



St Catharine's College
Cambridge

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2022

Charity Registration No: 01137463

Introduction

St Catharine's College is one of 31 Colleges within the University of Cambridge, each of which is an independent, self-governing body with its own property and income. The College was founded in 1473 by Robert Woodlark and received its Royal Charter in 1475.

Affectionately known as 'Catz', the College is a welcoming, thriving and vibrant academic community of approximately 1,000 students, Fellows and staff located in the heart of Cambridge. The College is dedicated to academic excellence and to recruiting the most able students, whatever their backgrounds, to join our teaching and research community.

The College admits both undergraduate and postgraduate students. The College has a large Fellowship, which is active in research, teaching, pastoral support and the continued development of both the College and the wider University.

The College is a registered charity subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales and is registered with the Fundraising Regulator.

The formal title of the College is The Master and Fellows of the College or Hall of St Catharine the Virgin in the University of Cambridge. The short title is St Catharine's College.

Professional Advisors

Auditors

Peters Elworthy & Moore
Salisbury House
Station Road
Cambridge
CB1 2LA

Solicitors

Ashton KCJ
Chequers House
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Cambridge
CB5 8EU

Chartered Surveyors

Bidwells Property Consultants
Trumpington Road
Cambridge
CB2 2LD

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
Cambridge Business Centre
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Investment Fund Managers

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2. CCLA Investment Management
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Charity Registration No: 01137463

Charity Trustees

The members of the College's Governing Body act as the Trustees of the charity. In the financial year ending 30 June 2022, the Governing Body met ten times and comprised the following members:

Professor Sir M Welland	Professor D J Bainbridge	Professor J Allwood
Dr P D Wothers	Professor H Wydra	Dr V Caldari
Professor E V Ferran	Dr H M M Lees-Jeffries	Dr C Higgins
Professor H Van de Ven	Dr E Wickham	Dr L Shmilovits (to 25.09.21)
Professor I C Willis	Dr G Carr	Dr S Qadiri
Professor Sir C M Clark	Professor R Harrison	Dr C Ciccarelli
Professor G E Kantaris	Professor J Dalley	Dr N Gallagher
Mr M F Kitson	Mrs D G Loveluck	Ms H Hayward
Dr R A Melikan	Dr I Scales	Rev'd A Barrett
Professor M P F Sutcliffe	Professor W Sutherland	Ms N Robert
Professor A P Davenport	Dr J Neufeld (to 30.09.21)	Professor P Raphaël
Professor K J Dell	Professor S Taylor	Dr P Candy (to 31.07.21)
Dr C J Gonda	Professor S Althorpe	Dr J Pausch
Professor N Berend	Dr F Santos (to 30.09.22)	Dr V Kotsidis
Professor D C Aldridge	Professor S Marciniak	Dr R Roychoudhuri
Professor R W Dance	Professor H Kandil	Dr H C Canuto
Professor M C Elliott	Professor N Morrell (to 30.09.22)	Dr A Szewczak-Harris
Ms I Borzym	Dr J Gwynne	Dr J Ellis
Professor A S Brundin	Dr M Kilkenny	Dr L Chua
Professor S Iyer	Dr J Sidey-Gibbons	Dr N Amano-Patiño
Professor M J Mason	Dr Y R Chen	Mr T Cummings
Dr S N Taraskin	Professor M Nicholson	Dr H Hanafy

Finance Committee

Professor Sir M Welland
 Mrs N Robert
 Mrs H Hayward
 Dr H C Canuto
 Mrs D G Loveluck
 Dr P Wothers
 Dr R A Melikan
 Dr S Iyer
 Professor J Dalley
 Professor S Taylor
 Dr Y R Chen
 Dr N Gallagher
 Dr V Kotsidis
 Mrs K Wall

Investments Committee

Professor Sir M Welland
 Mrs N Robert
 Mr M Kitson
 Professor A Davenport
 Ms I Borzym
 Dr S Iyer
 Professor S Taylor
 Dr L Shmilovits (to 25.09.21)
 Dr V Kotsidis
 Mr N Ostrer
 Mr A Connell
 Ms M Devani

Senior College Officers

Master – Professor Sir M Welland
 President – Dr P D Wothers
 Senior Tutor – Dr H C Canuto
 Bursar – Mrs N Robert
 Director of Development – Mrs D G Loveluck
 Operations Director – Mrs H Hayward

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Aims and Objectives

The mission of the University of Cambridge is to 'contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence' and, as part of the Collegiate University, St Catharine's College shares in this goal.

The charitable objectives of the College are to advance education, religion, learning and research in the arts, social sciences and sciences. It is our mission to strengthen and sustain St Catharine's for generations to come and we will do this by pursuing the following strategic aims:

- to provide a world class education for our students, in a supportive environment where academic aspiration, diversity and wellbeing are promoted;
- a selective, planned renewal of buildings that support College operations, ensuring members enjoy a high standard of living and access to state-of-the-art facilities while also increasing opportunities for income generation;
- to develop our people to best serve our College community; and
- to expand the College's revenue base, building up our endowment and managing our investments prudently, in order to maximise support for our students and attract outstanding academics.

Further information about how the College plans to achieve these aims is set out in the College's strategic plan from 2019: ['Our College, Our Future'](#).

Public Benefit

The College has due regard to Charity Commission guidance on public benefit. The College provides, in conjunction with the University of Cambridge, an education for over 800 undergraduate and postgraduate students, which is recognised internationally as being of the highest standard. This education develops students academically and advances their leadership qualities and interpersonal skills, and so prepares them to play full and effective roles in society. In particular, the College provides:

- support for school students and their teachers to raise aspirations and help these students reach their full academic potential, with the ultimate aim of encouraging applications from students with academic potential of all backgrounds;
- teaching facilities, academic guidance and individual or small-group undergraduate supervision, as well as pastoral, administrative and academic support through its tutorial system for all students; and
- welfare, social, cultural, musical, recreational and sporting facilities to enable each of its students to realise as much as possible of their academic and personal potential whilst studying at the College.

The College admits students who have the highest potential for benefiting from the education provided by the College and the University, regardless of their gender or their financial, social, religious or ethnic background:

- there are no geographical restrictions in the College's charitable objectives, and students and academic staff of the College are drawn from across the UK and internationally;
- there are no age restrictions in the College's objects, although the vast majority of undergraduates are 18–21 years old when they start their course; and
- there are no religious restrictions in the College's objects and a wide range of faith traditions are represented in the College membership.

The College advances research through:

- providing Junior Research Fellowships to outstanding academics at the early stages of their careers, which enables them to develop and focus on their research in this formative period as they prepare to undertake the full teaching and administrative duties of an academic post;

- supporting research work pursued by its wider Fellowship by promoting interaction across disciplines, and providing facilities and grants for national and international conferences, research trips and research materials;
- hosting visits from outstanding academics from the UK and abroad; and
- encouraging the dissemination of research undertaken by members of the College to lay and academic audiences by supporting public relations, research seminars, the publication of books and papers in academic journals, or other suitable means.

The College maintains an extensive library, with a catalogue integrated into that of the University, which is a valuable in-person and digital resource for students and Fellows of the College, members of other Colleges and the University of Cambridge more widely, external scholars and researchers, and the public through occasional exhibitions.

The College carries forward the tradition, continuous since its foundation, of being a place of spiritual and ethical reflection on religious faith and its implications for the individual and society. In particular, the College:

- maintains and supports the Chapel as a place of religious worship and holds a variety of religious services that are open to the general public;
- supports, through the College Chaplain's role as part of our Health & Wellbeing Team, the emotional, mental and spiritual wellbeing of all members of the College community; and
- maintains both a student choir, and a choir formed of girls from local schools, entry to which is by competitive singing test.

The calendar of events held at St Catharine's regularly includes activities for external audiences, aligned with the College's charitable objectives: from musical performances, to discussions of research by Fellows and students. This strengthens our relationships and standing with other communities, particularly in the local area.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

St Catharine's is committed to being an inclusive community, upholding excellence, diversity and equality of opportunity for all members. Through honest self-reflection, the College can learn from our 15th-century foundations and how, with each generation, our community has modernised and become more representative of the wider world.

The Equality, Diversity & Inclusion (EDI) Working Group was established by the College in 2020 to help guide and inform policies, procedures and behaviours across all aspects of College life. The membership of the group aims to represent all facets of the St Catharine's community, and includes Fellows, staff and students. The group produced an initial draft version of an EDI strategy for the College this year, which will be finalised and published during the new academic year.

The College's LGBTQ+ Care Group was created in 2021 to build on the many ways in which St Catharine's was already nurturing an environment that values diversity and is supportive on issues of importance for people who identify as LGBTQ+. The group provides a dedicated forum for discussing issues that affect LGBTQ+ members of the College community, and can recommend further investigation and/or action to the College's various committees to ensure any issues are resolved as effectively as possible.

College Funding

St Catharine's funds its activities from academic fees, charges for student residences and catering, income from its conference business and investments, and donations and bequests.

In total, academic fees from undergraduate and postgraduate students account for about one third of total normal annual income before donations. The fee received from postgraduates is a proportion of a single fee charged by the University. The fee is calculated according to a formula that assigns weightings to different categories of postgraduate student. Meanwhile, international undergraduates pay separate fees to the College and the University that are not shared.

For undergraduate students, UK tuition fees are paid either directly by the students themselves or on behalf of the students through the Student Loan Company. The College collects these fees and passes half of their value to the University. The College admits, matriculates and accommodates undergraduates, provides supervisions for them, oversees their academic progress, takes responsibility for their pastoral care, and presents them for degrees. The University provides lectures and laboratories, and examines and classifies students. The portion of the tuition fee going to the College only partly covers the real costs of offering the world-class, small-group teaching provided by the College. The shortfall has to be made up by other sources of income.

Students living in College accommodation pay rent and all students, if they wish, can buy food and drink from the Dining Hall or Coffee Bar/Bar. Through its subsidiary, St Catharine's College Events Limited, the College operates a commercial business, which hosts conferences and corporate functions. In a normal year, revenues from residence, catering and conferences provides just under half the College's income. The College endowment provides a growing proportion of income thanks to the generous gift from the David & Claudia Harding Foundation in support of postgraduate scholarship bursaries. The balance of income comes from generous donations and legacies from alumni and friends of the College.

Achievements and Performance

COVID-19 precautions

Many important aspects of College life were able to resume in 2021–22, thanks to students, staff and Fellows giving due consideration to changing national policy and working together to understand how the latest guidelines would translate into a College setting. St Catharine's students participated in the University's COVID-19 asymptomatic screening programme until it ended in Easter term 2022, and all groups continued to report suspected and confirmed cases to the College so appropriate precautions could be put in place to limit the spread to others in our community.

Regular communication by the College was designed to ensure the whole community was both clear about what was expected of them and able to comply with any protocols. These updates encouraged everyone to take up the free vaccines and boosters provided by the NHS, with advice on how to access pop-up clinics in Cambridge.

Academic achievements

For the academic year 2021–22, the student body comprised 474 undergraduates (53%) and 417 postgraduate students (47%), which included 43 students on clinical medical and veterinary medicine courses.

Undergraduates

Statistics for the academic year 2021–22:

<u>By gender</u>		<u>By origin</u>	
Female	231	Home	342
Male	239	EU	60
Other	4	Overseas	72
Total undergraduate student body		474	

Admissions

During the undergraduate admissions round in 2021–22, the College received an impressive 998 applications. Using the model established for the first time in 2020–21, all admissions interviews were conducted online. The College looked forward to welcoming 133 first-year undergraduates in October 2022.

