CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales · Charity number 1140193

Details

Other names	CRIS CANCER
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	07493363
Registered	2011-02-02
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	2nd Floor 3A Harrington Road London SW7 3ES
Phone	02076309410
Email	info@criscancer.org.uk
Website	www.criscancer.org.uk

Activities

Objects: THE OBJECTS OF THE FOUNDATION ARE:-Ç£TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE HEALTH OF THE PUBLIC THROUGH SUPPORTING RESEARCH INTO THE NATURE, CAUSES, DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL FORMS OF CANCER, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH FINDINGS INTO PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CURE OF CANCER, AND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND RAISE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SUCH MATTERS.-ÇØ

Activities: CRIS Cancer Foundation is an independent non-profit organisation dedicated to the promotion and development of research to eliminate cancer.The charity funds translational research projects focussing on the types of cancer that typically have fewer resources or more difficulty in obtaining financing.Current research projects include paediatric and haematological oncology.

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Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Education/training, The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Other Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Spain
- City Of Westminster
- Kensington And Chelsea

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£3,407,641	£2,627,132	£3,761,989	5
2023-12-31	£3,010,944	£2,241,819	£2,981,480	3
2022-12-31	£1,790,591	£1,778,452	£2,212,355	2
2021-12-31	£1,848,933	£946,027	£2,200,216	2
2020-12-31	£1,040,753	£583,987	£1,297,310	2

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Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
MARTA BRIME	Chair	2024-02-21
Alvaro Portanet		2015-03-26
Ana de Paz Bonachera		2024-02-21
Christopher Alan Ciauri		2022-01-27
Diego Megia		2017-03-28
Fernando Delgado		2018-02-26
Josefa Diaz Mercado		2020-05-01
LOLA MANTEROLA		
MS ELEONOR CREATURO		
NICOLA LOUISE AMOROSO		
Snigdha Singh		2016-05-03

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CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1140193

Accounts

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY No. 1140193)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company Registration Number: 07493363
Charity Number: 1140193

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY NO. 1140193)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEX

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES	1 - 5
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS	6 - 8
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	9
BALANCE SHEET	10
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	11
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	12 - 20

The trustees, who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Objectives and activities
The objects of CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) are to protect and promote the health of the public through supporting research into the nature, causes, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of all forms of cancer, including the development of research findings into practical applications for the prevention, treatment and cure of cancer and to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters.

Public benefit
The directors have complied with section 17(5) of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the trust's aims and objectives.

Achievements and performance
2024 has been another pivotal year for CRIS Cancer Foundation. This past year has been one of dedication, innovation, and real impact—driven by our shared mission to advance cancer research and improve lives. We recognise that only through sustained investment in pioneering research can we hope to defeat cancer—a relentless disease that demands ever-greater innovation.

In 2024, CRIS achieved total incoming resources of £3,407,641, representing an 13% increase over 2023. Of this, £2,082,585 was invested directly in research—a 22% year-on-year increase.

The charity's five principal sources of income in 2024 were:

Annual Gala
Our flagship event at the Natural History Museum in London was attended by approximately 400 guests in person, with additional supporters joining online. Parallel galas were held in Barcelona and Paris, bringing together supporters, researchers, and volunteers.

The event in London was kindly supported by sponsors R.J. O'Brien and Tradeweb, and thanks to them and our guests, the UK gala alone raised more than £2,800,000.

Fundraising activities (non-corporate)
Royal Parks Half Marathon: Approximately 70 runners—including doctors, staff, volunteers, survivors, and family members—represented our community. We raised over £80,000.

My Super CRIS Challenge: Our New Year initiative encouraged community and individual challenges, raising £43,000.

Spanish Chamber of Commerce Race: 70 runners proudly joined the Spanish Chamber team for the Gateway Global "Chase the Sun" 10K, raising £7,000.

Fundraising activities (corporate)
On Ya Bike static challenge with Barclays: Teams in London raised £33,000 for paediatric brain tumour research at ICR and Gustave Roussy. CRIS UK raised this amount, which Barclays generously matched with an additional donation.

Corporate partnerships: Raised over £137,000 through support from AKO Capital, Barclays, General Atlantic, Goldman Sachs, and D'Angelin; with matched gifts from Janus Henderson, VISA, and Microsoft schemes.

Single donations
Regular and one-off gifts from individuals totalled £45,000.

Gift Aid
We claimed approximately £200,000 in Gift Aid from HMRC.

Research Investment and Impact
In 2024, CRIS donated £2,082,585 to research projects, supporting leading research institutions and clinical trials:

- Fight Kids Cancer Consortium: Through the Fight Kids Cancer programme, CRIS is supporting eight pan-European paediatric oncology projects selected in the 2024 call—six translational research projects and two early-phase clinical trials—totalling €10.7 million. CRIS invested £851,119 to promote collaborative research on rare childhood cancers.
- Oxford University Postdoctoral Fellowships: In partnership with the Prostate Cancer Foundation, CRIS co-funded two postdoctoral fellowships at Oxford focused on prostate cancer metastasis. The aim is to support early-career scientists in researching novel biomarkers and targeted therapies to prevent tumour spread. CRIS invested £100,000 in these fellowships to nurture the next generation of cancer researchers.
- Immunotherapy Project at ICR: Led by Dr. Astero Klampatsa, this project investigates the cellular mechanisms underlying resistance to immunotherapy in thoracic tumours, identifying predictive markers and engineering next-generation CAR T cells to enhance T cell responses against lung cancer. CRIS invested £106,000 in this project to drive innovation in cellular therapies.
- Childhood Brain Cancer at ICR: Coordinated by Prof. Chris Jones, this programme has generated a public catalogue of genetic alterations in diffuse midline glioma (DMG) patient samples. This data underpins multiple translational studies and informs new therapeutic targets through the PedcBioPortal platform. CRIS invested £113,000 to support data generation and analysis for DMG research.
- Centre for Translational Immunotherapy (ICR): Ongoing funding supports multidisciplinary research at the ICR's Immunotherapy Centre, including studies on CAR T therapies for multiple myeloma led by Dr. Charlotte Pawlyn and early-phase trials combining immunomodulatory drugs with precision monitoring to overcome resistance. CRIS invested £239,000 in centre operations and trial development.
- Multiple Myeloma Project at ICR: Through the Excellence Programme, CRIS supports a study exploring myeloma cell resistance mechanisms and strategies to restore drug sensitivity, aiming to improve outcomes for patients unresponsive to standard treatments. CRIS invested £38,000 in this project.
- Lung Cancer Trial at Oxford: The LungVax programme, led by Prof. Sarah Blagden and Prof. Tim Elliott, explores vaccine-based immunotherapies in non-small cell lung cancer, integrating AI-driven biomarker discovery to personalise treatment and improve response rates. CRIS invested £125,000 in the LungVax trials to accelerate translational vaccine research.
- Paediatric Leukaemia CAR T Trials at GOSH: At Great Ormond Street Hospital, CRIS is co-funding the CAR4ALL dual-target CD19/22 CAR T trial under Prof. Persis Amrolia's leadership. This trial treats 12 children with relapsed acute lymphoblastic leukaemia using engineered T cells designed to prevent antigen escape and reduce exhaustion, aiming for sustained remissions. CRIS invested £215,000 in this trial to support clinical development and patient recruitment.

These achievements in 2024 reflect the collective strength of our CRIS community—donors, volunteers, researchers, and partners—who share an unwavering belief in the power of science to change lives. With every pound raised and every project funded, we are accelerating discoveries, expanding access to innovative treatments, and giving patients and families real reasons for hope. As we look to the future, we remain committed to pushing the boundaries of cancer research, knowing that together, we are building a path toward cure

Financial review
The results for the period are as set out on page 11 and show that the charity achieved a very successful fundraising period in 2024. Total income for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to £3,407,641 (2023: £3,010,944) of which £2,807,184 (2023: £2,036,264) was raised from events. After fundraising costs of £295,595 (2023: £331,230), the net funds raised from events for the period were £2,511,589 (2023: £1,705,034).

During the period CRIS made total donations of £2,191,931 (2023: £1,713,146). The donations to the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), Oxford, CRUK and Fight Kids Cancer. Overall, total surplus was £780,509 (2023: £769,125).

At the financial period end, together with reserves brought forward of £2,981,480 (2023: £2,212,355), the total funds, all of which are unrestricted, available for carry forward amounted to £3,761,989 (2023: £2,981,480).

Investment policy and performance
There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest and the current policy is to invest short term deposits with the charity's bankers.

Reserves policy and going concern
The charity's policy is to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to enable the operating activities of the charity to continue. With the exception of annual governance costs, which are estimated at £7,500, the amount of funds required to operate the charity is not significant at an estimated amount of £78,000 per annum. The trustees do not charge the charity for the services they provide and the events that are held are invariably self-funding events. CRIS is accordingly in an enviable position as the risk of it not being able to operate as a going concern due to lack of funds is considered to be remote.

Structure, governance and management
CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) was incorporated on 14 January 2011 as a charitable company which is limited by guarantee with no share capital and governed by its Articles of Association. CRIS was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 February 2011. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to a maximum of £1.

In accordance with the governing document, there shall be not less than three directors at any one time. The directors, who are also the charity trustees, are normally elected by the members of the company in a general meeting.

Trustees are appointed on the basis of specific skills and knowledge to enable them to make a contribution to the management of the charity. In order for trustees to undertake such responsibilities, appropriate Charity Commission publications, in particular the booklet 'The Essential Trustees: What you need to know' is given to each trustee as part of their induction process.

Risk management
The trustees have reviewed the major and financial risks that impact on the work of the charity and undertake reviews of risk management on a continuing basis. The systems that have been established enable the trustees to review and take necessary steps to lessen these risks.

Future development

The trustees are working to increase the funds received from corporates. Whilst also looking to add new companies to the February campaign, we are aiming to explore additional funds coming from companies whether it is via their matching scheme, by hosting an employee event in their premises or by being able to receiving funds from smaller financial institutions that would like to dedicate part of their profits to ESG.

We will also continue to consolidate our Major Donor effort as it is our main source of funds and what is currently financing all our commitments with the different research institutions.

Reference and administrative information

Directors/Trustees	Marta Brime - Chairman Nicola Louise Amoroso Maria Dolores Manterola (aka Lola Manterola) Fernando Delgado-Nevares Geraldine Creaturo Diego Megia Alvaro Portanet Snigdha Singh Josefa Diaz Mercado Christopher Ciauri Ana De Paz Bonachera (Appointed 21 February 2024)
Treasurer	Ana De Paz
Company number	07493363
Registered charity number	1140193
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Place of business	Second floor office, 3A Harrington Road, South Kensington, London SW7 3ES
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young, Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Virgin Money, 177 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7ER
Solicitors	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

Responsibilities of the Board

The Trustees who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Foundation for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable the Trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board:

Marta Brime

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Marta Brime – Trustee
Secretary of Board of Trustees

Date: 25th August 2025

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRIS Cancer Foundation (the 'Charitable Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charitable Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charitable Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report. 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.

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 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.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charitable Company and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purpose of Company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charitable Company'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 Charitable Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the Charitable Company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Charitable Company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated income.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through 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 auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Charitable Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charitable Company's members 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 Charitable Company and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rachel Chim

Rachel Chim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Date: 27th August 2025

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total funds 2024	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total funds 2023
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources							
Income from:							
-Donations and legacies	3.1	569,273	-	569,273	955,291	-	955,291
-Other trading activities	3.2	2,807,184	-	2,807,184	2,036,264	-	2,036,264
-Investments	3.3	31,184	-	31,184	19,389	-	19,389
Total incoming resources		3,407,641	-	3,407,641	3,010,944	-	3,010,944
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds:							
Fundraising events	4	435,201	-	435,201	439,432	-	439,432
Charitable activities:							
Donations made	4	2,191,931	-	2,191,931	1,802,387	-	1,802,387
Total		2,627,132	-	2,627,132	2,241,819	-	2,241,819
Net movement in funds		780,509		780,509	769,125	-	769,125
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		2,981,480	-	2,981,480	2,212,355	-	2,212,355
Total funds carried forward		3,761,989	-	3,761,989	2,981,480	-	2,981,480

The results for the period are derived from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	£	31 December 2024 £	£	31 December 2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	-		3,437	
Investments	6	199,998		199,998	
			199,998		203,435
Current assets					
Debtors	7	816,338		546,255	
Cash at bank		2,794,083		2,260,864	
		3,610,421		2,807,119	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(48,430)		(29,074)	
Net current assets			3,561,991		2,778,045
Total assets less current liabilities			3,761,989		2,981,480
Net assets			3,761,989		2,981,480
Funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	11		3,761,989		2,981,480
Restricted funds			-		-
			3,761,989		2,981,480

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 25th August 2025

Marta Brime

.....
Marta Brime - Director

Company Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Operating & investing activities			
Receipts of interest		31,184	19,389
Receipts of other cash		3,131,075	2,893,218
Payment of charitable grants		(2,082,585)	(1,713,146)
Payment of expenses		(549,892)	(568,575)
Depreciation charge of tangible assets		3437	5,158
Purchase of investments		-	(199,998)
Increase in cash from operating & investing activities	(A)	533,219	436,046
Increase in cash	(B)	533,219	436,046

(A) Reconciliation of changes in resources to net cash inflow from operating & investing activities

	2024 £	2023 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,437	5,158
Purchase of investments	-	(199,998)
Net incoming resources	780,509	769,125
Increase in debtors	(270,083)	(92,839)
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	19,356	(45,400)
	533,219	436,046

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at beginning of period	2,260,864	1,824,818
Cash at end of period	2,794,083	2,260,864
Increase in cash	533,219	436,046

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cris Cancer Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP - FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

CRIS Cancer Foundation meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Funds Structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor. Unrestricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are accrued and included in the SOFA when the charity is entitled to the income, the receipt can be quantified and is probable and deferred when they relate to future accounting periods. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor and the donations has been received.

The following policies apply to the following specific categories of income from fundraising events:

Income from Annual Gala Dinner
Ticket, auction and sponsorship income from the Annual Gala Dinner is disclosed under other trading activities and recognised when receivable.

Income from personal challenge and other fundraising events
Marathon, bike challenge and other fundraising income, which are in substance donations, are disclosed as donations when receivable.

