the provision of facilities for, and the conduct of, divine service within the College.

Aims

The College has developed a series of aims that summarise its approach to achieving its charitable objects, which are:

- To admit students on the basis of academic ability and potential alone irrespective of financial circumstances and social, religious or ethnic background, to preserve the College's ability to select the best students and to provide financial support to students;
- To maintain a balanced mix of undergraduate, taught post-graduate and research post-graduate students, and to preserve a broad range of academic activity whilst remaining small enough to retain a sense of community and individuality;
- To deliver an outstanding education for undergraduates and post-graduate students, and to sustain the supervision and tutorial welfare systems that are pivotal to the University's tradition of excellence;
- To encourage and support research of international importance by Fellows and post-graduate students, and to introduce undergraduates to the nature and excitement of original research;
- To carry forward the tradition, maintained continuously since its foundation, of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith;
- To provide outstanding social, cultural, musical and sporting opportunities that are a key part of the experience offered by the College and which contribute to the personal development of its members;
- To conserve and enhance the College's historic buildings and grounds, an important part of the world's architectural heritage, whilst at the same time providing first-class facilities and infrastructure for the activities that take place within them;
- To preserve the College's independence and self-determination, which with that of other Colleges is a fundamental ingredient in the diversity and success of the collegiate University;

- To take a lead in sustaining and enhancing the ability of the University to continue as one of the world's very top academic institutions, in the face of increasing international competition;
- To recognise and value all our alumni as life-long members of the College community, appreciated for their continuing involvement in, and support of, the College; and
- To operate on a sustainable basis, deploying our resources in a way that preserves intergenerational equity, and living within our means.

ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Introduction

In setting objectives and planning activities, the College Council has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and, in particular, to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education, advancing religion and on fee-charging.

The principal objectives of the College for the year were: to continue to strengthen the College's access and outreach programme; to strengthen the teaching capabilities of the College; to continue to improve academic performance in Tripos exams; to continue to contribute to the research capabilities of the University through the College's Research Fellowship and other schemes; to continue to provide opportunities for University post-doctoral researchers to become associated with the College; and to continue the College's successful fundraising programme, with a specific focus on raising Endowment funds to provide secure future funding for the Free Places scheme.

The beginnings of COVID-19 recovery

The 2021-22 academic year was significantly less affected by COVID-19 than the previous two years had been, with students living in College and teaching taking place in person throughout the year. The social activities central to the life of the College also resumed, including formal dining in Hall (at reduced capacity) and welcoming alumni and other visitors back into the College. Regular reviews of policies, procedures and risk assessments ensured that life could continue as fully as possible while the risk of further outbreaks was managed. The College also worked to catch up on a backlog of key events such as graduations and reunions that had been postponed during the pandemic. Reflection on the way the College had adapted in response to the pandemic highlighted some key learning points, with some innovations being retained including hosting more online events for prospective applicants and alumni, and the introduction of an agile working policy.

The College's commercial catering and conferencing activities continued to be constrained for most of the year, while the College focussed on internal events, and no tourists were admitted to College. As a result the income from these streams remained more than £1.3m below pre-pandemic levels. Activity will increase in the coming year, once again offering B&B accommodation during Summer 2022, admission of tourists outside of term time, and more external catering and conference bookings, but is still expected to be significantly reduced compared to 2019. The College claimed £0.1m (2021: £0.9m; 2020: £0.6m) from the Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme in the year towards the cost of staff who were furloughed or flexibly furloughed until the scheme closed in September 2021.

Activities and Performance

St John's experienced a 6.9% reduction in Undergraduate admissions applications in 2021-22, with 1,198 applications received and around 780 candidates interviewed. Interviews were conducted remotely, as they were in the previous admissions cycle. A sizeable programme of outreach and recruitment activities has been undertaken, with the return to in-person events following easing of COVID-19 restrictions. This included open days, schools visits, subject taster sessions and admissions clinics. There has been continued engagement with Link Areas and other target schools through in-person visits and online outreach sessions alongside collaborative outreach programmes targeting particular cohorts of prospective applicants. We continued our partnership with Generating Genius in 2021-22, which involves a multi-intervention outreach programme targeting high-achieving Black students from London state schools in STEM subjects.

St John's contributed to the University-wide Cambridge Bursary Scheme as well as the enhanced scheme (CBS2). In total, 197 means-tested bursaries were provided in the year, of which 121 were at the maximum bursary level (£3,500 for the full academic year). As a result of the CBS2 introduction: 14 new students who would not, in the past, receive a bursary benefitted; 16 middle-income students received an increased bursary compared to what they would have been entitled to in the past; and 14 students who had been on Free School Meals received an additional grant of £1,000. At the College level, we awarded 118 full St John's College Studentships to students from a low-income background, which in combination with the Cambridge Bursary covered their maintenance expenses in full. We awarded 44 sliding scale Studentships to students from middle-income backgrounds, and two students benefitted from the MPhil Studentships scheme. The total of the combined Studentship awards was more than £1m.

53 students received College funding for their summer projects and activities in Long Vacation 2021, whereas 105 students have been awarded Travel Grants. The total amount awarded in 2021-22 to fund research projects, summer activities and travel has been c £110K. 5 Pre-Admissions prizes were awarded to Home students from state schools. There were also 6 full scholarships; 22 partial scholarships; and 10 top-up funding bursaries for international and EU students.

A Title C Fellow and Two Title B Fellows were elected. Four outstanding new Research Fellows were elected in Computer Science, History, Human Social and Political Sciences and Pure Mathematics. Six new College Research Associates were appointed offering a College affiliation to a significant number of talented post-doctoral researchers in the University.

Future Plans

The College Council has approved a series of clear priorities for taking the College forward over the next few years. These break down into four areas: students; the Fellowship; stewardship; and cross cutting and enabling themes.

With respect to students, a series of actions have been identified to create a distinctive collegiate experience for the College's students, focused on areas that can make the greatest difference to their academic progress as well as investing in their intellectual, cultural and social capital and supporting their wellbeing.

Priorities concerning the Fellowship revolve around reviewing the size, shape and experience of the Fellowship so that it continues to be structured and operate in ways that support scholarship and research excellence, provide excellent teaching and learning for our students and foster collegiality, intellectual exchange, academic freedom and support the stewardship obligations of the College.

With respect to stewardship, the College aims to exercise stewardship in the interests of future generations of the College, for the wider public good and for the wellbeing of the planet. This work straddles operating in a financially sustainable way, enhancing the Chapel's impact on our purpose as a place of religion, the wider life of the College and the public good, taking forward our climate change action plan and maintaining and caring for our buildings and grounds.

The key cross cutting and enabling themes include: further developing and implementing the College's estate masterplan and landscape strategy; exploring how our libraries, archives and records can add further value to educational and research life and public outreach; improving the resilience in critical College infrastructure and processes; increasing awareness of the College through a strategic and integrated approach to communications; and creating a collaborative, supportive and continuous improvement workplace culture to attract and retain high performing and dedicated staff who enjoy their jobs.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Scope of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the College and the College's wholly-owned subsidiaries which are:

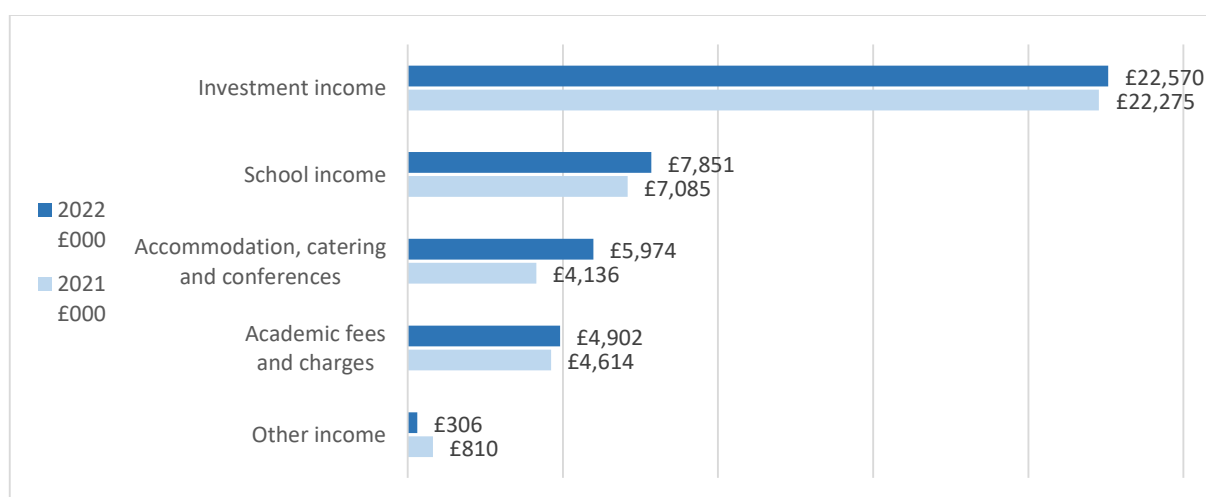
- St John's Enterprises Limited, which undertakes principally conference and tourism activities;
- Aquila Investments Limited, which undertakes principally property development and farming;
- St John's Innovation Centre Limited, which manages St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and provides advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region;
- Lomas Developments Limited, which undertakes principally property development; and
- St John's College School, Cambridge and its subsidiary SJCS International Limited, which licences intellectual property in relation to St John's College School.

The accounts of dormant companies are also consolidated.

The financial statements are produced by the College having regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Account (RCCA) format introduced through revisions to Statute G,III of the University which replaced the previous format introduced in 1926 by the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

Results overview

Income before donations and endowments



Overall, income before donations and endowments increased from £38.9m in 2021 to £41.6m in 2022. The most significant factor in the increase was a return to more normal accommodation and catering income from College members following the reduction due to lockdowns in 2021.

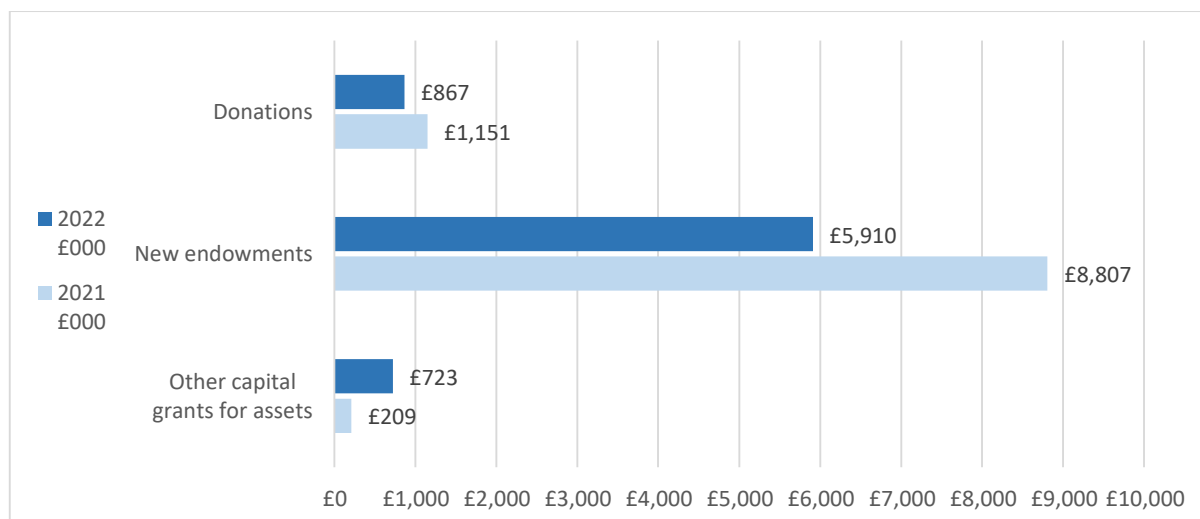
Income before donations and endowments in 2022 included £0.1m (2021: £0.9m) claimed from the government's Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme by the College and subsidiaries.

Income before donations and endowments represented 84.7% of income in 2022, a significant increase from 79.3% in 2021, due to the high level of Endowment donations in 2021.

Development and Fundraising

College fundraising is focused on the support of a number of activities across the College: teaching and research; student support, including bursaries and scholarships and outreach and access; the maintenance and development of the fabric of the estate; extracurricular activities including sport, music and the arts; general purposes, and an annual fund.

Income from donations and new endowments represented 15.3% of total income (20.7% in the previous year).

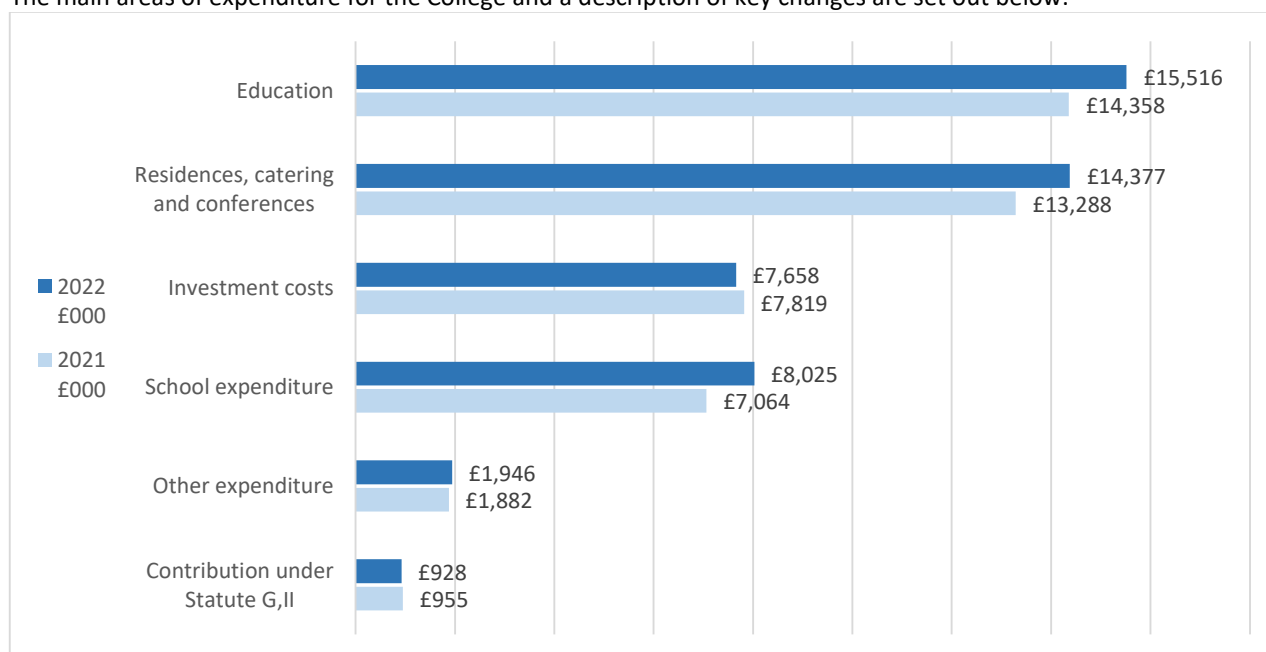


Total donations reduced from £10.2m in 2021 to £7.5m in 2022. This was due to some very significant Endowment donations received in 2021. Current Use donations reduced for the third year in a row, from £1.2m in 2021 to £0.9m in 2022. This reflects the College's fundraising focus on building the Endowment to provide secure future funding for the Free Places scheme. Grants for capital assets increased from £0.2m to £0.7m as the College is in the early stages of several donor-funded capital development projects.

St John's College is committed to best practice in relation to all fundraising activities, which are carried out by an in-house Development team who are subject to the scrutiny of the Development Committee and College Council. The College did not engage any third parties to carry out fundraising activities on its behalf during the year. The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and has set up internal protocols and procedures to adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice as a set of guiding principles to ensure fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. This national code of practice includes rules governing consent, data sharing, data protection and privacy relating to all electronic and print communications. Within this framework the College is fully compliant with GDPR and PECR regulations. Face to face meetings with donors and potential donors are conducted only with the prior consent of the individual. The College received no formal complaints in the financial year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. A series of guidelines, in line with the recommendations as set out in the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice, has been adopted to protect vulnerable people and to guard against intrusion on a person's privacy. Unreasonably persistent behaviour by fundraisers or undue pressure on a person to give money or other property is neither tolerated nor encouraged by operating guidelines.

Expenditure

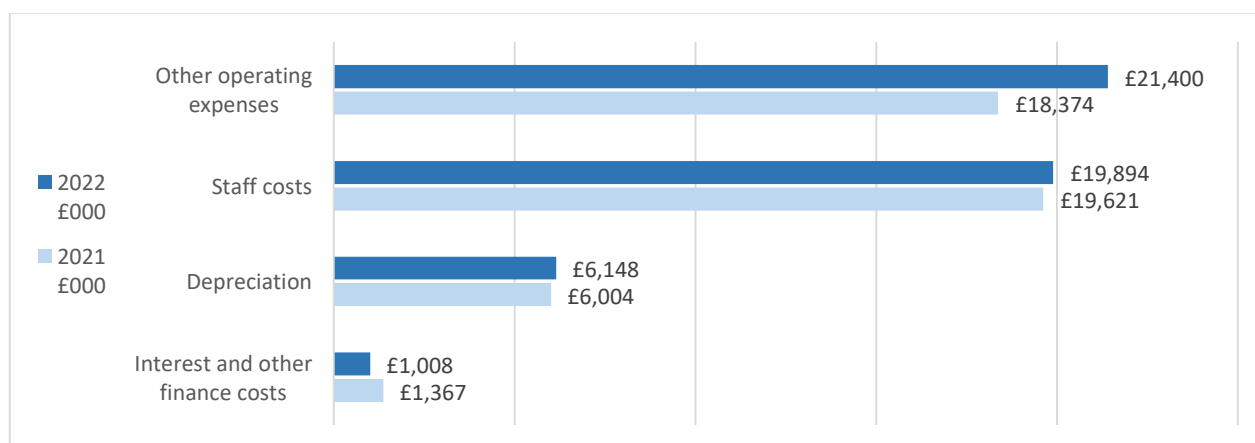
The main areas of expenditure for the College and a description of key changes are set out below:



Most costs have increased compared to the prior year, as a result of significantly reduced activities during 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Investment costs have reduced slightly, due to a significant reduction in property portfolio costs which is partially offset by increases in investment consultant and management fees.

The Contribution under Statute G,II is an intercollegiate taxation charge which is contributed to the Colleges Fund, which makes grants to colleges with inadequate endowments.

The expenditure for each of the activities described above is made up of staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and other finance costs, as follows:



The increase in Other Operating Expenses was mainly due to the impact of COVID-19 leading to reduced costs in 2021. Staff Costs and Depreciation both showed a small increase on the prior year, while interest reduced as the College made repayments on the term loan and reduced the drawn balance on the revolving credit facility during the year.

Results on the distribution basis

The College manages all its long-term investments on a total return basis and determines, through a spending rule, a prudent distribution each year. However, whilst accounting standards permit permanent endowment funds to be

accounted for on a total return basis, they do not allow expendable funds to be accounted for on that basis. Since the College invests its funds classified as expendable endowments and reserves, as well as its permanent endowment funds, on a total return basis, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the College does not therefore reflect all of the distribution determined under the College's spending rule, from expendable endowments and general reserves.

The College has therefore adopted the approach of providing additional information following the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure to show what the income and deficit of the Group would have been had income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure instead been based on this "distribution basis" i.e. reflecting the full distribution from expendable endowments and general reserves. The summary results set out below are on the distribution basis, as the College considers that this more appropriately reflects its financial performance.

The College's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on the distribution basis for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>% change</u>
Income before donations and endowments on a distribution basis	43,955	41,206	2,750	6.7%
Donations and endowments	7,500	10,167	(2,667)	(26.2%)
Total income on a distribution basis	51,455	51,373	83	0.2%
Expenditure before depreciation	42,302	39,362	2,940	7.5%
Operating surplus before depreciation	9,153	12,011	(2,857)	(23.8%)
Depreciation	6,148	6,004	144	2.4%
Surplus/(deficit) before other gains and losses	3,005	6,007	(3,001)	(50.0%)
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants</i>	<i>(3,628)</i>	<i>(3,009)</i>	<i>(618)</i>	<i>20.5%</i>

A reconciliation of total income on the distribution basis to total income recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is included at note 3g.

Capital Expenditure

The Group incurred capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets during the year amounting to £7.4m, compared to a prior year figure of £4.2m. Expenditure in 2021-22 included £4.8m on construction works for the major refurbishment of catering facilities which will reopen in January 2023, refurbishment of accommodation in the surrounding courtyards, design and planning for work to convert buildings on the West side of the College site into a new Porters' Lodge and administration building, and further investment in IT infrastructure.