Widening participation

In 2022 the Office for Students called on colleges and universities to be “bold, ambitious and responsible” when seeking to widen access and participation. The College successfully delivered a blend of in-person and online activities designed to attract the most talented students, regardless of background – building upon what we achieved last year by trialling innovative online engagement tactics, and also welcoming the return of face-to-face events (with appropriate COVID-19 precautions). During the year ending 30 June 2022, the College engaged 494 schools and 1,311 individual students over the course of 111 different events (42 in person, 69 online). In December 2021, we were able to announce plans to reach even more potential applicants, thanks to a significant gift from the Paquita Filby Trust established by alumnus Ian Filby and his wife Sue.

The College also continued to ensure that any COVID-related increased disparities in educational opportunity between applicants were carefully considered in our decision-making processes. Consequently, 76.9% of UK students joining the College in October 2022 are from the state sector (the University's current target is to reach 69.1% by 2024–25).

Teaching

The College has 15 teaching officers (two of whom are shared with another College), each of whom took a major teaching role and a leading responsibility for the academic development of undergraduates in their subject. Teaching in College was delivered in a blended format allowing for small-group teaching sessions (supervisions) to be conducted in a COVID-secure manner, either remotely or in-person.

Outstanding teaching by St Catharine's Fellows has been recognised by the wider community in Cambridge: Drs David Bainbridge and Matthew Mason were appointed Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Professor of Comparative Physiology, respectively, as part of the Academic Career Pathway scheme; and Professors Julian Allwood and Richard Dance were both shortlisted for their innovative teaching in this year's Student-Led Teaching Awards.

Examination results

End of year summer assessments were conducted in a range of formats: in-person and remotely (with or without online proctoring). Given the challenges that the current cohort of students had faced since the start of the pandemic, it was particularly remarkable that 53.3% of St Catharine's students in the final year of their studies (including those on integrated Master's programmes) were awarded First Class degrees – the highest proportion of any Cambridge College. Due to the change in formats for examinations, it would not be

appropriate to make direct comparison to previous years; however, it is interesting to note that 34.2% of our finalists achieved Firsts in 2019.

Postgraduates

Statistics for the academic year 2021–22:

<u>By degree</u>		<u>By gender</u>		<u>By origin</u>	
PhD	193	Female	197	Home	167
Masters	179	Male	217	EU	84
Clinical Vets/Medics	42	Other	3	Overseas	166
CPGS	2	Total postgraduate student body: 417			
PGCE	1				

Admissions

St Catharine's is proud of the varied interests and high academic quality of our postgraduate students. In 2021–22, St Catharine's received applications from 304 candidates hoping to join our welcoming and active postgraduate community. Of the 206 candidates accepted, at least 127 are set to meet the conditions of entry and be admitted in October 2022 – against our annual target of 105 (plus 12–14 Executive MBA students).

We welcomed 27 students onto non-residential courses, including 14 Executive MBA students, and 12 of our medical and veterinary students progressed into their postgraduate clinical training with us.

Widening participation

The College continues to be involved in discussions with the central university authorities about possibilities for widening participation in postgraduate study in Cambridge as a whole.

Bursaries and other financial support for students

St Catharine's is committed to enabling students to enjoy all the benefits of a Cambridge education, regardless of their personal financial circumstances. Undergraduates are eligible for the Cambridge Bursary Scheme (CBS) in addition to a wide range of support from the College. The CBS was enhanced in October 2021, thanks to the generosity of David and Claudia Harding, who have also given generously to St Catharine's. Bursaries of up to £3,500 per year are given to students with a household income below £62,215 meaning that 25–30% of students across the University are likely to be eligible. Students benefiting from the CBS who had been eligible for free school meals (funded by their local authority) will receive the Educational Premium, which is an additional non-repayable bursary of £1,000 per year. St Catharine's students received £0.4 million from the scheme in 2021–22. We pay approximately £0.2 million per annum to support CBS and we are keen to secure funding for this cost, potentially through new endowments.

Recognising that CBS payments are not due to rise, and national maintenance loans are set to increase by 2.3%, St Catharine's has committed to providing new Cost of Living Bursaries for 2022–23. These new bursaries were established following productive conversations with student representatives during Easter Term, and form part of a series of improvements to the financial support available from the College in response to the rising cost of living.

Thanks to previous gifts, the College is fortunate to be in the position to award its own scholarships and financial support to students, in addition to the funds available from the University and other bodies. Scholarships totaling almost £0.8 million were made to 39 postgraduate students for fees and living costs.

Further support was provided to both undergraduates and postgraduates for costs associated with financial hardship, travel, sport, accommodation, computer equipment and music.

Health and wellbeing

St Catharine's has earned a reputation for leading the way in student welfare provision in Cambridge and we were able to expand the support available in large part due to the ongoing philanthropy of Christina and Peter Dawson.

In September 2021 Janette Dougal joined the College's Health and Wellbeing Team in the newly created post of Community Health Practitioner. As a Registered Nurse, Janette's wealth of experience has enabled us to strengthen our capacity to respond to urgent and complex cases, as well as expanding important preventative work for all parts of our community: in her first year, she organised a 'pop up' flu vaccination clinic and popular series of health checks for staff and Fellows.

The wider team involved in community health and wellbeing now consists of 11 Undergraduate Tutors, five Postgraduate Tutors, the Senior Tutor, the Head of Wellbeing, the Chaplain, the Community Health Practitioner, the Mental Health Adviser, four College Counsellors, Porters, as well as elected student representatives. As part of an ongoing commitment to enhancing support for the College community, over 90 members of staff completed specialist mental health and wellbeing training this year, to be better equipped to support colleagues, students and Fellows.

During 2021–22, the College broadened our activities with our first termly community wellbeing initiatives designed to address the unique needs of our community. We have also channeled our knowledge and experience into plans to improve University-level provision and the College's own wellbeing strategy (due to be finalised and published during the next academic year).

Research

The Fellows and students of St Catharine's are engaged in world-class research across a wide range of disciplines. Postgraduate students, Fellows and staff are able to learn about, and engage in, the research being conducted by others in the St Catharine's community through a programme of seminars. The College's multi-disciplinary environment also provides many informal opportunities for dialogue and exchange of ideas that help advance research activities.

Just a few examples that illustrate the breadth of research undertaken by St Catharine's Fellows in 2021–22 are highlighted here:

- Professor Julian Allwood, Dudley Robinson Professorial Fellow in Engineering, and colleagues filed a patent and were awarded new research funding for their invention of the world's first ever zero-emissions cement.
- Professor David Aldridge, Dawson College Professor of Zoology, was involved in a range of research projects looking at the impact of human activity on our environment (such as the introduction of invasive species to Antarctic and lake ecosystems) and novel ways to combat these threats (such as naturally-occurring bacteria that break down plastic).
- Fellow Dr Rahul Roychoudhuri announced a new partnership with pharmaceutical and biotechnology company AstraZeneca to discover if cell behaviour can reveal new possibilities for treating patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (also known as SLE or lupus).
- Professors Ron Martin and Professor Peter Tyler, both Emeritus Fellows, published a new book with colleagues on *Levelling Up Left Behind Places*, which presented novel data on what they argued is a long-standing and systemically entrenched problem of geographical inequalities in economic prosperity and performance across the regions and localities of Britain.

The academic achievements of the Fellowship often prompt appointments by professional bodies and other organisations advancing research activities. This year was no different:

- Professor Katharine Dell was elected by the Society for Old Testament Study to serve as President.
- Professor Sriya Iyer was elected by the Royal Economic Society to serve on its Council for five years.
- Professor Ellis Ferran was appointed as the new Provost for the Gates Cambridge Trust – and its first female leader.

Researchers at St Catharine's continue to be involved in public engagement initiatives, to share expertise and encourage public dialogue around issues of national and international importance. In 2021–22, these included the following activities:

- Fellow Dr Niamh Gallagher spoke to Irish national broadcaster RTÉ from the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street to mark the centenary of the Anglo-Irish Treaty signed on 6 December 1921.
- Four Fellows (Dr Sura Qadiri and Professors Mike Nicholson, Stefan Marciniak and Hans van der Ven) showcased their research and expertise during the Cambridge Festival, a series of free events run by the University of Cambridge between 31 March and 10 April 2022.
- PhD candidate Malik Al Nasir worked with a steering group of marginalised young people on the 'Colonial Legacies of the Liverpool Sandbach Family' project, which seeks to address the erasure of colonial history in sculptures displayed by the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool.
- PhD student Lorena Gordillo-Dagallier and colleagues from the open-seneca initiative were highly commended in the Outstanding Student Contribution to Education Awards organised by the University of Cambridge's Centre for Teaching & Learning, having developed educational tools for building air quality monitoring networks around the globe.

Sporting activities

The College continued to maintain excellent sporting facilities, including extensive sports fields, a popular all-weather hockey pitch, squash and badminton courts, boathouse and gym. Typically, these are heavily used and appreciated by all members of the College and, through arrangement, by other teams outside the University. All facilities are available to members of the College for no additional charge and those at the sports field are also used by Christ's College.

As permitted by COVID-19 guidance issued by governing bodies for different sports, students participated in training sessions and competitions at national, University and College levels, with 22 different sports represented by clubs at St Catharine's.

There were many highlights from this year's sporting activities, such as:

- Matt Edge served as the University's Lightweight Men's President and was at stroke in the victorious Cambridge boat in the 48th Men's Lightweight Boat Race;
- Olivia Jacklin captained the Cambridge sailing team at the Royal Yachting Association/British Universities Sailing Association Women's Finals, securing the shield for the top university team and finishing in second place overall nationally;
- Clare Hole rowed in the sixth consecutive victory for the University's Blondie boat in the 2022 Boat Race;
- James Hunter rowed for Cambridge in 167th Men's Boat Race;
- Alex King finished a memorable year representing the University's rugby team by scoring the final try in the 140th Varsity Men's Rugby Union Match at Twickenham;
- Tom Wade clinched the fastest men's time and his second Varsity win with the Cambridge team at the annual Mountain Bike Varsity competition;
- Dan Twine scored the match-winning hit for Cambridge during the 114th Varsity Fencing Match, which bumped him to 16th place in the national rankings;
- Katherine Nicholls was part of the University squad competing in the 122nd Varsity Hockey Matches;
- St Catharine's College Boat Club's successful campaign included: a training camp during the Easter vacation, supported by the Master's Fund; five boats racing during Lent Bumps; six boats racing during May Bumps; and the W1 crew claiming the fastest women's boat on the river during the Radegund Mile;
- The College's mixed hockey team secured third place in the Cuppers competition; and

- The College's women's football team won the Plate final in the Cuppers competition.

St Catharine's was able to provide 77 students with financial assistance from the Annual Fund totalling £16,672, to enable them to participate in a wide range of sport, including tennis, rugby, hockey, lacrosse, netball, fencing, sailing, rowing, swimming, table tennis, badminton, cheerleading, handball, athletics, American football, water polo, gliding, ice hockey, football, dance, triathlon, boxing, cricket, dodgeball and gymnastics.

The College makes available to external institutions its cricket, football and all-weather hockey pitches, and also some of the facilities at the boathouse for local clubs, including the hire of boats for specific events outside of term. Income from hiring facilities contributes to their upkeep by an experienced team of staff.