Investment income

Investment income represented by interest on monies held on deposit is included in SOFA when receivable by the charity.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Resources expended and irrecoverable VAT

Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the trustees are of the opinion that the charity's forthcoming events, including the annual Charity Gala Dinner, plus some reserve funds will cover minimal operational costs and enable the charity to meet its objectives of funding cancer research.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

Investments

Programme-related investments are made to further to charitable purposes of the charity. They are held at cost less any provision for impairment.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Operating leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2 Employees

There was on average 5 employees in the period (2023: 3).

Analysis of staff costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Salaries and Wages	160,397	110,480
Social Security Costs	11,277	6,729
Pensions	3,585	2,538
	175,259	119,747

Higher paid staff

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was 1 (2023: 1).

No key management personnel are remunerated during the year (2023: 0).

3 Income and endowments

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 Total £	2023 Total £
3.1	**Donations and legacies**				
	Direct gifts from individuals and organisations	182,453	-	182,453	291,276
	Events and other income	386,820	-	386,820	664,015
		569,273	-	569,273	955,291
3.2	**Other trading activities**				
	Annual Gala Dinner	2,807,184	-	2,807,184	2,036,264
		2,807,184	-	2,807,184	2,036,264
3.3	**Investments**				
	Bank interest	31,184	-	31,184	19,389

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	31 Dec 2024 Total £
Year ended 31 Dec 2024:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	295,595	-	295,595	-	-	-	295,595
Donations made:							
- CD22CAR vector	-	429,000	429,000	-	-	-	429,000
- Extension Project	-	53,030	53,030	-	-	-	53,030
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	511,634	511,634	-	-	-	511,634
- Fight Kids Cancer	-	851,119	851,119	-	-	-	851,119
- Oxford University Project	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
- Cancer Research UK	-	125,000	125,000	-	-	-	125,000
- Transfer to Cris Cancer Spain	-	5,089	5,089	-	-	-	5,089
- Transfer to Cris Cancer France	-	7,713	7,713	-	-	-	7,713
	295,595	2,082,585	2,378,180	-	-	-	2,378,180
Support costs							
Accountancy	586	1,238	1,824	-	-	-	1,824
Audit Fees	3,526	7,474	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Employee costs	115,986	59,274	175,260	-	-	-	175,260
General office costs	15,732	33,341	49,073	-	-	-	49,073
Professional costs	2,674	5,683	8,357	-	-	-	8,357
Depreciation	1,102	2,336	3,438	-	-	-	3,438
	139,606	109,346	248,952	-	-	-	248,952
	435,201	2,191,931	2,627,132	-	-	-	2,627,132

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure (continued)

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	31 Dec 2023 Total £
Year ended 31 Dec 2023:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	331,230	-	331,230	-	-	-	331,230
Donations made:							
- CD22CAR vector	-	215,000	215,000	-	-	-	215,000
- Extension Project	-	209,065	209,065	-	-	-	209,065
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	471,951	471,951	-	-	-	471,951
- Fight Kids Cancer	-	467,130	467,130	-	-	-	467,130
- Oxford University Project	-	350,000	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
	331,230	1,713,146	2,044,376	-	-	-	2,044,376
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,532	3,247	4,779	-	-	-	4,779
Audit Fees	2,338	4,955	7,293	-	-	-	7,293
Employee costs	75,652	44,096	119,748	-	-	-	119,748
General office costs	13,594	28,809	42,403	-	-	-	42,403
Professional costs	13,432	4,630	18,062	-	-	-	18,062
Depreciation	1,654	3,504	5,158	-	-	-	5,158
	108,202	89,241	197,443	-	-	-	197,443
	439,432	1,802,387	2,241,819	-	-	-	2,241,819

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation:		
At 1 January 2024	25,788	25,788
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2024	25,788	25,788
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2024	22,351	22,351
Charge for the year	3,437	3,437
At 31 December 2024	25,788	25,788
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2024	-	-
At 31 December 2023	3,437	3,437

6 Programme-related investments (bond):

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Investments	199,998	199,998

In previous year, the charity subscribed to 48,780 seed shares of Infinitopes Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The charity made its investment in Infinitopes Limited in order to further the charity's objectives of preventing & diagnosing and of developing new and better treatments for people with cancer. The charity will derive the benefit of this research from Infinitopes over the life of the investment.

At the balance sheet date, the recoverable amount is deemed to be in excess of the original cost of the investment and as such, no triggers for impairment have been identified.

7 Debtors: amounts falling due with one year:

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Trade debtors	779,737	534,355
Prepayments	32,101	7,400
Other debtors	4,500	4,500
	816,338	546,255

8 Other creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Other creditors and accruals	48,430	29,074

9 Financial instruments

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Carrying amount of financial assets:		
Investments	199,998	199,998
Debtors	779,737	534,355
Prepayments	32,101	7,400
Other debtors	4,500	4,500
	1,016,336	746,253
Carrying amount of financial liabilities:		
Other creditors	(48,430)	(29,074)
	967,906	717,179

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date, the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Within 1 year	25,200	10,800
2 – 5 years	37,800	-
	63,000	10,800

11 Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance at 1 Jan 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 Dec 2024 £
Unrestricted funds:				
General Funds	2,981,480	3,407,641	2,627,132	3,761,989
	2,981,480	3,407,641	2,627,132	3,761,989
Restricted funds	-	-	-	-
Total	2,981,480	3,407,641	2,627,132	3,761,989

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 31 Dec 2024 £	Total 31 Dec 2023 £
Fixed assets	-	-	-	3,437
Investments	199,998	-	199,998	199,998
Debtors	816,338	-	816,338	546,255
Bank	2,794,083	-	2,794,083	2,260,864
Creditors	(48,430)	-	(48,430)	(29,074)
	3,761,989	-	3,761,989	2,981,480

13 Trustees' emoluments

No trustee or any person connected with a trustee has received or is due to receive any remuneration or expenses for the period directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.

14 Related party transactions

CRIS made donations of £5,089 (2023: £Nil) to Fundacion CRIS de Investigacion para Vencer el Cancer, a charitable organisation registered in Spain and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

CRIS also made a donation of £7,713 (2023: £Nil) to CRIS Cancer France, a charitable organisation which is related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

During the period, the trustees made donations to CRIS totalling £465,325 (2023: £353,850).

15 Taxation

As a charity, the Foundation is exempt from UK corporation tax to the extent that its income is applied to its charitable objects. No liability arose in the year.

16 Capital commitments

At the year end, the charity is committed to make donation of £1,874,075 (2023: £558,328) to ICR and other Cancer projects through deeds of gifts.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1140193

Accounts

Company Registration Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY No. 1140193)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY NO. 1140193)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Index	**Page**
Report of the trustees	1 - 6
Report of the auditors	7 - 9
Statement of financial activities	10
Balance sheet	11
Cash flow statement	12
Notes forming part of the financial statements	13 - 21

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The trustees, who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Objectives and activities

The objects of CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) are to protect and promote the health of the public through supporting research into the nature, causes, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of all forms of cancer, including the development of research findings into practical applications for the prevention, treatment and cure of cancer and to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters.

Public benefit

The directors have complied with section 17(5) of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the trust's aims and objectives.

Achievements and performance

2023 has been an exceptional year for the CRIS Cancer Foundation, as we continue to expand and solidify our presence in the UK. We recognise that only through dedicated investment in research can we hope to defeat cancer—a relentless disease that poses an escalating global health challenge.

This year CRIS achieved a total income of £3,010,944, a 68% increase over the previous year, with a substantial £1,713,146 invested in research, representing a 17% increase from last year.

We enhanced our Annual Gala by hosting it at the prestigious Natural History Museum in London. This move, made possible by our sponsors R.J. O'Brien and Tradeweb, significantly boosted the gala's income. In addition to strengthening our Annual Gala, we have been creating alternative revenue streams through consolidating partnerships with corporations such as AKO Foundation, Goldman Sachs, General Atlantic, and establishing new links with others such as ICE Futures Europe. A key highlight of our strategic expansion in fundraising efforts this year was the introduction of some new and diverse events. Among these, the standout was an exceptional gathering featuring the acclaimed soprano Ainhoa Arteta and Michelin-starred chef Quique Dacosta. This unique event proved to be our most successful fundraising activity of the year, aside from the Annual Gala. Generously supported by Marketaxess, it significantly boosted our income, demonstrating the effectiveness of diversifying our event portfolio in raising funds.

On the research front, CRIS continues to support leading institutions such as the ICR, Oxford University, and GOSH. In 2023, we also joined Fight Kids Cancer, a pan-European consortium that focuses on paediatric oncology research.

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07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

Funding CRIS Cancer Foundation
The charity has five principal sources of funding:

Annual Ball
Year after year, the Annual Gala leaves our team deeply moved by the overwhelming support from our loyal CRIS community, which includes supporters, prize donors, researchers, doctors, and volunteers. Thanks to the generosity of our prize donors, guests bid on amazing holiday homes, exclusive trips, wonderful food experiences, and incredible sports memorabilia. This year, in the UK, we raised over £2 million in one night, supported significantly by corporate sponsors R.J. O'Brien and Tradeweb through ticket sales, pledges, and auctions. This event was also celebrated internationally, with parallel galas hosted by CRIS Spain in Madrid and CRIS France in Paris.

Fundraising activities (non-corporate)

Over 50 runners took to the streets of London for the Royal Parks Half Marathon in aid of the CRIS Cancer Foundation, including volunteers, doctors, scientists, cancer survivors, and family members of cancer patients. Encouraged along the way by our amazing volunteers, our incredible runners managed to raise almost £80,000, which is an increase of 170% in revenue compared to 2022.

CRIS relaunched My Super CRIS Challenge this year, one of our most popular initiatives. It provides a fun and simple way for our community to set a New Year's challenge that also serves as a fundraising activity. This engaging approach helps us raise vital funds for CRIS, bringing hope to many patients and families. This year the event raised £45,000, which is an increase of 171% in revenue compared to 2022.

The Spanish Ambassador's residence in London hosted an exquisite Charity Evening of music, food, and fundraising, featuring the gracious soprano Ainhoa Arteta and the ingenious chef Quique Dacosta, with generous sponsorship from Marketaxess. During the event, CRIS highlighted Professor Persis Amrolia, who discussed the pioneering CAR-T cell research for childhood leukemia funded by CRIS. The event successfully raised an impressive £400,000.

Fundraising activities (corporate)
In February 2023, we relaunched our partnership with local restaurants to mark World Cancer Day. Participating restaurants added £1 to the final bill with customer consent. This initiative was part of our CRIS Cancer Awareness Month campaign, and successfully raised £13,000.

CRIS organised the "On Ya Bike" static bike challenge, in collaboration with Barclays in their London and Paris offices. This event raised awareness for two CRIS paediatric brain tumor projects at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in London and the Gustave Roussy Institute in Paris. Eleven teams competed in categories such as "longest distance covered," "most funds raised," and "fastest rider." This engaging initiative raised £47,000 for CRIS.

During 2023, we raised £242,200 in donations from our long-term corporate partners, including AKO Capital, Barclays, General Atlantic, D'Angelin, and Goldman Sachs. As part of corporate donations, CRIS received a £50,000 donation from ICE Futures Europe. Companies such as Janus Henderson, VISA, and Microsoft matched employee donations to CRIS.

Single donations

In 2023, we raised £49,094 in individual donations that are given as regular payments or one-off amounts.

Gift Aid
The total Gift Aid to be claimed from HMRC in 2023 was around £150,000.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

FUNDING CANCER RESEARCH PROJECTS

CRIS Cancer Foundation continues to sponsor cutting-edge research projects through its partnerships with the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), Oxford University, and GOSH in the UK as well as the European consortium "Fight Kids Cancer".

In 2023, CRIS donated £1,713,146 to charitable activities. which represents an increase of 17% YoY versus 2022. This included:

1. Fight Kids Cancer (FKC): in 2023 CRIS UK donated £467,130 to the Pan-European consortium FKC that focuses on raising funds for research into different types of paediatric cancer.

2. Oxford University, Postdoctoral Research Fellowships: Together with the US Prostate Cancer Foundation, the most prestigious prostate cancer research foundation in the world, CRIS has co-financed 2 researchers through the Young Investigator Awards. The total donation paid by CRIS in 2023 was £100,000.

3. The Immunotherapy Project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR): This project includes a group coordinated by Dr. Astero Klampatsa, with funding of £367,225. Cancer immunotherapy, which involves treatments that harness the body's own immune system to destroy tumours, represents one of the most promising and rapidly advancing areas in cancer research and treatment.

4. Childhood Brain Cancer Project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR). Coordinated by Professor Chris Jones and funded with £115,173, this initiative is part of CRIS's ongoing support for the Children's Brain Tumour Project. CRIS's involvement began in November 2015 when it entered into a Deed of Gift with the ICR. Since that date, CRIS UK has invested a total of £700,000 in this critical research.

5. Centre for Translational Immunotherapy: Based at the ICR and led by Prof. Alan Melcher and Prof. Kevin Harrington. CRIS has invested £142,668 this year, (bringing the total amount invested since 2021 to £424,000). Moving forward, we have committed to invest an additional £755,852 over the next three years, to continue to support the vital research work at this centre.

6. Multiple Myeloma project led by Dr Charlotte Pawlyn at the ICR. This two-year agreement amounts to a yearly payment of £55,950 which began in 2022.

7. CRIS (together with Cancer Research UK) is co-funding a revolutionary clinical trial led by Prof. Sarah Blagden, from the University of Oxford. This trial has been designed for patients who have received an early diagnosis of lung cancer and have received surgery to remove their tumour(s). These patients have a high risk of relapse or developing new lung tumours. CRIS invested £250,000 in 2023.

8. Paediatric Leukemia Project at GOSH (New for 2023): Dr. Persis Amrolia's team will treat 12 patients with dual CAR-T cells. These specialised CAR-T cells have been modified to recognise two different tumour molecules, rather than just one. This dual-targeting approach ensures that if a tumour manages to conceal one type of molecule, the therapy can still be effective against the other. In 2023, CRIS invested £215,000 in this innovative project.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Financial review

The results for the period are as set out on page 10 and show that the charity achieved a very successful fundraising period in 2023. Total income for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to £3,010,944 (2022: £1,790,591) of which £2,036,264 (2022: £1,573,401) was raised from events. After fundraising costs of £331,230 (2022: £160,366), the net funds raised from events for the period were £1,705,034 (2022: £1,413,035).

During the period, CRIS made total donations of £1,713,146 (2022: £1,468,154) to the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), Oxford, GOSH and Fight Kids Cancer. Overall, the total surplus was £769,125 (2022: £12,139).