Balance sheet

Consolidated net assets stood at £973.7m at 30 June 2022, up £68.8m (7.6%) on the prior year. The increase was caused by the £59.2m surplus for the year and a £9.6m actuarial reduction in pension deficit liabilities.

Reserves

At 30 June 2022, the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve stood at £256.2m, up £9.7m (3.9%) on the prior year. There were no movements in the year other than the surplus for the year, and actuarial gain on the College's defined benefit pension schemes shown within Other Comprehensive Income. The revaluation reserve remained at £8.7m as no operational properties were revalued during the year.

Restricted and endowment reserves increased by £59.1m (9.1%) compared to the prior year; within restricted reserves the balance of funds held for current use reduced by £0.9m to £2.1m, and expendable restricted endowments increased from £40.4m to £41.9m. The endowment reserve increased by £58.0m (9.6%) to £664.0m, of which £136.1m (2021: £124.7m) is held in permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, and £527.9m (2021: £481.3m) in permanent unrestricted endowment funds.

Total funds as at 30 June 2022 were £973.7m, up £68.8m (7.6%) on the prior year.

Endowment and Investment Performance

The College has a pool of capital invested for the long-term to support the charitable activities of the College by providing a reliable source of funding for the College's operations in perpetuity. This is known as the College's 'Endowment' though it includes assets other than the investments as set out in note 9, and does not include those investments held principally for operational purposes.

The investment objective of the Endowment is to produce the highest total return consistent with the preservation of long-term capital value in real terms (such that the College itself can fulfil its charitable objectives in perpetuity and be even handed between the interests of present and future beneficiaries), an acceptable degree of risk and the maintenance of appropriate liquidity.

The total value of the Endowment was £757.1 at 30 June 2022, up £61.7m (8.9%) from its value at 30 June 2021. The increase was due to gains on investments across both investment property and securities.

The assets and liabilities of the Endowment fall under a number of headings in the accounts, with the following breakdown:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>change</u>
Investments	694,834	664,863	29,971	4.5%
Tangible fixed assets	44	52	(8)	(15.4%)
Stock	96	58	38	65.5%
Trade and other receivables	12,526	11,019	1,507	13.7%
Cash and cash equivalents	59,291	40,487	18,804	46.4%
Sub-total assets	766,791	716,479	50,312	7.0%
Creditors falling due within one year	(9,713)	(9,052)	(661)	7.3%
Creditors falling due after more than one year	-	(12,000)	12,000	(100.0%)
Total	757,078	695,427	61,651	8.9%

The College is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the investments it holds in foreign currencies. The College's policy is not normally to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset exposure to foreign exchange movements in respect of these investments, and none was outstanding at June 2022 or June 2021.

The College operates a policy concerning Environmental, Social and Governance factors relating to Endowment Investments. Under the terms of that policy and having regard to the requirements of charity law to maximise returns, the College seeks to ensure that investments are not made in companies whose practices are in conflict with the charitable purposes of the College or are likely to alienate the members or benefactors of the College. The College also monitors and engages with investment managers on their ESG policies and practices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks the College must address are the long-term ability to maintain and develop its educational and research activities, to attract the best staff and students, and to maintain and renew its physical facilities.

The key financial uncertainties and risks, and the measures taken to manage them, are:

- The long-term impact of the changed student financing and fee model on College fee income: The College monitors the real value of fees for each type of student, and the diversification of the student body between different types of students reduces the possible impact of a significant adverse change in one area of fees or funding;
- The costs of future student financial support: The College has developed a long-term funding strategy for student financial support, and is actively fundraising to support this, including through the establishment of permanent endowment funds to guarantee the availability of funding in the future;
- Movements in investment markets reducing the real value of the Endowment: The College's Investments Committee, with advice from an Investment Consultant, regularly reviews actual and projected returns and monitors the asset allocation within the Endowment to ensure adequate diversification of investments. The target spending rate is set at a prudent level to preserve the purchasing power of the Endowment in real terms, and the spending rule is designed to protect the College from a sudden fall in income should there be a material fall in the markets by the application of a cap and floor on the annual distribution;
- Unexpected building maintenance expenditure: The condition of the estate is monitored through condition surveys, the incidence of complaints or accidents, and the level of interest in booking facilities, and a maintenance and refurbishment programme is in place with the appropriate resources to maintain the College's estate;
- The climate crisis: The College has announced its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero before 2050 and to achieve a steep reduction by 2030, and is developing an ambitious programme of work to achieve this across both operational and investment properties, and has committed to divest from all meaningful indirect investments in fossil fuel companies by 2030. These developments will have significant financial implications for the College; and
- The long-term cost of defined benefit pension provision: The College participates in several defined benefit pension schemes, and estimates future cost of contributions through review of the scheme actuarial valuations and Pension Trustee communications. The College has taken steps to reduce exposure to rising employer contributions in the largest scheme, through closing the scheme to new entrants and adjusting contributions to ensure a more equitable split between employer and employee contributions, and is making deficit reduction payments into each of the schemes. The School exited the Teachers' Pension Scheme in April 2021 and joined a defined contribution scheme.

The College monitors and manages risks more widely through the internal control processes outlined in the Statement of Internal Control below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

In accordance with the College's Statutes, the Council is responsible for the administration of the Group's and College's affairs.

The Council is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the College and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and College will continue in operation.

The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2025. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with £25m undrawn headroom on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2023 and will be replaced with a facility commensurate to the College's needs over the following five years, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Council is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Council is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:

The Council has nineteen regular meetings each year and gives consideration to the major risks to which the College and its subsidiary undertakings are exposed and satisfies itself that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Key controls used by the College include:

- Formal agendas for all Committee and Council activity;
- Clear terms of reference for all committees;
- Strategic planning, budgeting, management accounting and cash flow forecasting;
- Established organisational structure and lines of reporting;
- Formal written policies in key areas such as health and safety and child protection; and
- Authorisation and approval levels.

The College is seeking to enhance these controls through a formal risk-management process involving the further development of a risk register. The relevant individuals in the College will be charged with responsibility for evaluating the risks coming within their areas of responsibility and advising on the nature of the risk, the probability of occurrence and severity of impact, as well as steps taken to mitigate the risk. Through the risk register, the College will seek to

identify and manage risks. However, the nature of the College's activities is such that the College is faced with a large number of risks, not all of which can be mitigated.

The Council's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, the Bursars and College Officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

OUTLOOK

Whilst the College is fortunate in being a relatively well-endowed college, its commitments and role in the University are commensurately significant and the College has experienced, and will continue to face, a number of significant financial challenges many of which are common to the University and other Cambridge colleges. As the COVID-19 pandemic recedes, the College continues to work on our core priorities. Chief among these are the need to raise endowment funds to underpin student support, to cope with increased cost of pension provision, to manage the cost of maintaining and refurbishing the College buildings, to steward the Endowment through potentially difficult financial markets, and to take meaningful action to address the climate crisis.

The College seeks to respond to these financial challenges by focusing on efficient financial management and endeavouring to manage its resources to best effect. However, if it is to be able to sustain and develop the activities that are critical to its mission and achieve its full potential, it is clear that the College will need to continue to raise additional funds over the coming years.

On behalf of the College Council



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

17 November 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

We have audited the financial statements of the St John's College ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University has been correctly computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act together with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Further and Higher Education (SORP) 2019, Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) disclosures, taxation legislation and general data protection legislation. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud.

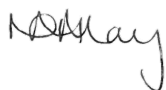
Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing surrounding recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Nicola May
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date: 24th November 2022

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format; and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education issued in 2019.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

The College is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

The College's activities and financial position, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Trustees' Report which forms part of this Annual Report. The College has prepared a detailed budget covering the period to 30 June 2025. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 21), together with £25m undrawn headroom on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2023 and will be replaced with a facility commensurate to the College's needs over the following five years, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated Financial Statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 28. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and because these are viewed as autonomous activities.

Associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management consider the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Pension Benefits

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. The College has reviewed all the pension schemes in which it participates, and is satisfied that only the schemes provided by Universities Superannuation Scheme and Church of England meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plans in existence at the date of approving the accounts.

Classification of property

The College determines whether a property is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land and buildings that are not occupied substantially for use by or in the operations of the College, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. These buildings are substantially rented to tenants.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The College carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The College engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at 30 June 2022. The valuers determined the open market value using the desktop valuation method. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long term vacancy rate.

Valuation of non-quoted investments

The College carries its non-quoted investments at fair value based on the most recent valuations provided by independent fund managers, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Pension liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The provision is currently based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed after the 2018 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2028. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic Fees

Academic fees for the College and the School are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The cost of any fees waived or written off by the College and the School is included as expenditure.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2021-22, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence, the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £229k is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Other Academic Income	£353k
Expenditure	£582k

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis according to the terms of the lease.

Donations and Benefactions

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or when the College is entitled to the income and the value can be measured reliably. The accounting treatment of a donation depends on the nature and extent of restrictions specified by the donor. In the absence of specific instructions from the donor the Council considers the donor's correspondence and association with the College together with the size of the sum involved when determining the accounting treatment. Donations are recognised as income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Donations which are to be retained for the future benefit of the College, and other donations with substantially restricted purposes, are retained within endowments or restricted reserves until such time that they are utilised in line with such restrictions.

Legacies are recognised when the College is entitled to the funds, when receipt is probable and when amounts can be measured reliably which is the earlier of probate being granted or final estate accounts being received when it becomes probable that a distribution will be made to the College. Where entitlement is demonstrated, the College only recognises income to the extent that future distributions can be measured reliably. For residual legacies this means that the value of future distributions is estimated based on available evidence in the year. These estimates are regularly reviewed and updated as required.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

- Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective, and it is not to be invested for the longer term;
- Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income;
- Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective; and
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Endowment and Investment Income

All investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the period in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms of the individual endowment fund.

For endowment income from permanent endowments, the College applies either a total return or a standard method of accounting for fund investment returns, depending on the nature of the fund, as set out below:

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has not yet reached at least 20% of original capital, the standard method accounting policy is applied and the investment income shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is the actual income earned in the year. Any excess of income over qualifying expenditure is retained within the endowment reserve until such time that they are utilised in line with any applicable restrictions, at which point the income is released through the transfer of endowment return shown within income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has reached at least 20% of original capital, a total return accounting policy is applied. A proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation is shown as a transfer within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in accordance with the total return concept, with any excess remaining in the endowment fund. For permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, the sum transferred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is limited to the qualifying expenditure incurred in the year. The surplus or deficiency of total return, after deducting the annual Endowment transfer, is carried forward as unapplied total return.

Under the total return method, the Endowment transfer is determined by a spending rule which is designed to provide stable annual spending levels and to preserve the real value of the endowment portfolio over time. The spending rule adopted by the College is a 'Constant Growth with Cap and Floor' rule under which the transfer from the Endowment for a particular year is the previous year's transfer increased by CPI + 1.0% subject to a minimum payout of 2.5% and a maximum payout of 3.5% of a trailing 3 year average Endowment value. The target spending rate is 3.0%, which reflects long-run expected real returns given the College's asset allocation and long-run expected College inflation. However, the actual spending rate in any year will depend on the results of the spending rule and will therefore vary from the 3.0% target rate. The spending rule provides for the transfer to be adjusted to reflect additions to the Endowment through donations. The College first adopted the Total Return approach to accounting for permanent funds in the year ended 30 June 2008. The breakdown of endowment funds between original capital and unapplied total return is shown in note 16.

Accommodation, catering and conferences income

Income received in relation to the supply of accommodation and catering and conferences income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Other Income

Income is received from a range of activities including choir engagements and alumni events and other services rendered. Income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Grant income

Grant income is recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

INVESTMENT COSTS

Investment costs, associated predominantly with the management of the College's property and securities portfolios and its investment subsidiaries, are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year-end rates or, where there are related forward foreign-exchange contracts, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at valuation on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. The valuation as at 30 June 2004 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation will not be updated and will be carried forward as the gross value to be depreciated over its expected useful economic life. It is not possible to quantify the difference between depreciation based on historic cost and depreciation based on this valuation because records of the historic cost of land and buildings were not required to be kept under the accounting regime applicable to Colleges within the University of Cambridge prior to 2004.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuations, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College, and depreciated over the period of such expected future benefits.

Freehold land is not shown separately. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in investment assets at fair value.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land, where applicable.

Maintenance of Premises

The College has a five-year rolling maintenance plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The cost of routine maintenance is charged to expense within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance which restores value is capitalised when the project valuation is above the capitalisation threshold of £20,000. Expenditure capitalised is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life.

Equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment:	Plant and machinery	(long life)	10-20 years
	Plant and machinery	(short life)	5 years
	Motor vehicles		5 years
	Furniture and soft furnishings		5 years
Computer equipment:	Computer network and equipment		5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the date of preparation of each Balance Sheet.

Leased Assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 2007 have not been capitalised since reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost benefit basis, and the volume of items and valuation issues (e.g. age, origin, veracity) mean that it is neither practical nor beneficial to identify and value them. Acquisitions since 1 July 2007 and valued at over £20k are capitalised and recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at valuation on receipt where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Operational assets are those that the College uses in the course of meeting its charitable purposes of education, religion, learning, and research. Once an asset has been classified as an operational asset it is not reclassified as a heritage asset.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's Balance Sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments for which no fair value is readily obtainable are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised as increases or decreases of fair value of investment assets as appropriate within the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land and buildings held for rental income or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services.

The investment property portfolio is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued or reviewed annually at open market value (using the desktop valuation method) by the College's principal property advisers, Savills (L&P) Limited, with the exception of certain residential long leasehold properties which are valued by Carter Jonas LLP.

Due to the length of ownership of many of the investment properties, realised capital gains cannot be recognised with reference to historic cost.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments, which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is typically the transaction price. These assets are subsequently carried at fair value and changes in fair value at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment in equity instruments is not publicly traded and where the fair value cannot be reliably measured, the assets are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in property or other physical assets do not constitute a financial instrument and are not included.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans and intergroup loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

To the extent that the College enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The College does not apply any hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137428). It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478-488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax.

The College's subsidiaries are liable to Corporation Tax in the same way as any other commercial organisation. Due to the structure of the group, all taxable profits made by its subsidiaries are donated to the College on an annual basis under the terms of members' resolutions.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. The Contribution is used to fund grants to Colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in a number of pension schemes of both defined-benefit and defined-contribution types.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme

The College contributes to the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (“CCFPS”), which is a defined-benefit pension scheme. Unlike the other defined-benefit schemes (as noted below), the scheme is a federated scheme, and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Amounts charged to operating expenditure are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately within Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the College, in separate trustee administered unitised funds. The scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined-benefit liability forms part of the net pension liability presented after other net assets on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions’ employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 “Employee benefits”, the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the institution has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the institution recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the scheme separately from those of the Employer and the other participating employers.

Each participating employer in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme’s assets and liabilities to specific employers and that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. The College recognises a liability for the present value of agreed deficit contributions payable.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

The College participated in the Teachers' Pension Scheme ("TPS") which is a statutory, contributory, final-salary scheme. The TPS is an unfunded scheme; therefore, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined-contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as they are incurred. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet. The College exited the Teachers' Pension Scheme in April 2021.

Defined-Contribution Pension Schemes

The College and its subsidiaries also contribute to a number of defined-contribution pension schemes. For defined-contribution schemes the amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

FUNDS AND RESERVES

The RCCA format requires the College to distinguish between Endowments, Restricted Reserves and Unrestricted Reserves.

Endowments

Where the College receives donations that are to be held in perpetuity, these are credited to endowment funds. Endowment funds are subdivided into:

Restricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on expenditure that meets the fund's objectives.

Unrestricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on any activity of the College.

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.

Unrestricted Reserves

Funds that are neither Endowments nor Restricted Reserves are classed as unrestricted reserves. The College's unrestricted reserves are identified under the following two headings:

Revaluation Reserve, relating to the unrealised gains on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets; and

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure Reserve, relating to all other reserves not included above.

Corporate Capital

The College's unrestricted funds include the College's Corporate Capital, which has certain features of a permanent unrestricted endowment (in that the majority is invested in perpetuity to provide an income to support the College's charitable activities) and certain features of a permanent reserve (in that it is established practice that Cambridge Colleges can borrow against their Corporate Capital to invest in operational property). Corporate Capital is predominantly invested in the College's Endowment, but a portion is invested in operational assets. The exact split between these two components varies over time. The portion of the College's Corporate Capital that is invested in the Endowment is included in permanent unrestricted endowments, while the portion that is invested in operational assets is included in the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve, and any movement during the year is represented by a reserves transfer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees. Further information on the transfer can be found in note 27.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June

	Note	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>					<u>2021</u>
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	4,902	-	-	4,902	4,614	-	-	4,614
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	5,974	-	-	5,974	4,136	-	-	4,136
School income		7,851	-	-	7,851	7,085	-	-	7,085
Investment income	3d	56	15	22,499	22,570	49	(2)	22,228	22,275
Endowment return transferred		12,956	2,267	(15,223)	-	12,661	2,107	(14,768)	-
Other income		306	-	-	306	810	-	-	810
Total income before donations and endowments		32,045	2,282	7,276	41,603	29,355	2,105	7,460	38,920
Donations		234	633	-	867	250	901	-	1,151
New endowments		-	63	5,847	5,910	-	32	8,775	8,807
Other capital grants for assets		-	723	-	723	-	209	-	209
Total income from donations and new endowments		234	1,419	5,847	7,500	250	1,142	8,775	10,167
Total income		32,279	3,701	13,123	49,103	29,605	3,247	16,235	49,087
Expenditure									
Education	4	11,278	4,238	-	15,516	10,407	3,951	-	14,358
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	14,290	87	-	14,377	13,114	174	-	13,288
School expenditure		7,840	185	-	8,025	6,838	226	-	7,064
Other expenditure		1,805	141	-	1,946	1,726	156	-	1,882
Investment costs	3c	197	163	7,298	7,658	174	145	7,500	7,819
Contribution under Statute G,II		690	238	-	928	765	190	-	955
Total expenditure	6a/b	36,100	5,052	7,298	48,450	33,024	4,842	7,500	45,366
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(3,821)	(1,351)	5,825	653	(3,419)	(1,595)	8,735	3,721
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(3,821)</i>	<i>(2,137)</i>	<i>(22)</i>	<i>(5,980)</i>	<i>(3,419)</i>	<i>(1,836)</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>
Gain/(loss) on investments	3e	3,670	2,731	52,136	58,537	8,497	6,859	56,041	71,397
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(151)	1,380	57,961	59,190	5,078	5,264	64,776	75,118
Other comprehensive income									
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	9,561	-	-	9,561	2,364	-	-	2,364
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,410	1,380	57,961	68,751	7,442	5,264	64,776	77,482

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Note	<u>2022</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Income			
Academic fees and charges	1	4,902	4,614
Residences, catering and conferences	2	5,974	4,136
School Income		7,851	7,085
Investment income	3d	22,570	22,275
Other income		306	810
Total income before donations and endowments		<u>41,603</u>	<u>38,920</u>
Donations		867	1,151
New endowments		5,910	8,807
Other capital grants for assets		723	209
Total income from donations and new endowments		<u>7,500</u>	<u>10,167</u>
Total income		<u>49,103</u>	<u>49,087</u>
Expenditure			
Education	4	15,516	14,358
Residences, catering and conferences	5	14,377	13,288
School expenditure		8,025	7,064
Other expenditure		1,946	1,882
Investment costs	3c	7,658	7,819
Contribution under Statute G,II		928	955
Total expenditure	6a/b	<u>48,450</u>	<u>45,366</u>
Surplus before other gains and losses		653	3,721
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(5,980)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>
Gain on investments	3e	58,537	71,397
Surplus for the year		<u>59,190</u>	<u>75,118</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		-	-
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	15	9,561	2,364
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>68,751</u>	<u>77,482</u>

Additional information:

Total income and deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants as stated above do not include the element of endowment fund distributions funded out of long-term capital growth for funds that are classified as expendable endowments or general reserves. The corresponding figures including this element are:

		<u>2022</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£000</u>
Total income on a distribution basis (as defined on Page 10 of the Trustees' Report)	3g	51,455	51,373
Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants on a distribution basis		(3,628)	(3,009)

Statement of Changes in Reserves

Consolidated

Note

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	246,528	43,580	606,080	8,724	904,912
Surplus for the year	(151)	1,380	57,961	-	59,190
Other comprehensive income	9,561	-	-	-	9,561
Transfers between reserves	269	(269)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	256,207	44,691	664,041	8,724	973,663

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	238,961	38,441	541,304	8,724	827,430
Deficit for the year	5,078	5,264	64,776	-	75,118
Other comprehensive income	2,364	-	-	-	2,364
Transfers between reserves	125	(125)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	246,528	43,580	606,080	8,724	904,912

College

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	246,494	43,580	605,758	8,724	904,556
Surplus for the year excluding transfer to St John's College School	(1,702)	1,536	58,476	-	58,310
Transfer to St John's College School	(3,886)	(614)	(916)	-	(5,416)
Surplus for the year	(5,588)	922	57,560	-	52,894
Other comprehensive income	9,561	-	-	-	9,561
Transfers between reserves	269	(269)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	250,736	44,233	663,318	8,724	967,011

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>reserve</u>	
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	238,860	38,441	541,278	8,724	827,303
Deficit for the year	5,145	5,264	64,480	-	74,889
Other comprehensive income	2,364	-	-	-	2,364
Transfers between reserves	125	(125)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	246,494	43,580	605,758	8,724	904,556

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	246,158	244,947
Heritage assets		559	530
Investments	9	699,549	669,097
Total non-current assets		946,266	914,574
Current Assets			
Stock	10	631	617
Trade and other receivables	11	13,609	12,095
Cash and cash equivalents	12	62,292	47,679
Total current assets		76,532	60,391
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(21,120)	(12,090)
Net current assets		55,412	48,301
Total assets less current liabilities		1,001,678	962,875
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(15,172)	(35,972)
Net assets excluding pension liability		986,506	926,903
Net pension liability	15	(12,843)	(21,991)
Net assets including pension liability		973,663	904,912
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	664,041	606,080
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	44,691	43,580
		708,732	649,660
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		256,207	246,528
Revaluation reserve		8,724	8,724
		264,931	255,252
Total Reserves		973,663	904,912

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 17th November 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar


The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

College Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	238,645	245,197
Heritage assets		559	530
Investments	9	704,761	673,808
Total non-current assets		943,965	919,535
Current Assets			
Stock	10	535	559
Trade and other receivables	11	15,188	9,492
Cash and cash equivalents	12	57,684	45,439
Total current assets		73,407	55,490
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(22,346)	(12,506)
Net current assets		51,061	42,984
Total assets less current liabilities		995,026	962,519
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(15,172)	(35,972)
Net assets excluding pension liability		979,854	926,547
Net pension liability	15	(12,843)	(21,991)
Net assets including pension liability		967,011	904,556
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	663,318	605,758
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	44,233	43,580
		707,551	649,338
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		250,736	246,494
Revaluation reserve		8,724	8,724
		259,460	255,218
Total Reserves		967,011	904,556

The College recorded a surplus for the financial year of £52,894k (2021: £74,888k) and other comprehensive gains of £9,561k (2021: £2,364k).