Music

St Catharine's is recognised for its strong musical tradition, and in particular for the range and inclusiveness of its activities under the direction of Fellow Dr Edward Wickham as Director of Music. To enable students to pursue music at the highest levels alongside their academic studies, the College offers awards to organists, instrumentalists and singers: ten students benefited from these awards during the year ending 30 June 2022.

The College also supports two choirs: one for postgraduate and undergraduate students, the other for girls aged 8–15. The Girls' Choir is particularly noteworthy as it was until recently the only ensemble of its kind in the country, and is open to girls from all schools in the area. Participants benefit from a musical training of the highest quality, and most will continue their music-making into higher education and beyond.

With rehearsals and local performances returning in earnest this year, both choirs were able to accumulate a healthy programme of repertoire with which to tour; the first occasion for two years that travel had been possible. The first trip out of the city for the Girls' Choir was for a concert given at St Margaret's, Rottingdean at the invitation of the College's former chaplain the Rev'd Dr Anthony Moore, and the girls excelled in a challenging programme of Baroque and Contemporary music, sacred and secular. The College Choir set its sights on Prague for its summer tour, with a packed church of St Nicholas in the main square providing a fitting finale to the year.

The College continued its musical relationship with Elm St Primary School in Wisbech, which involves weekly singing sessions – coached in-person or over Zoom – leading to a termly performance in the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Wisbech. This valuable activity gives our students experience of leading outreach activities, and the opportunity for children to work alongside our talented choir members.

St Catharine's usually hosts 6–8 performances each year as part of the Kellaway Concert series, which was able to resume this year. Two standout performances provided a platform to nurture and showcase talented students, including the Neville Burston Organ Scholar Alex Wallace, Junior Organ Scholar June Rippon and Kellaway Instrumental Scholar Ashwin Tennant. In addition, distinguished international flautist Philip Jundt kindly took a break from his EMBA studies to give an electrifying account of sonatas by J.S. and C.P.E Bach to a packed chapel.

Since music can be a valuable release and source of comfort, St Catharine's expanded our permanent collection of instruments with the acquisition of a guzheng (a plucked zither) to support one of our postgraduate students, thanks to the Master's Fund created as a result of a generous donation from Jon and Ann Ardron. Yuxia Zou was studying for her PhD in Management Studies at the Cambridge Judge Business School when the pandemic prevented her travelling back home to China, and this familiar instrument helped overcome her homesickness.

Major building projects

The College's major building projects enable us to fulfil our ambition of offering a high standard of living and access to state-of-the-art facilities for generations to come, while also increasing opportunities for revenue

generation. We are continuing to make excellent progress across a number of projects designed to deliver significant improvements in the quality, accessibility and sustainability of our accommodation and facilities.

Revitalising our Central Spaces:

This extensive renovation is the second of our recent projects to be entirely funded by alumni, following the example set by the construction of the McGrath Centre. By modernising the spaces at the heart of the Island site, the College will deliver an elegant and accessible suite of buildings, and enhance the experience of students, alumni, staff, Fellows and visitors. This £16-million project began in January 2021 and by June 2022 we were in the final phase of work, which will culminate in the official opening ceremony on 5 October 2022.

New development @ St Chad's:

Work is on schedule for this £6-million project, which will complement the existing second-year accommodation and green space at St Chad's by building two additional houses containing 23 bedrooms (including two accessible rooms) and by creating generous communal spaces for students to work and socialise together. We broke ground as planned after the end of exams in June 2022, with the demolition of the Octagon building following soon after, and we expect to finish in time for Michaelmas Term 2023.

Sherlock Court:

The College is investing £8 million in the internal refurbishment and reconfiguration of these historical buildings to offer more modern and better facilitated accommodation for approximately 130 students, including two accessible bedrooms with en-suite facilities. Work began in 2020 and will continue during Long Vacations until completion in 2023. The College has seized opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of these historic buildings over the course of this project, with improvements to building fabric (e.g. windows, and roof insulation) in areas where studies suggested heat losses were at their worst.

Hobson's:

Constructed in the 1930s, Hobson's has remained largely untouched since 1960. It is a priority for the College to refurbish the rooms within this much-loved building to upgrade the accommodation and facilities to modern day standards. We are in the process of raising the estimated £2–3 million funds needed for this refurbishment and we hope to start work on completion of the Sherlock Court project.

Sustainability

In February 2022, St Catharine's published a new environmental sustainability strategy setting out an ambition to achieve carbon-equivalent net-zero status by 2040. The strategy explains what the College means by environmental sustainability, why it is important and the guiding principles that will shape how our goals will be delivered.

This strategy reflects both the UK's legally binding commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (meaning that the country's total emissions would be equal to or less than the emissions removed by the UK from the environment) and the University of Cambridge's goal of reducing its emissions to absolute zero by 2048. It was approved by Governing Body in early 2022 and developed with the support of students, staff and Fellows, including representatives on the College's Green Working Group. The Green Working Group is in the process of developing an accompanying roadmap that will define and quantify current emissions and provide action plans for achieving net-zero emissions across different areas of College life.

St Catharine's commitment to ethical and other issues of social responsibility including climate change also remains central to its investment policy. The College does not and will not invest directly in companies with more than 10% of their business in the fossil fuel, arms, tobacco or gambling industries. The College has hired investment managers with ambitious shareholder engagement goals, including those that combine divestment and engagement to good effect. The two principal equity investment funds are: The Charities Ethical Investment Fund managed by CCLA Investment Management Limited, who engage with companies to achieve positive changes in business practice and apply a number of ethical restrictions, and The Future World ESG Developed Index Fund managed by Legal & General Investment Management, who engage with companies to

ensure that they integrate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) factors into their everyday activities.

Supporting and developing our staff

By October 2021, any staff still on furlough were able to return to work for the College. As part of our support for staff returning to new ways of working, line managers were invited to hold return-to-work meetings to explore and address staff concerns and ensure that any training needs or explanations of process changes were provided. We also introduced agile working guidance and saw the benefits of hybrid working arrangements for roles and teams where these could be facilitated.

Thanks to an expanded health and wellbeing team, the College was able to start to offer in-house, confidential occupational health reviews to support staff and Fellows. In addition, we have remained committed to supporting employees with broader aspects of their wellbeing including financial concerns, with bespoke pension sessions designed to help individuals make decisions that best suit their circumstances.

St Catharine's also grew its HR team by welcoming an HR apprentice, which has enabled the College to better align core HR processes with long-term goals (e.g. recruitment, absence management) and deliver timely and effective support on a broad range of employment-related matters.

Professional training and development has continued apace this year: in addition to the 90-strong group who participated in mental health training, 20 members of staff benefitted from in-person, interpersonal and technical skills development.

Fundraising and alumni relations

The 'Our College, Our Future' campaign seeks to raise £65 million to realise the vision set out in the 'Our College, Our Future' strategic plan, which will benefit our students and strengthen and sustain St Catharine's for generations to come. This will enable us to continue to invest in world-class teaching and research, provide generous student support, enrich College life and execute a planned renewal of our buildings and spaces. Since the campaign's launch in 2019, over £56 million has been gifted to the College.

St Catharine's has a professional Alumni and Development Office (ADO), established in 1993, whose responsibilities include co-ordinating, managing and monitoring all of the College's fundraising activities alongside an extensive alumni relations programme. Lead by the Development Director, the ADO is the main point of contact for our 10,000 alumni worldwide. After postponing in-person events due to the pandemic, the ADO was delighted to resume a busy calendar of reunions and other opportunities to meet alumni and friends from around the world. Recent highlights included a visit to meet alumni based in New York City and Boston, as well as the Annual Garden Party in College and our marquee at the Bumps in June 2022, when a crowd of over 80 helped to cheer on the St Catharine's students rowing on the river Cam.

The College does not employ external professional fundraisers. The ADO conforms to all recognised applicable fundraising standards and its activities are monitored by the Governing Body through a combination of regular review at Finance Committee and reports.

The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and received no complaints about its fundraising activities during the financial year ending 30 June 2022. Should a complaint arise, the College has in place procedures that would be followed in the event of a complaint being received, with the initial response being the responsibility of the Bursar. Any continuing issues would then be passed to the Governing Body to determine what further action might be required. The College seeks to ensure that vulnerable people are protected from unreasonably intrusive, pressured or persistent fundraising approaches and has signed up to receiving suppressions under the Fundraising Preference Service.

Financial Review

Scope of the financial statements

The College's consolidated results, which are discussed in this section of the Report, are the net effect of the College's own business and that of the subsidiary companies, which are described in Note 27 to the Accounts.

Summary

College finances had a mixed year. On the positive side, income returned to its pre-pandemic level of £11.5 million and we were able to continue our programme of fully-funded postgraduate bursaries, health and wellbeing support, and major building projects, thanks to the exceptional generosity of donors in recent years. The COVID-19 Financial Recovery Plan approved by Governing Body in June 2020 has since enabled us to mitigate the impact of income losses created by the pandemic – helped by reduced levels of expenditure, furlough income and a generous £0.9 million unrestricted legacy from the late Dr Glen Cavaliero, poet, scholar and Fellow Commoner of the College. Free reserves have increased to £14.9 million ahead of the new reserves policy.

However, there have been headwinds in the form of high inflation on the back of post-pandemic supply chain dislocation, the energy crisis caused by the invasion of Ukraine and increased pension costs, which have led to the unrestricted deficit increasing from £0.6 million to £1.3 million. Our external conference business is vital to reducing this deficit but has not yet returned to 'normal' income levels as a result of both the pandemic and building works. There are concerns that these headwinds – especially inflation – could increase and last for longer than initially expected, which would lead to a significant uptick in unrestricted operating costs. Furthermore, the endowment could struggle to sustain current income levels in the face of investment market volatility. The College is continuing to focus on fundraising and sound financial management to reduce the structural deficit, grow the endowment and strengthen its resilience.

Comprehensive income and expenditure

Total income before donations and endowments was £11.5 million (2021: £10.0 million), matching the income level achieved in 2019 – the last 'normal' pre-pandemic year. Income from accommodation, catering and conferences (internal and external) remained £1.9 million below 2019, but this has been mitigated by increases to investment income (£1.1 million), academic fees (£0.5 million) and other income including furlough (£0.3 million). The loss of external conference income (£0.3 million compared to a pre-pandemic level of £1.9 million) has continued to be a key financial challenge because it makes an essential contribution to the overhead costs of providing the College infrastructure. We are hopeful that this income will gradually return with the waning of the pandemic and the opening of the new kitchen, dining hall and suite of associated function rooms in October 2022.

Academic fees were £3.8 million (2021: £3.5 million). The 9% increase was driven by a corresponding increase in student numbers (15% increase in postgraduates and 4% increase in undergraduates). The home undergraduate tuition fee of £9,250 (of which the College receives 50%) remains unchanged, which is leading to a growing level of College 'subsidy' if we are to maintain the same quality of education. Education expenditure increased by 11% to £7.7 million, representing a College subsidy of £3.9 million compared to fees received (close to £4,500 per student on average, but far greater for undergraduates), some of which needs to be met by unrestricted funds.

The College remains highly dependent on donations to fill this funding gap for our educational activities and to cover the cost of maintaining and improving our estate. We are extremely grateful to all our alumni and friends for the £5.8 million received this year (2021: £9.2 million), including donations and legacies totalling £1.7 million, new endowments of £0.8 million, and £3.3 million towards major building projects.

