



St Catharine's College Cambridge

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2023

Charity Registration No: 01137463

Reference and Administration Detail**Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

Professional Advisors**Auditors**

Peters Elworthy & Moore
Salisbury House
Station Road
Cambridge
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Solicitors

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Chartered Surveyors

Bidwells Property Consultants
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Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
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Investment Fund Managers

1. Legal & General Investment
Management
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2. CCLA Investment Management
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www.caths.cam.ac.uk

Charity Registration No: 01137463

Reference and Administration Detail

Charity Trustees

The members of the College's Governing Body act as the Trustees of the charity. In the financial year ending 30 June 2023, the Governing Body met ten times and comprised the following members:

Professor Sir M Welland

Professor K J Dell

Professor E V Ferran

Professor H Van de Ven

Professor I C Willis

Professor Sir C M Clark

Professor G E Kantaris

Mr M F Kitson

Dr R A Melikan

Professor M P F Sutcliffe

Professor A P Davenport

Dr C J Gonda

Professor N Berend

Professor P D Wothers

Professor D C Aldridge

Professor R W Dance

Professor M C Elliott

Ms I Borzym

Professor A S Brundin

Professor S Iyer

Professor M J Mason

Dr S N Taraskin (to 30.09.23)

Professor D J Bainbridge

Professor H Wydra

Dr H M M Lees-Jeffries

Dr E Wickham

Dr G Carr

Professor R Harrison

Professor J Dalley

Mrs D G Loveluck (to 30.04.23)

Dr I Scales

Professor W Sutherland

Professor S Taylor

Professor S Althorpe

Dr F Santos (to 30.09.22)

Professor S Marciniak

Professor H Kandil

Professor N Morrell (to 17.10.22)

Professor J Gwynne

Dr M Kilkenny (to 19.09.22)

Dr J Sidey-Gibbons

Dr Y R Chen

Professor M Nicholson

Professor J Allwood

Dr V Caldari

Dr C Higgins

Dr S Qadiri

Professor C Ciccarelli

Dr N Gallagher

Ms H Hayward

Rev'd A Barrett

Dr V Warriar (from 24.02.23)

Ms N Robert

Professor P Raphaël

Dr P Candy (from 01.10.22)

Dr J Pausch (to 30.09.22)

Dr V Kotsidis

Professor R Roychoudhuri

Dr H C Canuto

Dr A Szewczak-Harris

Dr J Ellis

Dr L Chua

Dr N Amano-Patiño

Mr T Cummings

Dr H Hanafy

Mr M Safronov (from 01.10.22)

Professor C Durkan (from 02.12.22)

Mrs C M Twilley (from 03.05.22)

Finance Committee

Professor Sir M Welland

Mrs N Robert

Mrs H Hayward

Dr H C Canuto

Mrs D G Loveluck (to 30.04.23)

Mrs C Twilley (from 01.05.23)

Mrs H Hayward

Professor P Wothers

Dr Y R Chen

Dr V Kotsidis

Dr E Wickham

Professor S Iyer

Professor S Taylor

Mrs K Wall

Investments Committee

Professor Sir M Welland

Mrs N Robert

Mr M Kitson

Professor A Davenport

Professor S Iyer

Ms I Borzym

Dr V Kotsidis

Mr M Kitson

Mr N Ostrer

Ms M Devani

Mr A Connell

Senior College Officers

Master – Professor Sir M Welland

President – Professor K J Dell

Senior Tutor – Dr H C Canuto

Bursar – Mrs N Robert

Development Director – Mrs D G

Loveluck (to 30.04.23); Mrs C M

Twilley (from 01.05.23)

Operations Director – Mrs H

Hayward

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

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

- to attract the most talented applicants regardless of their personal circumstances and provide a world-class education for our students, in a supportive environment where academic aspiration, diversity and wellbeing are promoted;
- to nurture outstanding research by our students and Fellowship for the benefit of wider society;
- to carry out a selective, planned renewal of buildings that support College operations, ensuring members enjoy a high standard of living and access to state-of-the-art facilities while also increasing opportunities for income generation;
- to develop and support our staff who serve our College community; and
- to expand the College's revenue base, building up our endowment and managing our investments prudently, in order to maximise support for our students and attract outstanding academics.

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

Public Benefit

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

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

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

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

The College advances research through:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

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

The Equality, Diversity & Inclusion (EDI) Working Group was established by the College in 2020 to help guide and inform policies, procedures and behaviours across all aspects of College life. The membership of the group aims to represent all facets of the St Catharine's community, and includes Fellows, staff and students. The Working Group was tasked with leading the development of a new EDI strategy, which it did with the support the wider College community. Published in June 2023 following approval by Governing Body, the new strategy recognises the College's obligations with regards to equality, diversity and inclusion and also freedom of speech: <https://www.caths.cam.ac.uk/EDI-strategy>.

The College's LGBTQ+ Care Group has now been active for two years. It was first created in 2021 to build on the many ways in which St Catharine's was already nurturing an environment that values diversity and is supportive on issues of importance for people who identify as LGBTQ+. The group provides a dedicated forum for discussing issues that affect LGBTQ+ members of the College community.

Freedom of Speech

In June 2021, the College's Governing Body endorsed a statement by the University of Cambridge setting out a commitment to freedom of thought and expression. Following the enactment of the Higher Education (Freedom of Speech) Act in May 2023, the College's Prevent & Freedom of Speech Committee has begun to

consider carefully how the College can best fulfil its duties under the Act. Any recommendations by the Committee will be presented to Governing Body for review and approval prior to implementation.

College Funding

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

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

For undergraduate students, UK tuition fees are paid either directly by the students themselves or on behalf of the students through the Student Loan Company. The College collects these fees and passes half of their value to the University. The College admits, matriculates and accommodates undergraduates, provides supervisions for them, oversees their academic progress, takes responsibility for their pastoral care, and presents them for degrees. The University provides lectures and laboratories, and examines and classifies students. The portion of the tuition fee going to the College does not cover the full costs of offering the world-class, small-group teaching provided by the College. St Catharine's relies on other sources of funding to help meet the shortfall.

Students living in College rooms pay accommodation charges and all students can buy meals and drinks from the Dining Hall or Coffee Bar/Bar at a subsidised cost. Through its subsidiary, St Catharine's College Events Limited, the College operates a commercial business, which hosts conferences and corporate functions. Revenues from residence, catering and conferences currently provide 38% of the College's income before donations, with a further 32% coming from the endowment.

Finally, the College receives generous donations and legacies from alumni and friends of the College. This figure fluctuates significantly from year to year so has not been included in the above proportions.