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 17th November 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year to 30 June	Note	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(5,976)	(4,062)
Cash flows from investing activities	20	36,896	(16,317)
Cash flows from financing activities	21	(16,307)	(1,673)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the year		<u>14,613</u>	<u>(22,052)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		47,679	69,731
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	<u><u>62,292</u></u>	<u><u>47,679</u></u>

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
1. ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES		
College Fees		
Fee income paid on behalf of undergraduates at the regulated undergraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,625/£4,500 (2021: £4,625/£4,500))	2,582	2,608
Unregulated undergraduate fee income (per capita fee £9,975 (2021: £9,300))	756	671
Fee income received at the Postgraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,475 (2021: £4,069))	1,070	911
	<u>4,408</u>	<u>4,190</u>
Other Educational income	494	424
Total	<u>4,902</u>	<u>4,614</u>
2. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES INCOME		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:		
College Members	5,113	3,861
Conferences	-	-
Catering:		
College Members	712	272
Conferences	149	3
Total	<u>5,974</u>	<u>4,136</u>
3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME		
3a ANALYSIS OF INCOME		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Income from:		
Property	14,018	12,871
Securities	40	1
Cash	17	-
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	1,566	1,266
Aquila Investments Limited	501	594
Lomas Developments Limited	1	-
Total	<u>16,143</u>	<u>14,732</u>
Income allocated to:		
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d 16,069	14,678
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis	3	7
Expendable funds	71	47
Total	<u>16,143</u>	<u>14,732</u>
3b ANALYSIS OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains from:		
Property	42,358	19,892
Securities	18,419	63,048
	9 60,777	82,940
Gains on cash and cash equivalents	4,187	(4,000)
	<u>64,964</u>	<u>78,940</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3f	58,209	61,893
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		354	1,691
Expendable funds		6,401	15,356
		<u>64,964</u>	<u>78,940</u>
3c ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT COSTS		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment property portfolio costs		4,001	4,688
Trading costs of St John's Innovation Centre Limited		1,631	1,479
Trading costs of Aquila Investments Limited		266	271
Trading costs of Lomas Development Limited		12	10
Investment consultant, custodian/reporting and cash management fees		188	-
Securities portfolio management fees		1,428	1,249
Other securities portfolio operating costs		132	122
Total		<u>7,658</u>	<u>7,819</u>
Costs allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d	7,276	7,465
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		22	35
Expendable funds		360	319
Total		<u>7,658</u>	<u>7,819</u>
3d RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment costs allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3c	7,276	7,465
Total return on permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis transferred to income and expenditure		15,220	14,756
Less: investment income allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3a	(16,069)	(14,678)
Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income		6,427	7,543
Plus: Investment Income	3a	16,143	14,732
Total Investment Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>22,570</u>	<u>22,275</u>
3e RECONCILIATION OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total capital gains on investments	3b	64,964	78,940
Less: Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income	3d	(6,427)	(7,543)
Gains on investments for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>58,537</u>	<u>71,397</u>

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)			
3f SUMMARY OF TOTAL RETURN OF PERMANENT FUNDS ACCOUNTED FOR ON A TOTAL RETURN BASIS		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Allocated investment income	3a	16,069	14,678
Apportioned gains on investments	3b	58,209	61,893
Allocated investment costs	3c	<u>(7,276)</u>	<u>(7,465)</u>
Total return for year		67,002	69,106
Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve		(15,220)	(14,756)
Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18	<u>51,782</u>	<u>54,350</u>
3g RECONCILIATION OF INCOME ON THE DISTRIBUTION BASIS TO INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on a Total Return basis		49,103	49,087
Transfer to income of total return from expendable endowments and general reserves		2,352	2,286
Total Income on the distribution basis		<u>51,455</u>	<u>51,373</u>
4. EDUCATION EXPENDITURE		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Teaching		5,515	5,084
Tutorial		2,190	2,039
Admissions		825	784
Research		2,083	1,798
Scholarships and awards		4,374	4,158
Other educational facilities		529	495
Total		<u>15,516</u>	<u>14,358</u>
5. ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES EXPENDITURE		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Accommodation:			
College Members		10,930	10,340
Conferences		-	6
Catering:			
College Members		3,298	2,901
Conferences		149	41
Total		<u>14,377</u>	<u>13,288</u>

6. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

6a 2022 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2022 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,944	7,159	1,250	163	15,516
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,841	3,457	4,494	585	14,377
School		5,033	2,413	396	183	8,025
Other		867	1,079	-	-	1,946
Investment costs	3c	1,209	6,364	8	77	7,658
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	928	-	-	928
Total expenditure		19,894	21,400	6,148	1,008	48,450

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £717k.

6b 2021 Expenditure		<u>Staff Costs (note 7)</u>	<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Depreciation (note 8)</u>	<u>Interest and other finance costs</u>	<u>2021 Total</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Education	4	6,852	6,049	1,220	237	14,358
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,897	2,148	4,390	853	13,288
School		4,869	1,618	385	192	7,064
Other		885	997	-	-	1,882
Investment costs	3c	1,118	6,607	9	85	7,819
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	955	-	-	955
Total expenditure		19,621	18,374	6,004	1,367	45,366

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £631k.

6c Auditors' remuneration		<u>2022 £'000</u>	<u>2021 £'000</u>
Other operating expenses include:			
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditor			
For the audit of the College		60	66
For the audit of subsidiary companies		41	19
Other advisory fees payable to the College's external auditor		23	2
Total fees payable to the College's external auditor		124	87

Amounts stated above include unrecoverable VAT

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff Costs	<u>College Fellows</u> £'000	<u>Other Academic</u> £'000	<u>Non- Academic</u> £'000	<u>2022 Total</u> £'000	<u>2021 Total</u> £'000
Salaries	2,494	551	12,342	15,387	15,018
National insurance	255	37	1,172	1,464	1,390
Pension costs	410	57	2,576	3,043	3,213
Total	3,159	645	16,090	19,894	19,621

In addition to the costs shown above, the College paid £231k (2021: £220k) in the year for staff medical cover.

Staff Numbers	<u>College Fellows</u>	<u>Other Academic</u>	<u>Non- Academic</u>	<u>2022 Total</u>	<u>2021 Total</u>
Stipendiary Fellows	97	-	-	97	102
Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents)	-	12	349	361	359
Total	97	12	349	458	461

	<u>2022 number</u>	<u>2021 Number</u>
The Governing Body of the College, comprising all Fellows, at 30 June was	157	154

Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents) include 114 (2021: 114) School staff and 22 (2010: 22) staff employed by the St John's Innovation Centre.

The number of employees of the College and its subsidiary undertakings who received remuneration in excess of £100,000 were as follows:

	<u>2022 number</u>	<u>2021 number</u>
Between £100,000 and £110,000	2	4
Between £110,001 and £120,000	2	3
Between £120,001 and £130,000	2	1
Between £130,001 and £140,000	1	1
Between £140,001 and £150,000	3	1
Between £150,001 and £160,000	1	1
Between £160,001 and £170,000	-	1
Between £170,001 and £180,000	-	-
Between £180,001 and £190,000	-	-
Between £190,001 and £200,000	-	1
Between £200,001 and £210,000	1	-

Remuneration includes salary and employer's pension contributions for current service, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements. Remuneration does not include employer's pension deficit reduction contributions, which are paid to reduce the deficit in a pension scheme as a whole and do not relate to individual employees, or employer's National Insurance contributions.

This is a departure from the RCCA, which includes employer's National Insurance contributions in remuneration. The Trustees believe that the disclosure above more accurately represents the remuneration employees receive in exchange for their services than the disclosure required by the RCCA, which reflects the cost of employment but not remuneration.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprise the College Council. The Trustees of the College are its key management personnel. The remuneration of Trustees is disclosed in note 27.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	<u>Freehold land</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>and buildings</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	317,620	4,134	3,269	325,023	320,215
Additions at cost	6,500	201	663	7,364	4,194
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at cost	(24)	(493)	(644)	(1,161)	(46)
Transfer from investments	25	-	-	25	660
At end of year	<u>324,121</u>	<u>3,842</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>331,251</u>	<u>325,023</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	74,136	3,691	2,249	80,076	74,075
Charge for the year	5,478	145	525	6,148	6,004
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposals	(6)	(479)	(646)	(1,131)	(3)
At end of year	<u>79,608</u>	<u>3,357</u>	<u>2,128</u>	<u>85,093</u>	<u>80,076</u>
Net Book value					
At end of year	<u>244,513</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>246,158</u>	<u>244,947</u>
At beginning of year	<u>243,484</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>244,947</u>	<u>246,140</u>

Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £8,373k (2021: £2,211k).

College	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>land and</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	318,020	3,963	3,240	325,223	320,415
Additions at cost	6,494	160	493	7,147	4,194
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at cost	(24)	(494)	(644)	(1,162)	(46)
Transfers to School	(9,505)	(397)	(415)	(10,317)	-
Transfers from investments	25	-	-	25	660
At end of year	<u>315,010</u>	<u>3,232</u>	<u>2,674</u>	<u>320,916</u>	<u>325,223</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	74,234	3,579	2,213	80,026	74,025
Charge for the year	5,304	94	417	5,815	6,004
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposals	(6)	(478)	(644)	(1,128)	(3)
Eliminated on Transfers to School	(2,029)	(243)	(170)	(2,442)	-
At end of year	<u>77,503</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>1,816</u>	<u>82,271</u>	<u>80,026</u>
Net Book Value					
At end of year	<u>237,507</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>858</u>	<u>238,645</u>	<u>245,197</u>
At beginning of year	<u>243,786</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>245,197</u>	<u>246,390</u>

Freehold land and buildings comprise the operational buildings and site of the College. Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £8,373k (2021: £2,211k).

Included in transfers in 2022 are fixed assets transferred from the College to St John's College School, Cambridge, with cost of £10,317k and accumulated depreciation of £2,442k.

The insured value of freehold buildings as at 30 June 2022 was £355,879k (2021: £318,507k).

The cost to the College of freehold buildings includes the surplus of £400k on past sales of buildings to the College recorded in the accounts of Aquila Investments Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, which is eliminated from the cost to the group on consolidation.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2007 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date. As reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they have not been capitalised. As a result, the total included in the balance sheet is partial.

Heritage assets are books gifted to or purchased by the College. The value of heritage assets acquired by donation during the year and the preceding nine years was £60k, received in the year ended 30 June 2013. During the year, the College acquired Heritage Assets at a cost of £29k.

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	669,097	567,558	673,808	572,604
Additions	11,475	42,351	11,475	42,220
Disposals	(41,775)	(23,092)	(36,775)	(21,964)
Gain	60,777	82,940	56,278	81,608
Transfers to College Operations	(25)	(660)	(25)	(660)
Balance at end of year	699,549	669,097	704,761	673,808
Represented by:				
Property	366,900	344,835	366,895	340,230
Securities	332,649	324,262	332,649	324,262
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	9,316
	699,549	669,097	704,761	673,808

10. STOCKS

	Group		College	
	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Goods for resale	624	613	535	559
Other stocks	7	4	-	-
Total stocks	631	617	535	559

The Council considers that there is no material difference between the book value of stocks and their replacement cost.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		College	
	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Amounts due after one year:				
Loans to Waterbeach Development Company LLP	2,894	2,581	-	-
Other trade debtors	2,592	4,024	2,592	4,024
Amounts due within one year:				
Net sums due from members of the College	758	162	758	162
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,561	782
Other trade debtors	2,680	2,326	2,415	2,045
Other taxes	92	72	77	41
Prepayments	1,064	1,328	592	1,032
Accrued income	3,529	1,602	3,193	1,406
	13,609	12,095	15,188	9,492

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Short-term money market deposits	5,302	8,318	5,302	8,318
Current accounts	56,990	39,361	52,382	37,121
Total	62,292	47,679	57,684	45,439

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		College	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Trade creditors	2,298	1,377	2,132	1,047
Members of the College	80	109	80	109
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	2,317	899
Contribution under Statute G,II	928	955	928	955
Bank loans due within one year	5,800	760	5,800	760
Other creditors	4,446	4,365	4,379	4,365
Other taxation and social security	3,299	735	3,089	707
Accruals and deferred income	4,269	3,789	3,621	3,664
Total	21,120	12,090	22,346	12,506

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group and College	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Bank loans	15,172	35,972
Bank loans repayable		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Between two and five years	3,645	23,462
After five years	11,527	12,510
Total borrowings	15,172	35,972

In 2006, the College entered into an unsecured bank loan for £20 million, repayments on this started in the 2016-17 year and the loan has an interest rate fixed at 5.16% until June 2036. In 2018, the College entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility for up to £30 million, of which £5m was drawn down at 30 June 2022 (2021: £20m); this facility has a five year term and a floating interest rate, this is shown in bank loans falling due within one year.

15. PENSION LIABILITIES (NOTE 26)

	<u>Group and College</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	21,991	23,564
Movement in year:		
Current service cost including life assurance	2,187	2,266
Changes in plan assumptions	-	-
Contributions	(2,162)	(1,818)
Other finance cost	388	343
Actuarial gain recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenditure	(9,561)	(2,364)
Balance at end of year	<u>12,843</u>	<u>21,991</u>
Balance attributable to:		
Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme	10,165	20,950
Universities Superannuation Scheme	2,676	1,037
Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme	2	4
Balance at end of year	<u>12,843</u>	<u>21,991</u>

16. ENDOWMENTS

Group	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,710	50,752	215,462	207,621
Unapplied Total Return	316,627	73,991	390,618	333,683
	<u>481,337</u>	<u>124,743</u>	<u>606,080</u>	<u>541,304</u>
New endowments received	102	5,745	5,847	8,775
Investment Income	16,053	19	16,072	14,685
Expenditure	(19,716)	(2,805)	(22,521)	(22,268)
Increase in market value of investments	50,157	8,406	58,563	63,584
Balance at end of year	<u>527,933</u>	<u>136,108</u>	<u>664,041</u>	<u>606,080</u>
Comprising:				
Capital	164,826	56,694	221,520	215,462
Unapplied Total Return	363,107	79,414	442,521	390,618
	<u>527,933</u>	<u>136,108</u>	<u>664,041</u>	<u>606,080</u>
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,873	1,873	1,792
Education	-	11,537	11,537	11,046
Field Sports	-	10,236	10,236	7,412
Library	-	2,140	2,140	2,030
LMBC	-	1,626	1,626	1,552
Research	-	20,937	20,937	19,938
Scholarship/Awards	-	77,382	77,382	71,085
School	-	949	949	896
Other	-	9,428	9,428	8,992
General Endowments	527,933	-	527,933	481,337
Total	<u>527,933</u>	<u>136,108</u>	<u>664,041</u>	<u>606,080</u>

16. ENDOWMENTS (continued)

College	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,710	50,752	215,462	207,621
Unapplied Total Return	316,305	73,991	390,296	333,657
	481,015	124,743	605,758	541,278
New endowments received	102	5,745	5,847	8,775
Investment Income	14,036	18	14,054	12,875
Expenditure	(12,652)	(2,801)	(15,453)	(19,440)
Reclassification of funds	-	(916)	(916)	-
Increase in market value of investments	45,658	8,370	54,028	62,270
Balance at end of year	528,159	135,159	663,318	605,758
Comprising:				
Capital	164,826	56,285	221,111	215,462
Unapplied Total Return	363,333	78,874	442,207	390,296
	528,159	135,159	663,318	605,758
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,873	1,873	1,792
Education	-	11,537	11,537	11,046
Field Sports	-	10,236	10,236	7,412
Library	-	2,140	2,140	2,030
LMBC	-	1,626	1,626	1,552
Research	-	20,937	20,937	19,938
Scholarship/Awards	-	77,382	77,382	71,085
School	-	-	-	896
Other	-	9,428	9,428	8,992
General Endowments	528,159	-	528,159	481,015
Total	528,159	135,159	663,318	605,758

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES

Group	Capital	Other	2022	2021
	Grants	Restricted	Total	Total
	£'000	Funds	£'000	£'000
		£'000		
Balance at beginning of year	249	43,331	43,580	38,441
New grants	723	-	723	209
New donations	-	633	633	901
New endowments	-	63	63	32
Investment income	-	2,282	2,282	2,105
Capital grants utilised	(269)	-	(269)	(125)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(5,052)	(5,052)	(4,842)
Gains on investments	-	2,731	2,731	6,859
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	703	43,988	44,691	43,580
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	3,271	3,271	3,135
Education	-	3,803	3,803	3,653
Library	-	1,695	1,695	1,629
Maintenance	-	1,207	1,207	1,159
Research	-	246	246	234
Scholarship/Awards	-	32,556	32,556	32,225
School	-	458	458	601
Capital expenditure	703	-	703	249
Other	-	752	752	695
Total	703	43,988	44,691	43,580

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES (continued)

College	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
		<u>£'000</u>		
Balance at beginning of year	249	43,331	43,580	38,441
New grants	723	-	723	209
New donations	-	633	633	901
New endowments	-	63	63	32
Investment income	-	2,282	2,282	2,105
Capital grants utilised	(269)	-	(269)	(125)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(4,872)	(4,872)	(4,842)
Gains on investments	-	2,707	2,707	6,859
Reclassification of funds	-	(614)	(614)	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	703	43,530	44,233	43,580
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	3,271	3,271	3,135
Education	-	3,803	3,803	3,653
Library	-	1,695	1,695	1,629
Maintenance	-	1,207	1,207	1,159
Research	-	246	246	234
Scholarship/Awards	-	32,556	32,556	32,225
School	-	-	-	601
Capital expenditure	703	-	703	249
Other	-	752	752	695
Total	703	43,530	44,233	43,580

18. MEMORANDUM OF UNAPPLIED TOTAL RETURN

Included within endowments, the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College's Permanent funds managed on a total return basis:

Group	Note	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	390,618	333,683
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		121	2,585
Unapplied Total Return for the year	3f	51,782	54,350
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	442,521	390,618
College	Note	2022	2021
		£'000	£'000
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	390,296	333,657
Unapplied total return on funds transferred to St John's College School		(507)	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		121	2,585
Unapplied Total Return for the year		52,297	54,054
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	442,207	390,296

19. RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Surplus for the year	59,190	75,118
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	6,148	6,004
Endowment drawdown from unapplied total return	(6,427)	(7,543)
Gain on investments	(58,537)	(71,397)
Decrease in operational stocks	24	38
Increase in operational trade and other receivables	(104)	(712)
Increase/(decrease) in operational creditors	1,229	(430)
Pension costs less contributions payable	25	448
Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
Net investment income	(8,485)	(6,913)
Interest and other finance costs payable	931	1,282
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	30	43
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(5,976)</u>	<u>(4,062)</u>
20. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	(25)	(660)
Net investment income	8,485	6,913
Endowment funds disinvested /(invested)	30,325	(18,599)
Increase in investment working capital	1,317	4,222
Gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	4,187	(3,999)
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(7,393)	(4,194)
Total cash flows from investing activities	<u>36,896</u>	<u>(16,317)</u>
21. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Interest paid	(547)	(951)
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(15,760)	(722)
Total cash flows from financing activities	<u>(16,307)</u>	<u>(1,673)</u>

22. CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION AND ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	<u>At 1</u> <u>July</u> <u>2021</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>flows</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Other non-</u> <u>cash</u> <u>movements</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Changes</u> <u>in</u> <u>market</u> <u>value</u> <u>and</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>rates</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>At 30</u> <u>June</u> <u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	47,679	10,426	-	4,187	62,292
Borrowings					
Amounts falling due within one year					
Unsecured loans	(760)	-	(40)	-	(800)
Amounts falling due after more than one year					
Unsecured loans	(15,972)	760	40	-	(15,172)
Revolving credit facility	(20,000)	15,000	-	-	(5,000)
	(35,972)	15,760	40	-	(20,172)
Net total	10,947	26,186	-	4,187	41,320

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>				
Equity investments	332,649	324,262	332,649	324,262
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	62,292	47,679	57,684	45,439
Other debtors	12,453	10,695	14,519	8,419
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	5,217	9,316
	74,745	58,374	77,420	63,174
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>				
Loans	(20,972)	(36,732)	(20,972)	(36,732)
Trade creditors	(2,298)	(1,377)	(2,132)	(1,047)
Other creditors	(8,256)	(8,151)	(10,146)	(8,998)
	(31,526)	(46,260)	(33,250)	(46,777)

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments at 30 June were as follows:	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Authorised and contracted	34,914	878

25. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating Lease Commitments**

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June were as follows:	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Expiring within one year	21	-	21	-
Expiring between two and five years	9	54	-	42
Expiring after five years	-	-	-	-
	30	54	21	42

26. PENSION SCHEMES

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in four defined benefit schemes, as well as a number of defined contribution schemes.