Total expenditure amounted to £14.5 million – an increase of £1.5 million or 12% compared to 2021 (though still £0.5 million lower than 2019), mainly due to increased activity levels after the lockdowns of the previous

year and higher pension costs. Expenditure includes staff costs of £6.0 million, representing almost half of the College's total cash expenditure, and depreciation of £1.2 million. The key expenditure changes compared to 2020–21 were:

Item	£ million
Increased spend on food, meals and catering provision	0.25
Increased payroll cost	0.60
Increase in USS pension deficit provision	0.70
Increase in expenditure	1.55

As a result of these income and expenditure figures, the College achieved a surplus before other gains and losses of £2.8 million compared to a surplus of £6.2 million last year. Below the line, unrealised investment losses amounted to £4.4 million, a substantial reversal from the £14.8 million gain last year. There was a £2.6 million gain on disposal of fixed assets further to the sale of an outlying operating property, the proceeds of which will be used to contribute to the funding of 23 new student rooms at our St Chad's site. There was a gain on pension schemes of £2.2 million, reflecting a reduced liability as assessed by actuarial calculations taking into account discount rates, inflation and life expectancy. After these items, the bottom line of Total Comprehensive Income was £3.4 million compared to a surplus of £22.1 million in 2021 and a deficit of £0.2 million in 2020. Fluctuating unrealised investment and pension gains/losses are the main reasons for the significant changes in this figure.

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure

The balance between restricted and unrestricted reserves remains a concern, with unrestricted reserves recording a deficit of £1.3 million in the year before other gains and losses (2021: deficit £0.6 million). Unrestricted reserves bore the brunt of the pandemic impact (lost conference income and rents) and are exposed to current inflationary pressures in core operating costs such as wages, utilities and buildings maintenance, which are not covered by associated income. This level of structural annual deficit is not sustainable and could cause free reserves to fall below policy level. The College continues to try to reduce the unrestricted deficit by optimising income from the conference business, controlling costs and seeking unrestricted donations.

Balance sheet

Total net assets have increased by £3.4 million to £171.2 million (2021: £167.8 million). The principal assets are the operational buildings (the main Island site and outlying accommodation) recorded in fixed assets, and the investment portfolio.

Within fixed assets, the College sold an outlying residential property for £2.7 million. There were additions of £12.6 million to assets under construction in respect of the Central Spaces, St Chad's and Sherlock Court major building projects. The value of the College investment portfolio fell from £141.6 million to £132.1 million.

Total long term borrowing is unchanged at £31.0 million, which remains manageable when compared with both the College's resources and its repayment plans.

Total net assets are represented by restricted reserves of £98.8 million (2021: £98.4 million) and unrestricted reserves of £72.4 million (2021: £69.4 million). The current year improvement in unrestricted reserves was driven by gains related to the property disposal and pension actuarial adjustments, which mitigated the impact of the operating deficit and investment losses.

Reserves policy

The College's reserves policy aims to provide sufficient financial resources to continue operations when exposed to exceptional or adverse financial circumstances, balancing the needs of current and future

generations of students. Maintaining adequate reserves provides a measure of the College's financial strength in terms of its pension obligations as well as for its external funders.

The College's reserves comprise:

Reserves	30 June 2022 £million	Purpose
Restricted reserves:		
Income and expenditure reserve: endowment reserve	73.0	Donors have specified that the funds be permanently invested to generate an income. Most of these endowments have a specific direction as to use
Income and expenditure reserve: restricted reserve	25.8	Donors have specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective
	98.8	
Unrestricted reserves:		
Income and expenditure reserve: unrestricted	72.4	Funds can be used for general charitable purposes. Most of these reserves are represented by the College's fixed and heritage assets so they are not liquid
Total reserves	171.2	

The value of the College's free reserves is calculated by deducting restricted reserves and fixed and heritage assets from total reserves. The fixed asset amount is adjusted for fixed assets (in particular assets under construction), funded by restricted donations where the building or project has not yet been completed. Once completed, the restriction placed upon the donation is fulfilled and the restricted reserve is removed to unrestricted reserves.

	30 June 2022 £million	30 June 2021 £million <i>restated</i>
Total reserves	171.2	167.9
Less: restricted reserves	(98.8)	(98.5)
Less: fixed and heritage assets	(72.8)	(61.5)
Add back: fixed assets funded by restricted donations	15.3	6.1
Free reserves	14.9	14.0

The College has a policy of holding sufficient free reserves to:

- i) underwrite the continuity of its operations in the event of a revenue shortfall;
- ii) fund exceptional capital expenditure; and
- iii) respond to any urgent need for unplanned expenditure.

The policy takes into account the risk profile of the College's income streams, the fixed nature of many of the College's costs, the contribution of restricted funds to committed annual expenditure and the amount of fundraising income expected to be delivered each year. Based on this analysis, the College's target for free reserves is as follows:

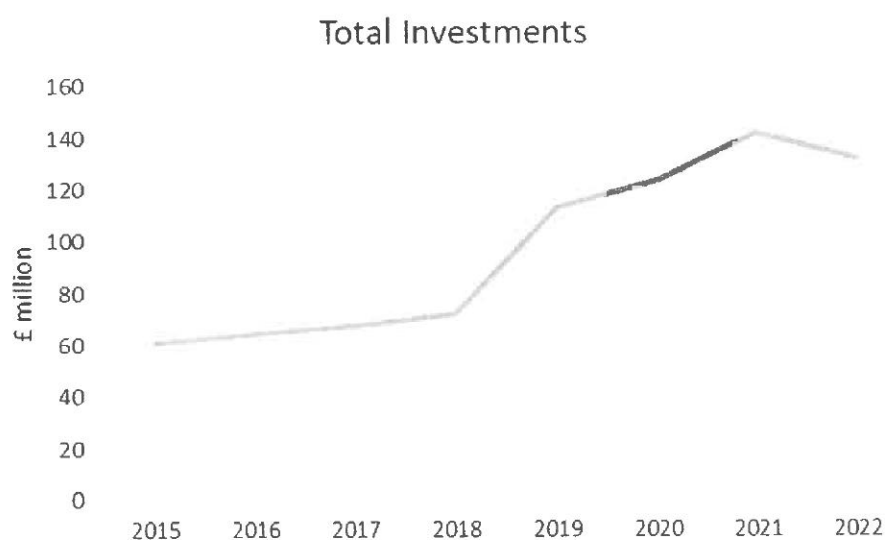
Reserve	Target £million	Rationale
Income contingency	4.0	Contingency to cover extreme/unexpected shortfall in most 'vulnerable' income streams equivalent to 18 months' external conference income (average of last three pre-pandemic years) and 12 months' unrestricted donations income
Capital expenditure	2.0	Two years of capital expenditure excluding major projects that are separately funded through fundraising or loans. This provides cover for the additional investment required to implement a planned preventative maintenance programme
Expenditure contingency	2.5	Contingency to cover additional extreme/unexpected expenditure such as a major estate repair
TOTAL	£8.5m	

At 30 June 2022 the College's free reserves were £14.9 million (2021: £14 million). The College aims to maintain and enhance its free reserves by focusing on income generation from donations and conferences, sound cost control, effective use of restricted income from endowment and other restricted funds, and investment performance.

The significant factors that will affect future reserves are the annual operating deficit, investment gains and losses, and changes in the actuarial valuation of pension liabilities. Holding free reserves slightly above the target level will enable the College to manage the unrestricted reserve fluctuations related to these factors. The Governing Body will keep the reserves policy under review and consider the need for further specific reserves as circumstances change.

Investments

The investment portfolio has grown significantly in the past five years thanks to new endowments including £25 million from the David & Claudia Harding Foundation for postgraduate bursaries and, until this year at least, a sustained period of positive market returns. In 2018–19 the College borrowed £20 million through a Private Placement and invested £12 million of this loan to cover the interest costs and future repayment. The £9.5 million decrease in value in 2021–22 was due to realised and unrealised investment losses of £4.4 million on the back of stock market declines in the second half of the year. The rest of the decrease is due to the deployment of short term funds on major building projects.

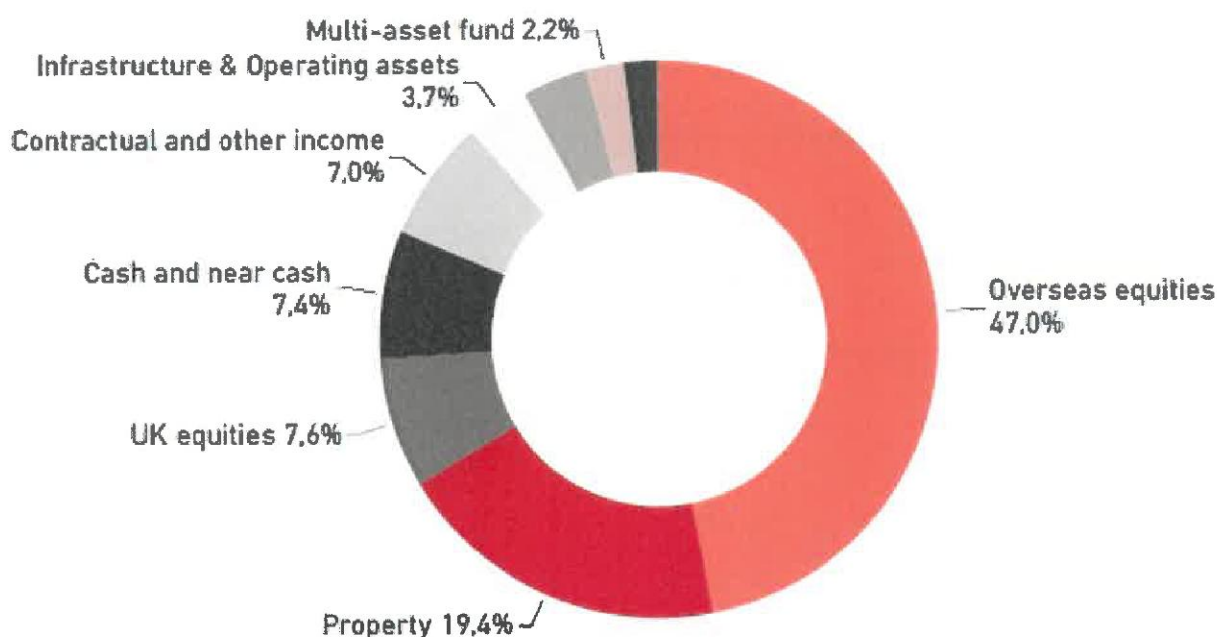


In 2019–20 the College reviewed its investment strategy with assistance from external experts. Based on this review, two new managers were appointed under mandates with greatly enhanced Environmental, Social and

Governance (ESG) criteria. To ensure that investments are managed appropriately for both long- and short-term financial requirements, there are now three distinct sub-portfolios with different investment strategies: the long-term endowment, the loan repayment fund and the liquidity ladder.

	30 June 2022 £million	30 June 2021 £ million	Purpose
Long-term endowment	103.8	106.8	Investments held for the long term which contribute to annual operating expenditure through the 3.75% drawdown from the endowment
Loan repayment fund	13.9	14.8	Investments held to generate sufficient income to pay the annual interest and to grow the capital in order to repay the £20m private placement loan in 2063
Liquidity ladder including investment cash	14.4	20.0	Investments held in cash or near cash for short-term capital projects
	132.1	141.6	

Within the long-term endowment, investments are diversified across asset classes to reduce risk and optimise return with the following allocation:



The College's Investment Policy aims to preserve and enhance the real (inflation-adjusted) purchasing power of the long-term endowment whilst providing a stream of relatively predictable, stable and constant earnings in support of annual budgetary needs. The investment objective is to achieve an average annual total return of CPI (Consumer Price Index) + 0.5% + Spending Rate. This equates to 6.25% per annum based on the Bank of England long term CPI inflation rate of 2% and the current spending rate of 3.75%.