Achievements and Performance

Academic achievements

For the academic year 2022–23, the student body comprised 467 undergraduates (56%) and 372 postgraduate students (44%), which included 43 students on clinical medicine and veterinary medicine courses.

Undergraduates

Statistics for the academic year 2022–23:

<u>By gender</u>		<u>By origin</u>	
Female	235	Home	373
Male	220	International	94
Other	12		
Total undergraduate student body		467	

Admissions

During the undergraduate admissions round in 2022–23, the College received 767 applications. Using the model established for the first time in 2020–21, all admissions interviews were conducted online. The College is set to welcome 133 first-year undergraduates in October 2023.

Widening participation

In 2022 the Office for Students called on colleges and universities to be “bold, ambitious and responsible” when seeking to widen access and participation. The College successfully delivered a blend of in-person and online activities designed to attract the most talented students, regardless of background. In September 2022, St Catharine’s appointed its first External Partnerships & Outreach Officer, a new role created to expand and diversify the College’s outreach work that was made possible thanks to the generosity of the Paquita Filby Trust.

During the year ending 30 June 2023, the College engaged 449 schools and 5,329 individual participants over the course of 119 different activities. The College was particularly delighted to welcome back residential programmes after these were paused due to COVID-19, with three partnerships giving young people a taste of life at St Catharine’s over the 2022 summer vacation: the Gurdon Institute’s Aspiring Scientists Training Programme, the University Education Residential and the STEM SMART (Subject Mastery and Attainment Raising Tuition) Residential, all of which were funded by the College and provided free-of-charge to participants. Year-round activity was delivered with the support of 202 St Catharine’s students who signed up to serve as ambassadors so that prospective students could find out more about College life from our students themselves.

The College is pleased that 80.4% of 102 UK students joining St Catharine’s as undergraduates in October 2023 are from the state sector (the University’s current target is to reach 69.1% by 2024–25).

Teaching

Outstanding teaching by the Fellowship continues to be recognised by the wider community in Cambridge. Professor Richard Dance was awarded the University’s Pilkington Prize in 2023, and, three of the five University professorships awarded to St Catharine’s Fellows in June 2023 were in recognition of contributions to teaching.

The College also directly employs 11 teaching officers (three of whom are shared with another College), each of whom took a major teaching role and a leading responsibility for the academic development of undergraduates in their subject.

Examination results

End of year summer assessments were conducted in a range of formats: in-person and remotely (with or without online proctoring). Results are due to be published by the University of Cambridge in the coming weeks for the 2022–23 academic year.

Postgraduates

Statistics for the academic year 2022–23:

<u>By degree</u>		<u>By gender</u>		<u>By origin</u>	
PhD	190	Female	177	Home	152
Masters	135	Male	188	International	220
Clinical Vets/Medics	43	Other	7		
Certificate of Postgraduate Studies	4	Total postgraduate student body: 372 This headcount includes students writing up or in the process of submitting their thesis			

Admissions

St Catharine's is proud of the varied interests, high academic quality and sense of community among our postgraduate students. In 2022–23, St Catharine's received applications from 261 candidates. Of the 218 candidates accepted, at least 120 are set to meet the conditions of entry and be admitted in October 2023 – against an annual target of 105 (plus 12–14 Executive MBA students).

Widening participation

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

Bursaries and other financial support for students

St Catharine's is committed to enabling students to enjoy all the benefits of a Cambridge education, regardless of their personal financial circumstances. This is typified by the Harding Distinguished Postgraduate Scholarship Programme, established in 2019 thanks to an extraordinarily generous donation from the David and Claudia Harding Foundation, the biggest single gift made to a university in the UK by a British philanthropist. These scholarships provide outstanding students from all parts of the UK and the world with life-changing opportunities to research and study at Cambridge by covering PhD fees, living costs and personal research expenses. Since its inception, the community of Harding Scholars at St Catharine's has grown to 23 students and the first Harding Scholar from the original 2019 cohort received their PhD in May 2023.

Undergraduates are eligible for the Cambridge Bursary Scheme (CBS) in addition to a wide range of support from the College. Bursaries of up to £3,500 per year were given to students with a household income below £62,215. Students benefiting from the CBS who had been eligible for free school meals (funded by their local authority) also received the Education Premium, which was an additional non-repayable bursary of £1,000 per year. St Catharine's students received £398,000 from the scheme in 2022–23. It costs the College approximately £164,000 per annum to support the CBS net of the central funding available.

St Catharine's provided over £29,000 in the form of one-off Cost of Living Bursaries for 44 undergraduate students in 2022–23, since CBS payments were not increased, and national maintenance loans rose by only 2.3%. These new bursaries were established following productive conversations with student representatives, and were part of a series of improvements to the financial support available from the College in response to the rising cost of living.

Thanks to the generosity of donors, the College is also fortunate to be in the position to award its own scholarships and financial support to postgraduate students, in addition to the funds available from the University and other bodies. Further support was provided to both undergraduates and postgraduates for costs associated with financial assistance, travel, sport, accommodation, computer equipment and music.

Health and wellbeing

St Catharine's has earned a reputation for its student welfare provision in Cambridge and was pleased to continue to offer a broad range of support – at both a community level and an individual level – in large part due to the ongoing philanthropy of Christina and Peter Dawson. There has been significant engagement from all parts of the College community this year and both levels of support have been well used.

The wider team involved in community health and wellbeing now consists of nine Undergraduate Tutors, eight Postgraduate Tutors, the Senior Tutor, the Head of Wellbeing, the Chaplain, the Community Health Practitioner, the Mental Health Adviser, and four College Counsellors, supported by elected student representatives and porters. St Catharine's was proud that Mary Simuyandi, Head of Wellbeing, was one of five individuals shortlisted for the student support award at the Student-Led Teaching Awards 2023, which reward outstanding teaching and student support across the University of Cambridge and its Colleges.

As many Cambridge colleges have also chosen to expand their health and wellbeing provision, St Catharine's has been able to seize new opportunities to collaborate. With colleagues from Fitzwilliam College and Hughes Hall, St Catharine's co-organised an event entitled 'Reframing failure: Encountering failure in the pursuit of success', which facilitated a conversation about the relationship between success and failure, and the value of failure. Fellow Dr Joe Ellis and alumna Tse Uwejamomere were among the panelists who kindly shared their wisdom and experience with the audience.

We have also channeled our knowledge and experience into plans to improve University-level provision and the College's own wellbeing strategy (due to be finalised and published during the next academic year).