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College operates a defined benefit pension plan for the College's employees who are members of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2022, for the purposes of FRS 102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS 102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	3.80	1.80
Increase in salaries	3.25	3.10
RPI assumption	3.45*	3.40
CPI assumption	2.75*	2.60
Pension increases in payment (RPI Max 5% p.a.)	3.30*	3.40
Pension increases in payment (CPI Max 2.5% p.a.)	2.05*	1.95

*For 1 year only, we have assumed that RPI will be 11% and CPI will be 9%. The caps under the Rules are applied to assumed pension increases.

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2021 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2021: S3PA with CMI_2020 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.9 years (previously 21.9 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 24.3 years (previously 24.3 years).
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 23.2 years (previously 23.2 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 25.7 years (previously 25.7 years).

Members are assumed to retire at their normal retirement age (65) apart from in the following indicated cases:

	Male	Female
Active Members – Option 1 Benefits	64	64
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	63	62

Allowance has been made at retirement for non-retired members to commute part of their pension for a lump sum on the basis of the current commutation factors in these calculations.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)**Employee Benefit Obligations**

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities	(46,739)	(63,095)
Market value of plan assets	36,574	42,145
Net defined benefit liability	(10,165)	(20,950)

The amounts to be recognised in Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Current service cost	1,607	1,721
Administrative cost	67	58
Interest on net defined benefit liability	379	327
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Total	2,053	2,106

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	63,094	61,276
Current service cost (including Employee contributions)	1,607	1,721
Employee contributions	307	347
Benefits paid	(1,261)	(1,256)
Interest on plan liabilities	1,140	894
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(18,148)	112
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Present value of plan liabilities at end of period	46,739	63,094

Changes in fair value of the plan assets for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	42,144	38,840
Contributions paid by the College	1,593	1,278
Employee contributions	307	347
Benefits paid	(1,261)	(1,256)
Administrative expenses paid	(116)	(111)
Interest on plan assets	762	567
Return on assets, less interest included in the statement of comprehensive income	(6,855)	2,479
Market value of plan assets at end of period	36,574	42,144
Actual return on plan assets	(6,093)	3,046

The major categories of plan assets as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equities	52%	48%
Bonds and cash	34%	42%
Property	14%	10%
Total	100%	100%

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

Analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	(6,855)	2,479
Expected less actual plan expenses	(49)	(53)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(3,367)	(709)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	21,516	597
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	11,245	2,314

Movements in net defined benefit liability during the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	(20,950)	(22,436)
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(2,053)	(2,106)
Contributions paid by the College	1,593	1,278
Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income	11,245	2,314
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year	(10,165)	(20,950)

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the funding valuation are different to those adopted under FRS 102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2020. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 21 May 2021 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £605,600 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2030

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2023.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder (defined benefit) assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2020 valuation was the sixth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £66.5 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £80.6 billion indicating a shortfall of £14.1 billion and a funding ratio of 83%.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The key financial assumptions used in the 2020 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

CPI assumption	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves less: 1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% p.a. from 2040
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	CIP assumption plus 0.05%
Discount rate (forward rates)	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus: Pre-retirement: 2.75% p.a. Post-retirement: 1.00% p.a.

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2020 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

Mortality base table	2020 Valuation 101% of S2PMA "light" for males and 95% of S3PFA for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2019 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.5% p.a. and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% p.a. for males and 1.6% p.a. for females.

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>
Males currently aged 65	23.9	24.6
Females currently aged 65	25.5	26.1
Males currently aged 45	25.9	26.6
Females currently aged 45	27.3	27.9

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which requires payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 until 31 March 2024, at which point the rate will increase to 6.3%, payable until 30 April 2038. The 2022 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The provision figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	3.31	0.87
Pensionable salary growth	2.92	2.46

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the provision is set out in the table below.

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	1,037	1,120
Deficit contributions paid	(54)	(50)
Interest cost	9	17
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	1,684	(50)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	2,676	1,037

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The total charge to the profit and loss account is £2,198k (2021: £447k).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the College are £171k (2021: £126k).

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (CEFPS)

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy, a defined benefit pension scheme. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the schemes separately from those of the Responsible Bodies.

Each participating Responsible Body in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to each specific Responsible Body, and this means that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year (2022: £8k, 2021: £7k), plus the figures highlighted in the table below as being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, giving a total charge of £8k for 2022 (2021: £6k).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out as at 31 December 2018. The 2018 valuation revealed a deficit of £50m, based on assets of £1,818m and a funding target of £1,868m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 3.2% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.4% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- Increase in pensionable stipends of 3.4% p.a.;
- Mortality in accordance with 95% of the S3NA_VL tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2018 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7 and an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% p.a.

Following the 31 December 2018 valuation, a recovery plan was put in place until 31 December 2022 and the deficit recovery contributions (as a percentage of pensionable stipends) are as set out in the table below.

% of pensionable stipends	January 2018 to December 2020	January 2021 to December 2022
Deficit repair contributions	11.9%	7.1%

As at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 the deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force were as set out in the above table.

For senior office holders, pensionable stipends are adjusted in the calculations by a multiple, as set out in the Scheme's rules.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the balance sheet liability is set out in the table below.

	<u>2022</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	4	8
Deficit contribution paid	(2)	(3)
Interest cost	-	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	-	(1)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	2	4

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

This liability represents the present value of the deficit contributions agreed as at the accounting date and has been valued using the following assumptions. In general, these are set by reference to the duration of the deficit recovery payments but as at 30 June 2022, under accounting rules the payments are not discounted since the remaining recovery plan is less than 12 months. No price inflation assumption is needed since pensionable stipends for the remainder of the recovery plan are already known:

	<u>December</u> <u>2021 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2020 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2019 % p.a.</u>
Discount rate	0.0	0.2	1.1
Price inflation	n/a	3.1	2.8
Increase to total pensionable payroll	-1.5	1.3	1.3

The legal structure of the scheme is such that if another Responsible Body fails, the College could become responsible for paying a share of that Responsible Body's pension liabilities.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Following a consultation with employees, the College School completed its exit of the scheme on 30 April 2021. No further contributions are payable to the scheme beyond this date and the College School has provided alternative pension arrangements for those employees affected by this decision through an alternative defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge for the year includes contributions payable to the TPS of £nil (2021: £476k) and at the year-end £nil (2021: £nil) was accrued in respect of contributions to this scheme.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of its College Council, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Council member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Council may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members, and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a matter of business before the Council they are obliged under the standing orders of the College to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College, Fellows are billed for any private catering. The College also offers Fellows and staff assistance with housing costs on a shared equity basis and has a housing allowance scheme to assist Fellows in the first four years after joining the Fellowship. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

The School provides a discount on school fees to its staff as part of its terms of appointment; where children of Fellows and other staff attend the School, they pay fees on the normal terms.

During the year no fees, salaries or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as trustees.

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year, including any salary supplements paid in lieu of employer pension contributions where applicable, are summarised in the table below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Number</u>
£0	£10,000	4	6
£10,001	£20,000	2	2
£20,001	£30,000	-	2
£30,001	£40,000	2	1
£40,001	£50,000	2	-
£50,001	£60,000	1	2
£60,001	£70,000	1	-
£70,001	£80,000	-	-
£80,001	£90,000	1	1
£90,001	£100,000	1	-
£100,001	£110,000	-	-
£110,001	£120,000	-	-
£120,001	£130,000	1	1
£130,001	£140,000	-	-
£140,001	£150,000	-	-
£150,001	£160,000	1	-
£160,001	£170,000	-	-
£170,001	£180,000	-	-
£180,001	£190,000	-	1
Total		16	16

The total Trustee salaries in the year were £595,477 (2021: £634,560).

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The aggregate amounts of other benefits, employer national insurance contributions and employer current service pension contributions paid or payable during the year are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Salaries	595	635
Other taxable benefits	11	16
Employer pension contributions for current service	95	167
Employer National Insurance	70	98
Aggregated key management personnel compensation	<u>771</u>	<u>916</u>

The College has a number of trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.

The College is taking advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.

At 30 June 2022, Aquila Investments Ltd had outstanding unsecured loans of £2,894k (2021: £2,581k) due from Waterbeach Development Company LLP, a joint venture in which it holds a 17.5% share. These comprise a £2,509k (2021: £2,240k) interest-bearing loan which is repayable in 2029, or earlier if certain conditions are met, and may be converted into an increased partnership share, and a £385k (2021: £341k) interest-free loan which is part of funding provided by the members in proportion to their partnership shares, and is repayable in 2029 or earlier. The interest-free loan must be repaid before any repayments of convertible loans or any discretionary distributions to members are made.

On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees. The net assets of the School, including restricted and endowment funds with restricted purposes for the School, were also transferred to the School on 10 September 2021. The fair value of the assets transferred was £5,416k and this was recorded as expenditure in the College Statement of Comprehensive Income. Consideration received from the School was £nil.

28. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS AND JOINT VENTURES**Subsidiaries**

The College's principal subsidiary and dormant subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 are set out below.

Subsidiary	Activity	Holding	%
St John's Enterprises Limited	The provision of conference facilities and tourism administration at St John's College, Cambridge.	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Aquila Investments Limited	Property development and farming.	74,805,020 ordinary shares of 1p each	100%
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	The management of St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and the provision of advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region.	113,429 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Lomas Developments Limited	Property development.	5,000,004 ordinary shares of 10p each	100%
St John's College Development Limited	Dormant	820,004 ordinary shares of 50p each	100%
Aquivar Management Services Limited	Dormant	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
SJCS International Limited	Leasing of intellectual property	1 ordinary share of £1 each	100%
St John's College School, Cambridge	Primary Education	Sole member of company limited by guarantee	100%

Joint Ventures

The College's principal trading and dormant joint venture undertakings at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out below.

Joint venture	Activity	Country of Incorporation	% Holding
Waterbeach Development Company LLP	Property development	United Kingdom	17.5%

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

England & Wales - Charity number 1137428

Accounts



**ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE**

**Annual Report
and
Financial Statements**

**for the year ended
30 June 2021**

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Trustees' Report

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Status

St John's College, Cambridge was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII, and is one of the largest of the 31 colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing, body with its own property and income. Formerly an exempt charity, the College became a registered charity on 1 August 2010 with registration number 1137428 and is subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The formal title of the College is the 'College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge'. The short title is 'St John's College, Cambridge'.

Address and website

St John's Street
Cambridge
CB2 1TP

www.joh.cam.ac.uk

Charity trustees

The charity trustees of the College, who are the members of the College Council, during the year were:

The Vice-Master, Professor Tim Whitmarsh (Chair) (to 30 September 2020)

The Master, Mrs Heather Hancock (Chair) (from 1 October 2020)

Mr Chris Ewbank

Dr Helen Watson

Professor Graham Burton (to 30 September 2020)

Professor Ben Simons

Professor Jason Robinson (to 30 September 2020)

Mr Stephen Teal

Professor Christine Gray

Professor John Rink

Professor Steve Edgley

Dr Paul Wood

Professor Chris Jiggins

Professor Ulinka Rublack

Dr Joana Meier (from 1 October 2020)

Canon Mark Oakley (from 1 October 2020)

Senior Officers

Master (or Head of House)

President

Senior Tutor

Senior Bursar

Mrs Heather Hancock

Professor Steve Edgley

Mr Richard Partington

Mr Chris Ewbank

Membership of the Governing Body

The members of the Governing Body of the College as at 1 October 2021 are set out below:

Master: Mrs Heather Hancock

President: Professor Steve Edgley

Other Fellows (in order of election):

Dr Ben Garling	Professor Ben Simons	Dr Hannah Joyce
Dr George Reid	Professor Máire Ní Mhaonaigh	Dr Orietta Da Rold
Professor Patrick Boyde	Professor Duncan McFarlane	Professor Albertina Albers-Llorens
Dr John Leake	Professor Christine Gray	Professor Tim Whitmarsh
Dr Alan Macfarlane	Dr Ian Winter	Dr Edward Tipper
Professor David McMullen	Professor Nick Manton	Mr Tim Watts
Dr Keith Matthews	Dr Neil Arnold	Professor Adam Chau
Mr Ray Jobling	Dr Stefano Castelvechi	Professor Graham Ladds
The Rev. Dr Andrew Macintosh	Professor Ann Louise Kinmonth	Professor Richard Gilbertson
Professor Jim Staunton	Professor Janet Lees	Dr Fleur Kilburn-Toppin
Professor Malcolm Clarke	Professor Andrew Wyllie	Professor Eske Willerslev
Professor John Iliffe	Professor Stefan Reif	Dr Andy Wheeler
Professor Malcolm Schofield	Professor David Stuart	Dr Gabriella Santangelo
Professor Tim Bayliss-Smith	Dr Mark Nicholls	Dr Laura Torrente Murciano
Professor Steve Gull	Dr Matthias Dörrzapf	Dr Jodi Gardner
Dr Howard Hughes	Professor Pierpaolo Antonello	Dr Ruth Abbott
Dr Peter Goddard	Dr Preston Miracle	Ms Helen Murley
Professor Peter T Johnstone	Professor Andy Woods	Canon Mark Oakley
Professor Ian Hutchings	Commodore John Harris	Professor Eric Miska
Professor Richard Beadle	Professor Serena Best	Professor Jean Abraham
Dr John Hutchison	Dr Petra Geraats	Dr John Weisweiler
Dr Derek Wight	Dr Paul Wood	Dr Giuliana Fusco
Professor Sir Richard Friend	Professor Emily Gowers	Dr Ester Salgarella
Dr Robin Glasscock	Professor Usha Goswami	Professor Helen McCarthy
Professor Robert Tombs	Professor Richard Samworth	Dr Joana Meier
Dr Dick McConnel	Professor Graeme Barker	Dr Stephanie Mawson
Professor David Midgley	Dr David Williams	Dr Dhruv Ranganathan
Professor Peter Matthews	Miss Sylvana Tomaselli	Dr Jack Smith
Dr Martin Richards	Mr Chris Ewbank	Dr Rebecca Shercliff
Professor John Kerrigan	Dr Frank Salmon	Dr Kadi Saar
Professor Graham Burton	Dr Chris Warnes	Dr Talitha Kearey
Professor Geoff Horrocks	Professor Chris Jiggins	Dr Morag Morrison-Helme
Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta	Mr Stephen Teal	Dr Matt Lampitt
Professor Hugh Matthews	Mr Andrew Nethsingha	Ms Anna Plumridge
Professor Jane Heal	Dr Tomas Larsson	Dr Isabelle Roland
Dr Tom Hynes	Professor Robert Mullins	Dr Victoria Harvey
Professor Nick McCave	Professor Tuomas Knowles	Dr Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri
Dr Andrew C (Ricky) Metaxas	Professor Jason Robinson	Professor Alexander Bird
Colonel Richard Robinson	Dr Georgina Evans	Dr Alexander Wong
Professor Simon Conway Morris	Professor Mete Atatüre	Dr Christiana Scheib
Professor Ernest Laue	Professor Zoubin Ghahramani	Dr Jules O'Dwyer
Professor Robert Evans	Professor John Rink	Professor Buzz Baum
Dr Sue Colwell	Professor Erwin Reisner	Dr Nick Friedman
Dr Helen Watson	Professor Ole Paulsen	Dr Lucy McDonald
Dr Joe McDermott	Professor Kristian Franze	Mr Virgil Andrei
Professor Christel Lane	Professor Austen Lamacraft	Mr Richard Partington
Dr Christopher Robinson	Professor Uta Paszkowski	Dr Benedek Kruchió
Professor Yuri Suhov	Professor Nathan MacDonald	Dr Marie Chabbert
Professor Simon Szreter	Professor John Taylor	Mr Aaron Zhao
Professor Deborah Howard	Professor Andrew Arsan	Dr Rosalba García Millán
Professor Manucha Lisboa	Professor Meredith Crowley	Dr Anna Florin
Professor Ulinka Rublack	Professor Michael De Volder	

Principal Advisers

Actuaries	Cartwright Group Ltd, 250 Fowler Avenue, Farnborough Business Park, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7JP
Auditor	Crowe U.K. LLP, 55 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7JW
Bankers	Barclays Bank PLC, PO Box 885, Mortlock House, Histon, Cambridge, CB24 9DE
Investment Consultant	Lane Clark & Peacock LLP, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 1DQ
Property Advisers	Savills (L&P) Ltd, Unex House, 132-134 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2PA Savills (L&P) Ltd, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford, OX2 0QL Carter Jonas LLP, One Station Square, Cambridge, CB2 1GA
Solicitors	Mills & Reeve LLP, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1PH

GOVERNANCE

The Governing documents of the College are its letters patent of 7 August 1509, its deed of foundation of 9 April 1511 and its Statutes of 1926 as variously amended from time to time (the Statutes). The Statutes describe, among other things, the membership and responsibilities of the Governing Body and Council; the election and duties of the Master and President; the election, admission, tenure and removal of Fellows; and the appointment and duties of College officers. The Statutes are supplemented by orders for the regulation of the College's affairs, made by the Council in accordance with the Statutes.

The members of the College Council, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the College, are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The members of the Council are the Master and twelve Fellows elected by the College's Governing Body for rotating four year terms. The members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2021 are set out in 'Reference and administrative information' on page 1.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the Master and all Fellows, and is the ultimate authority in the government of the College. It meets termly or more frequently as necessary.

All members of the Council are given, on appointment, an induction pack containing key Charity Commission guidance on public benefit and the good governance of charities, and the policy of the College for the management of conflicts of interest. Members of the Council are also required to complete a Register of Interests and declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings.

Elected representatives of the junior members of the College attend College Council meetings for the discussion of matters directly affecting the interests of undergraduates and post-graduates.

The Master of the College is elected to office by the Fellows for a fixed term or until earlier resignation. They are responsible for general oversight of the affairs of the College. The Master chairs the Governing Body and the Council. In the event of incapacity of the Master or a vacancy in the Mastership, a Vice Master is appointed to act in the Master's place.

The other College officers most involved in the governance of the College are as follows: the President, who is elected by the Fellows for a period of up to four years and, among other duties, acts as the Master's deputy in their absence; the Senior Tutor, who has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of students; the Deans, who are responsible for overseeing the Chapel and the conduct of junior members of the College; the Senior Bursar, who

is responsible for managing the College's finances; and the Domestic Bursar, who manages the domestic affairs of the College.