In 2021–22 the long-term endowment made a total return loss of -1.6% (2021: 15.4% gain) and therefore did not meet the 6.25% objective. Market comparators for this performance are -5.6% for a 70/30 Equity/Bond portfolio and -2.1% for the MSCI World Index for Equities. On a cumulative basis since 2013 the return remains in excess of the College's inflation plus target, but this position is being carefully monitored because our Investment Committee expects future returns to be lower than those enjoyed in the past decade.

Portfolio performance - value of 100 £ invested

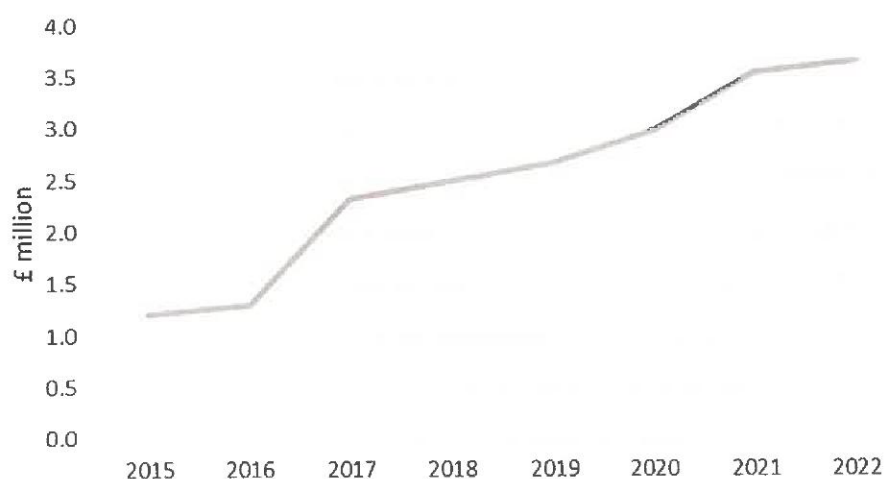
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Historical performance



The endowment has steadily increased the amount of its contribution to College income in line with its growth and is now a vital component to our long-term financial sustainability as shown by the following chart summarising the amount of endowment total return transferred to annual income and expenditure in recent years.

Endowment Income



Pensions

The College's share of the deficits in its pension schemes amounts to £3.2 million (2021: £4.7 million). Whilst the deficit in the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS) reduced in the year from £4.3 million to £2.0 million, the deficit in the defined benefit University Superannuation Scheme (USS) for academic staff increased from £0.5 million to £1.2 million.

The CCFPS scheme underwent a triennial revaluation on 31 March 2020, resulting in increased deficits and higher employer and employee contribution rates. The College has an agreed deficit reduction programme that aims to eliminate the past service deficit by 31 March 2030. The deficit may also be mitigated by future investment returns. Contributions into this scheme increased to 36.91% from July 2021, of which 21.9% is paid by the College as employer. The scheme is no longer open to new members; instead, the College offers a high-quality defined contribution pension scheme to all non-academic staff.

The USS scheme also underwent a triennial revaluation on 31 March 2020, resulting in increased contributions of 31.2% from October 2021, of which 21.4% will be paid by the College as employer. This was followed by benefit changes and additional covenant support measures from employers in April 2022.

The methodologies which the College is required to use to calculate its share of these two pension deficits differ significantly, because of the nature of the Schemes. The USS figure quoted is not expected to reflect the true costs of paying the benefits accrued by members working for the College if present macroeconomic conditions persist. Managing future pension costs including the volatility of these costs is a key financial consideration for the College.

Financial Recovery Plan

In June 2020, the Governing Body of St Catharine's approved a COVID-19 Financial Recovery Plan, the main elements of which were:

- Fundraising, including the use of legacy income on financial recovery;
- Proportionate use of reserves to support short term spending commitments; and
- Reductions in non-essential spend across the whole community (Fellows, staff and students).

The guiding principles for the plan were to:

- Balance the interests of current and future beneficiaries;
- Retain St Catharine's commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion;
- Focus spend on core purpose and activities: teaching, research and student welfare;
- Continue delivery of major building projects and safeguard funds set aside for this purpose;
- Ensure free reserves meet the policy level of £3.0 million;
- Aim for recovery of COVID-19 losses within three years; and
- Identify and capitalise on opportunities emerging from the pandemic – to emerge stronger and financially more resilient.

The College has successfully delivered against each guiding principle of the COVID-19 Financial Recovery Plan and is now focused on reducing the unrestricted structural deficit. As a result of the improved free reserves position, and updated cashflow forecasts, the Trustees have assured themselves that the College is a going concern.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Governing Body as charity trustees has a responsibility to monitor, disclose and where feasible manage the major risks and uncertainties facing the College. The College maintains a Risk Register and actively monitors risks across a number of areas:

- Academic and pastoral
- Operational
- Financial
- Compliance
- Governance
- External including protecting our reputation

Through its structure of Committees reporting to the Governing Body, the College monitors and manages risk to the best of its ability.

For the past two years, the most significant risk facing the College was the impact of the pandemic on our community's health and wellbeing, operations and finances. The College – its students, Fellows, alumni and

staff – demonstrated that it was an incredibly effective and supportive community throughout this challenging period and the risks associated with COVID-19 are now greatly reduced.

Unfortunately, the pandemic was swiftly followed by a further 'once in a generation' crisis in the form of the invasion of Ukraine and high inflation, including soaring energy costs. The College has responded alongside the Collegiate University to provide humanitarian support to Ukrainian academics and students. The financial impact of inflation has been factored into future budgets and, where possible, the risk reduced through forward purchasing of energy through a collegiate consortium. Care has also been taken to provide additional financial support to our students, with cost of living bursaries announced for 2022–23. Rebuilding the external conference business after the pandemic and major building works remains a key route to shoring up financial resilience. The Central Spaces project completed in August 2022 delivers an impressive dining hall and suite of facilities to support this endeavour.

Plans for the Future

Despite a further challenging year, the College is confident that it has the people and resources to complete the delivery of the strategic aims set out in the 'Our College, Our Future' strategic plan. In the coming year, the key priorities are to:

- continue to support our students to achieve 'brilliance without barriers' in their academic studies;
- provide research leadership through postgraduate bursaries and support Fellows' research agendas;
- support our students, Fellows and staff through the cost of living crisis;
- re-open our Central Spaces to provide much-needed and inspiring facilities that will bring the St Catharine's community together after the pandemic;
- complete construction of 23 new student rooms at St Chad's and Phases 2 and 3 of the Sherlock Court refurbishment, whilst minimising the impact on College life;
- continue progress towards the fundraising campaign target of £65 million, with a tilt towards raising unrestricted income; and
- complete the Green Working Group roadmap that will define and quantify current emissions and provide action plans for achieving net-zero emissions across different areas of College life.

The Trustees thank St Catharine's students, Fellows, staff, alumni and friends for their continued support, hard work and outstanding sense of community throughout the past year.

Nicola Robert
Bursar
On behalf of the Trustees
11 November 2022



Statement of Corporate Governance

1. The following statement is provided by the Trustees to enable readers of the financial statements to obtain a better understanding of the arrangements in the college for the management of its resources and for audit.
2. The College is a corporate body consisting of the Master, the Fellows and the Scholars. It is a registered charity (number 1137463) and subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Governing Body are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law.
3. The Governing Body consists of the Master and Professorial and Official Fellows, and exercises control over all matters concerning the College.
4. The Governing Body is advised in carrying out its duties by a number of Committees, comprised mostly or entirely of Fellows appointed by the Governing Body. These include:
 - a. The Finance Committee, consisting of the Master, President, Bursar, Operations Director, Senior Tutor, Development Director, Postgraduate Tutor (Financial), a further five Fellows and the College Accountant. It meets at least once each term and monitors income and expenditure against the Budget and reports to the Governing Body at the next College meeting thereafter.
 - b. The Audit Committee, comprising the Master and at least ten Fellows, which acts as the internal auditors to the accounts, as required by the Statutes of the College. The Audit Committee reports to the Governing Body annually on the financial statements, and also advises the Governing Body on the appointment of external auditors.
 - c. The Investments Committee, consisting of the Master, Bursar and at least six other Fellows. There are also three Members of the College who have offered their services as advisors to the Committee and attend its meetings, which are held once each term. The Investments Committee oversees the management of the College's financial and property investments and reports to the Governing Body.
 - d. The General Estates Committee, consisting of the President, the Operations Director and several other Fellows and departmental heads. The Committee monitors the condition of the College's operational estate and recommends maintenance and improvement projects. It also reports to the Governing Body on Health & Safety and Environmental matters, and on aspects of the domestic services, which the College provides to students and others.
 - e. The Fellowships Committee, consisting of the Master, the President, the Senior Tutor and at least eight other Fellows, makes recommendations for the recruitment of additional Fellows according to the teaching and other needs of the College
 - f. The Nominations Committee, consisting of the Master, Fellows' Registrar and four other Fellows identifies and recommends candidates to serve on standing committees and working groups
 - g. The Education Committee, consisting of the Master, the Senior Tutor, twelve other Fellows and the College Librarian, reports to the Governing Body on many aspects of the Educational work of the College and its students.
 - h. The Strategic Planning Committee, consisting of the Master, President, Bursar, Operations Director, Senior Tutor, Development Director, Postgraduate Tutor (Financial) and at least five other Fellows prepares and monitors progress against the strategic plan
 - i. The Remuneration Committee, consisting of two external members with demonstrable knowledge of the University, Colleges and HR, the President and four other Fellows provides independent oversight of remuneration matters.
 - j. A number of additional Committees support the work of the Governing Body in other areas.
5. Registers of Interests are maintained of all Trustees. Declarations of interest are made at all meetings of Committees and of the Governing Body.
6. The College's Trustees are listed at the front of these Financial Statements.

1. The Governing Body 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 Governing Body is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The Governing Body is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:
 - a. A comprehensive system of independent committees monitor and evaluate the College's performance against legal requirements and general good practice.
 - b. A rigorous set of internal financial controls are used to protect the College's assets, to identify and manage the risk of conflicts of interest, loss, waste, bribery, fraud etc.
 - c. Systems are in place to ensure that financial reporting is robust and of a high quality and to ensure that trustees comply with charity law and other regulations.
 - d. Where possible there is a segregation of duties so that no single individual has sole responsibility for any single transaction from authorisation to completion and review.
5. The Governing Body's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, Bursar, 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.

The Governing Body 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).

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require the Governing Body to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College and of the surplus or deficit of the College for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Governing Body 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 the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the College will continue in operation.