Research

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

The breadth of research undertaken by St Catharine's Fellows is illustrated by their activities in 2022–23, which included the following examples:

- Professor Ian Willis was part of an international group who detected seasonal change in Antarctic ice sheet movement for first time.
- Professor Richard Harrison was the senior author of new research showing that the London Underground is polluted with ultrafine metallic particles small enough to end up in the human bloodstream.
- Dr Gilly Carr co-edited 'British Internment and the Internment of Britons: Second World War Camps, History and Heritage' (2023, Bloomsbury), the first opportunity to bring together the experiences of Britons interned in Europe with those of individuals interred by Britain and its colonies.
- Professor Anthony Davenport was part of a team of researchers who identified an off-patent drug that can be repurposed to prevent COVID-19 – and may be capable of protecting against future variants of the virus – in research involving a unique mix of 'mini-organs', donor organs, animal studies and patients.

The academic achievements of the Fellowship often prompt appointments by professional bodies and other organisations advancing research activities. In 2022–23, these appointments included the election of:

- Professor Bill Sutherland CBE as a Fellow of the Royal Society, the UK's national academy of sciences and the oldest science academy in continuous existence; and
- Professor Michael Nicholson as the President of the Surgical Research Society, the oldest and most prestigious forum for surgical research in the UK.

Researchers at St Catharine's continue to be involved in public engagement initiatives, to share expertise and encourage public dialogue around issues of national and international importance. This year was no different, as demonstrated by the examples below:

- Professor Mark Elliott gave evidence on the Bill of Rights Bill during a formal meeting of the House of Commons' Justice Committee, as well as contributing his expertise on constitutional law for reports by the BBC News Channel, BBC Radio 4 and BBC Radio Ulster
- Dr Niamh Gallagher gave evidence to the House of Lords' Sub-Committee on the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland and is a convenor for the Cambridge *Future of the Island of Ireland* series, which hosts public-facing conversations with leading figures from the world of politics, culture, academia and civil society.
- Emeritus Fellow Professor John Pyle CBE co-authored the 2022 'Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion' which confirmed that 99 per cent of banned ozone-depleting substances have been phased out. The report was published by the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) of the Montreal Protocol, and Professor Pyle has been involved in all the SAP's reports, first as an author and as one of its four international co-chairs since 2008.

- Malik Al Nasir, a History PhD candidate, won the Vice Chancellor's Global Impact Award. Projects arising from his research include a Royal Television Society award-winning documentary and an exhibition that was runner-up for the Museums Association 'Museums Changes Lives Award'. He has delivered keynotes for the CARICOM Reparations Commission in Antigua with Sir Hilary Beckles and Prime Minister Gaston Browne. He made representations to the UN on 'Lifting the Barriers to Black Academia' and also helped develop the Widening Access and Participation Bill currently in the House of Lords.
- Free public events during the 2023 Cambridge Festival were supported by Dr Sura Qadiri, Dawson College Assistant Professor; Dr Edward Wickham, Director of College Music; Frankie Gardner, an English PhD student; and Sarah Coyle and Gwynnevere Suter, third-year Psychological & Behavioural Sciences undergraduates.

Sporting activities

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

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

- The St Catharine's Boat Club celebrated an historic set of results in the 2023 May Bumps as it was the first time that three boats (M1, W1 and M2) all earned blades in the same Bumps campaign.
- Five St Catharine's students rowed in the Cambridge University Boat Club's clean sweep of victories against Oxford on the Championship Course in London in March 2023.
- Undergraduate rowers Tom Heppel and Lewis Gray also claimed gold medals at the 2023 British Universities & Colleges Sport regatta.
- Tom Wade, an alumnus who returned for a PhD at the Department of Materials Science and Metallurgy, won the Sports Club Personality of the Year Award at the 2023 University of Cambridge Sports Awards for contributions to both the Cambridge University Cycling Club and Cambridge University Badminton Club.
- Three St Catharine's students were selected for the victorious Cambridge women's team who won the 123rd Blues Varsity Hockey Match 1-0.
- The College's badminton club claimed gold in the women's and mixed Cuppers competitions.
- The St Catharine's men's rugby union team were declared Plate champions after defeating Jesus College 24-19.
- The St Catharine's mixed lacrosse team celebrated securing a spot in Division 1 after starting the year in Division 3.
- The College skiing team came home victorious from the Varsity skiing trip as the only Cambridge side to win two knockout Grand Slalom races.
- The College table tennis team came top of Division 2 in the final rankings of Lent term.

St Catharine's made 127 awards totalling over £21,000, to enable students to participate in a wide range of sport, including American football, archery, athletics, badminton, basketball, boxing, caving, cheerleading, climbing, cricket, cross-country running, dancesport, equestrian activities, fencing, football, golf, gymnastics, handball, hockey, korfbal, lacrosse, mixed martial arts, netball, orienteering, rowing, rugby, sailing, squash, swimming, table tennis, tennis, touch rugby, triathlon, ultimate frisbee and water polo.

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

Music

St Catharine's is recognised for its strong musical tradition, and in particular for the range and inclusiveness of its activities under the direction of Fellow Dr Edward Wickham as Director of Music. To enable students to

pursue music at the highest levels alongside their academic studies, the College offers awards to organists, instrumentalists and singers: seven students benefited from these awards during the year ending 30 June 2023.

The College has hosted a concert series in the name of the late Donald Kellaway since 2004. The 2022–23 season featured a wide range of music: Hungarian folk music and contemporary fugues, 19th-century English hymnody, 18th-century Scottish jigs and jazz. With the beautiful acoustics of the Chapel now complemented by a conveniently situated and functional Music Room, courtesy of the completed Central Spaces project, St Catharine's has been able to attract collaborations with external partners to further enrich the Kellaway offering – although at least one concert a year is dedicated to showcasing the College's own student musicians.

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

A highlight of the year was the concert given by the joint choirs on the 200th birthday of alumnus John Bacchus Dykes; founder member of the Cambridge University Music Society and prolific hymn-writer. For the occasion, the College commissioned new arrangements – for choir and organ – of his hymn tunes, by Nigel Hess, Robert Saxton, Kim Porter and James Olsen.

The Girls' Choir was also able to revive two traditions after disruption due to COVID-19. Christmas Luminaria, a festive celebration in the College's Main Court that is open to the public, returned in December 2022. A few months later, the choir also enjoyed its first international tour for several years (to Dublin).

St Catharine's continued its longstanding musical relationship with Elm St Primary School in Wisbech through the Diocese of Ely School Singing Project. This valuable partnership involves weekly singing sessions led by the College's musicians, giving students experience of leading outreach activities, and the opportunity for children to work alongside our talented choir members. The College was particularly delighted to invite a group of the school's 8–10-year-old pupils to perform during a special service in Chapel in February 2023.

The College was delighted that an alumnus was commissioned to compose new music for the coronation of Their Majesties The King and The Queen Consort. 'Be Thou my Vision – Triptych for Orchestra' was co-written by Nigel Hess, and performed by the Coronation Orchestra in Westminster Abbey on 6 May 2023.