At the financial period end, together with reserves brought forward of £2,212,355 (2022: £2,200,216), the total funds, all of which are unrestricted, available for carry forward amounted to £2,981,480 (2022: £2,212,355).

Investment policy and performance

There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest and the current policy is to invest short term deposits with the charity's bankers.

Reserves policy and going concern

The charity's policy is to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to enable the operating activities of the charity to continue. With the exception of annual governance costs, which are estimated at £7,500, the amount of funds required to operate the charity is not significant at an estimated amount of £78,000 per annum. The trustees do not charge the charity for the services they provide and the events that are held are invariably self-funding events. CRIS is accordingly in an enviable position as the risk of it not being able to operate as a going concern due to lack of funds is considered to be remote.

Structure, governance and management

CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) was incorporated on 14 January 2011 as a charitable company which is limited by guarantee with no share capital and governed by its Articles of Association. CRIS was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 February 2011. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to a maximum of £1.

In accordance with the governing document, there shall be not less than three directors at any one time. The directors, who are also the charity trustees, are normally elected by the members of the company in a general meeting.

Trustees are appointed on the basis of specific skills and knowledge to enable them to make a contribution to the management of the charity. In order for trustees to undertake such responsibilities, appropriate Charity Commission publications, in particular the booklet 'The Essential Trustees: What you need to know' is given to each trustee as part of their induction process.

Risk management

The trustees have reviewed the major and financial risks that impact on the work of the charity and undertake reviews of risk management on a continuing basis. The systems that have been established enable the trustees to review and take necessary steps to lessen these risks.

Future development

The trustees are working to increase the funds received from corporates. Whilst also looking to add new companies to the February campaign, we are aiming to explore additional funds coming from companies whether it is via their matching scheme, by hosting an employee event in their premises or by being able to receiving funds from smaller financial institutions that would like to dedicate part of their profits to ESG.

We will also continue to consolidate our Major Donor effort as it is our main source of funds and what is currently financing all our commitments with the different research institutions.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Reference and administrative information

Directors/Trustees	Marta Brime - Chairman Nicola Louise Amoroso Maria Dolores Manterola (aka Lola Manterola) Fernando Delgado-Nevares Eleonora Geraldine Creaturo Diego Megia Alvaro Portanet Snigdha Singh Josefa Diaz Mercado Christopher Ciauri Ana De Paz
Treasurer	Ana De Paz
Company number	7493363
Registered charity number	1140193
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Place of business	Second floor office, 3A Harrington road, South Kensington, London SW7 3ES
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young, Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Virgin Money, 177 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7ER
Solicitors	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Responsibilities of the Board

The Trustees who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Foundation for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable the Trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board:

Marta Brime

.....

Marta Brime – Trustee
Chairman of Board of Trustees

Date: 30 July 2024

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07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRIS Cancer Foundation (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report. 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.

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 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.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
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UHY Hacker Young LLP
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4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purpose of Company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the Charity and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Charity, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated income.

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07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through 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 auditor's report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 Charity and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rachel Chim

Rachel Chim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Date: 07/08/2024

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07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total funds 2023	Unrestricted funds 2022	Restricted funds 2022	Total funds 2022
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources							
Income from:							
- Donations and legacies	3.1	955,291	-	955,291	210,978	-	210,978
-Other trading activities	3.2	2,036,264	-	2,036,264	1,573,401	-	1,573,401
-Investments	3.3	19,389	-	19,389	6,212	-	6,212
Total incoming resources		3,010,944	-	3,010,944	1,790,591	-	1,790,591
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds:							
Fundraising events	4	439,432	-	439,432	239,826	-	239,826
Charitable activities:							
Donations made	4	1,802,387	-	1,802,387	1,538,626	-	1,538,626
Total		2,241,819	-	2,241,819	1,778,452	-	1,778,452
Net movement in funds		769,125	-	769,125	12,139	-	12,139
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		2,212,355	-	2,212,355	2,200,216	-	2,200,216
Total funds carried forward		2,981,480	-	2,981,480	2,212,355	-	2,212,355

The results for the period are derived from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	£	31 December 2023 £	£	31 December 2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	3,437		8,595	
Investments	6	199,998		-	
			203,435		8,595
Current assets					
Debtors	7	546,255		453,416	
Cash at bank		2,260,864		1,824,818	
		2,807,119		2,278,234	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(29,074)		(74,474)	
Net current assets			2,778,045		2,203,760
Total assets less current liabilities			2,981,480		2,212,355
Net assets			2,981,480		2,212,355
Funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	11		2,981,480		2,212,355
Restricted funds			-		-
			2,981,480		2,212,355

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 30 July 2024

Marta Brime

.....
Marta Brime - Director

Company Number: 7493363

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	31 Dec 2023 £	31 Dec 2022 £
Operating & investing activities			
Receipts of interest		19,389	6,212
Receipts of other cash		2,893,218	1,639,202
Payment of charitable grants		(1,713,146)	(1,468,150)
Payment of expenses		(568,575)	(311,251)
Depreciation charge of tangible assets		5,158	5,157
Purchase of investments		(199,998)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash from operating & investing activities	(A)	436,046	(128,830)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	(B)	436,046	(128,830)

(A) Reconciliation of changes in resources to net cash inflow from operating & investing activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,158	5,157
Purchase of investments	(199,998)	-
Net incoming resources	769,125	12,139
Increase in debtors	(92,839)	(152,674)
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	(45,400)	6,548
	436,046	(128,830)

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at beginning of period	1,824,818	1,953,648
Cash at end of period	2,260,864	1,824,818
Increase/ (Decrease) in cash	436,046	(128,830)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cris Cancer Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP - FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

CRIS Cancer Foundation meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Funds Structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor. Unrestricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are accrued and included in the SOFA when the charity is entitled to the income, the receipt can be quantified and is probable and deferred when they relate to future accounting periods. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor and the donations has been received.

The following policies apply to the following specific categories of income from fundraising events:

Income from Annual Gala Dinner
Ticket, auction and sponsorship income from the Annual Gala Dinner is disclosed under other trading activities and recognised when receivable.

Income from personal challenge and other fundraising events
Marathon, bike challenge and other fundraising income, which are in substance donations, are disclosed as donations when receivable.

Investment income

Investment income represented by interest on monies held on deposit is included in SOFA when receivable by the charity.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Resources expended and irrecoverable VAT
Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Going concern
The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the trustees are of the opinion that the charity's forthcoming events, including the annual Charity Gala Dinner, plus some reserve funds will cover minimal operational costs and enable the charity to meet its objectives of funding cancer research.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

Investments

Programme-related investments are made to further to charitable purposes of the charity. They are held at cost less any provision for impairment.

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Operating leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

2 Employees

There was on average 3 employees in the period (2022: 2).

Analysis of staff costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Salaries and Wages	110,480	69,962
Social Security Costs	6,729	2,829
Pensions	2,538	1,645
	119,747	74,436

Higher paid staff

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was 1 (2022 : 0).

No key management personnel are remunerated during the year (2022: 0).

3 Income and endowments

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
3.1	**Donations and legacies**				
	Direct gifts from individuals and organisations	291,276	-	291,276	152,646
	Events and other income	664,015	-	664,015	58,332
		955,291	-	955,291	210,978
3.2	**Other trading activities**				
	Annual Gala Dinner	2,036,264	-	2,036,264	1,573,401
		2,036,264	-	2,036,264	1,573,401
3.3	**Investments**				
	Bank interest	19,389	-	19,389	6,212

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	31 Dec 2023 Total £
Year ended 31 Dec 2023:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	331,230	-	331,230	-	-	-	331,230
Donations made:							
- CD22CAR vector	-	215,000	215,000	-	-	-	215,000
- Extension Project	-	209,065	209,065	-	-	-	209,065
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	471,951	471,951	-	-	-	471,951
- Fight Kids Cancer	-	467,130	467,130	-	-	-	467,130
- Oxford University Project	-	350,000	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
	331,230	1,713,146	2,044,376	-	-	-	2,044,376
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,532	3,247	4,779	-	-	-	4,779
Audit Fees	2,338	4,955	7,293	-	-	-	7,293
Employee costs	75,652	44,096	119,748	-	-	-	119,748
General office costs	13,594	28,809	42,403	-	-	-	42,403
Professional costs	13,432	4,630	18,062	-	-	-	18,062
Depreciation	1,654	3,504	5,158	-	-	-	5,158
	108,202	89,241	197,443	-	-	-	197,443
	439,432	1,802,387	2,241,819	-	-	-	2,241,819

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure (continued)

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	31 Dec 2022 Total £
Year ended 31 Dec 2022:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	160,366	-	160,366	-	-	-	160,366
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	79,447	79,447	-	-	-	79,447
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	492,570	492,570	-	-	-	492,570
- Fight Kids Cancer	-	462,047	462,047	-	-	-	462,047
- Oxford University Project	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
- GOSH	-	229,090	229,090	-	-	-	229,090
	160,366	1,468,154	1,628,520	-	-	-	1,628,520
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,225	2,595	3,820	-	-	-	3,820
Audit Fees	2,222	4,708	6,930	-	-	-	6,930
Employee costs	47,618	26,817	74,435	-	-	-	74,435
General office costs	12,735	26,991	39,726	-	-	-	39,726
Professional costs	14,008	5,857	19,865	-	-	-	19,865
Depreciation	1,652	3,504	5,156	-	-	-	5,156
	79,460	70,472	149,932	-	-	-	149,932
	239,826	1,538,626	1,778,452	-	-	-	1,778,452

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation:		
At 1 January 2023	25,788	25,788
Additions		
At 31 December 2023	25,788	25,788
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2023	17,193	17,193
Charge for the year	5,158	5,158
At 31 December 2023	22,351	22,351
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2023	3,437	3,437
At 31 December 2022	8,595	8,595

6 Programme-related investments (bond):

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	£	£
Investments	199,998	-

During the year, the charity subscribed to 48,780 seed shares of Infinitopes Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The charity made its investment in Infinitopes Limited in order to further the charity's objectives of preventing & diagnosing and of developing new and better treatments for people with cancer. The charity will derive the benefit of this research from Infinitopes over the life of the investment.

At the balance sheet date, the recoverable amount is deemed to be in excess of the original cost of the investment and as such, no triggers for impairment have been identified.

7 Debtors: amounts falling due with one year:

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	534,355	354,725
Prepayments	7,400	12,898
Other debtors	4,500	85,793
	546,255	453,416

ENV45728537-2320-EEAA-4964-CCDB
07/08/2024 09:00 AM UTC

8 Other creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	£	£
Other creditors and accruals	29,074	74,474

9 Financial instruments

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets:		
Investments	199,998	-
Debtors	534,355	354,725
Prepayments	7,400	12,898
Other debtors	4,500	85,793
	746,253	453,416
Carrying amount of financial liabilities:		
Other creditors	(29,074)	(74,474)
	717,179	378,942

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date, the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	£	£
Within 1 year	10,800	21,600
2 – 5 years	-	10,800
	10,800	32,400

11 Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance at 1 Jan 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 31 Dec 2023
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds:				
General Funds	2,212,355	3,010,944	(2,241,819)	2,981,480
	2,212,355	3,010,944	(2,241,819)	2,981,480
Restricted funds	-	-	-	-
Total	2,212,355	3,010,944	(2,241,819)	2,981,480

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 31 Dec 2023 £	Total 31 Dec 2022 £
Fixed assets	3,437	-	3,437	8,595
Investments	199,998	-	199,998	-
Debtors	546,255	-	546,255	453,416
Bank	2,260,864	-	2,260,864	1,824,818
Creditors	(29,074)	-	(29,074)	(74,474)
	2,981,480	-	2,981,480	2,212,355

13 Trustees' emoluments

No trustee or any person connected with a trustee has received or is due to receive any remuneration or expenses for the period directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.

14 Related party transactions

CRIS made donations of £Nil (2022: £79,447) to Fundacion CRIS de Investigacion para Vencer el Cancer, a charitable organisation registered in Spain and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

CRIS also made a donation of £Nil (2022: £5,000) to CRIS Cancer France, a charitable organisation which is related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

During the period, the trustees made donations to CRIS totalling £353,850 (2022: £229,100).

15 Taxation

As a charity, the Foundation is exempt from UK corporation tax to the extent that its income is applied to its charitable objects. No liability arose in the year.

16 Capital commitments

At the year end, the charity is committed to make donation of £558,328 (2022: £785,523) to ICR and other Cancer projects through deeds of gifts.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1140193

Accounts

Company Registration Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY No. 1140193)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY NO. 1140193)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Index	**Page**
Report of the trustees	1 - 6
Report of the auditors	7 - 9
Statement of financial activities	10
Balance sheet	11
Cash flow statement	12
Notes forming part of the financial statements	13 - 21

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The trustees, who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Objectives and activities
The objects of CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) are to protect and promote the health of the public through supporting research into the nature, causes, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of all forms of cancer, including the development of research findings into practical applications for the prevention, treatment and cure of cancer and to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters.

Public benefit
The directors have complied with section 17(5) of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the trust's aims and objectives.

Achievements and performance

Although the COVID restrictions at the beginning of 2022 are part of the past, at the time the CRIS team continued to source alternatives to raise funds to compensate for the lack of activity we had seen from the traditional channels during the no restrictions times.

This tireless effort paid off as we were able to raise a final amount of £1,790,591 in 2022 (2021: £1,833,933), which translated into funding a stunning amount of £1,468,154, this represents an increase of 113% in comparison to the £688,321 spent in 2021. These funds went into selected research projects across the most well-known institutions in the world such as ICR, Oxford and GOSH as well as in projects of Fight Kids Cancer, a Pan-European consortium of charities that focuses their efforts in paediatric oncology research, where CRIS UK is now a member.

As a result of these recent partnerships, we are particularly proud of a new groundbreaking project on immunotherapy for a paediatric brain tumour (DIPG) we are co-funding at GOSH, which until now it has had a zero survival rate and we are hopeful it will soon change. We would like to highlight the co-funding of a fellowship in Oxford in partnership with the US Prostate Cancer Foundation.

Although the beginnings of 2022 were slower than expected, we are very proud of the gigantic increase of 113% in the funds given out to research by CRIS in 2022.