The Governing Body is responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of 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 College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Governing Body 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Governing Body of St Catharine's College, Cambridge**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of St Catharine's College (the 'College') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 College's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 and the Statutes 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Group's or College'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 Governing Body are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Governing Body of St Catharine's College, Cambridge

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Statutes of the University of Cambridge

In our opinion based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The contribution due from the College to the University has been 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and College and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

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

- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Governing Body

As explained more fully in the responsibilities of the Governing Body statement set out on page 25, the Governing Body 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 Governing Body 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 Governing Body are responsible for assessing the Group's and College'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 Group or the College or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 Auditors' 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Governing Body of St Catharine's College, Cambridge

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

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the Group through discussions with Trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the education sector;
- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Group and how the Group is complying with that framework;
- we obtained an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures on compliance with laws and regulations, including documentation of any instances of non-compliance;
- we identified which laws and regulations were significant in the context of the Group. The Laws and regulations we considered in this context were Charities Act 2011, the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and taxation 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 Group's ability to operate or to avoid material penalty; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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

- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in the accounting policy were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with relevant regulators and the College's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Governing Body of St Catharine's College, Cambridge

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

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

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 auditors' report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the College's Governing Body as a body, in accordance with College's statutes, the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and the Charities Act 2011. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Governing Body those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 College and the College's Governing Body as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



PETERS ELWORTHY & MOORE

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Salisbury House

Station Road

Cambridge

CB1 2LA

Date: 17 November 2022

Peters Elworthy & Moore is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of 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, using 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.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and certain fixed assets which are included at valuation.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The College has set a detailed budget plan for the financial year 2022–23 and an outline budget for the first six months of the 2023–24 financial year.

This financial planning work has included an analysis of the College's unrestricted liquid resources, and together these financial plans demonstrate that the College has sufficient resources to meet liabilities as they fall due. The Governing Body, as the trustee body of the College, considers preparation of these financial statements using a going concern basis to be appropriate.

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 27. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Recognition of income*Academic fees*

Academic fees are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors.

Grant income

Grants received from non-government sources (including research grants from non-government sources) are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and to the extent that performance related conditions have been met.

Income received in advance of performance related conditions is deferred on the balance sheet and released to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in line with such conditions being met.

Donations and endowments

Non exchange transactions without performance related conditions are donations and endowments. Donations and endowments with donor imposed restrictions are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income. Income is

retained within restricted reserves until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions at which point the income is released to general reserves through a reserve transfer.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure provided within the notes to the accounts (notes 16 & 17).

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

1. Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective.
2. 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.
3. Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income.
4. 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.

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

Investment income and change in value of investment assets

Investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in income in the year in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms or other restrictions applied to the individual endowment fund.

Total Return

St Catharine's operates a Total Return investment accounting policy. The College allocates a proportion of the investment earnings, net of expenses, and capital appreciation, to the income and expenditure account each year. The allocation of income is determined by a spending rule, which the College has set at 3.75% (2021: 3.75%) of the average annual value of the College's investment portfolio over the three-year period up to the commencement of the relevant financial year. The purpose of the policy is to stabilise annual spending levels from the endowment investment portfolio, and the target long run outcome is to maintain the real value of the endowment.

Other income

Income is received from a range of activities including accommodation, catering conferences and other services rendered.

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 £185,000 is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Income (included in note 1 as part of other income)	£253,000 (2021: £238,000)
Expenditure	£438,000 (2021: £393,000)

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 forward foreign exchange contract, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of the comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

Fixed assets

Land and buildings

The main College buildings are stated at depreciated replacement cost, as determined by professional valuers. The valuation for accounts purposes was carried out by Gerald Eve, Surveyors as at 30 September 2003. An amount has been deducted from the replacement cost to reflect their accumulated obsolescence in use depending on the age of the property to give a sum for their depreciated replacement cost. All College buildings on the main sites are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 50 years. Freehold land is capitalised at its estimated market value and is not depreciated.

Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are 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.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred to 30 June 2022. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in current assets at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Maintenance of buildings

The cost of any routine maintenance costing less than £20,000 is charged to the Income and Expenditure Account as it is incurred. The cost of major refurbishment and maintenance costing more than £20,000 is capitalised and depreciated over the useful economic life of the asset concerned. The College may also set aside sums to meet future maintenance costs, these being disclosed within general reserves. Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuation, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College.

Plant, Furniture and equipment

The cost of plant, furniture and equipment costing less than £20,000 per individual item or group of related items is written off in the year of acquisition. This includes books in the College's working library which are not capitalised as they are deemed to be immaterial. All other assets are capitalised and depreciated over their expected useful life of 10 years.

Leased assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset 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 accumulated 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 were brought into the accounts on first adoption of the RCCA format in 2005, at insurance value. Acquisitions since 1 July 2011 have been capitalised at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at expert valuation on receipt. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are included in the 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 that are not listed on a recognised stock exchange are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Freehold property was valued by Bidwells Property Consultants, Chartered Surveyors, at open market value at 30 June 2022.

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.

Contingent liabilities and assets

A contingent liability arises from a past event that gives the College a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the College. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the College a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the College.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in the notes if applicable.

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 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 01137463) and also 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 the categories covered by Sections 478 to 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 to exclusively charitable purposes.

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

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. 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 participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. 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 institution therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the College has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the College 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 income and expenditure account.

The College also operates a defined benefit plan for the College's employees of the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS). Unlike the Universities Superannuation Scheme, this scheme has surpluses and deficits directly attributable to individual Colleges. Pension costs are accounted for over the period during which the College benefits from the employees' services.

There is a third defined benefit plan, The Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS). However, because of the mutual nature of CEFPS, the College is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of each scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Income and Expenditure Account represents the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions. Since the College has entered into a recovery plan that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the College recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement to the extent that they relate to the deficit and the result expense in the income and expenditure account in accordance with Section 28 of FRS 102.

The College also operates defined contribution pension schemes and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the College to the fund in respect of the year.

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.

Reserves

Reserves are allocated between restricted and unrestricted reserves. Endowment reserves include balances which, in respect of endowment to the College, are held as permanent funds, which the College must hold to perpetuity.

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.

The College's reserves are invested in property, both direct property holdings and in property unit trusts, and in cash, equities and alternative instruments, according to a Statement of Investment Principles which is reviewed by the Investments Committee and the Governing Body from time to time. Cash balances are maintained at a level to fund recurring expenditure.

Critical accounting judgements

The preparation of the College's accounts requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

Income recognition – Judgement is applied in determining the value and timing of certain income items to be recognised in the accounts. This includes determining when performance related conditions have been met and determining the appropriate recognition timing for donations, bequests and legacies. In general, the latter are recognised when at the probate stage.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment – Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the College's total assets. Therefore, the estimated useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charged and the College's reported performance. Useful lives are determined at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed regularly for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experiences with similar assets, professional advice and anticipation of future events. Details of the carrying values of property, plant and equipment are shown in note 8.

Recoverability of debtors – The provision for doubtful debts is based on the College's estimate of the expected recoverability of those debts. Assumptions are made based on the level of debtors which have defaulted historically, coupled with current economic knowledge. The provision is based on the current situation of the customer, the age profile of the debt and the nature of the amount due.

Investment property – Properties are revalued to their fair value at the reporting date by the College's investment fund managers and chartered surveyors (see page 2). The valuation is based on the assumptions and judgements which are impacted by a variety of factors including market and other economic conditions. Note 9 details the current valuations.

Retirement benefit obligations – 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 Pension schemes. FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as Universities Superannuation Scheme. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense in income and expenditure in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The trustees are satisfied that Universities Superannuation Scheme meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plan in existence at the date of approving the financial statements.

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 based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed during 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.

The notes on pages 42 to 61 form part of these accounts

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

	Note	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	2022 Total £000s	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	2021 Total £000s
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	3,545	294	-	3,839	3,223	285	-	3,508
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	3,884	-	-	3,884	2,401	-	-	2,401
Investment income	3	473	-	3,038	3,511	452	-	3,109	3,561
Endowment return transferred	3	803	2,846	(3,649)	-	636	2,900	(3,536)	-
Other income		286	9	-	295	513	-	-	513
Total income before donations and endowments		8,991	3,149	(611)	11,529	7,225	3,185	(427)	9,983
Donations and legacies									
New endowments	16	575	1,068	-	1,643	1,505	492	-	1,997
Capital grant from Colleges Fund		-	-	823	823	-	-	1,179	1,179
Other capital grants for assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	3,329	-	3,329	-	6,058	-	6,058
Total income		9,566	7,546	212	17,324	8,730	9,735	752	19,217
Expenditure									
Education	4	4,212	3,535	-	7,747	3,427	3,533	-	6,960
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	6,190	-	-	6,190	5,471	-	-	5,471
Other expenditure		469	-	51	520	394	-	84	478
Contribution under Statute G,II		35	-	-	35	33	-	-	33
Total expenditure	6	10,906	3,535	51	14,492	9,325	3,533	84	12,942
Surplus/(Deficit) before other gains and losses		(1,340)	4,011	161	2,832	(595)	6,202	668	6,275
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	8	2,638	-	-	2,638	(12)	-	-	(12)
(Loss)/gain on investments	9	(1,824)	(289)	(2,270)	(4,383)	5,177	1,710	7,826	14,713
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(526)	3,722	(2,109)	1,087	4,570	7,912	8,494	20,976
Other comprehensive income									
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	2,277	-	-	2,277	1,103	-	-	1,103
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,751	3,722	(2,109)	3,364	5,673	7,912	8,494	22,079

The notes on pages 42 to 61 form part of these accounts

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves

	Income and expenditure reserve		
	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s
Balance at 1 July 2021	69,395	23,368	75,079
(Deficit)/Surplus from income and expenditure statement	(526)	3,722	(2,109)
Other comprehensive income	2,277	-	-
Release of restricted capital funds spent in the year	-	-	-
Transfers between Funds & Reserves	1,245	(1,245)	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	72,391	25,845	72,970
			171,206

	Income and expenditure reserve		
	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s
Balance at 1 July 2020	63,614	15,563	66,586
Surplus/(Deficit) from income and expenditure statement	4,570	7,912	8,494
Other comprehensive income	1,103	-	-
Release of restricted capital funds spent in the year	107	(107)	-
Transfers between Funds & Reserves	1	-	(1)
Balance at 30 June 2021	69,395	23,368	75,079
			167,842

The Consolidated and College figures are not materially different; hence, separate statements for each are not produced.

Consolidated and College Balance Sheets

		2022	2022	2021	2021
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
	Note	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Non-current Assets					
Fixed assets	8	69,592	69,641	58,258	58,302
Heritage assets	8	3,209	3,209	3,177	3,177
Investments	9	132,095	132,095	141,609	141,609
Total non-current assets		204,896	204,945	203,044	203,088
Current assets					
Stocks	10	210	172	178	172
Trade and other receivables	11	1,905	2,080	2,253	2,316
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,156	949	446	385
Total current assets		3,271	3,201	2,877	2,873
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,770)	(2,692)	(2,338)	(2,327)
Net current assets		501	509	539	546
Total Assets less current liabilities		205,397	205,454	203,583	203,634
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)
Provisions					
Pension provisions	15	(3,191)	(3,191)	(4,741)	(4,741)
Total net assets		171,206	171,263	167,842	167,893
Restricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	72,970	72,970	75,079	75,079
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	25,845	25,845	23,368	23,368
		98,815	98,815	98,447	98,447
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		72,391	72,448	69,395	69,446
Total Reserves		171,206	171,263	167,842	167,893

The financial statements were approved by the Governing Body on 11 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Professor Sir M Welland
Master



N Robert
Bursar



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

		2022	2021
	Note	£000s	£000s
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	3,489	11,380
Cash flows from investing activities	20	(1,669)	(10,413)
Cash flows from financing activities	21	(1,110)	(1,111)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		710	(144)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		446	590
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	1,156	446

Notes to the Accounts

1	Academic fees and charges	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Colleges fees:		
	Fee income received at the Regulated Undergraduate rate	2,053	1,916
	Fee income received at the Unregulated Undergraduate rate	555	478
	Fee income received at the postgraduate rate	931	830
	Sub-total	3,539	3,224
	Other income	300	284
	Total	3,839	3,508