It is the duty of the Council to keep under review the effectiveness of the College's internal systems of financial and other controls. The Council appoints the Audit Committee of the Council whose duty it is to advise the Council on the appointment of external auditors; to consider reports submitted by the auditors; to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the auditors; and to monitor risk management and control arrangements. The Audit Committee of the Council makes an annual report to the Council. Membership of the Audit Committee of the Council comprises three members of the Council who are not College Officers. The Council also appoints a separate Audit Committee (Board of Scrutiny) which acts as a Board of Scrutiny and reports to the Governing Body.

Until 9 September 2021, St John's College School was legally part of the College and had its own Governors, who were appointed by Governors. As at 30 June 2021, two of the eight Governors of the School were Fellows of the College. The School Governors were responsible for the appointment of the Head, for the educational policy and administration of the School and for the management of its finances. On 10 September 2021, the operation of the School was transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees.

The Visitor of the College is the Bishop of Ely.

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Objects

The charitable objects of the College are, for the public benefit, to advance education, religion, learning and research, particularly but not exclusively through the provision of a College within the University of Cambridge and through the provision of facilities for, and the conduct of, divine service within the College.

Aims

The College has developed a series of aims that summarise its approach to achieving its charitable objects, which are:

- To admit students on the basis of academic ability and potential alone irrespective of financial circumstances and social, religious or ethnic background, to preserve the College's ability to select the best students and to provide financial support to students;
- To maintain a balanced mix of undergraduate, taught post-graduate and research post-graduate students, and to preserve a broad range of academic activity whilst remaining small enough to retain a sense of community and individuality;
- To deliver an outstanding education for undergraduates and post-graduate students, and to sustain the supervision and tutorial welfare systems that are pivotal to the University's tradition of excellence;
- To encourage and support research of international importance by Fellows and post-graduate students, and to introduce undergraduates to the nature and excitement of original research;
- To carry forward the tradition, maintained continuously since its foundation, of being a place of reflection on matters of religious faith;
- To provide outstanding social, cultural, musical and sporting opportunities that are a key part of the experience offered by the College and which contribute to the personal development of its members;
- To conserve and enhance the College's historic buildings and grounds, an important part of the world's architectural heritage, whilst at the same time providing first-class facilities and infrastructure for the activities that take place within them;
- To preserve the College's independence and self-determination, which with that of other Colleges is a fundamental ingredient in the diversity and success of the collegiate University;
- To take a lead in sustaining and enhancing the ability of the University to continue as one of the world's very top academic institutions, in the face of increasing international competition;

- To recognise and value all our alumni as life-long members of the College community, appreciated for their continuing involvement in, and support of, the College; and
- To operate on a sustainable basis, deploying our resources in a way that preserves intergenerational equity, and living within our means.

The aims of St John's College School are:

- To educate and accommodate as boarders the Choristers of St John's College Choir who are admitted on the basis of vocal and musical ability;
- Otherwise, to continue a largely non-selective admissions policy;
- To offer an outstanding education that fosters the aptitudes and nurtures the growth of each pupil at the School;
- To match its commitment to academic excellence with outstanding non-academic tuition and activities to provide a rich and fulfilling curriculum;
- To give the highest priority to pastoral care and to provide excellent boarding provision;
- To foster a genuine sense of community among pupils, parents and staff as well as past pupils and parents; and
- To offer significant financial support through fee remission and bursaries.

ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PLANS

Introduction

In setting objectives and planning activities, the College Council has given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and, in particular, to its supplementary public benefit guidance on advancing education, advancing religion and on fee-charging.

The principal objectives of the College for the year were: to continue to strengthen the College's access and outreach programme; to enhance the very substantial financial support provided to its students; to strengthen the teaching capabilities of the College; to continue to improve academic performance in Tripos exams; to continue to contribute to the research capabilities of the University through the College's Research Fellowship and other schemes; to continue to provide opportunities for University post-doctoral researchers to become associated with the College; and to continue the College's successful fundraising programme.

The Impact of COVID-19 on College Activities

The College's priority during the year was to enable College life to continue as fully, and as safely, as possible for its members, within the constraints created by COVID-19. The challenges of varying levels of lockdown and other restrictions have been met with a pragmatic, risk-based approach, making as much use of the College's outside space as possible, and finding alternative ways of working and socialising. The Gold and Silver groups continued to meet as necessary to ensure the College was operating safely and following the latest guidance from the government, Public Health England, and the University. Many hours were spent writing, reviewing and updating risk assessments for activities and events. The College demonstrated flexibility and resilience in adjusting to announcements at short notice, including the lock down and reversion to remote teaching for the Lent term. Almost all students were in residence during the Michaelmas and Easter terms, and almost half of students resident in College accommodation remained in Cambridge through all or part of the lockdown between January and April 2021. The end of the academic year was marked by a series of celebrations for current students, followed by a special ceremony in early July for the graduands of 2020, who had missed out on a formal graduation ceremony.

The financial impact of the pandemic on the College was more pronounced in the current year than the previous year, when only the final four months were affected. The College remained closed to external visitors, which reduced annual income of around £1.5m from Catering and Conferences and Tourism almost to zero. A further £1m of student accommodation and catering income was lost as a result of the lockdown during Lent term. The loss of income was partially offset by reductions of £0.5m across Residences, Catering and Conference costs compared to the previous

year, but the College's cost-base offers limited opportunity to make significant savings on a temporary basis. Other costs increased in response to COVID-19, notably a £0.3m increase in needs-based bursaries and grants to students. The College claimed £0.9m (2020: £0.6m) from the Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme towards the cost of staff who were furloughed or flexibly furloughed during the year. The College has considered various recovery scenarios for 2021-22 and beyond, to assess the impact on College activities and finances over the short, medium and longer term, and adapt plans accordingly.

Activities and Performance

St John's experienced another annual increase of Undergraduate admissions applications in 2020-21, with 1,282 applications received and more than 900 candidates interviewed. The COVID-19 pandemic required the quick adoption of remote interviews and digital admissions systems, which presented substantial logistical and administrative challenges. A sizeable programme of outreach and recruitment activities has been undertaken, nearly all of which was virtual due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This included open days, subject taster days, admissions clinics, information and guidance sessions and mentoring. There has been continued engagement with Link Areas through online outreach sessions alongside new collaborative outreach programmes targeting particular cohorts of prospective applicants such as the ClickCambridge and the West Midlands Webinars programmes. 2020-21 also saw the beginning of our partnership with Generating Genius, which involves a multi-intervention outreach programme targeting high-achieving Black students from London state schools in STEM subjects. There was continued contribution to the Cambridge Bursary Scheme with 172 means-tested bursaries being provided in the year, of which 119 were at the maximum bursary level of £3,500. We awarded 109 full St John's College Studentships to students from a low-income background, which in combination with the Cambridge Bursary covered their maintenance expenses in full. We awarded 45 sliding scale Studentships to students from middle-income backgrounds. The total expenditure on Studentships (full and partial) was just below £1m. Due to the pandemic, the number of summer research projects and activities of students was significantly lower in summer 2020; nonetheless, the College still supported 15 projects with a total amount of approximately £12k. With the Pre-Admissions Prizes scheme winding down and funding being redirected to Studentships, there were 6 Pre-Admissions Prizes awarded to Home students from state schools this year. Also, there were 5 full undergraduate scholarships; 22 partial scholarships; and 12 top-up funding bursaries for international and EU students. A new Senior Tutor was appointed, also a Title B Fellow in History, starting in August 2021. Five outstanding new Research Fellows were elected in Archaeology, Classics, Computer Science, Modern & Mediaeval Languages and Physics and Astrophysics, and six new College Research Associates, offering a College affiliation to a significant number of talented post-doctoral researchers in the University.

The principal objectives of the School are to foster the aptitudes and nurture the growth of each child whilst instilling a love of learning through a broad curriculum.

The 2020-2021 academic year was dominated by guidance and restrictions placed on all schools by the Government in response to the global Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst children were in school during the Michaelmas Term 2020 and Summer Term 2021, with certain restrictions in place, the majority of the Lent Term 2021 was subject to a national lockdown. The School was able to learn lessons from the lockdown which started in March 2020 and worked hard to enhance yet further its online offering whilst putting in place supervision for the children of key workers in School.

Throughout the year, the School's focus continued to be on the mental and physical well-being of its children and staff. Communication with children and their families as well as ensuring staff were safe and well were key priorities during the national lockdown. Its aim was also to ensure children did not fall behind in their learning and the teacher-led, timetabled online lessons during the lockdown were very well received by parents and helped children make progress. This progress was confirmed by staff when children returned to school.

The School worked to create as normal an atmosphere and routine when children were present. Although staggered timetables were devised to allow each year group to function as its own 'bubble', where it was possible to plan events the School endeavoured to deliver. Concerts were live-streamed to parents' homes and the annual Christmas Service was presented as a video with the use of a Green Screen which enabled the children to be placed virtually in St John's College Chapel. Sports' fixtures were not allowed until later in the summer term but a wide variety of outdoor activities were arranged and internal competitive games within year groups. The outward bound summer trips to venues such as the Brecon Beacons and Norfolk for children in Years 5, 6, 7 and 8 went ahead, although in slightly different formats, giving children the opportunity for learning experiences which had been all too rare in the previous 15 months.

Year 8 children were well prepared for their future schools and were successful in gaining places to their chosen destination schools. This was in spite of assessment requirements being changed, sometimes at short notice. The cohort of 47 children gained 16 scholarships in Art, Music, Drama and Sport and 3 Academic awards.

Sadly, the School's growing partnership and outreach projects were curtailed during this year, although it continued with these when restrictions were eased. The School is committed to starting these projects again when restrictions allow.

Future Plans

The College's interim Strategic Plan sets out the College's ambitions to, among other things: enhance its widening participation activities; provide greater financial support for students; enhance student wellbeing; progress projects under the College's Estate Masterplan; and reach the £100 million target of the 'Free Thinking' fundraising campaign.

In relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, the College continues to adapt in line with new developments and guidance, to integrate lessons learned into future planning, and to prioritise the safety and wellbeing of all College members and staff.

The School will continue to put the well-being of each child at the centre of its aims and objectives. It passionately believes that a school culture which puts well-being at its centre with the provision of a broad education enables children to be their best selves and that this is the foundation for academic success.

As it begins the next phase of its history as a separate charity and company limited by guarantee, it is committed to remaining progressive in its delivery of a curriculum fit for the modern world, including a focus on equality, diversity and inclusion, increase its partnership and outreach programme and increase accessibility through a fundraising campaign for bursaries.

Through the four areas of its development plan (Pastoral Care; Teaching and Learning; Sustainability, Outreach and Partnerships; and Premises), the School continues not only to aim to give the very best education to its children, giving them the best opportunity to be their best selves, but to be outward looking and socially responsible in a fast changing world and in extraordinary times.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Scope of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the College itself, St John's College School and the College's wholly-owned trading subsidiaries which are:

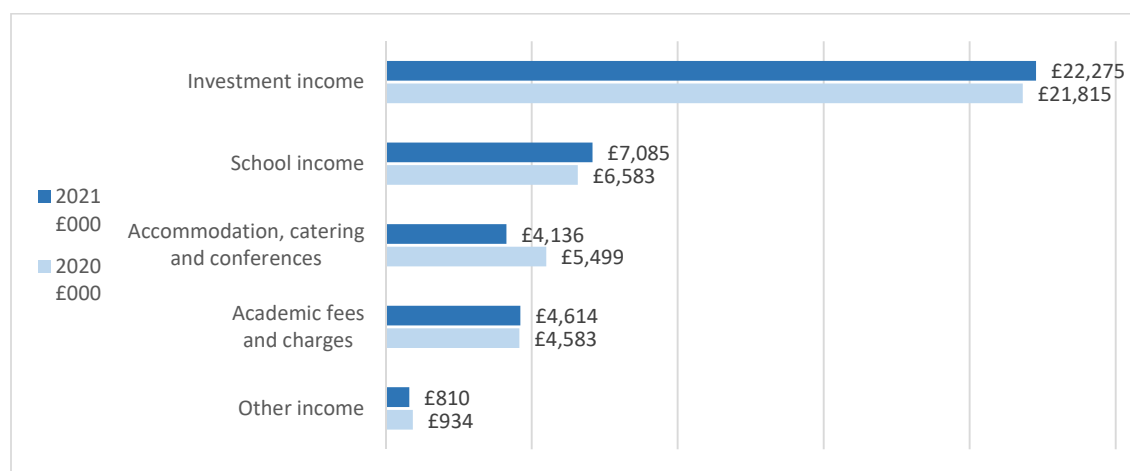
- St John's Enterprises Limited, which undertakes principally conference and tourism activities;
- Aquila Investments Limited, which undertakes principally property development and farming;
- St John's Innovation Centre Limited, which manages St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and provides advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region;
- Lomas Developments Limited, which undertakes principally property development; and
- SJCS International Limited, which licences intellectual property in relation to St John's College School.

The accounts of dormant companies are also consolidated.

The financial statements are produced by the College having regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Account (RCCA) format introduced through revisions to Statute G,III of the University which replaced the previous format introduced in 1926 by the University of Cambridge Commissioners.

Results overview

Income before donations and endowments



Overall, income before donations and endowments reduced from £39.4m in 2020 to £38.9m in 2021. The most significant factors in the reduction were the loss of external catering and conference business, and the reduction in student accommodation fees due to the lockdown in Lent term 2021. School income increased, as a fee reduction had been offered to parents for the Summer term 2020, but full fees were charged throughout 2020-21.

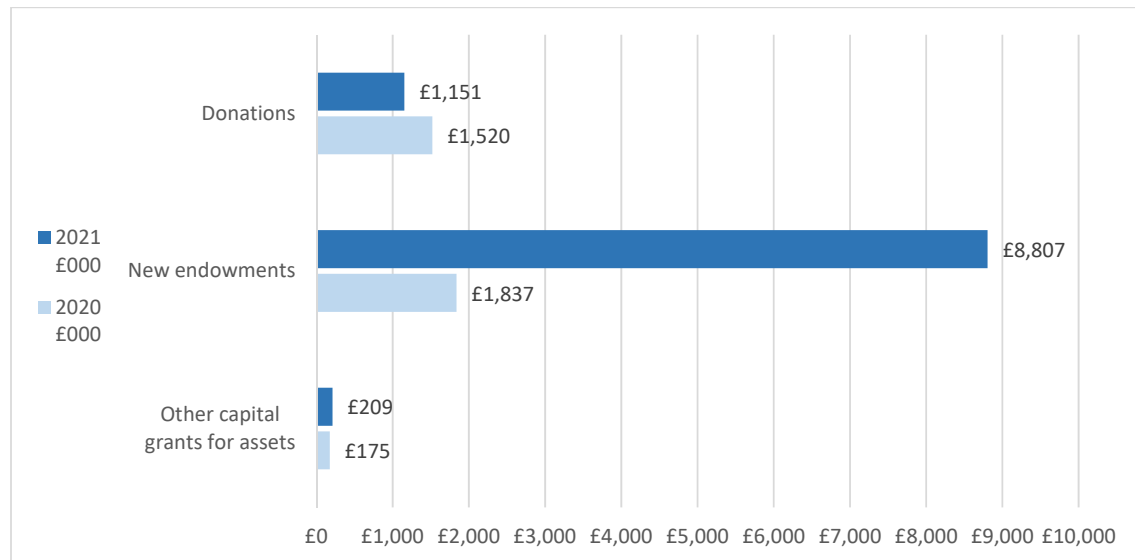
Income before donations and endowments in 2021 included £0.9m (2020: £0.6m) claimed from the government's Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme by the College and subsidiaries.

Income before donations and endowments represented 79.3% of income in 2021, a significant reduction from 91.8% in 2020, due to the high level of Endowment donations in 2021.

Development and Fundraising

College fundraising is focused on the support of a number of activities across the College: teaching and research; student support, including bursaries and scholarships and outreach and access; the maintenance and development of the fabric of the estate; extracurricular activities including sport, music and the arts; general purposes, and an annual fund.

Income from donations and new endowments represented 20.7% of total income (8.2% in the previous year).

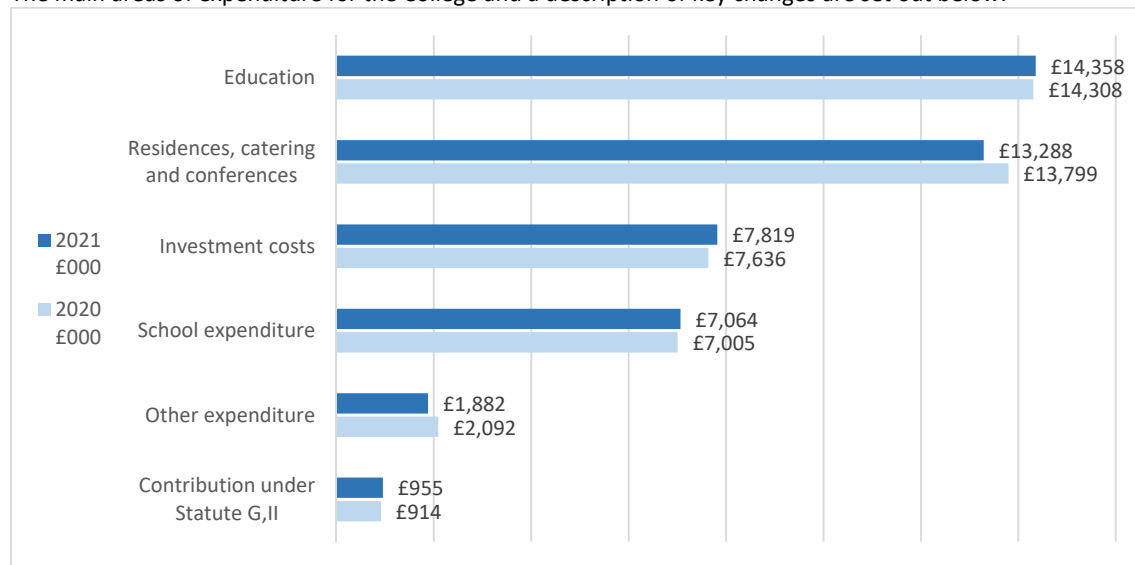


Total donations increased from £3.5m in 2020 to £10.2m in 2021, nearly three times the prior year. This was due to some very significant Endowment donations, including £3.66m for the College's Free Places scheme which was announced in April 2021 and aims to fully fund the tuition fees and maintenance costs of undergraduate students from low-income backgrounds with an overall fundraising target of £25m, £2.5m to support Field Sports, £0.9m for a Research Fellowship, and £0.5m donations to the Professor Sir Christopher Dobson PhD Scholarship fund. Current Use donations reduced for the second year in a row, from £1.5m in 2020 to £1.2m in 2021. The largest reduction was in donations for the Studentships scheme, as this will be replaced by the Free Places scheme and donations are now being directed into the Endowment to provide funding on a long-term basis.

St John's College is committed to best practice in relation to all fundraising activities, which are carried out by an in-house Development team who are subject to the scrutiny of the Development Committee and College Council. The College did not engage any third parties to carry out fundraising activities on its behalf during the year. The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and has set up internal protocols and procedures to adhere to the Code of Fundraising Practice as a set of guiding principles to ensure fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. This national code of practice includes rules governing consent, data sharing, data protection and privacy relating to all electronic and print communications. Within this framework the College is fully compliant with GDPR and PECR regulations. Face to face meetings with donors and potential donors are conducted only with the prior consent of the individual. The College received no formal complaints in the financial year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. A series of guidelines, in line with the recommendations as set out in the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice, has been adopted to protect vulnerable people and to guard against intrusion on a person's privacy. Unreasonably persistent behaviour by fundraisers or undue pressure on a person to give money or other property is neither tolerated nor encouraged by operating guidelines.