Since CRIS was founded in the UK twelve years ago now, the main source of income every year is the Annual Ball. Following the success of the 10th anniversary Gala in 2021 and, thanks to our very generous supporters, the 2022 event, "A Night for the Future" hosted at the Grosvenor Hotel in November was as well-received and as fruitful as the last edition. It was held again in the three locations Paris, Madrid and London at the same time connecting all three venues on the screen and gathering more than 900 guests in total. Everyone shared a common goal: to beat cancer through research.

Funding CRIS Cancer Foundation
The charity has five principal sources of funding:

Annual Ball
Year after year, at the end of the Gala, the CRIS team is overwhelmed by the support we received from our loyal CRIS community, which includes our supporters, prize donors, researchers, doctors and volunteers.

Thanks for the generosity of our prize donors, guests were able to bid for amazing holiday homes, exclusive trips, wonderful food experiences as well as incredible sports memorabilia. In the UK, we raised £1.573m that night, which thanks to the support of the ball corporate sponsors R.J. O'Brien and Tradeweb, all the funds received from our generous donors through ticket sale, pledges and auction.

As mentioned above, this event was also very successful, hosted together with CRIS Spain in Madrid and CRIS France in Paris. Thanks to the corporate sponsor of AndBank in Madrid and MarketAxess in Paris, all the donations raised in these locations were also fully dedicated to research.

Fundraising activities (non-corporate)

We had supporters taking part in the Royal Parks Half Marathon which raised £29,000 in October 2022, which meant an increase of 32% of revenue with regards to 2021. One of the highlights of that day for CRIS was that one of our runners was the participant who raised the highest amount of money in the entire event, so RBC as sponsor of the run donated CRIS an additional amount of £5,000 to our charity. This was received with absolute joy from everyone in the CRIS team.

Other CRIS supporters run marathons in Viena and Valencia raising funds for our cause in 2022.

Fundraising activities (corporate)
In February 2022, as the long-awaited social life was slowly returning to the streets of London, CRIS launched for the first time a campaign for the month of February where some restaurants, after the agreement had been given by the customer, added £1 to the final bill. This wonderful effort in the Month of Cancer raised £12,209 in 2022.

In 2022, we raised £115,846 from the following corporates AKO Capital, Barclays, General Atlantic, D'Angelin and Goldman Sachs in the form of donation. In addition to this, CRIS also received an employee matching donation from Santander and Deutsche Bank, while RBC donated CRIS £5,000 as one of our runners at the Royal Parks Half Marathon was the participant who had raised the highest amount of money in the event.

Single donations

In 2022, we raised £36,659 as individual donations that are given as regular payments or one-off amounts.

Gift Aid
The total Gift Aid to be claimed from HMRC in 2022 was £138,062.

FUNDING CANCER RESEARCH PROJECTS

CRIS Cancer Foundation continues to sponsor cutting edge research projects through a partnership with the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), Oxford University, GOSH in the UK and Fight Kids Cancer.

In 2022, CRIS donated £1,468,154 to charitable activities. which represents an increase of 113% YoY with 2021. This included:

1. Fight Kids Cancer: in 2022 CRIS UK has donated £462,047 to the Pan-European consortium called FKC that focuses on raising funds to research on paediatric cancer types.

2. Immunotherapy clinical project at GOSH (London) for paediatric DIPG brain tumour led by Prof Karen Straathof and Prof Darren Hargrave. CRIS has donated £229,090, co-funding with other charities.

3. Oxford University, Postdoctoral Research Fellow: Together with the most prestigious prostate cancer research foundation in the world, the US Prostate Cancer Foundation, CRIS has co-financed 2 researchers through the Young Investigator Awards. The total donation CRIS will make is £400,000 over 3 years. In 2022, we paid £200,000.

4. The Immunotherapy Project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, including the group coordinated by Dr. Astero Klampatsa (£181,440). Cancer Immunotherapy, involving treatments that harness the body's own immune system to destroy tumours, is currently one of the most exciting areas of dramatic progress in cancer research and treatment. The total funding commitment amounts to £1,367,271 payable over 5 years. 2022 was the fourth year of payment.

5. Childhood brain cancer project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, coordinated by Prof. Chris Jones £116,357. CRIS's support of the Children's Brain Tumour Project started in November 2015 when CRIS entered into a Deed of Gift with the ICR, which approved a total payment of £138,500. A further donation of £94,250 was approved in 2017 and 2018, CRIS's donation for this project in 2017-18 amounted to £94,250. As a result of the outcomes of the project, the board of trustees has agreed to entered into a new Deed of Gift of 3 years for a total of £326,026.

6. Centre for Translational Immunotherapy a total payment of £141,262 paid annually for 3 years for research being undertaken by Dr. Alan Melcher & Dr. Kevin Harrington at the ICR. In 2022, the third payment was made.

   Multiple Myeloma project led by Dr Charlotte Pawlyn at the ICR. This agreement amounts to a yearly payment of £53,511 and it started in 2022

In addition, other charitable activities in 2022 included:

1. Support for CRIS Cancer Foundation France office. A payment of £5,000 was made as part of their share of the income from the fundraising gala and those funds were used to fund a children's oncology project at the Gustave Roussy in France. This amount has significantly decreased from £30,000 in 2021 as CRIS Paris has raised funds to support to a higher degree of involvement the funding of this project.

2. A sum of £79,447 was made to the CRIS Cancer Spain office for their share of the fundraising gala and other certain costs.

Financial review
The results for the period are as set out on page 10 and show that the charity achieved a very successful fundraising period in 2022. Total income for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to £1,790,591 (2021: £1,848,933) of which £1,573,401 (2021: £1,683,198) was raised from events. After fundraising costs of £160,366 (2021: £142,463), the net funds raised from events for the period were £1,413,035 (2021: £1,540,735).

During the period CRIS made total donations of £1,468,154 (2021: £688,321). The donations to the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), Oxford, GOSH and Fight Kids Cancer. Overall, total surplus was £12,139 (2021: £902,906).

At the financial period end, together with reserves brought forward of £2,200,216 (2021: £1,297,310), the total funds, all of which are unrestricted, available for carry forward amounted to £2,212,355 (2021: £2,200,216).

Investment policy and performance
There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest and the current policy is to invest short term deposits with the charity's bankers.

Reserves policy and going concern
The charity's policy is to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to enable the operating activities of the charity to continue. With the exception of annual governance costs, which are estimated at £7,500, the amount of funds required to operate the charity is not significant at an estimated amount of £78,000 per annum. The trustees do not charge the charity for the services they provide and the events that are held are invariably self-funding events. CRIS is accordingly in an enviable position as the risk of it not being able to operate as a going concern due to lack of funds is considered to be remote.

Structure, governance and management
CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) was incorporated on 14 January 2011 as a charitable company which is limited by guarantee with no share capital and governed by its Articles of Association. CRIS was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 February 2011. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to a maximum of £1.

In accordance with the governing document, there shall be not less than three directors at any one time. The directors, who are also the charity trustees, are normally elected by the members of the company in a general meeting.

Trustees are appointed on the basis of specific skills and knowledge to enable them to make a contribution to the management of the charity. In order for trustees to undertake such responsibilities, appropriate Charity Commission publications, in particular the booklet 'The Essential Trustees: What you need to know' is given to each trustee as part of their induction process.

Risk management
The trustees have reviewed the major and financial risks that impact on the work of the charity and undertake reviews of risk management on a continuing basis. The systems that have been established enable the trustees to review and take necessary steps to lessen these risks.

Future development
The trustees are working to increase the funds received from corporates. Whilst also looking to add new companies to the February campaign, we are aiming to explore additional funds coming from companies whether it is via their matching scheme, by hosting an employee event in their premises or by being able to receiving funds from smaller financial institutions that would like to dedicate part of their profits to ESG.

We will also continue to consolidate our Major Donor effort as it is our main source of funds and what is currently financing all our commitments with the different research institutions.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Reference and administrative information

Directors/Trustees	Maria Dolores Manterola (aka Lola Manterola) - Chairman Nicola Louise Amoroso Marta Brime (Secretary of the Board of Trustees) Fernando Delgado-Navares Eleonora Geraldine Creaturo Nuria Marti Diego Megia Alvaro Portanet Snigdha Singh Josefa Diaz Mercado Christopher Ciauri
Treasurer	Ana De Paz
Company number	7493363
Registered charity number	1140193
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Place of business	Second floor office, 3A Harrington road, South Kensington, London SW7 3ES
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young, Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank, 88 Wood Street, London EC2V 7QQ
Solicitors	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Responsibilities of the Board

The Trustees who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Foundation for that period.

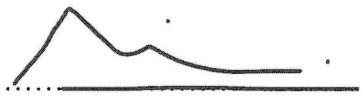
In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable the Trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board:



Marta Brime – Trustee
Secretary of Board of Trustees

Date: 09 October 2023

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRIS Cancer Foundation (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report. 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.

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 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.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purpose of Company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the Charity and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Charity, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated income.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

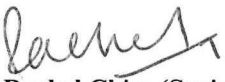
Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through 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 auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 Charity and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Rachel Chim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Date: 10 October 2023

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2022	Restricted funds 2022	Total funds 2022	Unrestricted funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total funds 2021
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources							
Income from:							
- Donations and legacies	3.1	210,978	-	210,978	149,287	15,000	164,287
-Other trading activities	3.2	1,573,401	-	1,573,401	1,683,198	-	1,683,198
-Investments	3.3	6,212	-	6,212	1,448	-	1,448
Total incoming resources		1,790,591	-	1,790,591	1,833,933	15,000	1,848,933
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds:							
Fundraising events	4	239,826	-	239,826	173,182	-	173,182
Charitable activities:							
Donations made	4	1,538,626	-	1,538,626	757,845	15,000	772,845
Total		1,778,452	-	1,778,452	931,027	15,000	946,027
Net movement in funds		12,139	-	12,139	902,906	-	902,906
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		2,200,216	-	2,200,216	1,297,310	-	1,297,310
Total funds carried forward		2,212,355	-	2,212,355	2,200,216	-	2,200,216

The results for the period are derived from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	£	31 December 2022 £	£	31 December 2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		8,595		13,752
Current assets					
Debtors	6	453,416		300,742	
Cash at bank		1,824,818		1,953,648	
		2,278,234		2,254,390	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(74,474)		(67,926)	
Net current assets			2,203,760		2,186,464
Total assets less current liabilities			2,212,355		2,200,216
Net assets			2,212,355		2,200,216
Funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	10		2,212,355		2,200,216
Restricted funds			-		-
			2,212,355		2,200,216

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 9 October 2023

Marta Brime - Director

Company Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	31 Dec 2022 £	31 Dec 2021 £
Operating & investing activities			
Receipts of interest		6,212	1,448
Receipts of other cash		1,639,202	1,660,723
Payment of charitable grants		(1,468,150)	(688,321)
Payment of expenses		(311,251)	(197,190)
Depreciation charge of tangible assets		5,157	5,158
Increase/(Decrease) in cash from operating & investing activities	(A)	(128,830)	781,818
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	(B)	(128,830)	781,818

(A) Reconciliation of changes in resources to net cash inflow from operating & investing activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,157	5,158
Net incoming resources	12,139	902,906
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors	(152,674)	(184,462)
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	6,548	58,216
	(128,830)	781,818

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at beginning of period	1,953,648	1,171,830
Cash at end of period	1,824,818	1,953,648
Increase/ (Decrease) in cash	(128,830)	781,818

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cris Cancer Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP - FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

CRIS Cancer Foundation meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Funds Structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor. Unrestricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are accrued and included in the SOFA when the charity is entitled to the income, the receipt can be quantified and is probable and deferred when they relate to future accounting periods. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor and the donations has been received.

The following policies apply to the following specific categories of income from fundraising events:

Income from Annual Gala Dinner
Ticket, auction and sponsorship income from the Annual Gala Dinner is disclosed under other trading activities and recognised when receivable.

Income from personal challenge and other fundraising events
Marathon, bike challenge and other fundraising income, which are in substance donations, are disclosed as donations when receivable.

Investment income

Investment income represented by interest on monies held on deposit is included in SOFA when receivable by the charity.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Resources expended and irrecoverable VAT

Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the trustees are of the opinion that the charity's forthcoming events, including the annual Charity Gala Dinner, plus some reserve funds will cover minimal operational costs and enable the charity to meet its objectives of funding cancer research.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Operating leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2 Employees

There was on average 2 employees in the period (2021: 2).

Analysis of staff costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries and Wages	69,962	57,516
Social Security Costs	2,829	790
Pensions	1,645	1,312
	74,435	59,618

Higher paid staff

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was 0 (2021 : 0).