2	Income from accommodation, catering and conferences	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Accommodation:		
	College members	2,771	2,042
	Conferences	141	-
	Sub-total	2,912	2,042
	Catering:		
	College members	830	338
	Conferences	142	21
	Sub-total	972	359
	Total	3,884	2,401

3	Endowment return and investment income	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
3a	Analysis of Investment Income		
	Total return contribution (see note 3c)	3,649	3,536
	Other Investment Income	473	452
	Net income transferred to income and expenditure reserve	-	-
	Total	4,122	3,988

3b	Analysis of Investment Gains	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Gains/(losses) on endowment assets:		
	Land and buildings	720	176
	Quoted and other securities and cash	(4,263)	12,495
		(3,543)	12,671
	Gains/(Losses) on other assets:		
	Quoted and other securities and cash	(840)	2,041
	Total	(4,383)	14,712

3c	Summary of Total Return	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Income from:		
	Land and buildings	271	254
	Quoted securities	2,573	2,480
	Unit Trusts	314	322
	Income from short-term investments	(120)	53
		3,038	3,109
	Gains/(Losses) on endowment assets (see note 3b)	(3,543)	12,671
	Investment management costs and loan interest (see note 3d)	(51)	(84)
	Total return for year	(556)	15,696
	Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve (see note 3a)	(3,649)	(3,536)
	Unapplied total (loss)/return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (see note 18)	(4,205)	12,160

3d	Investment management costs and loan interest	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Land and buildings	31	48
	Quoted securities - equities	20	36
	Endowment Loan Interest	-	-
		51	84
	Other Loan interest and costs	594	594
	Total	645	678

4	Education expenditure	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Teaching	2,866	2,486
	Tutorial	1,210	1,113
	Admissions	1,562	1,221
	Research	825	767
	Scholarships and awards	876	1,108
	Other educational facilities	408	265
	Total	7,747	6,960

5	Accommodation, catering and conferences expenditure	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Accommodation:		
	College members	2,711	2,448
	Conferences	1,231	1,322
	Sub-total	3,942	3,770
	Catering:		
	College members	1,608	1,158
	Conferences	640	543
	Sub-total	2,248	1,701
	Total	6,190	5,471

6a	Analysis of 2021/2022 expenditure by activity	Staff costs (note 7)	Other operating expenses	Depreciation	Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Education	3,169	4,237	341	7,747
	Accommodation, catering and conferences	2,649	2,665	876	6,190
	Other	224	296	-	520
	Statute G,II	-	35	-	35
	Totals	6,042	7,233	1,217	14,492
Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £343,567. This expenditure excludes the costs of alumni relations.					

6b	Analysis of 2020/2021 expenditure by activity	Staff costs (note 7)	Other operating expenses	Depreciation	Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Education	2,752	3,867	341	6,960
	Accommodation, catering and conferences	2,592	2,003	876	5,471
	Other	211	267	-	478
	Statute G,II	-	33	-	33
	Totals	5,555	6,170	1,217	12,942
Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £381,406. This expenditure excludes the costs of alumni relations.					

6c	Auditors' remuneration	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Other operating expenses include:		
	Audit fees payable to the College's external auditors	26	23
	Other fees payable to the College's external auditors	-	-
	Totals	26	23

7	Staff costs				
	Consolidated	Academic	Non-academic	2022 Total	2021 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Staff costs:				
	Salaries	1,294	3,541	4,835	4,495
	National Insurance	116	312	428	385
	Pension costs	216	563	779	675
		1,626	4,416	6,042	5,555

		Average staff numbers 2022		Average staff numbers 2021	
		Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents	Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents
	Academic	57	-	55	-
	Non-academic	4	114	4	112
	At the Balance Sheet date there were 63 (2021: 62) members of the Governing Body. During the year the average number receiving remuneration was the 61 shown above.				

	The number of officers and employees of the College, including Head of House, who received remuneration in the following ranges was:		
		2022 Total	2021 Total
	£100,001–£110,000	1	1
	£110,001 –£120,000	1	-

	Remuneration includes salary, employer's national insurance contributions, employer's pension contributions plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements.
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	Key management personnel				
	Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College. These are the Master, Senior Tutor, Bursar, Operations Director, Development Director and Chaplain. The aggregated remuneration paid to key management personnel consists of salary, employer's national insurance contributions, employer's pension contributions, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements.				
				2022 Total	2021 Total
				£000s	£000s
	Aggregated remuneration			475	472

The Trustees received no emoluments in their capacity as Trustees of the Charity.

8	Fixed assets						
	Consolidated	College buildings and Site	College houses and hostels	Plant, fixtures and fittings	Assets Under Construction	2022 Total	2021 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Cost or valuation						
	At beginning of year	50,282	16,531	379	7,144	74,336	69,498
	Additions	-	-	-	12,635	12,635	5,350
	Transfers	12	-	-	(13)	(1)	-
	Disposals	-	(137)	-	-	(137)	(512)
	At end of year	50,294	16,394	379	19,766	86,833	74,336
	Depreciation						
	At beginning of year	13,083	2,921	74	-	16,078	14,911
	Charge for the year	894	285	38	-	1,217	1,217
	Eliminated on disposals	-	(54)	-	-	(54)	(50)
	At end of year	13,977	3,152	112	-	17,241	16,078
	Net book value						
	At end of year	36,317	13,242	267	19,766	69,592	58,258
	At beginning of year	37,199	13,610	305	7,144	58,258	54,587
	College						
	Cost or valuation						
	At beginning of year	50,283	16,574	379	7,145	74,381	69,542
	Additions	-	-	-	12,638	12,638	5,350
	Transfers	12	-	-	(12)	-	-
	Disposals	-	(137)	-	-	(137)	(511)
	At end of year	50,295	16,437	379	19,771	86,882	74,381
	Depreciation						
	At beginning of year	13,084	2,921	74	-	16,079	14,911
	Charge for the year	894	284	38	-	1,216	1,218
	Eliminated on disposals	-	(54)	-	-	(54)	(50)
	At end of year	13,978	3,151	112	-	17,241	16,079
	Net book value						
	At end of year	36,317	13,286	267	19,771	69,641	58,302
	At beginning of year	37,199	13,653	305	7,145	58,302	54,631
	The insured value of freehold land and buildings as at 30 June 2022 was £168,616,915 (2021: £155,254,085).						
	The cost to the group of freehold buildings and assets under construction consists of the costs incurred by the College less the surplus recorded in the accounts of St Catharine's College Events Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, and eliminated on consolidation.						

Included within College Buildings and Houses is freehold land valued at £8 million, which is not depreciated.

8	Fixed assets (continued)		
	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 2011 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date and as reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they were brought into the accounts at insurance value on first adoption of the RCCA format. As a result the total included in the balance sheet is partial.		
	Amounts for the current and previous years were as follows:		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Acquisitions purchased with specific donations	-	40
	Acquisitions purchased with College funds	32	7
	Total cost of acquisitions purchased	-	47
	Value of acquisitions by donation	32	-
	Total acquisitions capitalised	3,209	3,177

9	Investments				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Balance at beginning of year	141,609	141,609	123,422	123,422
	Additions	3,299	3,299	98,442	98,442
	Disposals	(2,172)	(2,172)	(93,060)	(93,060)
	Transfer to Operational Buildings	-	-	-	-
	Gain/(loss)	(4,666)	(4,666)	9,169	9,169
	Increase/(decrease) in cash balances held at fund managers	(5,975)	(5,975)	3,636	3,636
	Balance at end of year	132,095	132,095	141,609	141,609
	Represented by:				
	Property	8,675	8,675	9,035	9,035
	Quoted securities – equities	-	-	-	-
	Fixed interest securities	-	-	-	-
	Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at investment managers	14,472	14,472	20,447	20,447
	Managed Multi-Asset Portfolios and Other Investments	108,948	108,948	112,127	112,127
	Total	132,095	132,095	141,609	141,609

10	Stocks and work in progress				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Goods for resale	172	172	172	172
	Work in progress	38	-	6	-
	Other stocks	-	-	-	-
	Totals	210	172	178	172

11	Trade and other receivables				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Members of the College	154	154	21	21
	Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	221	-	62
	Other receivables	554	517	495	503
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,197	1,188	1,737	1,730
	Totals	1,905	2,080	2,253	2,316

12	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Short-term money market investments	-	-	-	-
	Bank deposits	-	-	-	-
	Current accounts -Interest earning	1,156	949	446	385
	Cash in hand	-	-	-	-
	Totals	1,156	949	446	385

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	Trade creditors	173	166	172	170
	Members of the College	270	270	292	292
	Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-
	University fees	307	307	240	240
	Contribution to Colleges Fund	35	35	33	33
	Other creditors (e.g. VAT)	241	241	251	265
	Accruals and deferred income	1,744	1,673	1,350	1,327
	Totals	2,770	2,692	2,338	2,327

14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year				
		Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2022	2022	2021	2021
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Bank loans	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	Other Loans	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	Totals	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000

In 2018–19, the College borrowed £20 million from Pension Insurance Corporation. The loan is unsecured and is repayable in full in 2063 and has a fixed interest rate of 2.97%. In 2013-14, the College borrowed from institutional investors, collectively with other colleges, the College's share being £5 million. The loans are unsecured and repayable during the period 2043-2053, and are at fixed interest rates of approximately 4.4%. Although issued through a funding vehicle, the College has no responsibility for the obligations of any other of the issuing Colleges. In addition, the College has existing other unsecured borrowings of £6 million from a bank, repayable in 2048, at a fixed interest rate of 4.93%.

15	Pension provisions					
	Consolidated & College	USS £000s	CCFPS £000s	CEFPS £000s	Total 2022 £000s	Total 2021 £000s
	Balance at beginning of year	479	4,258	4	4,741	5,801
	Movement in year:					
	Current service cost including life assurance	964	179	-	1,143	380
	Contributions	(261)	(234)	(2)	(497)	(451)
	Other finance cost	4	77	-	81	114
	Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	(2,277)	-	(2,277)	(1,103)
	Balance at end of year	1,186	2,003	2	3,191	4,741

16	Endowment funds				
	Restricted net assets relating to endowments are as follows:				
	Consolidated & College	Restricted permanent endowments £000s	Unrestricted permanent endowments £000s	Total 2022 £000s	Total 2021 £000s
	Balance at beginning of year				
	Capital	73,673	1,406	75,079	66,586
	New donations and endowments	818	5	823	1,179
	(Decrease)/Increase in market value of investments	(2,875)	(57)	(2,932)	7,315
	Transfer between Funds	-	-	-	(1)
	Balance at end of year	71,616	1,354	72,970	75,079
	Analysis by type of purpose				
	Fellowship Funds	25,239	-	25,239	26,130
	Prizes	1,153	151	1,304	1,318
	Travel Awards	300	749	1,049	1,084
	Home Bursaries	7,928	-	7,928	7,727
	Graduate Bursaries	30,304	-	30,304	31,510
	Overseas Bursaries	4,280	-	4,280	4,453
	Grants	341	454	795	825
	Other	1,343	-	1,343	1,388
	General Endowment	728	-	728	644
	Group Total	71,616	1,354	72,970	75,079
	Analysis by asset				
	Property	4,703	89	4,792	4,790
	Investments	59,067	1,117	60,184	59,448
	Cash	7,846	148	7,994	10,841
	Group Total	71,616	1,354	72,970	75,079