Expenditure

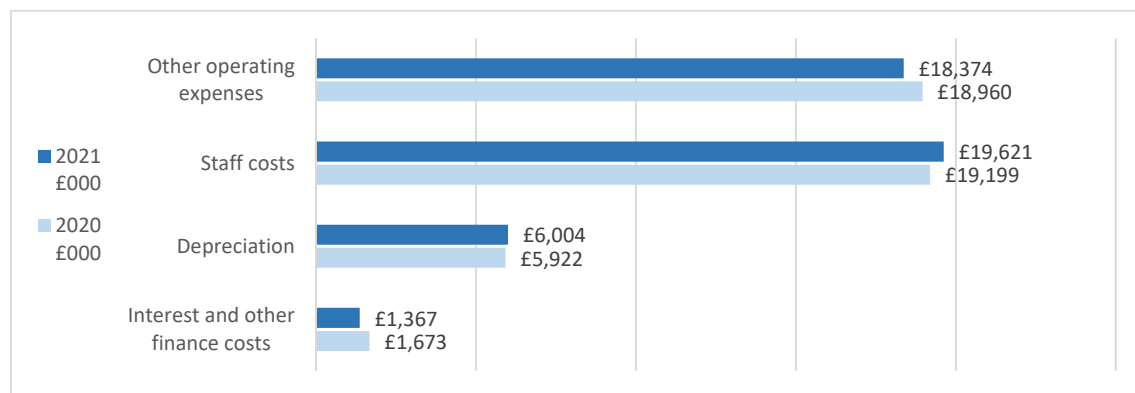
The main areas of expenditure for the College and a description of key changes are set out below:



Most costs showed a small increase compared to the prior year, with the exception of Residences, Catering and Conferences costs which reduced by £0.5m, as a result of significantly reduced activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduction in Other Expenditure mainly related to the College Choir, as it was not possible to tour due to travel restrictions.

The Contribution under Statute G,II is an intercollegiate taxation charge which is contributed to the Colleges Fund, which makes grants to colleges with inadequate endowments.

The expenditure for each of the activities described above is made up of staff costs, other operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and other finance costs, as follows:



The reduction in Other Operating Expenses was mainly due to the impact of COVID-19. The increase in staff costs related to increases in emoluments for Fellows and other academic staff (£0.1m) and College non-academic staff (£0.1m), and pension costs for College non-academic staff increased by £0.2m due to an increase in the current service accrual adjustment in the CCFPS pension scheme.

Results on the distribution basis

The College manages all its long-term investments on a total return basis and determines, through a spending rule, a prudent distribution each year. However, whilst accounting standards permit permanent endowment funds to be

accounted for on a total return basis, they do not allow expendable funds to be accounted for on that basis. Since the College invests its funds classified as expendable endowments and reserves, as well as its permanent endowment funds, on a total return basis, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the College does not therefore reflect all of the distribution determined under the College's spending rule, from expendable endowments and general reserves.

The College has therefore adopted the approach of providing additional information following the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure to show what the income and deficit of the Group would have been had income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure instead been based on this "distribution basis" i.e. reflecting the full distribution from expendable endowments and general reserves. The summary results set out below are on the distribution basis, as the College considers that this more appropriately reflects its financial performance.

The College's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on the distribution basis for the years ended 30 June 2021 and 2020 are summarised below:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% change</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	
Income before donations and endowments on a distribution basis	41,206	41,431	(225)	(0.5%)
Donations and endowments	10,167	3,532	6,635	187.9%
Total income on a distribution basis	51,373	44,963	6,410	14.3%
Expenditure before depreciation	39,362	39,832	(470)	(1.2%)
Operating surplus before depreciation	12,011	5,131	6,880	134.1%
Depreciation	6,004	5,922	82	1.4%
Surplus/(deficit) before other gains and losses	6,007	(791)	6,798	(859.1%)
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments and capital grants</i>	<i>(3,009)</i>	<i>(2,803)</i>	<i>(206)</i>	<i>7.4%</i>

A reconciliation of total income on the distribution basis to total income recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is included at note 3g.

Capital Expenditure

The Group incurred capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets during the year amounting to £4.9m (including a transfer of investment property to operational use for £0.7m), compared to a prior year figure of £2.8m. Expenditure in 2020-21 included the purchase of two new properties, finalising designs and enabling works for the major refurbishment of catering facilities ready for construction to start in July 2021, and further investment in IT infrastructure.

Balance sheet

Consolidated net assets stood at £904.9m at 30 June 2021, up £77.5m (9.4%) on the prior year. The increase was caused by the £75.1m surplus for the year and a £2.4m actuarial reduction in pension deficit liabilities.

Reserves

At 30 June 2021, the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve stood at £246.5m, up £7.5m (3.1%) on the prior year. There were no movements in the year other than the surplus for the year, and actuarial gain on the College's defined benefit pension schemes shown within Other Comprehensive Income. The revaluation reserve remained at £8.7m as no operational properties were revalued during the year.

Restricted and endowment reserves increased by £69.9m (12.1%) compared to the prior year; within restricted reserves the balance of funds held for current use reduced by £0.6m to £3.0m, and expendable restricted endowments increased from £34.7m to £40.4m. The endowment reserve increased by £64.8m (12.0%) to £606.1m, of which £124.7m (2020: £98.9m) is held in permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, and £481.3m (2020: £442.4m) in permanent unrestricted endowment funds.

Total funds as at 30 June 2021 were £904.9m, up £77.5m (9.4%) on the prior year.

Endowment and Investment Performance

The College has a pool of capital invested for the long-term to support the charitable activities of the College by providing a reliable source of funding for the College's operations in perpetuity. This is known as the College's 'Endowment' though it includes assets other than the investments as set out in note 9, and does not include those investments held principally for operational purposes.

The investment objective of the Endowment is to produce the highest total return consistent with the preservation of long-term capital value in real terms (such that the College itself can fulfil its charitable objectives in perpetuity and be even handed between the interests of present and future beneficiaries), an acceptable degree of risk and the maintenance of appropriate liquidity.

The total value of the Endowment was £695.4m at 30 June 2021, up £77.2m (12.5%) from its value at 30 June 2020. The increase was due to gains on investments across both investment property and securities.

The assets and liabilities of the Endowment fall under a number of headings in the accounts, with the following breakdown:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>change</u>
Investments	664,863	563,733	101,130	17.9%
Tangible fixed assets	52	60	(8)	(13.3%)
Stock	58	133	(75)	(56.4%)
Trade and other receivables	11,019	13,603	(2,584)	(19.0%)
Cash and cash equivalents	40,487	59,968	(19,481)	(32.5%)
Sub-total assets	716,479	637,497	78,982	12.4%
Creditors falling due within one year	(9,052)	(7,283)	(1,769)	24.3%
Creditors falling due after more than one year	(12,000)	(12,000)	-	-
Total	695,427	618,214	77,213	12.5%

The College is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the investments it holds in foreign currencies. The College's policy is not normally to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset exposure to foreign exchange movements in respect of these investments, and none was outstanding at June 2021 or June 2020.

The College operates a policy concerning Environmental, Social and Governance factors relating to Endowment Investments. Under the terms of that policy and having regard to the requirements of charity law to maximise returns, the College seeks to ensure that investments are not made in companies whose practices are in conflict with the charitable purposes of the College or are likely to alienate the members or benefactors of the College. The College also monitors and engages with investment managers on their ESG policies and practices.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks the College must address are the long-term ability to maintain and develop its educational and research activities, to attract the best staff and students, and to maintain and renew its physical facilities.

The key financial uncertainties and risks, and the measures taken to manage them, are:

- The financial implications of the COVID-19 pandemic: The College has prepared scenario forecasts around the possible impacts of COVID-19, including on operating income (tuition fees, student rents and catering & conference activities), investment income, and investment valuations, and is reviewing these on an ongoing basis to adapt to the constantly changing circumstances and government restrictions and advice;
- The long-term impact of the changed student financing and fee model on College fee income: The College monitors the real value of fees for each type of student, and the diversification of the student body between different types of students reduces the possible impact of a significant adverse change in one area of fees or funding;
- The costs of future student financial support: The College has developed a long-term funding strategy for student financial support, and is actively fundraising to support this, including through the establishment of permanent endowment funds to guarantee the availability of funding in the future;
- Movements in investment markets reducing the real value of the Endowment: The College's Investments Committee, with advice from an Investment Consultant, regularly reviews actual and projected returns and monitors the asset allocation within the Endowment to ensure adequate diversification of investments. The target spending rate is set at a prudent level to preserve the purchasing power of the Endowment in real terms, and the spending rule is designed to protect the College from a sudden fall in income should there be a material fall in the markets by the application of a cap and floor on the annual distribution;
- Unexpected building maintenance expenditure: The condition of the estate is monitored through condition surveys, the incidence of complaints or accidents, and the level of interest in booking facilities, and a maintenance and refurbishment programme is in place with the appropriate resources to maintain the College's estate;
- Those arising from the effects on the UK economy of the departure of the UK from the European Union and the end of the transition period: The breadth and extent of these effects remain unclear, but the College is considering possible implications as part of its overall planning, including in the areas of procurement, human resources, student recruitment and funding, investment management, and financial planning;
- The climate crisis: The College has announced its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero before 2050 and to achieve a steep reduction by 2030, and is developing an ambitious programme of work to achieve this across both operational and investment properties, and has committed to divest from all meaningful indirect investments in fossil fuel companies by 2030. These developments will have significant financial implications for the College; and
- The long-term cost of defined benefit pension provision: The College participates in several defined benefit pension schemes, and estimates future cost of contributions through review of the scheme actuarial valuations and Pension Trustee communications. The College has taken steps to reduce exposure to rising employer contributions in the largest scheme, through closing the scheme to new entrants and adjusting contributions to ensure a more equitable split between employer and employee contributions, and is making deficit reduction payments into each of the schemes. The School exited the Teachers' Pension Scheme in April 2021 and joined a defined contribution scheme.

The College monitors and manages risks more widely through the internal control processes outlined in the Statement of Internal Control below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

In accordance with the College's Statutes, the Council is responsible for the administration of the Group's and College's affairs.

The Council is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including

FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the College and of the surplus or deficit of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and College will continue in operation.

At the time of approval of the Annual Report, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and any long-term impact on the College is unknown. The impact on the College and current actions taken by trustees and management in response to the pandemic are explained on page 5. The trustees have reviewed the position carefully with a view to ensuring that activities continue and staff, students and other stakeholders remain safe. Scenario analysis has considered sensitivities around financial projections for the period to June 2023, for both operational income and expenditure, and Endowment investments and income. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 22), together with £10m undrawn headroom on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2023, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Council is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Council is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2021 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:

The Council has nineteen regular meetings each year and gives consideration to the major risks to which the College and its subsidiary undertakings are exposed and satisfies itself that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Key controls used by the College include:

- Formal agendas for all Committee and Council activity;
- Clear terms of reference for all committees;
- Strategic planning, budgeting, management accounting and cash flow forecasting;
- Established organisational structure and lines of reporting;
- Formal written policies in key areas such as health and safety and child protection; and
- Authorisation and approval levels.

The College is seeking to enhance these controls through a formal risk-management process involving the further development of a risk register. The relevant individuals in the College will be charged with responsibility for evaluating the risks coming within their areas of responsibility and advising on the nature of the risk, the probability of occurrence and severity of impact, as well as steps taken to mitigate the risk. Through the risk register, the College will seek to identify and manage risks. However, the nature of the College's activities is such that the College is faced with a large number of risks, not all of which can be mitigated.

The Council's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, the Bursars and College Officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

OUTLOOK

Whilst the College is fortunate in being a relatively well-endowed college, its commitments and role in the University are commensurately significant and the College has experienced, and will continue to face, a number of significant financial challenges many of which are common to the University and other Cambridge colleges. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented an immediate and dominating challenge, but the College continues to work on our core priorities. Chief among these are the need to increase student support, to cope with increased cost of pension provision, to manage the cost of maintaining and refurbishing the College buildings, to steward the Endowment through potentially difficult financial markets, to take meaningful action to address the climate crisis, and to navigate the departure of the UK from the European Union.

The College seeks to respond to these financial challenges by focusing on efficient financial management and endeavouring to manage its resources to best effect. However, if it is to be able to sustain and develop the activities that are critical to its mission and achieve its full potential, it is clear that the College will need to continue to raise additional funds over the coming years.

On behalf of the College Council



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

18 November 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

We have audited the financial statements of the St John's College ('the charity') and its subsidiaries ('the group') for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the Statements of Financial Activities, the Group and charity balance sheets, the Consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University has been correctly computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charity and group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Charities Act together with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Further and Higher Education (SORP) 2019, Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) disclosures, taxation legislation and general data protection legislation. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charity's and group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charity and the group for fraud.

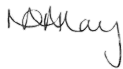
Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing surrounding recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Nicola May
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London

Date 25 November 2021

Crowe U.K. LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format; and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education issued in 2019.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

The College is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

The College's activities and financial position, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Trustees' Report which forms part of this Annual Report. At the time of approval of the Annual Report, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and any long-term impact on the College is unknown. The impact on the College and current actions taken by trustees and management in response to the pandemic are explained on page 5. The trustees have reviewed the position carefully with a view to ensuring that activities continue and staff, students and other stakeholders remain safe. Scenario analysis has considered sensitivities around financial projections for the period to June 2023, for both operational income and expenditure, and Endowment investments and income. The Trustees have concluded that the Endowment distribution under the spending rule (explained on page 22), together with £10m undrawn headroom on the revolving credit facility which is in place to May 2023, provide sufficient assurance that the College will be able to continue to meet its commitments. Accordingly, the trustees believe the College's financial resources are sufficient to ensure there are no material uncertainties around its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and have therefore prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated Financial Statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 28. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated Financial Statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and because these are viewed as autonomous activities.

Associated companies and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management consider the areas set out below to be those where critical accounting judgements have been applied and the resulting estimates and assumptions may lead to adjustments to the future carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Pension Benefits

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. The College has reviewed all the pension schemes in which it participates, and is satisfied that only the schemes provided by Universities Superannuation Scheme and Church of England meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plans in existence at the date of approving the accounts.

Classification of property

The College determines whether a property is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises land and buildings that are not occupied substantially for use by or in the operations of the College, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. These buildings are substantially rented to tenants.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The College based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of Investment Properties

The College carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The College engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value at 30 June 2021. The valuers determined the open market value using the desktop valuation method. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long term vacancy rate.

Valuation of non-quoted investments

The College carries its non-quoted investments at fair value based on the most recent valuations provided by independent fund managers, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Pension liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The provision is currently based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed after the 2018 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2028. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic Fees

Academic fees for the College and the School are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The cost of any fees waived or written off by the College and the School is included as expenditure.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2020-21, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence, the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £234k is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Other Academic Income	£279k
Expenditure	£513k

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis according to the terms of the lease.

Donations and Benefactions

Charitable donations are recognised on receipt or when the College is entitled to the income and the value can be measured reliably. The accounting treatment of a donation depends on the nature and extent of restrictions specified by the donor. In the absence of specific instructions from the donor the Council considers the donor's correspondence and association with the College together with the size of the sum involved when determining the accounting treatment. Donations are recognised as income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Donations which are to be retained for the future benefit of the College, and other donations with substantially restricted purposes, are retained within endowments or restricted reserves until such time that they are utilised in line with such restrictions.

Legacies are recognised when the College is entitled to the funds, when receipt is probable and when amounts can be measured reliably which is the earlier of probate being granted or final estate accounts being received when it becomes probable that a distribution will be made to the College. Where entitlement is demonstrated, the College only recognises income to the extent that future distributions can be measured reliably. For residual legacies this means that the value of future distributions is estimated based on available evidence in the year. These estimates are regularly reviewed and updated as required.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

- Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective, and it is not to be invested for the longer term;
- Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income;
- Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective; and
- Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Endowment and Investment Income

All investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the period in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms of the individual endowment fund.

For endowment income from permanent endowments, the College applies either a total return or a standard method of accounting for fund investment returns, depending on the nature of the fund, as set out below:

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has not yet reached at least 20% of original capital, the standard method accounting policy is applied and the investment income shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is the actual income earned in the year. Any excess of income over qualifying expenditure is retained within the endowment reserve until such time that they are utilised in line with any applicable restrictions, at which point the income is released through the transfer of endowment return shown within income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

For permanent funds where the level of distributable reserves has reached at least 20% of original capital, a total return accounting policy is applied. A proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation is shown as a transfer within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in accordance with the total return concept, with any excess remaining in the endowment fund. For permanent endowment funds with restricted purposes, the sum transferred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is limited to the qualifying expenditure incurred in the year. The surplus or deficiency of total return, after deducting the annual Endowment transfer, is carried forward as unapplied total return.

Under the total return method, the Endowment transfer is determined by a spending rule which is designed to provide stable annual spending levels and to preserve the real value of the endowment portfolio over time. The spending rule adopted by the College is a 'Constant Growth with Cap and Floor' rule under which the transfer from the Endowment for a particular year is the previous year's transfer increased by CPI+1.0% (2020: RPI-0.5%), subject to a minimum payout of 2.5% (2020: 2.5%) and a maximum payout of 3.5% (2020: 3.5%) of a trailing 3 year average Endowment value. The target spending rate is 3.0%, which reflects long-run expected real returns given the College's asset allocation and long-run expected College inflation. However, the actual spending rate in any year will depend on the results of the spending rule and will therefore vary from the 3.0% target rate. The spending rule provides for the transfer to be adjusted to reflect additions to the Endowment through donations. The College first adopted the Total Return approach to accounting for permanent funds in the year ended 30 June 2008. The breakdown of endowment funds between original capital and unapplied total return is shown in note 16.

Accommodation, catering and conferences income

Income received in relation to the supply of accommodation and catering and conferences income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Other Income

Income is received from a range of activities including choir engagements and alumni events and other services rendered. Income is recognised in the period in which the related goods or services are delivered.

Grant income

Grant income is recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

INVESTMENT COSTS

Investment costs, associated predominantly with the management of the College's property and securities portfolios and its investment subsidiaries, are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year to which they relate.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year-end rates or, where there are related forward foreign-exchange contracts, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at valuation on the basis of depreciated replacement cost. The valuation as at 30 June 2004 was carried out by Carter Jonas LLP, Chartered Surveyors. This valuation will not be updated and will be carried forward as the gross value to be depreciated over its expected useful economic life. It is not possible to quantify the difference between depreciation based on historic cost and depreciation based on this valuation because records of the historic cost of land and buildings were not required to be kept under the accounting regime applicable to Colleges within the University of Cambridge prior to 2004.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuations, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College, and depreciated over the period of such expected future benefits.

Freehold land is not shown separately. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 50 years. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in investment assets at fair value.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land, where applicable.

Maintenance of Premises

The College has a five-year rolling maintenance plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. The cost of routine maintenance is charged to expense within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance which restores value is capitalised when the project valuation is above the capitalisation threshold of £20,000. Expenditure capitalised is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic life.

Equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items are written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life as follows:

Furniture and equipment:	Plant and machinery	(long life)	10-20 years
	Plant and machinery	(short life)	5 years
	Motor vehicles		5 years
	Furniture and soft furnishings		5 years
Computer equipment:	Computer network and equipment		5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the date of preparation of each Balance Sheet.

Leased Assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 2007 have not been capitalised since reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost benefit basis, and the volume of items and valuation issues (e.g. age, origin, veracity) mean that it is neither practical nor beneficial to identify and value them. Acquisitions since 1 July 2007 and valued at over £20k are capitalised and recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at valuation on receipt where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Operational assets are those that the College uses in the course of meeting its charitable purposes of education, religion, learning, and research. Once an asset has been classified as an operational asset it is not reclassified as a heritage asset.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's Balance Sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments for which no fair value is readily obtainable are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised as increases or decreases of fair value of investment assets as appropriate within the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property is land and buildings held for rental income or capital appreciation rather than for use in delivering services.

The investment property portfolio is measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued or reviewed annually at open market value (using the desktop valuation method) by the College's principal property advisers, Savills (L&P) Limited, with the exception of certain residential long leasehold properties which are valued by Carter Jonas LLP.

Due to the length of ownership of many of the investment properties, realised capital gains cannot be recognised with reference to historic cost.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper (i.e. deposits and bonds). These assets are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments, which are not subsidiaries or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value which is typically the transaction price. These assets are subsequently carried at fair value and changes in fair value at the reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where the investment in equity instruments is not publicly traded and where the fair value cannot be reliably measured, the assets are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in property or other physical assets do not constitute a financial instrument and are not included.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank loans and intergroup loans. These liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

To the extent that the College enters into forward foreign exchange contracts which remain unsettled at the reporting date the fair value of the contracts is reviewed at that date. The initial fair value is measured as the transaction price on the date of inception of the contracts. Subsequent valuations are considered on the basis of the forward rates for those unsettled contracts at the reporting date. The College does not apply any hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137428). It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478-488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax.

The College's subsidiaries are liable to Corporation Tax in the same way as any other commercial organisation. Due to the structure of the group, all taxable profits made by its subsidiaries are donated to the College on an annual basis under the terms of members' resolutions.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. The Contribution is used to fund grants to Colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in a number of pension schemes of both defined-benefit and defined-contribution types.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme

The College contributes to the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (“CCFPS”), which is a defined-benefit pension scheme. Unlike the other defined-benefit schemes (as noted below), the scheme is a federated scheme, and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

Amounts charged to operating expenditure are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately within Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the College, in separate trustee administered unitised funds. The scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined-benefit liability forms part of the net pension liability presented after other net assets on the face of the Balance Sheet.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions’ employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 “Employee benefits”, the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the institution has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the institution recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the scheme separately from those of the Employer and the other participating employers.