3 Income and endowments

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
3.1	**Donations and legacies**				
	Direct gifts from individuals and organisations	152,646	-	152,646	146,287
	Events and other income	58,332	-	58,332	18,000
		210,978	-	210,978	164,287
3.2	**Other trading activities**				
	Annual Gala Dinner	1,573,401	-	1,573,401	1,683,198
		1,573,401	-	1,573,401	1,683,198
3.3	**Investments**				
	Bank interest	6,212	-	6,212	1,448

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	Raising funds £	Charitable activities £	Sub-total £	31 Dec 2022 Total £
Year ended 31 Dec 2022:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	160,366	-	160,366	-	-	-	160,366
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	79,447	79,447	-	-	-	79,447
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	492,570	492,570	-	-	-	492,570
- Fight Kids Cancer	-	462,047	462,047	-	-	-	462,047
- Oxford University Project	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
- GOSH	-	229,090	229,090	-	-	-	229,090
	160,366	1,468,154	1,628,520	-	-	-	1,628,520
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,225	2,595	3,820	-	-	-	3,820
Audit Fees	2,222	4,708	6,930	-	-	-	6,930
Employee costs	47,618	26,817	74,435	-	-	-	74,435
General office costs	12,735	26,991	39,727	-	-	-	39,727
Professional costs	14,008	5,857	19,865	-	-	-	19,865
Depreciation	1,652	3,504	5,156	-	-	-	5,156
	79,460	70,472	149,932	-	-	-	149,932
	239,826	1,538,626	1,778,452	-	-	-	1,778,452

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure (continued)

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	31 Dec 2021 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year ended 31 Dec 2021:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	142,463	-	142,463	-	-	-	142,463
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	30,050	30,050	-	-	-	30,050
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	56,784	56,784	-	-	-	56,784
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	586,487	586,487	-	15,000	15,000	601,487
	142,463	673,321	815,784	-	15,000	15,000	830,784
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,058	2,242	3,300	-	-	-	3,300
Audit Fees	2,116	4,484	6,600	-	-	-	6,600
Employee costs	13,189	47,374	60,563	-	-	-	60,563
General office costs	10,019	21,233	31,252	-	-	-	31,252
Professional costs	2,684	5,687	8,371	-	-	-	8,371
Depreciation	1,653	3,504	5,157	-	-	-	5,157
	30,719	84,524	115,243	-	-	-	115,243
	173,182	757,845	931,027	-	15,000	15,000	946,027

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation:		
At 1 January 2022	25,788	25,788
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2022	25,788	25,788
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2022	12,036	12,036
Charge for the year	5,157	5,157
At 31 December 2022	17,193	17,193
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2022	8,595	8,595
At 31 December 2021	13,752	13,752

6 Debtors: amounts falling due with one year:

	31 Dec 2022 £	31 Dec 2021 £
Trade debtors	354,725	290,842
Prepayments	12,898	5,400
Other debtors	85,793	4,500
	453,416	300,742

7 Other creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2022 £	31 Dec 2021 £
Other creditors and accruals	74,474	67,926

8 Financial instruments

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets:		
Debtors	354,725	290,842
Prepayments	12,898	5,400
Other debtors	85,793	4,500
	453,416	300,742
Carrying amount of financial liabilities:		
Other creditors	(74,474)	(67,926)
	378,941	232,816

9 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date, the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
	£	£
Within 1 year	21,600	21,600
2 – 5 years	10,800	32,400
	32,400	54,000

10 Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance at 1 Jan 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 31 Dec 2022
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds:				
General Funds	2,200,216	1,790,591	1,778,452	2,212,355
	2,200,216	1,790,591	1,778,452	2,212,355
Restricted funds	-	-	-	-
Total	2,200,216	1,790,591	1,778,452	2,212,355

11 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 31 Dec 2022 £	Total 31 Dec 2021 £
Fixed assets	8,595	-	8,595	13,752
Debtors	453,416	-	453,416	300,742
Bank	1,824,818	-	1,824,818	1,953,648
Creditors	(74,474)	-	(74,474)	(67,926)
	2,212,355	-	2,212,355	2,200,216

12 Trustees' emoluments

No trustee or any person connected with a trustee has received or is due to receive any remuneration or expenses for the period directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.

13 Related party transactions

CRIS made donations of £79,447 (2021: £56,784) to Fundacion CRIS de Investigacion para Vencer el Cancer, a charitable organisation registered in Spain and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

CRIS also made a donation of £5,000 (2021: £30,050) to CRIS Cancer France, a charitable organisation which is related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

During the period, the trustees made donations to CRIS totalling £229,100 (2021: £272,500).

14 Taxation

As a charity, the Foundation is exempt from UK corporation tax to the extent that its income is applied to its charitable objects. No liability arose in the year.

15 Capital commitments

At the year end, the charity is committed to make donation of £785,523 (2021: £623,530) to ICR and other Cancer projects through deeds of gifts.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1140193

Accounts

Company Registration Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY No. 1140193)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY NO. 1140193)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Index	**Page**
Report of the trustees	1 - 6
Report of the auditors	7 - 9
Statement of financial activities	10
Balance sheet	11
Cash flow statement	12
Notes forming part of the financial statements	13 - 21

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The trustees, who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015).

Objectives and activities

The objects of CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) are to protect and promote the health of the public through supporting research into the nature, causes, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of all forms of cancer, including the development of research findings into practical applications for the prevention, treatment and cure of cancer and to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters.

Public benefit

The directors have complied with section 17(5) of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the trust's aims and objectives.

Achievements and performance

Throughout the restrictions the team behind CRIS continued with their fantastic and tireless efforts in the fight against cancer. The slow lifting of restrictions and the move towards a return to a 'normal' way of life was long awaited.

Although the pandemic affected funding for scientific research, we increased support for cancer research during 2021. We were able to assist more research projects and new initiatives, as well as expand globally. We are so proud of our achievements with our investment in lines of research increasing 21% from the previous year.

Each year, our main source of income is usually our Annual Fundraising Ball. Having hosted an online event the previous year we were so pleased to be able to be back celebrating and raising money in the physical company of our loyal and generous supporters. 'A Night to Remember' celebrating 10 years of CRIS was spectacular. It was an outstanding international Gala with more that 750 guests across Paris, Madrid and London we raised an incredible £1.68million in the UK that evening to use in our ongoing mission to beat cancer.

Thanks to the generosity of our main sponsor R.J. O'Brien, and also Tradeweb all money raised will go towards funding research into cancer treatments.

Our efforts in communications and branding has resulted in an increased social media presence across platforms: Webpage, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Our external communications with CRIS supporters has allowed the charity to succeed despite challenging circumstances.

Funding CRIS Cancer Foundation
The charity has five principal sources of funding:

Annual Ball
The 10th Annual Ball hosted by CRIS on the 13th of November 2021 was a resounding success. Guests took part in our live and silent auctions and had the opportunity to make pledges of support. We were donated some incredible prizes like stay at exclusives holidays homes and valuable art and sports memorabilia.

We were overwhelmed by the support we received from the CRIS community, including loyal supporters, researchers, doctors and volunteers. We were absolutely thrilled to raise over £1.68million on the night). Thanks to the generosity of our main sponsor R.J. O'Brien and Tradeweb all this money will go towards funding research into cancer treatments.

Funds were raised through ticket sales, a silent auction and generous pledges. The total raised was over £1.68million. This includes R.J. O'Brien's sponsorship donation of over £75,000, and Tradeweb of £20,000 With costs just over £142k, this left CRIS with a net gala income of over circa £1.5million.

Fundraising activities (non-corporate)
We had supporters taking part in the Royal Parks Half Marathon which raised £18,000.

Fundraising activities (corporate)
We raised £91,000 from corporates in 2021 from AKO Capital, General Atlantic, Goldman, Dalmore, Ontier S.L.

Single donations
Funds raised from one-off and regular donations reached £50,000.

Gift Aid
The total Gift Aid to be claimed from HMRC in 2021 was £135,000.

FUNDING CANCER RESEARCH PROJECTS

CRIS Cancer Foundation continues to sponsor cutting edge research projects through a partnership with the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the UK.

In 2021, CRIS donated £688,321 to charitable activities. This included:

1. The Immunotherapy Project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, including the group coordinated by Dr. Astero Klampatsa ((£323,000). Cancer Immunotherapy, involving treatments that harness the body's own immune system to destroy tumours, is currently one of the most exciting areas of dramatic progress in cancer research and treatment. The total funding commitment amounts to £1,367,271 payable over 5 years. 2021 was the third year of payment.

2. Childhood brain cancer project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, coordinated by Prof. Chris Jones £113,564. CRIS's support of the Children's Brain Tumour Project started in November 2015 when CRIS entered into a Deed of Gift with the ICR, which approved a total payment of £138,500. A further donation of £94,250 was approved in 2017 and 2018, CRIS's donation for this project in 2017-18 amounted to £94,250. As a result of the outcomes of the project, the board of trustees has agreed to entered into a new Deed of Gift of 3 years for a total of £326,026.

3. Centre for Translational Immunotherapy a total payment of £139,838 paid annually for 3 years for research being undertaken by Dr. Alan Melcher & Dr. Kevin Harrington at the ICR.

In addition, other charitable activities in 2021 included:

1. The MLL Leukaemia Project at the Hospital Sant Joan de Deu de Barcelona, coordinated by Dr. Mireia Camos (£15,000). This project is supported by a restricted donation.

2. Support for CRIS Cancer Foundation France office. A payment of £30,000 was made as part of their share of the income from the fundraising gala and those funds were used to fund a children's oncology project at the Gustave Roussy in France.

3. A sum of £56,784 was made to the CRIS Cancer Spain office for their share of the fundraising gala and other certain costs.

Financial review

The results for the period are as set out on page 10 and show that the charity achieved a very successful fundraising period in 2021. Total income for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to £1,848,933 (2020: £1,040,753) of which £1,683,198 (2020: £790,473) was raised from events. After fundraising costs of £142,463 (2020: £32,297), the net funds raised from events for the period were £1,540,735 (2020: £758,176).

During the period CRIS made total donations of £688,321 (2020: £450,898). The donations to the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), which were made under deeds of gift, amounted to £586,487 (2020: £435,898). Overall, total surplus was £902,906 (2020: £456,766).

At the financial period end, together with reserves brought forward of £1,297,310 (2020: £840,544), the total funds, all of which are unrestricted, available for carry forward amounted to £2,200,216 (2020: £1,297,310).

Investment policy and performance
There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest and the current policy is to invest short term deposits with the charity's bankers.

Reserves policy and going concern
The charity's policy is to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to enable the operating activities of the charity to continue. With the exception of annual governance costs, which are estimated at £7,500, the amount of funds required to operate the charity is not significant at an estimated amount of £78,000 per annum. The trustees do not charge the charity for the services they provide and the events that are held are invariably self-funding events. CRIS is accordingly in an enviable position as the risk of it not being able to operate as a going concern due to lack of funds is considered to be remote.

Structure, governance and management
CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) was incorporated on 14 January 2011 as a charitable company which is limited by guarantee with no share capital and governed by its Articles of Association. CRIS was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 February 2011. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to a maximum of £1.

In accordance with the governing document, there shall be not less than three directors at any one time. The directors, who are also the charity trustees, are normally elected by the members of the company in a general meeting.

Trustees are appointed on the basis of specific skills and knowledge to enable them to make a contribution to the management of the charity. In order for trustees to undertake such responsibilities, appropriate Charity Commission publications, in particular the booklet 'The Essential Trustees: What you need to know' is given to each trustee as part of their induction process.

Risk management
The trustees have reviewed the major and financial risks that impact on the work of the charity and undertake reviews of risk management on a continuing basis. The systems that have been established enable the trustees to review and take necessary steps to lessen these risks.

COVID -19
COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the charity's activities and income. Fundraising events have been cancelled but new strategies and budgets have been put in place and are constantly evolving based on changing circumstances. The staff are now working off-site and online with the office premises now being partially used. The newly appointed full-time Fundraising Assistant and Administrator is now working reduced hours. Despite the current challenging environment for fundraising and significant reduction in income, CRIS is committed to fulfilling all funding commitments to research projects in full.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Reference and administrative information

Directors/Trustees	Maria Dolores Manterola (aka Lola Manterola) - Chairman Nicola Louise Amoroso Marta Brime (Secretary of the Board of Trustees) Fernando Delgado Eleonora Geraldine Creaturo Nuria Marti Diego Megia Alvaro Portanet Snigdha Singh Josefa Diaz Mercado Chris Ciauri (appointed 27 January 2022)
Treasurer	Ana De Paz
Company number	7493363
Registered charity number	1140193
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young, Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank, 88 Wood Street, London EC2V 7QQ
Solicitors	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Responsibilities of the Board

The Trustees who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Foundation for that period.

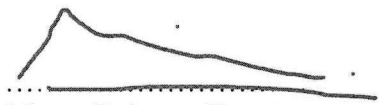
In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable the Trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board:



Marta Brime – Trustee
Secretary of Board of Trustees

Date: 24 October 2022

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRIS Cancer Foundation (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the period 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report. 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.

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 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.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the Charity and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Charity, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated income.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through
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 auditor's report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 Charity and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rachel Chim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Date: 25 October 2022

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2021	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2020
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources							
Income from:							
- Donations and legacies	3.1	149,287	15,000	164,287	233,124	15,000	248,124
-Other trading activities	3.2	1,683,198	-	1,683,198	790,473	-	790,473
-Investments	3.3	1,448	-	1,448	2,156	-	2,156
Total incoming resources		1,833,933	15,000	1,848,933	1,025,753	15,000	1,040,753
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds:							
Fundraising events	4	173,182	-	173,182	93,011	-	93,011
Charitable activities:							
Donations made	4	757,845	15,000	772,845	475,976	15,000	490,976
Total		931,027	15,000	946,027	568,987	15,000	583,987
Net movement in funds		902,906	-	902,906	456,766	-	456,766
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		1,297,310	-	1,297,310	840,544	-	840,544
Total funds carried forward		2,200,216	-	2,200,216	1,297,310	-	1,297,310

The results for the period are derived from continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	£	31 December 2021 £	£	31 December 2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		13,752		18,911
Current assets					
Debtors	6	300,742		116,278	
Cash at bank		1,953,648		1,171,830	
		2,254,390		1,288,108	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(67,926)		(9,709)	
Net current assets			2,186,464		1,278,399
Total assets less current liabilities			2,200,216		1,297,310
Net assets			2,200,216		1,297,310
Funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	11		2,200,216		1,297,310
Restricted funds			-		-
			2,200,216		1,297,310

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 24 October 2022

.....

Marta Brime - Director

Company Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	31 Dec 2021 £	31 Dec 2020 £
Operating & investing activities			
Receipts of interest		1,448	2,156
Receipts of other cash		1,660,723	1,030,359
Payment of charitable grants		(688,321)	(450,898)
Payment of expenses		(197,190)	(135,312)
Depreciation charge of tangible assets		5,158	5,158
Increase in cash from operating & investing activities	(A)	781,818	451,463
Increase in cash	(B)	781,818	451,463

(A) Reconciliation of changes in resources to net cash inflow from operating & investing activities

	2021 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,158	5,158
Net incoming resources	902,906	456,765
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors	(184,462)	1,406
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	58,216	(11,866)
	781,818	451,463

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

	2021 £	2021 £
Cash at beginning of period	1,171,830	720,367
Cash at end of period	1,953,648	1,171,830
Increase in cash	781,818	451,463

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cris Cancer Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP - FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

CRIS Cancer Foundation meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Funds Structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor. Unrestricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are accrued and included in the SOFA when the charity is entitled to the income, the receipt can be quantified and is probable and deferred when they relate to future accounting periods. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor and the donations has been received.

The following policies apply to the following specific categories of income from fundraising events:

Income from Annual Gala Dinner
Ticket, auction and sponsorship income from the Annual Gala Dinner is disclosed under other trading activities and recognised when receivable.

Income from personal challenge and other fundraising events
Marathon, bike challenge and other fundraising income, which are in substance donations, are disclosed as donations when receivable.

Investment income

Investment income represented by interest on monies held on deposit is included in SOFA when receivable by the charity.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Resources expended and irrecoverable VAT

Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the trustees are of the opinion that the charity's forthcoming events, including the annual Charity Gala Dinner, plus some reserve funds will cover minimal operational costs and enable the charity to meet its objectives of funding cancer research.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Operating leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2 Employees

There was on average 2 employees in the period (2020: 2).