Major building projects

Major building projects enable St Catharine's to fulfil its ambition of offering a high standard of living and access to state-of-the-art facilities for generations to come, while also increasing opportunities for revenue generation. This year saw the completion of one major project and excellent progress across another two, all of which have been carefully designed to deliver significant improvements in the quality, accessibility and sustainability of the College's accommodation and facilities.

Revitalising our Central Spaces:

In October 2022, St Catharine's celebrated the official opening of an elegant and accessible new suite of facilities created by the £16-million Central Spaces project, which first began in January 2021. This extensive renovation was the second ever building project at St Catharine's to be entirely funded by alumni and friends. Students, alumni, staff, Fellows and visitors immediately benefited from these new facilities, as demonstrated by the 500 internal and external events that have already made use of the College's new meeting spaces and kitchens since completion. Sustainability gains included an all-electric kitchen with highly efficient equipment and fixtures, which also achieved a 40% reduction in water demand. To improve biodiversity, a new green roof has been planted with native species of hardy wildflowers, alpins and herbs, and a new planting scheme in Dawson Court offers a habitat for insects throughout the year.

New Development @ St Chad's:

After breaking ground in June 2022, this £6-million project is on track to be completed for Michaelmas Term 2023, when the first cohort of students will move into two new houses containing 23 bedrooms (including two accessible rooms). Both houses have been designed with sustainability in mind, including timber frames, triple-glazed windows and air-source heat pumps – the College's first experience of heat pumps that it intends to build on in the future. The project includes repurposing part of the ground floor of the existing Grade II-listed Old House as generous communal spaces for students to work and socialise together.

Sherlock Court:

Over the last few years, the College has invested £10 million to refurbish the historical buildings in the oldest part of the College to offer more modern and better facilitated accommodation, including two accessible bedrooms with en-suite facilities. With students in residence during term-time, completion relied on major works being scheduled over three consecutive summer vacations, with the refurbishment of L and M staircases in summer 2021, G and H staircases in summer 2022, and I, J and K staircases and the Silver Street flats in summer 2023. New plumbing has been future-proofed so the College is ready to transition away from the existing gas boilers as soon as possible.

Sustainability

In February 2022, St Catharine's published a new environmental sustainability strategy setting out an ambition to achieve carbon-equivalent net-zero status by 2040. The strategy explains what the College means by environmental sustainability, why it is important and the guiding principles that will shape how our goals will be delivered. This strategy reflects both the UK's legally binding commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and the University of Cambridge's goal of reducing its emissions to absolute zero by 2048. It was approved by Governing Body in early 2022 and developed with the support of students, staff and Fellows, including representatives on the College's Green Working Group. The Green Working Group has developed an accompanying roadmap to provide action plans for achieving net-zero emissions across different areas of College life, which will be published in the next academic year.

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

Supporting and developing our staff

St Catharine's remains focused on the recruitment, development and retention of staff, who are vital if the College is to continue delivering its charitable objectives. A great example of this focus is the staff recognition scheme that was formally launched in October 2022, which resulted in over 55 per cent of staff receiving some form of recognition award by the end of the academic year. In addition, in July 2022, Governing Body elected to make a one-off payment of FTE £1,000 to all contracted staff, to thank them for their exceptional contributions to the College during a year when responding to COVID-19 and delivering major building projects relied on teamwork across the College's departments.

St Catharine's also continues to invest in staff training and development. Over the last academic year, 97 members of staff completed 740 courses via an online learning platform (iHASCO) and 128 individuals attended in-person professional development and training courses.

A review was undertaken to gain feedback from individuals appointed to non-academic posts over the previous 12–18 months, to understand how St Catharine's can improve communications with both prospective and

existing employees. As a result, the vacancies webpage was revamped to provide more relevant and engaging information about staff benefits and how the College invests in staff.

St Catharine's remains committed to ensuring all staff receive at least the real living wage. All permanent, fixed-term and casual staff receive at least the real living wage (£10.90 per hour at 30 June 2023). The College schedules regular reviews to keep pace with the national threshold recommended by the Living Wage Foundation.

Fundraising and alumni relations

St Catharine's has a professional Alumni and Development Office (ADO), established in 1993, which is responsible for all of the College's fundraising activities and an extensive alumni relations programme. Led by the Development Director, the ADO is the main point of contact for around 10,000 alumni worldwide.

Following the completion of the Central Spaces building project, St Catharine's has been particularly pleased to invite alumni and donors to attend a busy calendar of reunions and other events in these new surroundings. Overseas there have been a number of opportunities for alumni to get together, and St Catharine's is grateful to those who have facilitated and hosted events in New York, Singapore and Hong Kong.

A fundraising campaign has enabled St Catharine's to make great strides towards realising the vision set out in the 'Our College, Our Future' strategic plan. This will strengthen and sustain St Catharine's for generations to come through world-class teaching and research, generous student support and a planned renewal of buildings and spaces.

In November 2022, the College held its first ever Giving Day, which was a great success and raised more than £455,000 for the new St Catharine's Student Support Fund. The Fund will start to be used in the 2023–24 academic year to provide crucial grants for undergraduates and postgraduates to help with cost-of-living increases. In the longer term, the College intends to build up the Fund to provide bursaries for students, establish widening participation projects and enhance health and wellbeing initiatives.

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

The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and received no complaints about its fundraising activities during the financial year ending 30 June 2023. The College's practices protect vulnerable people from unreasonably intrusive, pressured or persistent fundraising approaches and the College has signed up to receiving suppressions under the Fundraising Preference Service.

Financial Review

Scope of the financial statements

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

Summary

The College monitors the strength of its financial performance by looking at its operating deficit, operating cashflow and level of free reserves. The best indicator of the operating deficit is the deficit before other gains and losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure. In 2022–23 the operating deficit was (£0.6) million (2022: (£1.3) million), a strong result thanks to unrestricted donations of £1.1 million. Unfortunately, the operating cashflow and free reserves fared less well. There was a net operating cash outflow of £0.8 million (2022: £0.7 million cash inflow) and free reserves – an indicator of liquidity - have reduced to £11.2 million (2022: £14.9 million).

In line with the national situation, the College's cost base has grown due to the current high levels of inflation especially in respect of salaries, utilities and food. Despite our attempts to diversify income streams away from reliance on the static tuition fee, it has not been possible to grow income at the same pace as expenditure, making us more reliant on the generosity of alumni to maintain current levels of student education and support.

The College is continuing to focus on fundraising and sound financial management to reduce the structural deficit, grow the endowment and strengthen its resilience.