Each participating employer in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme’s assets and liabilities to specific employers and that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the year are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. The College recognises a liability for the present value of agreed deficit contributions payable.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

The College participated in the Teachers' Pension Scheme ("TPS") which is a statutory, contributory, final-salary scheme. The TPS is an unfunded scheme; therefore, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined-contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as they are incurred. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet. The College exited the Teachers' Pension Scheme in April 2021.

Defined-Contribution Pension Schemes

The College and its subsidiaries also contribute to a number of defined-contribution pension schemes. For defined-contribution schemes the amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

FUNDS AND RESERVES

The RCCA format requires the College to distinguish between Endowments, Restricted Reserves and Unrestricted Reserves.

Endowments

Where the College receives donations that are to be held in perpetuity, these are credited to endowment funds. Endowment funds are subdivided into:

Restricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on expenditure that meets the fund's objectives.

Unrestricted endowments: where the College can spend the income from the fund on any activity of the College.

Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.

Unrestricted Reserves

Funds that are neither Endowments nor Restricted Reserves are classed as unrestricted reserves. The College's unrestricted reserves are identified under the following two headings:

Revaluation Reserve, relating to the unrealised gains on the revaluation of tangible fixed assets; and

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure Reserve, relating to all other reserves not included above.

Corporate Capital

The College's unrestricted funds include the College's Corporate Capital, which has certain features of a permanent unrestricted endowment (in that the majority is invested in perpetuity to provide an income to support the College's charitable activities) and certain features of a permanent reserve (in that it is established practice that Cambridge Colleges can borrow against their Corporate Capital to invest in operational property). Corporate Capital is predominantly invested in the College's Endowment, but a portion is invested in operational assets. The exact split between these two components varies over time. The portion of the College's Corporate Capital that is invested in the Endowment is included in permanent unrestricted endowments, while the portion that is invested in operational assets is included in the unrestricted income and expenditure reserve, and any movement during the year is represented by a reserves transfer.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

The School is viewed as a separate activity of the College. Control of its reserves has been delegated to its Board of Governors. Its reserves, including those representing its tangible fixed assets, are included in general reserves (except for its prize and trust funds which, being restricted rather than designated funds, are treated on an individual basis). On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June

	Note	<u>2021</u>				<u>2020</u>			
		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Endowment</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	4,614	-	-	4,614	4,583	-	-	4,583
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	4,136	-	-	4,136	5,499	-	-	5,499
School income		7,085	-	-	7,085	6,583	-	-	6,583
Investment income	3d	49	(2)	22,228	22,275	106	69	21,640	21,815
Endowment return transferred		12,661	2,107	(14,768)	-	12,295	1,935	(14,230)	-
Other income		810	-	-	810	934	-	-	934
Total income before donations and endowments		29,355	2,105	7,460	38,920	30,000	2,004	7,410	39,414
Donations		250	901	-	1,151	293	1,227	-	1,520
New endowments		-	32	8,775	8,807	89	78	1,670	1,837
Other capital grants for assets		-	209	-	209	-	175	-	175
Total income from donations and new endowments		250	1,142	8,775	10,167	382	1,480	1,670	3,532
Total income		29,605	3,247	16,235	49,087	30,382	3,484	9,080	42,946
Expenditure									
Education	4	10,407	3,951	-	14,358	10,508	3,800	-	14,308
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	13,114	174	-	13,288	13,716	83	-	13,799
School expenditure		6,838	226	-	7,064	6,859	146	-	7,005
Other expenditure		1,726	156	-	1,882	1,958	134	-	2,092
Investment costs	3c	174	145	7,500	7,819	107	89	7,440	7,636
Contribution under Statute G,II		765	190	-	955	722	192	-	914
Total expenditure	6a/b	33,024	4,842	7,500	45,366	33,870	4,444	7,440	45,754
(Deficit)/surplus before other gains and losses		(3,419)	(1,595)	8,735	3,721	(3,488)	(960)	1,640	(2,808)
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		<i>(3,419)</i>	<i>(1,836)</i>	<i>(40)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>	<i>(3,577)</i>	<i>(1,213)</i>	<i>(30)</i>	<i>(4,820)</i>
Gain/(loss) on investments	3e	8,497	6,859	56,041	71,397	1,040	819	(2,782)	(923)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		5,078	5,264	64,776	75,118	(2,448)	(141)	(1,142)	(3,731)
Other comprehensive income									
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	2,364	-	-	2,364	(3,536)	-	-	(3,536)
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,442	5,264	64,776	77,482	(5,984)	(141)	(1,142)	(7,267)

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Note	<u>2021</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Income			
Academic fees and charges	1	4,614	4,583
Residences, catering and conferences	2	4,136	5,499
School Income		7,085	6,583
Investment income	3d	22,275	21,815
Other income		810	934
Total income before donations and endowments		<u>38,920</u>	<u>39,414</u>
Donations		1,151	1,520
New endowments		8,807	1,837
Other capital grants for assets		209	175
Total income from donations and new endowments		<u>10,167</u>	<u>3,532</u>
Total income		<u>49,087</u>	<u>42,946</u>
Expenditure			
Education	4	14,358	14,308
Residences, catering and conferences	5	13,288	13,799
School expenditure		7,064	7,005
Other expenditure		1,882	2,092
Investment costs	3c	7,819	7,636
Contribution under Statute G,II		955	914
Total expenditure	6a/b	<u>45,366</u>	<u>45,754</u>
Surplus/Deficit before other gains and losses		3,721	(2,808)
<i>Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants</i>		(5,295)	(4,820)
Gain/(loss) on investments	3e	71,397	(923)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>75,118</u>	<u>(3,731)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	2,364	(3,536)
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>77,482</u>	<u>(7,267)</u>

Additional information:

Total income and deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants as stated above do not include the element of endowment fund distributions funded out of long-term capital growth for funds that are classified as expendable endowments or general reserves. The corresponding figures including this element are:

	Note	<u>2021</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£000</u>
Total income on a distribution basis (as defined on Page 11 of the Trustees' Report)	3g	51,373	44,963
Deficit before other gains and losses excluding new endowments & capital grants on a distribution basis		(3,009)	(2,803)

Statement of Changes in Reserves

Consolidated

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	238,961	38,441	541,304	8,724	827,430
Change in classification of funds	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	5,078	5,264	64,776	-	75,118
Other comprehensive income	2,364	-	-	-	2,364
Transfers between reserves	125	(125)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	246,528	43,580	606,080	8,724	904,912

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2019	244,935	38,592	542,446	8,724	834,697
Change in classification of funds	-	-	-	-	-
Deficit for the year	(2,448)	(141)	(1,142)	-	(3,731)
Other comprehensive income	(3,536)	-	-	-	(3,536)
Transfers between reserves	10	(10)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	238,961	38,441	541,304	8,724	827,430

College

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	238,860	38,441	541,278	8,724	827,303
Change in classification of funds	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	5,145	5,264	64,480	-	74,889
Other comprehensive income	2,364	-	-	-	2,364
Transfers between reserves	125	(125)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	246,494	43,580	605,758	8,724	904,556

	<u>Income and expenditure reserve</u>			<u>Revaluation</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Restricted</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Endowment</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	
Balance at 1 July 2019	244,873	38,592	542,655	8,724	834,844
Change in classification of funds	-	-	-	-	-
Deficit for the year	(2,487)	(141)	(1,377)	-	(4,005)
Other comprehensive income	(3,536)	-	-	-	(3,536)
Transfers between reserves	10	(10)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	238,860	38,441	541,278	8,724	827,303

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	244,947	246,140
Heritage assets		530	530
Investments	9	669,097	567,558
Total non-current assets		914,574	814,228
Current Assets			
Stock	10	617	730
Trade and other receivables	11	12,095	14,058
Cash and cash equivalents	12	47,679	69,731
Total current assets		60,391	84,519
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(12,090)	(11,021)
Net current assets		48,301	73,498
Total assets less current liabilities		962,875	887,726
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(35,972)	(36,732)
Net assets excluding pension liability		926,903	850,994
Net pension liability	15	(21,991)	(23,564)
Net assets including pension liability		904,912	827,430
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	606,080	541,304
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	43,580	38,441
		649,660	579,745
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		246,528	238,961
Revaluation reserve		8,724	8,724
		255,252	247,685
Total Reserves		904,912	827,430

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 18th November 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

College Balance Sheet

As at 30 June	Note	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
Non-current Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	245,197	246,390
Heritage assets		530	530
Investments	9	<u>673,808</u>	<u>572,604</u>
Total non-current assets		919,535	819,524
Current Assets			
Stock	10	559	586
Trade and other receivables	11	9,492	12,838
Cash and cash equivalents	12	<u>45,439</u>	<u>66,128</u>
Total current assets		55,490	79,552
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(12,506)</u>	<u>(11,477)</u>
Net current assets		42,984	68,075
Total assets less current liabilities		962,519	887,599
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(35,972)</u>	<u>(36,732)</u>
Net assets excluding pension liability		926,547	850,867
Net pension liability	15	(21,991)	(23,564)
Net assets including pension liability		904,556	827,303
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	605,758	541,278
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	<u>43,580</u>	<u>38,441</u>
		649,338	579,719
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		246,494	238,860
Revaluation reserve		<u>8,724</u>	<u>8,724</u>
		255,218	247,584
Total Reserves		904,556	827,303

The College recorded a surplus for the financial year of £74,888k (2020: £4,005k deficit) and other comprehensive gains of £2,364 (2020: £3,536k losses).

These Financial Statements were approved by the College Council and authorised for issue on 18th November 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Heather Hancock
Master



Chris Ewbank
Senior Bursar

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year to 30 June	Note	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	(4,062)	(15,216)
Cash flows from investing activities	20	(16,317)	8,858
Cash flows from financing activities	21	(1,673)	(1,820)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the year		<u>(22,052)</u>	<u>(8,178)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		69,731	77,909
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	<u>47,679</u>	<u>69,731</u>

The notes numbered 1 to 28 form part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
1.	ACADEMIC FEES AND CHARGES		
	College Fees		
	Fee income paid on behalf of undergraduates at the regulated undergraduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,625/£4,500 (2020: £4,625/£4,500))	2,608	2,570
	Unregulated undergraduate fee income (per capita fee £9,300 (2020: £8,700))	671	680
	Fee income received at the Graduate fee rate (per capita fee £4,069 (2020: £3,911))	911	966
		<hr/> 4,190	<hr/> 4,216
	Other Educational income	424	367
	Total	<hr/>4,614	<hr/>4,583
2.	ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES INCOME		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Accommodation:		
	College Members	3,861	3,769
	Conferences	-	485
	Catering:		
	College Members	272	498
	Conferences	3	747
	Total	<hr/>4,136	<hr/>5,499
3.	ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME		
3a	ANALYSIS OF INCOME		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Income from:		
	Property	12,871	15,296
	Securities	1	409
	Cash	-	25
	St John's Innovation Centre Limited	1,266	1,246
	Aquila Investments Limited	594	349
	Lomas Developments Limited	-	4
	Total	<hr/>14,732	<hr/>17,329
	Income allocated to:		
	Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	14,678	17,140
	Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis	7	14
	Expendable funds	47	175
	Total	<hr/>14,732	<hr/>17,329
3b	ANALYSIS OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Capital gains from:		
	Property	19,892	(3,423)
	Securities	63,048	5,205
		<hr/> 82,625	<hr/> 1,782
	Gains on cash and cash equivalents	(4,000)	1,781
	Total	<hr/>78,940	<hr/>3,563

3. ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Capital gains allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3f	61,893	1,397
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		1,691	307
Expendable funds		15,356	1,859
		<u>78,940</u>	<u>3,563</u>
3c ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT COSTS		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment property portfolio costs		4,688	4,933
Trading costs of St John's Innovation Centre Limited		1,479	1,519
Trading costs of Aquila Investments Limited		271	172
Trading costs of Lomas Development Limited		10	9
Investment consultant, custodian/reporting and cash management fees		-	121
Securities portfolio management fees		1,249	756
Other securities portfolio operating costs		122	126
Total		<u>7,819</u>	<u>7,636</u>
Costs allocated to:			
Permanent funds accounted for on a Total Return basis	3d	7,465	7,412
Permanent funds accounted for on a Standard Income basis		35	28
Expendable funds		319	196
Total		<u>7,819</u>	<u>7,636</u>
3d RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Investment costs allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3c	7,465	7,412
Total return on permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis transferred to income and expenditure		14,756	14,214
Less: investment income allocated to permanent funds accounted for on a total return basis	3a	(14,678)	(17,140)
Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income		7,543	4,486
Plus: Investment Income	3a	14,732	17,329
Total Investment Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>22,275</u>	<u>21,815</u>
3e RECONCILIATION OF GAINS ON INVESTMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Total capital gains on investments	3b	78,940	3,563
Less: Endowment drawdown from Unapplied Total Return added to Investment Income	3d	(7,543)	(4,486)
Gains on investments for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		<u>71,397</u>	<u>(923)</u>

3.	ENDOWMENT RETURN AND INVESTMENT INCOME (continued)			
3f	SUMMARY OF TOTAL RETURN OF PERMANENT FUNDS ACCOUNTED FOR ON A TOTAL RETURN BASIS		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
			<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Allocated investment income	3a	14,678	17,140
	Apportioned gains on investments	3b	61,893	1,397
	Allocated investment costs	3c	(7,465)	(7,412)
	Total return for year		69,106	11,125
	Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve		(14,756)	(14,214)
	Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18	<u>54,350</u>	<u>(3,089)</u>
3g	RECONCILIATION OF INCOME ON THE DISTRIBUTION BASIS TO INCOME INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
			<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Total Income included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure on a Total Return basis		49,087	42,946
	Transfer to income of total return from expendable endowments and general reserves		2,286	2,017
	Total Income on the distribution basis		<u>51,373</u>	<u>44,963</u>
4.	EDUCATION EXPENDITURE		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
			<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Teaching		5,084	5,110
	Tutorial		2,039	1,942
	Admissions		784	810
	Research		1,798	1,913
	Scholarships and awards		4,158	4,074
	Other educational facilities		495	459
	Total		<u>14,358</u>	<u>14,308</u>
5.	ACCOMMODATION, CATERING AND CONFERENCES EXPENDITURE		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
			<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
	Accommodation:			
	College Members		10,340	10,021
	Conferences		6	410
	Catering:			
	College Members		2,901	2,971
	Conferences		41	397
	Total		<u>13,288</u>	<u>13,799</u>

6. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

6a 2021 Expenditure		Staff Costs (note 7)	Other Operating Expenses	Depreciation (note 8)	Interest and other finance costs	2021 Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education	4	6,852	6,049	1,220	237	14,358
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,897	2,148	4,390	853	13,288
School		4,869	1,618	385	192	7,064
Other		885	997	-	-	1,882
Investment costs	3c	1,118	6,607	9	85	7,819
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	955	-	-	955
Total expenditure		19,621	18,374	6,004	1,367	45,366

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £631k.

6b 2020 Expenditure		Staff Costs (note 7)	Other Operating Expenses	Depreciation (note 8)	Interest and other finance costs	2020 Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education	4	6,512	6,306	1,203	287	14,308
Residences, catering and conferences	5	5,948	2,493	4,328	1,030	13,799
School		4,875	1,555	376	199	7,005
Other		848	1,244	-	-	2,092
Investment costs	3c	1,016	6,448	15	157	7,636
Contribution under Statute G, II		-	914	-	-	914
Total expenditure		19,199	18,960	5,922	1,673	45,754

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £645k.

6c Auditors' remuneration		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Other operating expenses include:			
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditor			
For the audit of the College		66	64
For the audit of subsidiary companies		19	19
Other advisory fees payable to the College's external auditor		2	4
Total fees payable to the College's external auditor		87	87

Amounts stated above include unrecoverable VAT

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff Costs	<u>College Fellows</u>	<u>Other Academic</u>	<u>Non- Academic</u>	<u>2021 Total</u>	<u>2020 Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Salaries	2,725	308	11,985	15,018	14,766
National insurance	259	16	1,115	1,390	1,395
Pension costs	429	30	2,754	3,213	3,038
Total	3,413	354	15,854	19,621	19,199

In addition to the costs shown above, the College paid £220k (2020: £195k) in the year for staff medical cover.

Staff Numbers	<u>College Fellows</u>	<u>Other Academic</u>	<u>Non- Academic</u>	<u>2021 Total</u>	<u>2020 Total</u>
Stipendiary Fellows	102	-		102	98
Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents)	-	11	348	359	365
Total	102	11	348	461	463

	<u>2021 number</u>	<u>2020 Number</u>
The Governing Body of the College, comprising all Fellows, at 30 June was	154	155

Average staff numbers (full-time equivalents) include 114 (2020: 107) School staff and 22 (2020: 24) staff employed by the St John's Innovation Centre.

The number of employees of the College and its subsidiary undertakings who received remuneration in excess of £100,000 were as follows:

	<u>2021 number</u>	<u>2020 number</u>
Between £100,000 and £110,000	4	4
Between £110,001 and £120,000	3	1
Between £120,001 and £130,000	1	3
Between £130,001 and £140,000	1	-
Between £140,001 and £150,000	1	3
Between £150,001 and £160,000	1	-
Between £160,001 and £170,000	1	-
Between £170,001 and £180,000	-	-
Between £180,001 and £190,000	-	-
Between £190,001 and £200,000	1	1

Remuneration includes salary and employer's pension contributions for current service, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements. Remuneration does not include employer's pension deficit reduction contributions, which are paid to reduce the deficit in a pension scheme as a whole and do not relate to individual employees, or employer's National Insurance contributions.

This is a departure from the RCCA, which includes employer's National Insurance contributions in remuneration. The Trustees believe that the disclosure above more accurately represents the remuneration employees receive in exchange for their services than the disclosure required by the RCCA, which reflects the cost of employment but not remuneration.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprise the College Council. The Trustees of the College are its key management personnel. The remuneration of Trustees is disclosed in note 27.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group	<u>Freehold land</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>and buildings</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	313,230	4,055	2,930	320,215	317,644
Additions at cost	3,775	79	340	4,194	2,811
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at cost	(45)	-	(1)	(46)	(240)
Transfers	660	-	-	660	-
At end of year	<u>317,620</u>	<u>4,134</u>	<u>3,269</u>	<u>325,023</u>	<u>320,215</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	68,677	3,564	1,834	74,075	68,388
Charge for the year	5,459	130	415	6,004	5,922
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)	(235)
At end of year	<u>74,136</u>	<u>3,691</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>80,076</u>	<u>74,075</u>
Net Book value					
At end of year	<u>243,484</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>244,947</u>	<u>246,140</u>
At beginning of year	<u>244,553</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>246,140</u>	<u>249,256</u>

Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £2,211k (2020: £1,924k).

College	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>land and</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cost/Valuation					
At beginning of year	313,630	3,884	2,901	320,415	317,844
Additions at cost	3,775	79	340	4,194	2,811
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at cost	(45)	-	(1)	(46)	(240)
Transfers	660	-	-	660	-
At end of year	<u>318,020</u>	<u>3,963</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>325,223</u>	<u>320,415</u>
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	68,767	3,459	1,799	74,025	68,345
Charge for the year	5,467	123	414	6,004	5,915
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)	(235)
At end of year	<u>74,234</u>	<u>3,579</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>80,026</u>	<u>74,025</u>
Net Book Value					
At end of year	<u>243,786</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>245,197</u>	<u>246,390</u>
At beginning of year	<u>244,863</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>246,390</u>	<u>249,499</u>

Freehold land and buildings comprise the operational buildings and site of the College. Included in the cost of freehold land and buildings, are assets under the course of construction to the value of £2,211k (2020: £1,924k).

The insured value of freehold buildings as at 30 June 2021 was £318,507k (2020: £337,128k).

The cost to the College of freehold buildings includes the surplus of £400k on past sales of buildings to the College recorded in the accounts of Aquila Investments Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, which is eliminated from the cost to the group on consolidation.

Heritage Assets

The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2007 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date. As reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they have not been capitalised. As a result, the total included in the balance sheet is partial.

The value of heritage assets acquired by donation during the year and the preceding eight years was £60k, received in the year ended 30 June 2013. All the above recognised Heritage Assets were donated to the College rather than purchased by the College. Heritage assets are books gifted to the College.