Analysis of staff costs

	2021 £	2020 £
Salaries and Wages	57,516	50,885
Social Security Costs	790	1,175
Pensions	1,312	1,129
	59,618	53,189

Higher paid staff

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was 0 (2020 : 0).

3 Income and endowments

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
3.1	**Donations and legacies**				
	Direct gifts from individuals and organisations	131,287	15,000	146,287	127,431
	Events and other income	18,000	-	18,000	120,693
		149,287	15,000	164,287	248,124
3.2	**Other trading activities**				
	Annual Gala Dinner	1,683,198	-	1,683,198	790,473
		1,683,198	-	1,683,198	790,473
3.3	**Investments**				
	Bank interest	1,448	-	1,448	2,156

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	31 Dec 2021 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year ended 31 Dec 2021:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	142,463	-	142,463	-	-	-	142,463
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	30,050	30,050	-	-	-	30,050
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	56,784	56,784	-	-	-	56,784
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	586,487	586,487	-	15,000	15,000	601,487
	142,463	673,321	815,784	-	15,000	15,000	830,784
Support costs							
Accountancy	1,058	2,242	3,300	-	-	-	3,300
Audit Fees	2,116	4,484	6,600	-	-	-	6,600
Employee costs	13,189	47,374	60,563	-	-	-	60,563
General office costs	10,019	21,233	31,252	-	-	-	31,252
Professional costs	2,684	5,687	8,371	-	-	-	8,371
Depreciation	1,653	3,504	5,157	-	-	-	5,157
	30,719	84,524	115,243	-	-	-	115,243
	173,182	757,845	931,027	-	15,000	15,000	946,027

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure (continued)

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	31 Dec 2020 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year ended 31 Dec 2020:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	32,297	-	32,297	-	-	-	32,297
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	28,550	28,550	-	-	-	28,550
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	3,350
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	403,998	403,998	-	15,000	15,000	418,998
	32,297	435,898	468,195	-	15,000	15,000	483,195
Support costs							
Accountancy	962	2,038	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Audit Fees	1,924	4,076	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Employee costs	46,420	9,790	56,210	-	-	-	56,210
General office costs	8,545	18,107	26,652	-	-	-	26,652
Professional costs	1,210	2,563	3,773	-	-	-	3,773
Depreciation	1,653	3,504	5,157	-	-	-	5,157
	60,714	40,078	100,792	-	-	-	100,792
	93,011	475,976	568,987	-	15,000	15,000	583,987

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation:		
At 1 January 2021	25,788	25,788
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2021	25,788	25,788
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2021	6,878	6,878
Charge for the year	5,158	5,158
At 31 December 2021	12,036	12,036
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2021	13,752	13,752
At 31 December 2021	18,910	18,910

6 Debtors: amounts falling due with one year:

	31 Dec 2021 £	31 Dec 2020 £
Trade Debtors	290,842	104,078
Prepayments	5,400	7,700
Other debtors	4,500	4,500
	300,742	116,278

7 Other creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2021 £	31 Dec 2020 £
Other creditors and accruals	67,926	9,709

8 Deferred Income

	31 Dec 2021 £	31 Dec 2020 £
Deferred income is included within:		
Creditors due within one year	-	-
Deferred income at 1 January 2021	-	12,373
Released from previous years	-	(12,373)
Resources deferred in the year		-
	-	-

9 Financial instruments

	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets:		
Debtors	290,842	104,078
Prepayments	5,400	7,700
Other debtors	4,500	4,500
	300,742	116,278
Carrying amount of financial liabilities:		
Other creditors	(67,926)	(9,709)
	232,816	106,569

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date, the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
	£	£
Within 1 year	21,600	18,900
2 – 5 years	32,400	54,000
	54,000	72,900

11 Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance at 1 Jan 2021	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 31 Dec 2021
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds:				
General Funds	1,297,310	1,833,933	(931,027)	2,200,216
	1,297,310	1,833,933	(931,027)	2,200,216
Restricted funds	-	15,000	(15,000)	-
Total	1,297,310	1,848,933	(946,027)	2,200,216

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 31 Dec 2021 £	Total 31 Dec 2020 £
Fixed assets	13,752	-	13,752	18,911
Debtors	300,742	-	300,742	116,278
Bank	1,953,648	-	1,953,648	1,171,830
Creditors	(67,926)	-	(67,926)	(9,709)
	2,200,216	-	2,200,216	1,297,310

13 Trustees' emoluments

No trustee or any person connected with a trustee has received or is due to receive any remuneration or expenses for the period directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.

14 Related party transactions

CRIS made donations of £56,784 (2020: £3,350) to Fundacion CRIS de Investigacion para Vencer el Cancer, a charitable organisation registered in Spain and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

CRIS also made a donation of £30,050 (2020: £28,550) to CRIS Cancer France, a charitable organisation which was newly registered in Paris, France and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

During the period, the trustees made donations to CRIS totalling £272,500 (2020: £184,097).

15 Taxation

As a charity, the Foundation is exempt from UK corporation tax to the extent that its income is applied to its charitable objects. No liability arose in the year.

16 Capital commitments

At the year end, the charity is committed to make donation of £623,530 (2020: £776,189) to ICR projects through deeds of gifts.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1140193

Accounts


10 YEARS
2011
2021
Cris
cancer foundation
CRIS Cancer Foundation Impact Report 2020
A TIME FOR RESEARCH

UK Trustees

> Diego Megía
Vice-president and co-founder

> Marta Brime
Secretary and Compliance

> Nicola Amoroso

> Eleonor Creaturo

> Nuria Marti

> Fernando Delgado

> Alvaro Portanet

> Snigdha Singh

> Josefa Díaz Mercado

UK Staff and Volunteers

> Lola Manterola

> Ana de Paz

> Ana Guilarte

> Chavela Rodríguez

> Marta Brime

> Inés Martinez-Artola

> Eleonor Creaturo

> Kalie Murray

> María Díaz

> Rohini Tiwari

> Vani Krishnaswamy

> Lola Manterola
Chair and co-founder



"Cancer hasn't stopped during the pandemic, but neither has the CRIS community. Thanks to the dedication and generosity of our supporters, we increased our annual investment in research by 15% in 2020."

Letter from the Chair

CRIS stands for "Cancer Research Innovation in Science". For 10 years, we've been investing in pioneering research into cancer. In that time, our objective has been to support scientists and clinicians to save lives.

The Covid-19 pandemic has derailed the detection and treatment of cancer. Fewer referrals, disruption to treatment and the pausing of screening programmes mean many more people are tragically dying of cancer.

Investing in science is an investment in all our futures. The pandemic has taught us that when we work together, positive progress is made.

CRIS Cancer Foundation is an international community. We support the brightest research minds across Europe, who are working tirelessly on new treatments to help us survive and live longer.

Research is the reason I'm alive today. I took part in a clinical trial for multiple myeloma which saved my life. Now it is a regular treatment, giving hope to cancer patients and allowing them to live their lives. We must invest in research so more adults and children with cancer get a second chance like me.

Cancer hasn't stopped during the pandemic, but neither has the CRIS community. Thanks to the dedication and generosity of our supporters, we increased our annual investment in research by 15% in 2020. This has allowed us to continue focusing on the areas of research that have fewer resources but immense potential. We've also been able to invest in scientists at a time when it's been challenging for them to secure funding for their work. We added two new CRIS Units, invested in new research projects in pancreatic cancer and multiple myeloma and also supported young researchers through fellowships and grants.

I'm incredibly proud that our charity responded with solidarity to the researchers and scientists during the pandemic. While maintaining our commitment to cancer research, we've funded several international Covid-19 trials. We've been able to fund three extraordinary projects to help reduce the devastating impact of the pandemic. These include using our knowledge to create novel treatments for cancer patients with Covid-19. Working together with Microsoft and Adaptive Biotechnologies, our researchers have shared their expertise to help tackle the virus.

In 2021 we will invest in projects that create new cancer therapies which have the potential to reach patients sooner and improve their quality of life. We'll also be introducing more grants and fellowships for scientists and researchers, so they have the stability they need to carry out their vital work.

Thank you to everyone who has supported us in the last year. From our volunteers who keep our charity running, to our supporters whose generous donations allow us to invest in research projects worldwide.

Cancer patients don't have time to wait. Together we all have a part to play in supporting innovative cancer research. We need everyone to act now because peoples' lives depend on it.

Lola Manterola

CRIS Cancer Foundation Chair and Co-founder



About CRIS Cancer Foundation

What we do

We're an international charity that funds research into pioneering new cancer treatments to give people the best chance of survival.

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death in the world. Yet, many lives could be saved if scientists had the resources they need to carry out research into pioneering new treatments. We give scientists in the UK, Spain and France the support and funds to accelerate the discovery of cancer treatments for adults and children.

By stepping in where there are gaps in funding and collaborating worldwide, we're supporting research scientists to speed up innovative therapies – bringing hope to thousands of cancer patients.

Over the last 10 years, we've given £18 million to research bodies such as the Institute of Cancer Research, so they can carry out vital research into cancer treatments. We've pledged to invest another £48 million over the next five years to save more lives.

Our cancer facilities in public hospitals and other centres around the world are giving more patients the chance to access new treatments. Teams of doctors, researchers, nurses and immunologists work together in CRIS units to treat cancers such as brain tumours in children, ovarian cancer and prostate cancer.

Our grants and fellowships give scientists the funding and support they need to carry out scientific research into cancer treatments.

We're determined that one day every type of cancer will have a treatment. By funding and supporting cancer research, we will save lives.

Our mission

To invest in cutting-edge research that provides treatments for people with cancer.

Our vision

A world where pioneering research gives every adult and child with cancer the best chance of survival.

Our values

- We are passionate and ambitious about making our vision a reality.
- We make long-term commitments to scientists so they can carry out innovative research into cancer treatments.
- We promote excellence in cancer research as we know this will lead to pioneering new treatments for people with cancer.
- We collaborate with international institutions, research scientists, clinicians, people with a cancer diagnosis, volunteers and donors.
- We inspire everybody to take action. We all have a role to play regardless of our background, experience or situation.

Our highlights in 2020

The global Covid-19 crisis has affected funding for scientific research, but we continued to support cancer research throughout 2020. Here are some of the achievements we're most proud of:



1 Supporting efforts during the pandemic. With the support of our donors, we took part in several national and international Covid-19 vaccine trials. Scientists working on vaccines used the facilities at our CRIS units and drew on the experience and skills of our research scientists. We also funded a project that adapted a cell therapy used in childhood cancer treatments to treat patients with Covid-19.

2 The opening of our new CRIS Unit. We opened the CRIS Cancer Foundation Biology Unit in the Institute for Cancer Research Centre for Drug Discovery in London, UK. This has brought scientists together to create new treatments and therapeutic approaches.



3 Extended our partnership with the ICR. We supported the Institute of Cancer Research to carry out research into multiple myeloma, the second most diagnosed blood cancer. The pandemic halted laboratory activities for most of the year. Despite this, the Thoracic Oncology Immunotherapy Group was set up with four team members and started laboratory research.



4 Researching childhood cancer. We supported a team at the Institute of Cancer Research, led by Professor Chris Jones, to publish a paper on improved treatments for babies with brain tumours. This is the largest and most comprehensive study of infant gliomas, a tumour that starts in the brain or spinal cord.

We also continued to support projects focused on leukaemia in children and Ewing's Sarcoma, a type of cancer that is common among young children. Research projects looking at child brain tumours were carried out in the Niño Jesús Hospital in Madrid and the Institute Gustave Rosy in Paris. The Hospital de la Paz in Madrid also continued to develop new personalised treatments for children without treatment options.



5 Set up a new unit specialising in experimental therapies. We opened a CRIS unit at the Hospital Clínico San Carlos in Madrid, to identify new cell therapies to treat ovarian cancer and breast cancer.



7 Finding treatments for prostate cancer. We supported the Biomedical Research Institute of Malaga to continue researching treatments for prostate cancer. An Excellence Fellowship was also awarded to Dr. David Olmos, so he could continue researching treatments for tumours with a poor prognosis. In partnership with the Prostate Cancer Foundation, we awarded fellowships to two promising UK researchers: Dr Francesco Giganti and Dr. Anastasia Catherine Hepburn.



6 Training researchers and awarding research fellowships. Together with the Damon Runyon Foundation and the Prostate Cancer Foundation, we set up two new international scholarship programmes to support research scientists. This gives promising researchers the funding they need to increase their knowledge of cancer biology, so they can develop pioneering new treatments. In 2020, we also recruited new post-doc researchers through our Excellence and Talent CRIS Research Fellowship programmes.



8 Developing treatments for aggressive tumours. We funded several projects that developed treatments to tackle aggressive forms of cancer. This included a piece of work, led by Dr. Mariano Barbacid, which eliminated two key proteins in tumour development to reduce pancreatic tumours.

CRIS International

Why we work worldwide

We support scientists around the world to pioneer new cancer treatments. By working together, we can accelerate scientific advances in cancer research. Sharing expertise and knowledge globally will help people to live longer.

We have offices in the UK, Spain and France and have developed partnerships with research institutions across Europe and further afield.

Where we work

We work with state-of-the-art research centres and the most reputable scientists to find new treatments for cancer. Explore our map to find out where we're supporting projects.

What makes CRIS different?