17	Restricted Reserves					
	Reserves with restrictions are as follows:					
	Consolidated & College	Capital grants unspent	Permanent unspent and other restricted income	Restricted expendable endowment	2022 Total	2021 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Balance at beginning of year					
	Capital	14,790	-	2,630	17,420	10,154
	Accumulated income	-	5,899	49	5,948	5,409
	New grants	3,329	-	-	3,329	6,058
	New donations	-	302	1,069	1,371	778
	Endowment return transferred	-	2,787	59	2,846	2,900
	Other investment income					
	Increase/(decrease) in market value of investments	-	(230)	(59)	(289)	1,710
	Expenditure	-	(3,011)	(524)	(3,535)	(3,533)
	Capital grants utilised	-	-	-	-	(107)
	Transfer between Funds	(1,133)	(10)	(102)	(1,245)	-
	Balance at end of year					
	Capital	16,986	-	3,086	20,072	17,420
	Accumulated income	-	5,737	36	5,773	5,948
	Analysis of other restricted funds/donations by type of purpose					
	Fellowship Funds	-	2,623	1,180	3,803	4,130
	Prizes	-	267	6	273	281
	Travel Awards	-	254	-	254	263
	Home Bursaries	-	724	-	724	722
	Graduate Bursaries	-	475	-	475	497
	Overseas Bursaries	-	1,243	-	1,243	1,294
	Grants	16,986	47	428	17,461	15,367
	Other	-	68	1,508	1,576	777
	General Endowment	-	36	-	36	37
	Group Total	16,986	5,737	3,122	25,845	23,368

18	Memorandum of Unapplied Total Return		
	Included within reserves the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College:		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	36,459	24,299
	Unapplied Total Return/(Loss) for year (see note 3c)	(4,205)	12,160
	Unapplied Total Return at end of year	32,254	36,459

19	Reconciliation of consolidated surplus for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Surplus for the year	1,087	20,976
	Adjustment for non-cash items		
	Depreciation	1,217	1,217
	Investment income	-	-
	Loss/(Gain) on endowments, donations and investment property	4,750	(9,159)
	(Increase)/Decrease in stocks	(32)	8
	Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	349	640
	Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	430	79
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	-	-
	Pension costs less contributions payable	727	44
	Adjustment for investing or financing activities		
	Investment income	(3,511)	(3,562)
	Interest payable	1,110	1,125
	Loss/(Profit) on the sale of non-current assets	(2,638)	12
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,489	11,380

20	Cash flows from investing activities		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets	2,721	449
	Non-current investment disposal	10,434	89,415
	Investment income	3,511	3,562
	Endowment funds invested	(5,670)	(98,442)
	Withdrawal of deposits	-	-
	Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(12,665)	(5,397)
	Total cash flows from investing activities	(1,669)	(10,413)

21	Cash flows from financing activities		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Interest paid	(1,110)	(1,111)
	New secured loans	-	-
	Total cash flows from financing activities	(1,110)	(1,111)

22	Consolidated reconciliation and analysis of net debt			
		At 1 July 2021	Cash Flows	At 30 June 2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s
	Cash and cash equivalents	446	710	1,156
	Borrowings:			
	Amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Unsecured loans	(31,000)	-	(31,000)
	Net total	(30,554)	710	(29,844)

23	Financial Instruments		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Financial assets		
	<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>		
	Listed equity investments	-	-
	Other Investments - including multi-asset portfolios	108,922	112,124
	<i>Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment</i>		
	Other equity investments	27	3
	<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>		
	Cash and cash equivalents	15,628	20,893
	Other equity investments	-	-
	Loan notes	-	-
	Other debtors	708	516
	Financial liabilities		
	<i>Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>		
	Forward foreign currency contracts	-	-
	<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
	Bank overdraft	-	-
	Loans	31,000	31,000
	Service concessions	-	-
	Finance leases	-	-
	Trade creditors	173	172
	Other creditors	809	815

24	Capital commitments		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	Capital commitments at 30 June 2022 are as follows:		
	Authorised and contracted:		
	Building works	11,060	14,152
	Collective investment with Cambridge University & other Cambridge Colleges	84	74
	Collective investment schemes through investment managers	247	334
		11,391	14,560
	Authorised but not yet contracted for	1,398	6,776
	Commitments under finance leases entered into but not yet provided for in the financial statements	-	-

25	Lease obligations		
		2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
	At 30 June 2022 the College had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:		
	Land and buildings:		
	Expiring within one year	95	256
	Expiring between two and five years	34	48
	Expiring in over five years	12	17
		141	321
	Other		
	Expiring within one year	27	10
	Expiring between two and five years	34	10
	Expiring in over five years	-	-
		61	20

26. Pension schemes

In addition to the defined contribution schemes for assistant staff, the College participates in three defined benefit schemes, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), the Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (CCFPS), and the Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS). The total pension cost for the year ended 30 June 2022, split between staff costs and other costs, was as follows:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
USS: Charged to income and expenditure	261	221
CCFPS: Charged to income and expenditure	256	274
Other pension schemes: Contributions	262	180
	779	675
USS: Pension liability movement charged to other costs	707	-
	1,486	675

University 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 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 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 funding ratio of 83%.

The key financial assumptions used in 2020 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles (uss.co.uk/about-us/valuation-and-funding/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 1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% from 2040.
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	CPI 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:

	2022	2021
Males currently aged 65 (years)	23.9	24.7
Females currently aged 65 (years)	25.5	26.1
Males currently aged 45 (years)	25.9	26.7
Females currently aged 45 (years)	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 to 31 March 2024, at which point the rate will increase to 6.3%. The 2022 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The liability figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	3.31%	0.78%
Pensionable salary growth	3.24%	2.96%

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme

The College is also a member of a multi-employer defined benefits plan, the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS). The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2022, for the purposes of FRS102 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 FRS102 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:

	2022 % p.a.	2021 % p.a.
Discount rate	3.80	1.80
Increase in salaries	3.25	3.10
Retail Price Index (RPI) assumption	3.45*	3.40
Consumer Price Index (CPI) assumption	2.75*	2.60
Pension increases in payment (RPI max 5% p.a.)	3.30*	3.30
Pension increases in payment (CPI max 2.5%)	2.05*	1.95

*For 1 year only, it has been assumed that RPI will be at 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% per annum, 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% per annum, a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male aged 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 would have a life expectancy of 23.2 years (previously 23.2 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years would have 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

Notes to the Accounts

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

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.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures as at 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Present value of plan liabilities	(11,028)	(14,930)
Market value of plan assets	9,026	10,673
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	(2,002)	(4,257)

The amounts to be recognised in Income and Expenditure for the year ending 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Current service cost	141	166
Administrative expenses	19	18
Interest on net defined benefit (asset)/liability	77	77
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	-
Total charge	237	261

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	14,930	15,320
Current service cost	141	166
Employee contributions	27	22
Benefits paid	(370)	(349)
Interest on plan liabilities	267	221
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(3,967)	(450)
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	-
Curtailment (gain)/loss	-	-
Present value of Scheme liabilities at end of period	11,028	14,930

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the year ending 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	10,673	10,036
Contributions paid by the College	234	197
Employee contributions	27	22
Benefits paid	(370)	(349)
Administrative expenses paid	(25)	(30)
Interest on plan assets	190	144
Return on assets, less interest included in Profit and Loss	(1,702)	653
Market value of Scheme assets at end of period	9,026	10,673
Actual return on plan assets	(1,512)	797

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets at 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures at 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022	2021
Equities	52%	48%
Bonds & Cash	34%	42%
Properties	14%	10%
Total	100%	100%

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

Analysis of the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ending 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Return on assets, less interest included in Income & Expenditure	(1,702)	653
Expected less actual plan expenses	(6)	(12)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(398)	273
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	4,365	177
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI	2,259	1,091

Notes to the Accounts

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

Movement in the net defined benefit asset/(liability) during the year ending 30 June 2022 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2021) are as follows:

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at beginning of year	(4,258)	(5,285)
Recognised in Income and Expenditure	(237)	(261)
Contributions paid by the College	234	197
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI	2,259	1,091
Surplus/(deficit) in plan at the end of the year	(2,002)	(4,258)

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 actuarial valuation are different to those adopted under FRS102.

The last such actuarial 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 June 2021 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £124,600 per annum 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.

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme

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 specific Responsible Body and this means contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the SOCIE in the year, are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions (see below).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out at as 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 assumption:

- An average discount rate of 3.2% pa
- RPI inflation of 3.4% pa (and pension increases consistent with this);
- Increase in pensionable stipends of 3.4% pa; and
- 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% pa.

Notes to the Accounts

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (continued)

Following the 31 December 2018 valuation, a recovery plan was put in place until 31 December 2022 and the deficit recovery contributions payable (as a percentage of pensionable stipends) are set out in the table below.

% of pensionable stipends	1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020	1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022
Deficit repair contributions	11.9%	7.1%

As at 31 December 2019, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 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. Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the balance sheet liability over 2020 and over 2021 is set out in the table below.

	2021	2020
	£000s	£000s
Balance sheet liability at 1 January	4	6
Deficit contribution paid	(2)	(3)
Interest cost (recognised in SOCIE)	-	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability* (recognised in the SOCIE)	-	1
Balance sheet liability at 31 December	2	4

* Comprises change in agreed deficit recovery plan and change in discount rate and assumptions 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 31 December 2021, 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.

	December 2021	December 2020	December 2019
Discount rate	0.0% pa	0.2% pa	1.1% pa
Price inflation	n/a	3.1% pa	2.8% pa
Increase to total pensionable payroll	-1.5% pa	1.6% pa	1.3% pa

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

Notes to the Accounts

27. Principal subsidiary and associated undertakings and other significant investments

The College holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of registration or incorporation	Shares held	
		Class	%
St Catharine's College Development Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100
St Catharine's College Events Ltd	UK	Ordinary	100

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

	Principal activity	Capital and reserves	Result for the year
		2022	2022
		£000s	£000s
St Catharine's College Development Ltd	Development contractor	-	-
St Catharine's College Events Ltd	Functions and events, and contractor	4	-

28	Related Party Transactions			
	<p>Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of the College Governing Body, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Governing Body member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Governing Body may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.</p> <p>The College maintains a register of interests for all College Governing Body members and where any member of the College Governing Body has a material interest in a College matter they are required to declare that fact.</p> <p>During the year no fees or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as Trustees.</p> <p>Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College. Fellows are billed for any private catering. The Trustees remuneration is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.</p> <p>The salaries paid to Trustees in the year are summarised in the table below:</p>			
	From	To	2022 Number	2021 Number
	£0	£10,000	36	33
	£10,001	£20,000	4	4
	£20,001	£30,000	2	3
	£30,001	£40,000	8	9
	£40,001	£50,000	3	4
	£50,001	£60,000	7	6
	£60,001	£70,000	1	1
	£70,001	£80,000	1	1
	£80,001	£90,000	1	1
	£90,001	£100,000	-	-
	£100,001	£110,000	-	-
		Total	63	62
	The total Trustee salaries were £1,211,943 for the year (2021: £1,228,127)			
	The trustees were also paid other taxable benefits (including associated employer National Insurance contributions) and employer contributions to pensions which totalled £395,711 for the year (2021: £388,034)			
	The College has two (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 has taken advantage of the exemption within section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.			

Notes to the Accounts

Like some other colleges, the College offers a shared equity housing assistance scheme to Fellows, in order to attract them to work in Cambridge, which is a high cost residential area. As at 30 June 2022 2 (2021: 2) Fellows benefited from assistance and the College's contribution was £270,000 (2021: £270,000).