Comprehensive income and expenditure

Total income before donations and endowments increased by 15% to £13.3 million (2022: £11.5 million).

Accommodation, catering and conference income increased by £1.2 million to £5.1 million with £0.8 million of this improvement represented by external conference income. The conference team has worked exceptionally hard to regrow business after the pandemic and there has been much praise for the new dining hall, kitchen and associated function rooms which opened in October 2022. Students are also greatly enjoying using these new facilities with the number of student transactions increasing from 22,236 to 69,102. Conference income now stands at £1.0 million compared to the pre-pandemic level of £1.9 million. We will continue to focus on full recovery and growth of this income stream because it makes an essential contribution to the overhead costs of providing the College infrastructure enabling us to subsidise our education activities.

Investment income increased by £0.8 million to £4.3 million (2022: £3.5 million) thanks to higher interest rates and income yields and is now consistently the second largest source of income.

Income from academic fees and charges were unchanged at £3.8 million (2022: £3.8 million). The home undergraduate tuition fee (of which the College receives 50%) has been capped at £9,250 since 2017 and is estimated to be worth only £6,350 in today's prices. This is leading to a growing level of College subsidy if we are to maintain the same quality of education. Education expenditure increased by 5% to £8.1 million (2022: £7.7 million), representing a College contribution of £4.3 million compared to fees received (close to £5,200 per student on average, but far greater for undergraduates).

The College remains highly dependent on donations to fill the cost of education funding gap and to fund estate maintaining and improvement. We are extremely grateful to all our alumni and friends for the £4.4 million received this year (2022: £5.8 million), including donations and legacies totalling £2.2 million, new endowments of £1.1 million, and a further £1.1 million towards major building projects.

Total expenditure increased by 9% to £15.7 million (2022: £14.5 million) mainly due to the impact of inflation on salaries, food and utilities, catch up maintenance expenditure and the first full academic year of normal catering operation since the pandemic. Expenditure includes staff costs of £6.6 million (2022: £6.0 million), representing almost half of the College's total cash expenditure, and depreciation of £1.6 million (2022: £1.2 million). The key expenditure changes compared to 2021–22 were:

Item	£ million
Increased payroll cost	0.5
Increase in depreciation	0.3
Increased spend on food, meals and catering provision	0.3
Increase in utilities	0.2
Other changes	-0.1
Increase in expenditure	1.2

As a result of these income and expenditure figures, the College achieved a surplus before other gains and losses of £2.0 million compared to a surplus of £2.8 million last year. Below the line, unrealised investment gains amounted to £1.2 million, recovering some of the £4.4 million loss from last year. There was a gain on pension schemes of £0.5 million, reflecting a reduced liability as assessed by actuarial calculations taking into

account discount rates, inflation and life expectancy. After these items, the bottom line of Total Comprehensive Income was a surplus of £3.6 million compared to a surplus of £3.4 million in 2022. Fluctuating unrealised investment and pension gains/losses can lead to significant fluctuations in this figure.

Unrestricted Income and Expenditure

The balance between restricted and unrestricted reserves remains a concern, with unrestricted reserves recording a deficit of £0.6 million in the year before other gains and losses (2022: deficit £1.3 million). Unrestricted reserves bore the brunt of the pandemic impact (lost conference income and rents) and are exposed to current inflationary pressures in core operating costs such as wages, utilities and buildings maintenance, which are not covered by associated income. This level of structural annual deficit is not sustainable and could cause free reserves to fall below policy level. The College continues to try to reduce the unrestricted deficit by optimising income from the conference business, controlling costs and seeking unrestricted donations.

Balance sheet

Total net assets have increased by £3.6 million to £174.8 million (2022: £171.2 million). The principal assets are the operational buildings (the main Island site and outlying accommodation) recorded in fixed assets, and the investment portfolio.

Within fixed assets, the College made additions of £8.2 million of which £7.8 million related to assets under construction in respect of the St Chad's and Sherlock Court major building projects. On completion of the Central Spaces project in October 2022, £16.9 million was transferred from assets under construction to buildings, plant, fixtures and fittings. The value of the College investment portfolio fell from £132.1 million to £128.4 million as liquid investments were used to fund the building projects

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

Total net assets are represented by restricted reserves of £85.2 million (2021: £98.8 million) and unrestricted reserves of £89.7 million (2022: £72.4 million). The completion of the Central Spaces project, which was funded by donations (referred to as capital grants in the accounts), led to a £16.9 million transfer from restricted to unrestricted funds to reflect the fulfilment of restricted purpose of the donation.

Reserves policy

The College's reserves policy aims to provide sufficient financial resources to continue operations when exposed to exceptional or adverse financial circumstances, balancing the needs of current and future generations of students. Maintaining adequate reserves provides a measure of the College's financial strength in terms of its pension obligations as well as for its external funders.

The College's reserves comprise:

Reserves	30 June 2023 £million	Purpose
Restricted reserves:		
Income and expenditure reserve: endowment reserve	73.6	Donors have specified that the funds be permanently invested to generate an income. Most of these endowments have a specific direction as to use
Income and expenditure reserve: restricted reserve	11.6	Donors have specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective
	85.2	
Unrestricted reserves:		

Income and expenditure reserve: unrestricted	89.7	Funds can be used for general charitable purposes. Most of these reserves are represented by the College's fixed and heritage assets so they are not liquid
Total reserves	174.8	

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

	30 June 2023 £million	30 June 2022 £million
Total reserves	174.8	171.2
Less: restricted reserves	(85.2)	(98.8)
Less: fixed and heritage assets	(79.5)	(72.8)
Add back: fixed assets funded by restricted donations	1.1	15.3
Free reserves	11.2	14.9