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	567,558	573,186	572,604	578,457
Additions	42,351	60,100	42,220	60,007
Disposals	(23,092)	(67,510)	(21,964)	(67,511)
Gain	82,940	1,782	81,608	1,651
Transfers from/(to) College Operations	(660)	-	(660)	-
Balance at end of year	669,097	567,558	673,808	572,604
Represented by:				
Property	344,835	329,224	340,230	324,618
Securities	324,262	238,334	324,262	238,334
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	9,316	9,652
	669,097	567,558	673,808	572,604

10. STOCKS

	Group		College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Goods for resale	613	697	559	558
Other stocks	4	33	-	28
Total stocks	617	730	559	586

The Council considers that there is no material difference between the book value of stocks and their replacement cost.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Amounts due after one year:				
Loans to Waterbeach Development Company LLP	2,581	2,210	-	-
Other trade debtors	4,024	5,455	4,024	5,455
Amounts due within one year:				
Net sums due from members of the College	162	103	162	103
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	782	1,575
Other trade debtors	2,326	4,085	2,045	3,899
Other taxes	72	42	41	31
Prepayments	1,328	621	1,032	338
Accrued income	1,602	1,542	1,406	1,437
	12,095	14,058	9,492	12,838

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Short-term money market deposits	8,318	7,365	8,318	7,365
Current accounts	39,361	62,366	37,121	58,763
Total	47,679	69,731	45,439	66,128

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Trade creditors	1,377	806	1,047	712
Members of the College	109	24	109	24
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	899	896
Contribution under Statute G,II	955	914	955	914
Bank loans due within one year	760	722	760	722
Other creditors	4,365	3,268	4,365	3,265
Other taxation and social security	735	705	707	673
Accruals and deferred income	3,789	4,582	3,664	4,271
Total	12,090	11,021	12,506	11,477

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	Group and College	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Bank loans	35,972	36,732
Bank loans repayable	£'000	£'000
Between two and five years	23,462	23,290
After five years	12,510	13,442
Total borrowings	35,972	36,732

In 2006, the College entered into an unsecured bank loan for £20 million, repayments on this started in the 2016-17 year and the loan has an interest rate fixed at 5.16% until June 2036. In 2018, the College entered into an unsecured revolving credit facility for up to £30 million, of which £20m was drawn down at 30 June 2021 (2020: £20m); this facility has a five year term and a floating interest rate.

15. PENSION LIABILITIES (NOTE 26)

	Group and College	
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Balance at beginning of year	23,564	19,359
Movement in year:		
Current service cost including life assurance	2,266	2,071
Changes in plan assumptions	-	-
Contributions	(1,818)	(1,830)
Other finance cost	343	428
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenditure	(2,364)	3,536
Balance at end of year	21,991	23,564
Balance attributable to:		
Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme	20,950	22,436
Universities Superannuation Scheme	1,037	1,120
Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme	4	8
Balance at end of year	21,991	23,564

16. ENDOWMENTS

Group	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,716	42,905	207,621	205,674
Unapplied Total Return	277,690	55,993	333,683	336,772
	442,406	98,898	541,304	542,446
New endowments received	392	8,383	8,775	1,670
Investment Income	14,673	12	14,685	17,154
Expenditure	(19,712)	(2,556)	(22,268)	(21,670)
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Increase in market value of investments	43,578	20,006	63,584	1,704
Balance at end of year	481,337	124,743	606,080	541,304
Comprising:				
Capital	164,710	50,752	215,462	207,621
Unapplied Total Return	316,627	73,991	390,618	333,683
	481,337	124,743	606,080	541,304
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,792	1,792	1,497
Education	-	11,046	11,046	9,408
Field Sports	-	7,412	7,412	4,105
Library	-	2,030	2,030	1,739
LMBC	-	1,552	1,552	1,305
Research	-	19,938	19,938	15,882
Scholarship/Awards	-	71,085	71,085	56,531
School	-	896	896	751
Other	-	8,992	8,992	7,680
General Endowments	481,337	-	481,337	442,406
Total	481,337	124,743	606,080	541,304

16. ENDOWMENTS (continued)

College	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year:				
Capital	164,716	42,905	207,621	205,674
Unapplied Total Return	277,664	55,993	333,657	336,981
	442,380	98,898	541,278	542,655
New endowments received	392	8,383	8,775	1,670
Investment Income	12,863	12	12,875	15,604
Expenditure	(16,884)	(2,556)	(19,440)	(20,225)
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Increase in market value of investments	42,264	20,006	62,270	1,574
Balance at end of year	481,015	124,743	605,758	541,278
Comprising:				
Capital	164,710	50,752	215,462	207,621
Unapplied Total Return	361,305	73,991	390,296	333,657
	481,015	124,743	605,758	541,278
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	1,792	1,792	1,497
Education	-	11,046	11,046	9,408
Field Sports	-	7,412	7,412	4,105
Library	-	2,030	2,030	1,739
LMBC	-	1,552	1,552	1,305
Research	-	19,938	19,938	15,882
Scholarship/Awards	-	71,085	71,085	56,531
School	-	896	896	751
Other	-	8,992	8,992	7,680
General Endowments	481,015	-	481,015	442,380
Total	481,015	124,743	605,758	541,278

17. RESTRICTED RESERVES

Group and College	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance at beginning of year	165	38,276	38,441	38,592
New grants	209	-	209	175
New donations	-	901	901	1,227
New endowments	-	32	32	78
Investment income	-	2,105	2,105	2,004
Capital grants utilised	(125)	-	(125)	(10)
Expenditure funded from restricted funds	-	(4,842)	(4,842)	(4,444)
Gains on investments	-	6,859	6,859	819
Reclassification of funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Unspent Income to Endowment	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	249	43,331	43,580	38,441
Analysed by Primary Purpose:				
Chapel/Choir	-	3,135	3,135	2,679
Education	-	3,653	3,653	3,130
Library	-	1,629	1,629	1,398
Maintenance	-	1,159	1,159	993
Research	-	234	234	198
Scholarship/Awards	-	32,225	32,225	28,500
School	-	601	601	694
Capital expenditure	249	-	249	165
Other	-	695	695	684
Total	249	43,331	43,580	38,441

18. MEMORANDUM OF UNAPPLIED TOTAL RETURN

Included within endowments, the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College's Permanent funds managed on a total return basis:

Group	Note	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	333,683	336,772
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		2,585	-
Unapplied Total Return for the year	3f	54,350	(3,089)
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	390,618	333,683
College	Note	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	16	333,657	336,981
Unapplied total return on reclassification of funds		-	-
Opening Unapplied Total Return of funds adopting total return for the first time in the year		2,585	-
Unapplied Total Return for the year		54,054	(3,324)
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	16	390,296	333,657

19. RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	75,118	(3,731)
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	6,004	5,922
Endowment drawdown from unapplied total return	(7,543)	(4,486)
Gain on investments	(71,397)	923
Decrease/(increase) in operational stocks	38	-
(Increase)/decrease in operational trade and other receivables	(712)	(5,011)
(Decrease)/increase in operational creditors	(430)	(902)
Pension costs less contributions payable	448	241
Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
Net investment income	(6,913)	(9,693)
Interest and other finance costs payable	1,282	1,516
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	43	5
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(4,062)</u>	<u>(15,216)</u>

20. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	(660)	-
Net investment income	6,913	9,693
Endowment funds (invested)/disinvested	(18,599)	7,410
(Decrease)/increase in investment working capital	4,222	(7,215)
(Losses) on cash and cash equivalents	(3,999)	1,781
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(4,194)	(2,811)
Total cash flows from investing activities	<u>(16,317)</u>	<u>8,858</u>

21. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Interest paid	(951)	(1,098)
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(722)	(722)
Total cash flows from financing activities	<u>(1,673)</u>	<u>(1,820)</u>

22. CONSOLIDATED RECONCILIATION AND ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT

	<u>At 1</u> <u>July</u> <u>2020</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>flows</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Other non-</u> <u>cash</u> <u>movements</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>Changes</u> <u>in</u> <u>market</u> <u>value</u> <u>and</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>rates</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>At 30</u> <u>June</u> <u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	69,731	(18,053)	-	(3,999)	47,679
Borrowings					
Amounts falling due within one year					
Unsecured loans	(722)	-	(38)	-	(760)
Amounts falling due after more than one year					
Unsecured loans	(16,732)	722	38	-	(15,972)
Revolving credit facility	(20,000)	-	-	-	(20,000)
	(36,732)	722	38	-	(35,972)
Net total	32,277	(17,331)	-	(3,999)	10,947

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>				
Equity investments	324,262	238,334	324,262	238,334
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	47,679	69,731	45,439	66,128
Other debtors	10,695	13,395	8,419	12,469
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	9,316	9,652
	58,374	83,126	63,174	88,249
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>				
Loans	(36,732)	(37,454)	(36,732)	(37,454)
Trade creditors	(1,377)	(806)	(1,047)	(712)
Other creditors	(8,151)	(7,365)	(8,998)	(8,035)
	(46,260)	(45,625)	(46,777)	(46,201)

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments at 30 June were as follows:	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
Authorised and contracted	878	284

25. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating Lease Commitments**

	<u>Group</u>		<u>College</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June were as follows:	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Expiring within one year	-	-	-	-
Expiring between two and five years	54	63	42	63
Expiring after five years	-	16	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>63</u>

26. PENSION SCHEMES

The College and its subsidiary undertakings participate in four defined benefit schemes, as well as a number of defined contribution schemes.

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College operates a defined benefit pension plan for the College's employees who are members of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2020, for the purposes of FRS 102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, at 31 March 2020 but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS 102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	1.80	1.45
Increase in salaries	3.10	2.70
RPI assumption	3.40	3.10
CPI assumption	2.60	2.20
Pension increases in payment (RPI Max 5% p.a.)	3.40	3.00
Pension increases in payment (CPI Max 2.5% p.a.)	1.95	1.80

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2020 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2020: S3PA with CMI_2019 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.9 years (previously 21.9 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 24.3 years (previously 24.2 years).
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 23.2 years (previously 23.2 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 25.7 years (previously 25.6 years).

Members are assumed to retire at their normal retirement age (65) apart from in the following indicated cases:

	Male	Female
Active Members – Option 1 Benefits	64	64
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	63	62

Allowance has been made at retirement for non-retired members to commute part of their pension for a lump sum on the basis of the current commutation factors in these calculations.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)**Employee Benefit Obligations**

The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities	(63,095)	(61,276)
Market value of plan assets	42,145	38,840
Net defined benefit liability	(20,950)	(22,436)

The amounts to be recognised in Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Current service cost	1,721	1,521
Administrative cost	58	58
Interest on net defined benefit liability	327	395
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Total	2,106	1,974

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	61,276	53,163
Current service cost (including Employee contributions)	1,721	1,521
Employee contributions	347	349
Benefits paid	(1,256)	(1,355)
Interest on plan liabilities	894	1,201
Actuarial losses	112	6,397
Loss on plan changes	-	-
Present value of plan liabilities at end of period	63,094	61,276

Changes in fair value of the plan assets for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	38,840	35,716
Contributions paid by the College	1,278	1,297
Employee contributions	347	349
Benefits paid	(1,256)	(1,355)
Administrative expenses paid	(111)	(106)
Interest on plan assets	567	806
Return on assets, less interest included in the statement of comprehensive income	2,479	2,133
Market value of plan assets at end of period	42,144	38,840
Actual return on plan assets	3,046	2,939

The major categories of plan assets as at 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equities	48%	49%
Bonds and cash	42%	41%
Property	10%	10%
Total	100%	100%

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

Analysis of the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	2,479	2,133
Expected less actual plan expenses	(53)	(48)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(709)	(489)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	597	(5,908)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2,314	(4,312)

Movements in net defined benefit liability during the year ended 30 June are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	(22,436)	(17,447)
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(2,106)	(1,974)
Contributions paid by the College	1,278	1,297
Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income	2,314	(4,312)
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the year	(20,950)	(22,436)

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the funding valuation are different to those adopted under FRS 102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2020. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 21 May 2021 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £401,899 p.a. payable for the period to 30 June 2021; and
- Annual contributions of not less than £605,600 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2030

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, as at 31 March 2023.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method. As the 2020 valuation was completed after 30 June 2021, the provision included in the accounts reflects the outcome of the previous actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2018.

Since the institution cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder (defined benefit) assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2018 valuation was the fifth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £63.7 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £67.3 billion indicating a shortfall of £3.6 billion and a funding ratio of 95%.

26. PENSIONS SCHEMES (continued)

The key financial assumptions used in the 2018 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

Pension increases (CPI)	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves, less 1.3% p.a.
Discount rate (forward rates)	Years 1-10: CPI + 0.14% reducing linearly to CPI - 0.73% Years 11-20: CPI + 2.52% reducing linearly to CPI + 1.55% by year 21 Years 21 +: CPI + 1.55%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2018 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

Mortality base table	<u>2018 Valuation</u>
	<u>Pre-retirement:</u> 71% of AMC00 (duration 0) for males and 112% of AFC00 (duration 0) for females.
	<u>Post retirement:</u> 97.6% of SAPS S1NMA "light" for males and 102.7% of RFV00 for females.
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2017 with a smoothing parameter of 8.5 and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% p.a. for males and 1.6% p.a. for females.

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>
Males currently aged 65	24.6	24.4
Females currently aged 65	26.1	25.9
Males currently aged 45	26.6	26.3
Females currently aged 45	27.9	27.7

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2018 valuation, which requires payment of 2% of salaries over the period 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2021 at which point the rate will increase to 6%, payable until 31 March 2028. The 2021 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The provision figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>% p.a.</u>	<u>% p.a.</u>
Discount rate	0.87	1.45
Pensionable salary growth	2.46	2.64

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the provision is set out in the table below.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	1,120	1,893
Deficit contributions paid	(50)	(39)
Interest cost	17	42
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	(50)	(776)
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	<u>1,037</u>	<u>1,120</u>

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

The total charge to the profit and loss account is £447k (2020: credit £246k).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the College are £126k (2020: £52k).

Since 30 June 2021 a new schedule of deficit contributions has been issued, which requires payment of 2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2021, and then 6.3% from 1 October 2021 until 28 February 2038. If the provision were to be recalculated on this basis for the year ended 30 June 2021 it would increase to £2,970k.

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (CEFPS)

The College participates in the Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme for stipendiary clergy. This scheme is administered by the Church of England Pensions Board, which holds the assets of the schemes separately from those of the Responsible Bodies.

Each participating Responsible Body in the scheme pays contributions at a common contribution rate applied to pensionable stipends.

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to specific Responsible Bodies, and this means that contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The total charge to the profit and loss account is £3k (2020: credit £7k).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out at 31 December 2018. The 2018 valuation revealed a deficit of £50m, based on assets of £1,818m and a funding target of £1,868m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 3.2% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.4% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- Increase in pensionable stipends of 3.4% p.a.;
- Mortality in accordance with 95% of the S3NA_VL tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2018 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7 and an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% p.a.

Following the 31 December 2018 valuation, a recovery plan was put in place until 31 December 2022 and the deficit recovery contributions (as a percentage of pensionable stipends) are as set out in the table below.

% of pensionable stipends	January 2018 to December 2020	January 2021 to December 2022
Deficit repair contributions	11.9%	7.1%

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2021 the deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force were as set out in the above table.

For senior office holders, pensionable stipends are adjusted in the calculations by a multiple, as set out in the Scheme's rules.

26. PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the balance sheet liability is set out in the table below.

	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
Balance sheet liability at 1 July	8	19
Deficit contribution paid	(3)	(2)
Interest cost	-	(9)
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability*	(1)	-
Balance sheet liability at 30 June	4	8

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate between year ends.

This liability represents the present value of the deficit contributions agreed as at the accounting date and has been valued using the following assumptions set by reference to the duration of the deficit recovery payments:

	<u>December</u> <u>2020 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2019 % p.a.</u>	<u>December</u> <u>2018 % p.a.</u>
Discount rate	0.2	1.1	2.1
Price inflation	3.1	2.8	3.1
Increase to total pensionable payroll	1.3	1.3	1.6

The legal structure of the scheme is such that if another Responsible Body fails, the College could become responsible for paying a share of that Responsible Body's pension liabilities.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

The College School participated in the Teachers' Pension Scheme ("the TPS") for its teaching staff. The pension charge for the year includes contributions payable to the TPS of £476k (2020: £555k) and at the year-end £nil (2020 - £nil) was accrued in respect of contributions to this scheme.

The TPS is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefits pension scheme governed by The Teachers' Pensions Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The Teachers' Pension Scheme Regulations 2014 (as amended). Members contribute on a "pay as you go" basis with contributions from members and the employer being credited to the Exchequer. Retirement and other pension benefits are paid by public funds provided by Parliament.

The employer contribution rate is set by the Secretary of State following scheme valuations undertaken by the Government Actuary's Department. The most recent actuarial valuation of the TPS was prepared as at 31 March 2016 and the Valuation Report, which was published in March 2019, confirmed that the employer contribution rate for the TPS would increase from 16.4% to 23.6% from 1 September 2019. Employers are also required to pay a scheme administration levy of 0.08% giving a total employer contribution rate of 23.68%.

Following a consultation with employees, the College School completed its exit of the scheme on 30 April 2021. No further contributions are payable to the scheme beyond this date and the College School has provided alternative pension arrangements for those employees affected by this decision through an alternative defined contribution pension scheme.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of its College Council, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Council member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Council may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members, and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a matter of business before the Council they are obliged under the standing orders of the College to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College, Fellows are billed for any private catering. The College also offers Fellows and staff assistance with housing costs on a shared equity basis and has a housing allowance scheme to assist Fellows in the first four years after joining the Fellowship. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.

The School provides a discount on school fees to its staff as part of its terms of appointment; where children of Fellows and other staff attend the School, they pay fees on the normal terms.

During the year no fees, salaries or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as trustees.

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year, including any salary supplements paid in lieu of employer pension contributions where applicable, are summarised in the table below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Number</u>
£0	£10,000	6	10
£10,001	£20,000	2	3
£20,001	£30,000	2	-
£30,001	£40,000	1	1
£40,001	£50,000	-	1
£50,001	£60,000	2	-
£60,001	£70,000	-	-
£70,001	£80,000	-	-
£80,001	£90,000	1	-
£90,001	£100,000	-	1
£100,001	£110,000	-	-
£110,001	£120,000	-	-
£120,001	£130,000	1	1
£130,001	£140,000	-	-
£140,001	£150,000	-	-
£150,001	£160,000	-	-
£160,001	£170,000	-	-
£170,001	£180,000	-	-
£180,001	£190,000	1	1
Total		16	18

The total Trustee salaries in the year were £634,560 for the year (2020: £561,634).

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The aggregate amounts of other benefits, employer national insurance contributions and employer current service pension contributions paid or payable during the year are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Salaries	635	562
Other taxable benefits	16	9
Employer pension contributions for current service	167	86
Employer National Insurance	98	67
Aggregated key management personnel compensation	<u>916</u>	<u>724</u>

The College has a number of trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.

The College is taking advantage of the exemption within Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.

At 30 June 2020, Aquila Investments Ltd had outstanding unsecured loans of £2,581k (2020: £2,210k) due from Waterbeach Development Company LLP, a joint venture in which it holds a 17.5% share. These comprise a £2,240k (2020: £2,000k) interest-bearing loan which is repayable in 2029, or earlier if certain conditions are met, and may be converted into an increased partnership share, and a £341k (2020: £210k) interest-free loan which is part of funding provided by the members in proportion to their partnership shares, and is repayable in 2029 or earlier. The interest-free loan must be repaid before any repayments of convertible loans or any discretionary distributions to members are made.

28. SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS AND JOINT VENTURES**Subsidiaries**

The College's principal trading and dormant subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out below.

Subsidiary	Activity	Holding	%
St John's Enterprises Limited	The provision of conference facilities and tourism administration at St John's College, Cambridge.	2 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Aquila Investments Limited	Property development and farming.	74,805,020 ordinary shares of 1p each	100%
St John's Innovation Centre Limited	The management of St John's Innovation Centre on behalf of the College, and the provision of advice and guidance to early-stage knowledge-based businesses in the Cambridge sub-region.	113,429 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
Lomas Developments Limited	Property development.	5,000,004 ordinary shares of 10p each	100%
St John's College Development Limited	Dormant	820,004 ordinary shares of 50p each	100%
Aquivar Management Services Limited	Dormant	100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100%
SJCS International Limited	Leasing of intellectual property	1 ordinary share of £1 each	100%
St John's College School, Cambridge (incorporated 14 May 2021)	Primary Education	Sole member of company limited by guarantee	100%

On 10 September 2021, the activities of the School were transferred into a company limited by guarantee, St John's College School, Cambridge which is a separately registered charity. The College is the sole member of the company and the School Governors are the directors and the charity trustees.

Joint Ventures

The College's principal trading and dormant joint venture undertakings at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are set out below.

Joint venture	Activity	Country of Incorporation	% Holding
Waterbeach Development Company LLP	Property development	United Kingdom	17.5%