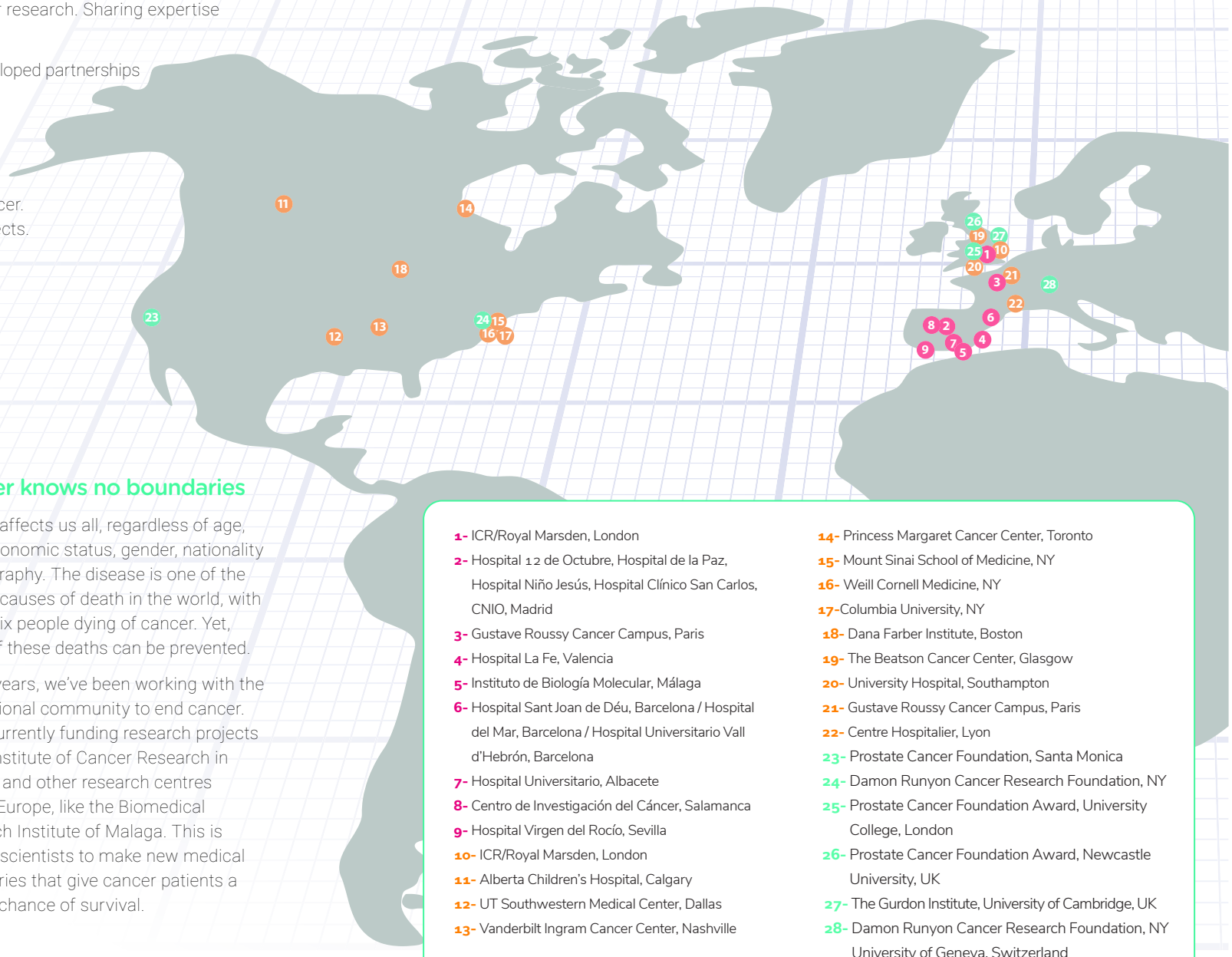
> **CRIS is international.** As a small and dynamic charity, we are not restricted by geography when selecting projects to fund. We identify and support excellence globally.

> **Agile and flexible.** We can respond quickly wherever the need for support or collaboration arises.

> **Funding charitable activities.** With small overheads, most of the money we raise goes directly towards funding cancer research.

> **Funding research at every level.** To accelerate research, we fund all types of research projects – no matter the experience of the researcher or the size of the project. This helps to make sure that every viable option to treat cancer is explored.

> **Funding projects with fewer resources.** We fund projects that have more difficulty getting funding, such as brain tumours in children.



Cancer knows no boundaries

Cancer affects us all, regardless of age, socioeconomic status, gender, nationality or geography. The disease is one of the leading causes of death in the world, with one in six people dying of cancer. Yet, many of these deaths can be prevented.

For 10 years, we've been working with the international community to end cancer. We're currently funding research projects at the Institute of Cancer Research in London and other research centres across Europe, like the Biomedical Research Institute of Malaga. This is helping scientists to make new medical discoveries that give cancer patients a greater chance of survival.

1- ICR/Royal Marsden, London
2- Hospital 12 de Octubre, Hospital de la Paz, Hospital Niño Jesús, Hospital Clínico San Carlos, CNIO, Madrid
3- Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus, Paris
4- Hospital La Fe, Valencia
5- Instituto de Biología Molecular, Málaga
6- Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona / Hospital del Mar, Barcelona / Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebrón, Barcelona
7- Hospital Universitario, Albacete
8- Centro de Investigación del Cáncer, Salamanca
9- Hospital Virgen del Rocío, Sevilla
10- ICR/Royal Marsden, London
11- Alberta Children's Hospital, Calgary
12- UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas
13- Vanderbilt Ingram Cancer Center, Nashville
14- Princess Margaret Cancer Center, Toronto
15- Mount Sinai School of Medicine, NY
16- Weill Cornell Medicine, NY
17-Columbia University, NY
18- Dana Farber Institute, Boston
19- The Beatson Cancer Center, Glasgow
20- University Hospital, Southampton
21- Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus, Paris
22- Centre Hospitalier, Lyon
23- Prostate Cancer Foundation, Santa Monica
24- Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation, NY
25- Prostate Cancer Foundation Award, University College, London
26- Prostate Cancer Foundation Award, Newcastle University, UK
27- The Gurdon Institute, University of Cambridge, UK
28- Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation, NY University of Geneva, Switzerland

The difference we have made to cancer patients

We've invested over £18 million to date in research, supporting scientists to develop pioneering new treatments for people living with cancer.

CRIS investment (£)			
CRIS MULTI-DISCIPLINARY UNITS		**ADULT CANCERS**	
CRIS Immuno-oncology Unit	862,257	Pancreatic cancer	579,594
CRIS Translational Research Unit in Haematology	3,490,628	Breast and Ovarian cancer	722,100
CRIS Prostate Cancer Unit	892,097	Thoracic Immuno-oncology Group	704,000
CRIS Unit New Experimental Therapies	435,000	Multiple Myeloma	186,165
CRIS Childhood Cancer Unit	3,685,276	Bowel cancer	244,817
ICR Biology Unit	150,000	Imaging in Immunotherapy	96,917
PAEDIATRIC RESEARCH PROJECTS		Cell Therapies in Blood Cancers	217,934
Childhood Brain Tumours (UK)	470,750	**OTHER INVESTMENTS**	
Childhood Brain Tumours (France)	95,700	Support for Clinical Trials	3,699,785
Childhood Brain Tumours (Spain)	219,281	International Fellowships, Scholarships and Grants to researchers	1,037,045
Ewing sarcoma in children	274,050		
MLL leukaemia	153,338	Educational Projects and Scientific Dissemination	346,403
Pain Guide in Children with Cancer	47,589	COVID and cancer	117,129
TOTAL		**£18,727,855**	

Research topics

53
lines of research funded
including immunotherapy, myeloma, brain tumours and experimental therapies.

Scientists are using the research findings to develop new treatments for people living with cancer.

304
clinical trials
were carried out across Europe because of the investment we made in cancer research.

Adults and children with cancer were given new treatments through these trials.

Clinical trials

£18
Million invested

304
Clinical trials

28
Projects, Units and CRIS Programmes

53
Lines of research funded

10 YEARS 2011 2021 Cris cancer foundation

502
Publications

114
Researchers and scholarships financed

10 years

24
New treatments

11
CRIS Patents
(3 in process)

95
Doctoral thesis related to CRIS projects

X3
A CRIS investment leads to further funding opportunities

CRIS Partners

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital · ICR The Institute of Cancer Research · DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE

CIC Centro de Investigación del Cáncer · Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Albacete · cnio Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas · Agencia Estatal de Investigación · Vall d'Hebron Barcelona Campus Hospitalari

SEHH Sociedad Española de Hematología y Hemoterapia · Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre · Sant Joan de Déu Hospital Maternoinfantil Universitat de Barcelona · IdiPAZ Instituto de Investigación Hospital Universitario La Paz

The Royal Marsden Cancer Campaign · Hospital Universitario La Paz · ibima · SEOR Sociedad Española de Oncología Radioterápica

Hospital Clínico San Carlos · Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío · i+12 Instituto de Investigación Hospital 12 de Octubre · Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation · SEI Sociedad Española de Inmunología

FISEVI Fundación Pública Andaluza para la Gestión de la Investigación en Salud de Sevilla · SEOM Sociedad Española de Oncología Médica · Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus Grand Paris · INCLIVA Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria · Hospital del Mar · Parc de Salut MAR Barcelona · Hospital del Mar

Cris cancer foundation

JOIN THE CRIS COMMUNITY

From volunteering to fundraising, there are lots of way to get involved in our work. Together, we will make sure pioneering cancer research gives every adult and child the best chance of survival.

If you'd like to donate, you can be sure your gift will give hope to people with cancer.

Visit: www.criscancer.org.uk

Tel: 0203 417 3535

Email: info@criscancer.org.uk

Address: Second floor office, 3a Harrington Road, London SW7 3ES

CRIS Cancer Foundation is a registered charity (charity no. 1140193)

Company Registration Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY No. 1140193)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(CHARITY NO. 1140193)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Index **Page**

Report of the trustees	1 - 7
Report of the auditors	8 - 10
Statement of financial activities	11
Balance sheet	12
Cash flow statement	13
Notes forming part of the financial statements	14 - 22

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The trustees, who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law, present their report along with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015).

Objectives and activities
The objects of CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) are to protect and promote the health of the public through supporting research into the nature, causes, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and cure of all forms of cancer, including the development of research findings into practical applications for the prevention, treatment and cure of cancer and to provide information and raise public understanding of such matters.

Public benefit
The directors have complied with section 17(5) of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the trust's aims and objectives.

Achievements and performance
The Covid-19 outbreak has had a devastating financial impact on UK charities. Estimates from the National Council of Voluntary Organisations suggest charities lost at least £4.3 billion in income in the first 12 weeks of the pandemic alone. A recent article in the Times shows that medical research charities such as CRIS have lost more than 40% of fundraising income during the pandemic.

The impact has had a huge impact on what we do and how we do it. CRIS has had to adapt and make changes accordingly. Cancer hasn't stopped during the pandemic, but neither has the CRIS community. This has allowed us to continue focusing on the areas of research that have fewer resources but immense potential. We've also been able to invest in scientists at a time when it's been challenging for them to secure funding for their work.

We are incredibly proud that our charity responded with solidarity to the researchers and scientists working to find treatments and vaccines for Covid-19. While maintaining our commitment to cancer research, we've been able to fund three extraordinary projects to help reduce the devasting impact of the pandemic. These include adapting a cell therapy used in childhood cancer treatments to treat patients with Covid-19. Working together with Microsoft and Adaptive Biotechnologies, our researchers have shared their expertise to help tackle the virus.

As a result of the many change in the way we work, we were unable to organise any corporate or community fundraising activities as planned. In-person fundraising events were also cancelled.

We started 2020 with the success of our very first Christmas campaign. CRIS patron Garrett Curran trekked 115 km to the South Pole to raise money to fund research into paediatric brain tumours. Garrett was part of an 11-strong team led by polar explorer Alan Chamers MBE. Garret matched donations made by individuals. These were also matched by donations from companies. So, each individual donation was tripled, raising over an incredible £80,311 in the UK as well as a significant amount in Spain. We salute Garrett for his bravery and commitment to help children with cancer and their families.

The 2.6 Challenge was a simple and fun way for everyone to do their bit to help charities during the Covid-19 crisis. Virgin Money set up the challenge after the London Marathon – one of the biggest fundraising events in the calendar – was cancelled. Fundraisers were asked to complete an activity based on the numbers 26 or 2.6. The aim was to do this on or around Sunday 26 April, what would've been the date of the London Marathon. Our incredible supporters raised £16,450 for CRIS by taking on a variety of challenges.

Each year, our main source of income is usually our Annual Fundraising Ball. But with social distancing guidelines in place, a ball with 400 guests in one venue was impossible. So, in 2020, we decided to bring the ball to our guests, using a virtual event platform.

We were absolutely thrilled to raise over £740,000 on the night. Thanks to the generosity of our sponsor R.J. O'Brien, all this money will go towards funding research into cancer treatments.

As a result of the above actions, the total income from 2020 was at a fairly similar level as 2019. There was no significant loss in income despite the focus on fewer activities. This is evidence of improvement in our strategies and the delivery of our activities as well as the credibility we have with our supporters and contacts.

Net income was however higher because of reduced costs in fundraising activities due to the Gala dinner being held virtually.

Our efforts in communications and branding has resulted in an increased social media presence across platforms: Webpage, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Our external communications with CRIS supporters has allowed the charity to succeed despite challenging circumstances.

Funding CRIS Cancer Foundation
The charity has five principal sources of funding:

Annual Ball
The 9th Annual Ball hosted by CRIS on the 13th of November 2020 as a virtual event was a tremendous success. The theme for the evening was: "A Time For Research", which highlighted the need to support research into cancer treatments during the pandemic and beyond.
Guests took part in a silent auction and prize draw. Our supporters donated incredible prizes like a stay at an exclusive holiday home and valuable art and sports memorabilia. Guests in London also enjoyed a delicious three-course dinner delivered to their door, which was prepared by London restaurants Hispania and Pizarro.

It was our first virtual event, and we were overwhelmed by the support we received from the CRIS community, including loyal supporters, researchers, doctors and volunteers. We were absolutely thrilled to raise over £740,000 on the night. Thanks to the generosity of our sponsor R.J. O'Brien, all this money will go towards funding research into cancer treatments.

Funds were raised through ticket sales, a silent auction (£319,138) and generous pledges (over £340,000). The total raised was over £770,000. This includes R.J. O'Brien's sponsorship donation of over £30,000. With costs just over £28,000, this left CRIS with a net gala income of £ 740,000, not significantly different from the £787,000 net income from the 2019 ball.

Fundraising activities (non-corporate)
As mentioned above, CRIS couldn't organise the established community fundraising campaigns such as MY SUPERCRIS CHALLENGE, including the Royal Parks Half Marathon, the Beet Cancer challenge and the Colour Run. Instead, we had the 2.6 Challenge which raised £16,450.

Fundraising activities (corporate)
As per reasons given above, we did not focus on corporate fundraising in 2020. We raised £18,600 from corporates in 2020.

As we mentioned earlier, R.J. O'Brien's sponsored the Annual Ball with a donation of £30,000.

Single donations
Funds raised from one-off and regular donations reached £83,707.