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

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

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

Report of the Trustees

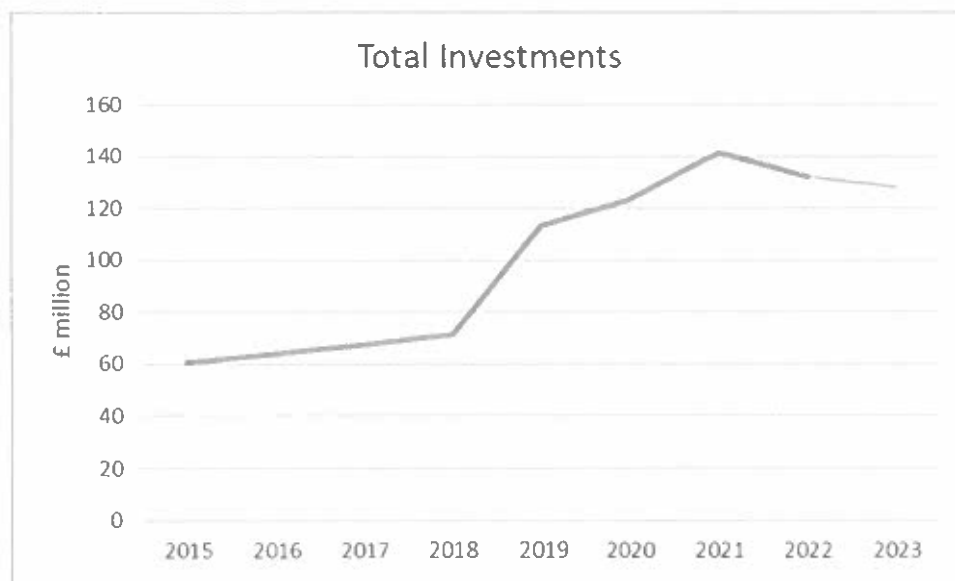
Reserve	Target £million	Rationale
Income contingency	4.0	Contingency to cover extreme/unexpected shortfall in most 'vulnerable' income streams equivalent to 18 months' external conference income (average of last three pre-pandemic years) and 12 months' unrestricted donations income
Capital expenditure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

At 30 June 2023 the College's free reserves were £11.2 million (2022: £14.9 million). The College aims to maintain and enhance its free reserves by focusing on income generation from donations and conferences, sound cost control, effective use of restricted income from endowment and other restricted funds, and investment performance.

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

Investments

At 30 June 2023 the investment portfolio valuation was £128.4 million (2022: £132.1 million). The £3.7 million decrease in value in 2022–23 was mainly due to the deployment of short term funds on major building projects. The investment portfolio has grown significantly in the past five years thanks to new endowments including £25 million from the David & Claudia Harding Foundation for postgraduate bursaries. In 2018–19 the College borrowed £20 million through a Private Placement and invested £12 million of this loan to cover the interest costs and future repayment.

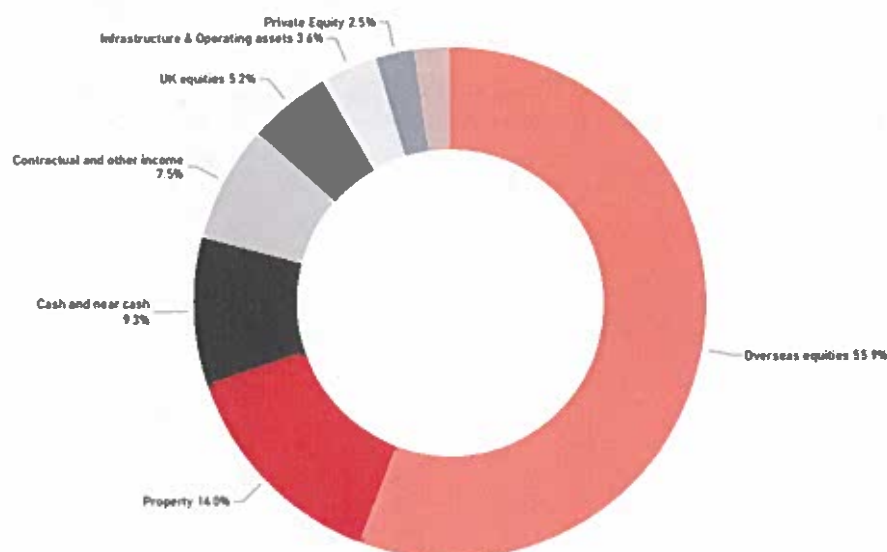


Report of the Trustees

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

	30 June 2023 £million	30 June 2022 £ million	Purpose
Long-term endowment	103.1	103.8	Investments held for the long term which contribute to annual operating expenditure through the 3.75% drawdown from the endowment
Loan repayment fund	14.3	13.9	Investments held to generate sufficient income to pay the annual interest and to grow the capital in order to repay the £20m private placement loan in 2063
Liquidity ladder including investment cash	11.0	14.4	Investments held in cash or near cash for short-term capital projects
	128.4	132.1	

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



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

In 2022-23 the Long Term Endowment made a total return gain of 4.2% (2022: -1.6% loss) and therefore has not met the 6.25% objective for two consecutive years. The diversified nature of the portfolio, including the 14% allocation to property, meant that it under-performed its 70/30 Equity/Bond portfolio market comparator (5.7%) and the MSCI World Index for Equities (13.8%).

Property had a terrible year with the AREF/MSCI UK All Balanced Property Fund Index returning -17.4%. The College's property funds delivered total returns of -15.1% (CPF) and -19.6% (PITCH) whilst its direct property

Report of the Trustees

holding returned 2%. These combined results constituted a major drag on the overall portfolio total return for 2022-23.

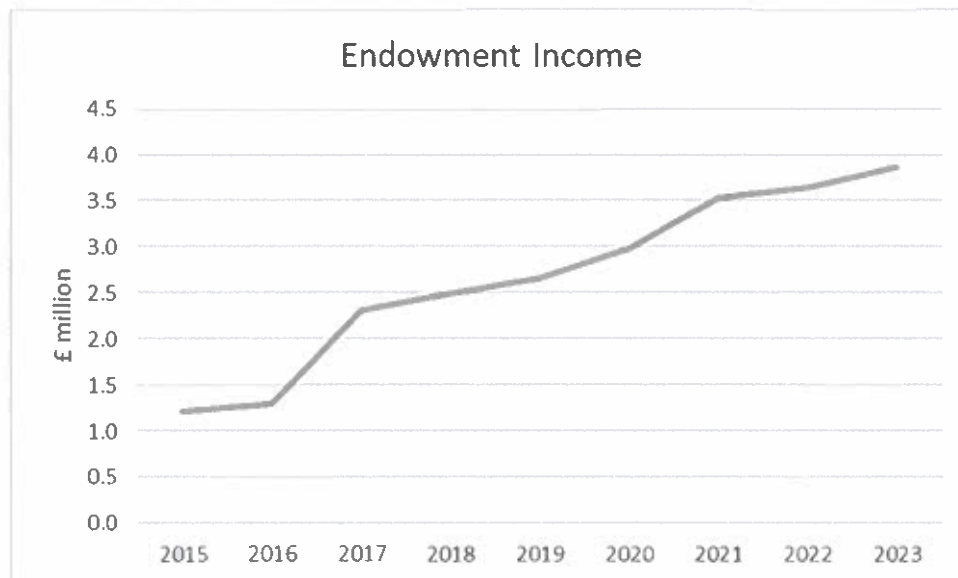
On a cumulative basis since 2013 the return remains in excess of the College's inflation-plus target of 6.25%, but this position is being carefully monitored to assess the impact of the current high inflation, low growth environment.

Portfolio performance - value of 100 £ invested
30/06/2023

Historical performance*



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



Pensions

The College's share of the deficits in its pension schemes amounts to £2.5 million (2022: £3.2 million). The deficit in the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS) reduced in the year from £2.0 million to £1.5 million and the deficit in the defined benefit University Superannuation Scheme (USS) for academic staff decreased from £1.2 million to £1.0 million.

Report of the Trustees

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

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

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

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Governing Body as charity trustees has a responsibility to monitor, disclose and where feasible manage the major risks and uncertainties facing the College. In November 2022 Governing Body approved an updated risk management process which increased the level of committee scrutiny of the Risk Register and introduced the risk scoring approach recommended by the Charity Commission in its guidance paper: C26 Charities and risk management.

The Risk Register actively monitors risks across the following areas:

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

Each committee routinely considers the risks inherent in its area of responsibility and has advised the Governing Body on the probability of occurrence and likely impact, together with the steps taken in mitigation.

Areas of greatest risk are: Business Continuity Planning, IT system failure/business interruption, Cyber Security, climate change impact on estate (eg subsidence) and catering staff availability/retention. Actions have been taken throughout the year to address and reduce the potential impact of these risks including a major review of the Business Continuity Plan, a focus on Cyber Security and proactive approach to recruitment and retention in the catering team.

Underpinning the sustainability of all activities is the need for financial resilience. Lack of resources could inhibit the attraction of high quality teaching staff and the research-active academics who are essential to the proper provision of teaching, as well as reducing our ability to make the investments in the staff and estate required to house and support our students. A Financial Resilience Working Group has been created and will report towards the end of 2023–24.

Plans for the Future

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

Report of the Trustees

- continue to support our students to achieve 'brilliance without barriers' in their academic studies;
- provide research leadership through postgraduate bursaries and support Fellows' research agendas;
- continue to support our students, Fellows and staff through the cost of living crisis including maximal deployment of financial assistance bursaries;
- complete construction of 23 new student rooms at St Chad's and Phase 3 of the Sherlock Court refurbishment, whilst minimising the impact on College life;
- increase financial resilience by completing a structured review of the College's educational and operational activities to identify innovation or change to existing ways of working and opportunities to increase income or reduce cost;
- initiate preparation of the next strategic plan;
- ensure a smooth transition from Sir Mark Welland to Sir John Bengier as Master of the College involving all members of the College community.

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



Nicola Robert
Bursar
On behalf of the Trustees
10 November 2023

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

Statement of internal controls

1. The Governing Body is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the public and other funds and assets for which the Governing Body is responsible, in accordance with the College's Statutes.
2. The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.
3. The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2021 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.
4. The Governing Body is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The following processes have been established:
 - a. A comprehensive system of independent committees monitor and evaluate the College's performance against legal requirements and general good practice.
 - b. A rigorous set of internal financial controls are used to protect the College's assets, to identify and manage the risk of conflicts of interest, loss, waste, bribery, fraud etc.
 - c. Systems are in place to ensure that financial reporting is robust and of a high quality and to ensure that trustees comply with charity law and other regulations.
 - d. Where possible there is a segregation of duties so that no single individual has sole responsibility for any single transaction from authorisation to completion and review.
5. The Governing Body's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the various Committees, Bursar, and College officers, who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and by comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

The Governing Body is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

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

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St Catharine's College (the 'College') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the College's affairs as at 30 June 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 Charities Act 2011 and the Statutes of the University of Cambridge; and

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Governing Body are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

- The contribution due from the College to the University has been computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Governing Body

As explained more fully in the responsibilities of the Governing Body statement set out on page 25, the Governing Body are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Governing Body determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the College through discussions with Trustees and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the education sector;
- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the College and how the College is complying with that framework;
- we obtained an understanding of the College's policies and procedures on compliance with laws and regulations, including documentation of any instances of non-compliance;
- we identified which laws and regulations were significant in the context of the College; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

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

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the College's Governing Body as a body, in accordance with College's statutes, the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and the Charities Act 2011. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Governing Body those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the College and the College's Governing Body as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



PETERS ELWORTHY & MOORE

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Salisbury House

Station Road

Cambridge

CB1 2LA

Date: 16 November 2023

Peters Elworthy & Moore is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

Basis of accounting

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

Going Concern

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

The College has set a detailed budget plan for the financial year 2023-24 and an outline budget for the first six months of the 2024-25 financial year.

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

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 27. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Recognition of income

Academic fees

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

Grant income

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

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

Donations and endowments

Non exchange transactions without performance related conditions are donations and endowments. Donations and endowments with donor imposed restrictions are recognised within the Consolidated

Statement of principal accounting policies

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income. Income is retained within restricted reserves until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions at which point the income is released to general reserves through a reserve transfer.

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

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

1. Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective.
2. Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.
3. Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income.
4. Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective.

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

Investment income and change in value of investment assets

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

Transfers between Unrestricted and Restricted Income

Income from permanent endowments that is not expended in the year in which it is receivable is, at the year-end, transferred from unrestricted income to restricted income. When there is subsequent expenditure of accumulated income from a permanent endowment, income is credited back to unrestricted income from that fund to match the expenditure.

Total Return

St Catharine's College operates a Total Return investment accounting policy. The College allocates a proportion of the investment earnings, net of expenses, and capital appreciation, to the income and expenditure account each year. The allocation of income is determined by a spending rule, which the College has set at 3.75% (2022: 3.75%) of the average annual value of the College's investment portfolio over the three-year period up to the commencement of the relevant financial year. The purpose of the policy is to stabilise annual spending levels from the endowment investment portfolio, and the target long run outcome is to maintain the real value of the endowment.

Other income

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

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2022-23, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries to eligible students was made directly by the Student Loans Company (SLC). As a consequence the College reimbursed the SLC for the full amount paid to their eligible students and the College subsequently received a contribution from the University of Cambridge towards this payment.

The net payment of £164,000 is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Income (included in note 1 as part of other income)	£234,000 (2022: £253,000)
Expenditure	£398,000 (2022: £438,000)

Foreign currency translation

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

Fixed assets

Land and buildings

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

Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction of buildings are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

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

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

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

Maintenance of buildings

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

Plant, Furniture and equipment

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

Leased assets

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

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

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

Heritage assets

The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets were brought into the accounts on first adoption of the RCCA format in 2005, at insurance value. Acquisitions since 1 July 2011 have been capitalised at cost or, in the case of donated assets, at expert valuation on receipt. Heritage assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are included in the balance sheet at fair value, except for investments in subsidiary undertakings which are stated in the College's balance sheet at cost and eliminated on consolidation. Investments that are not listed on a recognised stock exchange are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Freehold property was valued by Bidwells Property Consultants, Chartered Surveyors, at open market value at 30 June 2023.