Gift Aid
The total Gift Aid to be claimed from HMRC in 2020 was £63,078

FUNDING CANCER RESEARCH PROJECTS

CRIS Cancer Foundation continues to sponsor cutting edge research projects through a partnership with the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the UK.

In 2020, CRIS donated £451,000 to charitable activities. This included:

1. The Immunotherapy Project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, including the group coordinated by Dr. Astero Klampatsa ((£309,000). Cancer Immunotherapy, involving treatments that harness the body's own immune system to destroy tumours, is currently one of the most exciting areas of dramatic progress in cancer research and treatment. The total funding commitment amounts to £1,367,271 payable over 5 years. 2020 was the second year of payment.

2. Childhood brain cancer project at the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) in the United Kingdom, coordinated by Prof. Chris Jones (£54,753). CRIS's support of the Children's Brain Tumour Project started in November 2015 when CRIS entered into a Deed of Gift with the ICR, which approved a total payment of £138,500. A further donation of £94,250 was approved in 2017 and 2018, CRIS's donation for this project in 2017-18 amounted to £94,250. As a result of the outcomes of the project, the board of trustees has agreed to entered into a new Deed of Gift of 3 years for a total of £326,026.

3. With approval from the Board, we increased our partnership with the ICR to fund a Multiple Myeloma project led by Dr. Charlotte Pawlyn. A payment of £40,165 was made in 2020.

In addition, other charitable activities in 2020 included:

1. The MLL Leukaemia Project at the Hospital Sant Joan de Deu de Barcelona, coordinated by Dr. Mireia Camos (£15,000). This project is supported by a restricted donation.

2. Support for CRIS Cancer Foundation France office. A payment of £28,550 was made as part of their share of the income from the fundraising gala.

3. A sum of £3,350 was made to the CRIS Cancer Spain office for certain costs.

Financial review
The results for the period are as set out on page 11 and show that the charity achieved a very successful fund raising period in 2020. Total income for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to £1,040,753 (2019: £1,062,721), of which £911,166 (2019: £963,856) was raised from events.

After fund raising costs of £93,011 (2019: £159,542), the net funds raised (excluding bank interest) for the period were £945,586 (2019: £901,030). Together with reserves brought forward of £840,544 (2019: £719,790) and bank interest income of £2,156 (2019: £2,149), the total available funds to meet the charity's objectives in the period amounted to £1,788,286 (2019: £1,622,969).

During the period CRIS made total donations of £450,898 (2019: £723,346). The donations to the Institute of Cancer Research (ICR), which were made under deeds of gift, amounted to £418,998 (2019: £718,346). At the financial period end, the total funds, all of which are unrestricted, available for carry forward amounted to £1,297,310 (2019: £840,544).

Investment policy and performance
There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest and the current policy is to invest short term deposits with the charity's bankers.

Reserves policy and going concern
The charity's policy is to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to enable the operating activities of the charity to continue. With the exception of annual governance costs, which are estimated at £7,500, the amount of funds required to operate the charity is not significant at an estimated amount of £78,000 per annum. The trustees do not charge the charity for the services they provide and the events that are held are invariably self-funding events. CRIS is accordingly in an enviable position as the risk of it not being able to operate as a going concern due to lack of funds is considered to be remote.

Structure, governance and management
CRIS Cancer Foundation (CRIS) was incorporated on 14 January 2011 as a charitable company which is limited by guarantee with no share capital and governed by its Articles of Association. CRIS was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 2 February 2011. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is limited to a maximum of £1.

In accordance with the governing document, there shall be not less than three directors at any one time. The directors, who are also the charity trustees, are normally elected by the members of the company in a general meeting.

Trustees are appointed on the basis of specific skills and knowledge to enable them to make a contribution to the management of the charity. In order for trustees to undertake such responsibilities, appropriate Charity Commission publications, in particular the booklet 'The Essential Trustees: What you need to know' is given to each trustee as part of their induction process.

Risk management

The trustees have reviewed the major and financial risks that impact on the work of the charity and undertake reviews of risk management on a continuing basis. The systems that have been established enable the trustees to review and take necessary steps to lessen these risks.

COVID -19

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the charities activities and income. Fundraising events have been cancelled but new strategies and budgets have been put in place and are constantly evolving based on changing circumstances. The staff are now working off-site and online with the office premises now being partially used. The newly appointed full-time Fundraising Assistant and Administrator is now working reduced hours. Despite the current challenging environment for fundraising and significant reduction in income, CRIS is committed to fulfilling all funding commitments to research projects in full.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Reference and administrative information

Directors	Maria Dolores Manterola (aka Lola Manterola) - Chairman Nicola Louise Amoroso Marta Brime Fernando Delgado Eleonora Geraldine Creaturo Nuria Marti Diego Megia Alvaro Portanet Snigdha Singh Josefa Diaz Mercado
Treasurer	Ana De Paz
Company number	7493363
Registered charity number	1140193
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young, Quadrant House, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW
Bankers	Clydesdale Bank, 88 Wood Street, London EC2V 7QQ
Solicitors	Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Responsibilities of the Board

The Trustees who are also the directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Foundation for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable the Trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board:



Marta Brime - Director

Date: 21 July 2021

UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRIS Cancer Foundation (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the period 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report. 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.

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 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.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report (which incorporates the directors' report).

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the Charity and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Charity, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated income.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Trustees that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non - compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through 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 auditor's report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the Charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 Charity and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rachel Chim (Senior Statutory Auditor)
UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

Date: 4 August 2021

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2020	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2019
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources							
Income from:							
- Donations and legacies	3.1	233,124	15,000	248,124	165,774	15,000	180,774
-Other trading activities	3.2	790,473	-	790,473	879,798	-	879,798
-Investments	3.3	2,156	-	2,156	2,149	-	2,149
Total incoming resources		1,025,753	15,000	1,040,753	1,047,721	15,000	1,062,721
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds:							
Fundraising events	4	93,011	-	93,011	159,542	-	159,542
Charitable activities:							
Donations made	4	475,976	15,000	490,976	767,425	15,000	782,425
Total		568,987	15,000	583,987	926,967	15,000	941,967
Net movement in funds		456,766	-	456,766	120,754	-	120,754
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		840,544	-	840,544	719,790	-	719,790
Total funds carried forward		1,297,310	-	1,297,310	840,544	-	840,544

The results for the period are derived from continuing operations.

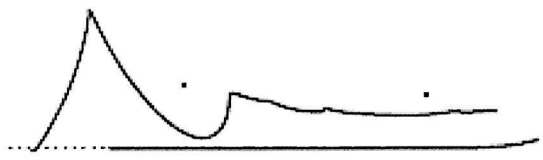
There were no recognised gains or losses, other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	£	31 December 2020 £	£	31 December 2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		18,911		24,068
Current assets					
Debtors	6	116,278		117,684	
Cash at bank		1,171,830		720,367	
		1,288,108		838,051	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(9,709)		(21,575)	
Net current assets			1,278,399		816,476
Total assets less current liabilities			1,297,310		840,544
Net assets			1,297,310		840,544
Funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	10		1,297,310		840,544
Restricted funds			-		-
			1,297,310		840,544

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 21 July 2021



Marta Brime - Director

Company Number: 7493363

CRIS CANCER FOUNDATION

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Operating & investing activities			
Receipts of interest		2,156	2,149
Receipts of other cash		1,030,359	1,025,556
Payment of charitable grants		(450,898)	(823,721)
Payment of expenses		(135,312)	(115,128)
Payment of tangible assets		-	(25,788)
Depreciation charge of tangible assets		5,158	1,720
Increase in cash from operating & investing activities	(A)	451,463	64,788
Increase in cash	(B)	451,463	64,788

(A) Reconciliation of changes in resources to net cash inflow from operating & investing activities

	2020 £	2019 £
Purchase of tangible assets	-	(25,788)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,158	1,720
Net incoming resources	456,765	120,754
(Increase)/ Decrease in debtors	1,406	(39,515)
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors	(11,866)	7,617
	451,463	64,788

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at beginning of period	720,367	655,579
Cash at end of period	1,171,830	720,367
Increase in cash	451,463	64,788

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cris Cancer Foundation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP - FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011 and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

CRIS Cancer Foundation meets the definition of a public entity under FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and the principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Funds Structure

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor. Unrestricted funds are funds which are used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the trustees.

Incoming resources

Incoming resources are accrued and included in the SOFA when the charity is entitled to the income, the receipt can be quantified and is probable and deferred when they relate to future accounting periods. Gift Aid receivable is included in income when there is a valid declaration from the donor and the donations has been received.

The following policies apply to the following specific categories of income from fundraising events:

Income from Annual Gala Dinner
Ticket, auction and sponsorship income from the Annual Gala Dinner is disclosed under other trading activities and recognised when receivable.

Income from personal challenge and other fundraising events
Marathon, bike challenge and other fundraising income, which are in substance donations, are disclosed as donations when receivable.

Investment income

Investment income represented by interest on monies held on deposit is included in SOFA when receivable by the charity.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Resources expended and irrecoverable VAT
Liabilities are recognised as resources expended as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the category of resources expended for which it was incurred.

Going concern
The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the trustees are of the opinion that the charity's forthcoming events, including the annual Charity Gala Dinner, plus some reserve funds will cover minimal operational costs and enable the charity to meet its objectives of funding cancer research.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Operating leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2 Employees

There was on average 2 employees in the period (2019: 2).

Analysis of staff costs

	2020 £	2019 £
Salaries and Wages	50,885	64,298
Social Security Costs	1,175	2,629
Pensions	1,129	1,333
	53,189	68,260

Higher paid staff

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000 was 0. (2019 : 0)

3 Income and endowments

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
3.1	**Donations and legacies**				
	Direct gifts from individuals and organisations	112,431	15,000	127,431	96,716
	Events and other income	120,693	-	120,693	84,058
		233,124	15,000	248,124	180,774
3.2	**Other trading activities**				
	Annual Gala Dinner	790,473	-	790,473	879,798
		790,473	-	790,473	879,798
3.3	**Investments**				
	Bank interest	2,156	-	2,156	2,149

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	31 Dec 2020 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year ended 31 Dec 2020:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	32,297	-	32,297	-	-	-	32,297
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	28,550	28,550	-	-	-	28,550
- CRIS Cancer Spain	-	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	3,350
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	403,998	403,998	-	15,000	15,000	418,998
	32,297	435,898	468,195	-	15,000	15,000	483,195
Support costs							
Accountancy	962	2,038	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Audit Fees	1,924	4,076	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Employee costs	46,420	9,790	56,210	-	-	-	56,210
General office costs	8,545	18,107	26,652	-	-	-	26,652
Professional costs	1,210	2,563	3,773	-	-	-	3,773
Depreciation	1,653	3,504	5,157	-	-	-	5,517
	60,714	40,078	100,792	-	-	-	100,792
	93,011	457,976	568,987	-	15,000	15,000	583,987

4 Analysis of charitable expenditure (continued)

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted funds			
	Raising Funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	Raising funds	Charitable activities	Sub-total	31 Dec 2019 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year ended 31 Dec 2019:							
Activities undertaken directly							
Fundraising events	103,493	-	103,493	-	-	-	103,493
Donations made:							
- CRIS Cancer France	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
- Institute of Cancer Research	-	703,346	703,346	-	15,000	15,000	718,346
	103,493	708,346	811,839	-	15,000	15,000	826,839
Support costs							
Accountancy	962	2,038	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Audit Fees	1,924	4,076	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Employee costs	42,222	29,774	71,996	-	-	-	71,996
General office costs	4,735	10,037	14,772	-	-	-	14,772
Professional costs	5,655	11,985	17,640	-	-	-	17,640
Depreciation	551	1,169	1,720	-	-	-	1,720
	56,049	59,079	115,128	-	-	-	115,128
	159,542	767,425	926,967	-	15,000	15,000	941,967

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation:		
At 1 January 2020	25,788	25,788
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2020	25,788	25,788
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2020	1,720	1,720
Charge for the year	5,157	5,158
At 31 December 2020	6,877	6,878
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2020	18,910	18,910
At 31 December 2019	24,068	24,068

6 Debtors: amounts falling due with one year:

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Trade Debtors	104,078	108,213
Prepayments	7,700	4,971
Other debtors	4,500	4,500
	116,278	117,684

7 Other creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Other creditors and accruals	9,709	21,575

8 Deferred Income

	31 Dec 2020 £	31 Dec 2019 £
Deferred income is included within:		
Creditors due within one year	-	21,575
Deferred income at 1 January 2020	12,373	-
Released from previous years	(12,373)	-
Resources deferred in the year	-	12,373
	-	12,373

9 Financial instruments

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets:		
Debtors	104,078	108,213
Cash at bank	1,171,830	720,367
	1,275,908	828,580
Carrying amount of financial liabilities:		
Other creditors	-	-
	1,275,908	828,580

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date, the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	£	£
Within 1 year	18,900	21,600
2 – 5 years	54,000	75,600
	72,900	97,200

11 Analysis of charitable funds

	Balance at 31 Dec 2019	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Balance at 31 Dec 2020
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds:				
General funds	840,544	1,025,753	(568,987)	1,297,310
	840,544	1,025,753	(568,987)	1,297,310
Restricted funds	-	15,000	(15,000)	-
Total	840,544	1,040,753	(583,987)	1,297,310

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 31 Dec 2020 £	Total 31 Dec 2019 £
Fixed assets	18,911	-	18,911	24,068
Debtors	116,278	-	116,287	117,684
Bank	1,171,830	-	1,171,830	720,367
Creditors	(9,709)	-	(9,709)	(21,575)
	1,297,310	-	1,297,310	840,544

13 Trustees' emoluments

No trustee or any person connected with a trustee has received or is due to receive any remuneration or expenses for the period directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.

14 Related party transactions

CRIS made donations of £3,350 (2019: £Nil) to Fundacion CRIS de Investigacion para Vencer el Cancer, a charitable organisation registered in Spain and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

CRIS also made a donation of £28,550 (2019: £5,000) to CRIS Cancer France, a charitable organisation which was newly registered in Paris, France and related to CRIS by virtue of common trustees, Lola Manterola and Diego Megia.

During the period, the trustees made donations to CRIS totalling £184,097 (2019: £119,730).

15 Taxation

As a charity, the Foundation is exempt from UK corporation tax to the extent that its income is applied to its charitable objects. No liability arose in the year.

16 Capital commitments

At the year end, the charity is committed to make donation of £776,189 (2019: £1,140,022) to ICR projects through deeds of gifts.