Stocks

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

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities and assets

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

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

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

Financial instruments

The College has elected to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of the recognition, measurement and disclosure of financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the College

becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument and they are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

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

Financial assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxation

The College is a registered charity (number 01137463) and also a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within the categories covered by Sections 478 to 488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes.

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

Contribution under Statute G, II

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

Pension costs

The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", the institution therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the College has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the College recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the income and expenditure account.

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

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

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

Employment benefits

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

Reserves

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

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

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

Critical accounting judgements

The preparation of the College's accounts requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

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

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

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

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

Investment property – Properties are revalued to their fair value at the reporting date by the College's investment fund managers and chartered surveyors (see page 2). The valuation is based on the assumptions

Statement of principal accounting policies

and judgements which are impacted by a variety of factors including market and other economic conditions. Note 9 details the current valuations.

Retirement benefit obligations – The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 26 Pension schemes. FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as Universities Superannuation Scheme. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense in income and expenditure in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The trustees are satisfied that Universities Superannuation Scheme meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plan in existence at the date of approving the financial statements.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The provision is based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed during the 2020 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2038. These contributions will be reassessed within each triennial valuation of the scheme. The provision is based on management's estimate of expected future salary inflation, changes in staff numbers and the prevailing rate of discount. Further details are set out in note 26.

The notes on pages 42 to 63 form part of these accounts

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

	Note	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	2023 Total £000s	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	2022 Total £000s
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	3,497	291	-	3,788	3,545	294	-	3,839
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	5,052	-	-	5,052	3,884	-	-	3,884
Investment income	3	482	-	3,817	4,299	473	-	3,038	3,511
Endowment return transferred	3	959	2,916	(3,875)	-	803	2,846	(3,649)	-
Other income		146	-	-	146	286	9	-	295
Total income before donations and endowments		10,136	3,207	(58)	13,285	8,991	3,149	(611)	11,529
Donations & Legacies									
New endowments	16	1,124	1,067	-	2,191	575	1,068	-	1,643
Capital grant from Colleges Fund		-	-	1,112	1,112	-	-	823	823
Other capital grants for assets		-	1,123	-	1,123	-	3,329	-	3,329
Total income		11,260	5,397	1,054	17,711	9,566	7,546	212	17,324
Expenditure									
Education	4	4,410	3,715	-	8,125	4,212	3,535	-	7,747
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	6,978	-	-	6,978	6,190	-	-	6,190
Other expenditure		493	-	109	602	469	-	51	520
Contribution under Statute G,II		28	-	-	28	35	-	-	35
Total expenditure	6	11,909	3,715	109	15,733	10,906	3,535	51	14,492
Surplus/(Deficit) before other gains and losses		(649)	1,682	945	1,978	(1,340)	4,011	161	2,832
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	8	-	-	-	-	2,638	-	-	2,638
(Loss)/gain on investments	9	492	53	637	1,182	(1,824)	(289)	(2,270)	(4,383)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(157)	1,735	1,582	3,160	(526)	3,722	(2,109)	1,087
Other comprehensive income									
Actuarial gain/(loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	480	-	-	480	2,277	-	-	2,277
Total comprehensive income for the year		323	1,735	1,582	3,640	1,751	3,722	(2,109)	3,364

The notes on pages 42 to 63 form part of these accounts

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves

	Income and expenditure reserve			Total £000s
	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	
Balance at 1 July 2022	72,391	25,845	72,970	171,206
Surplus/(Deficit) from income and expenditure statement	(157)	1,735	1,582	3,160
Other comprehensive income	480	-	-	480
Release of restricted capital funds spent in the year	16,929	(16,929)	-	-
Transfers between Funds & Reserves	7	952	(959)	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	89,650	11,603	73,593	174,846

	Income and expenditure reserve			Total £000s
	Unrestricted £000s	Restricted £000s	Endowment £000s	
Balance at 1 July 2021	69,395	23,368	75,079	167,842
Surplus/(Deficit) from income and expenditure statement	(526)	3,722	(2,109)	1,087
Other comprehensive income	2,277	-	-	2,277
Release of restricted capital funds spent in the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers between Funds & Reserves	1,245	(1,245)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	72,391	25,845	72,970	171,206

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

Consolidated and College Balance Sheets

		2023	2023	2022	2022
	Note	Consolidated £000s	College £000s	Consolidated £000s	College £000s
Non-current Assets					
Fixed assets	8	76,263	76,369	69,592	69,641
Heritage assets	8	3,285	3,285	3,209	3,209
Investments	9	128,412	128,412	132,095	132,095
Total non-current assets		207,960	208,066	204,896	204,945
Current assets					
Stocks	10	581	154	210	172
Trade and other receivables	11	2,926	2,961	1,905	2,080
Cash and cash equivalents	12	319	189	1,156	949
Total current assets		3,826	3,304	3,271	3,201
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,430)	(2,901)	(2,770)	(2,692)
Net current assets		396	403	501	509
Total Assets less current liabilities		208,356	208,469	205,397	205,454
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)
Provisions					
Pension provisions	15	(2,510)	(2,510)	(3,191)	(3,191)
Total net assets		174,846	174,959	171,206	171,263
Restricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	73,593	73,593	72,970	72,970
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	11,603	11,603	25,845	25,845
		85,196	85,196	98,815	98,815
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		89,650	89,763	72,391	72,448
Total Reserves		174,846	174,959	171,206	171,263

The financial statements were approved by the Governing Body on 10 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Sir J Bengier
Master



N Robert
Bursar



The notes on pages 42 to 63 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

		2023	2022
	Note	£000s	£000s
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	(789)	3,489
Cash flows from investing activities	20	1,063	(1,669)
Cash flows from financing activities	21	(1,111)	(1,110)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(837)	710
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,156	446
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	319	1,156

The notes on pages 42 to 63 form part of these accounts.

1	Academic fees and charges	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Colleges fees:		
	Fee income received at the Regulated Undergraduate rate	1,955	2,053
	Fee income received at the Unregulated Undergraduate rate	606	555
	Fee income received at the Graduate rate	936	931
	Sub-total	3,497	3,539
	Other income	291	300
	Total	3,788	3,839

2	Income from accommodation, catering and conferences	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Accommodation:		
	College members	2,911	2,771
	Conferences	578	141
	Sub-total	3,489	2,912
	Catering:		
	College members	1,095	830
	Conferences	468	142
	Sub-total	1,563	972
	Total	5,052	3,884

3	Endowment return and investment income	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
3a	Analysis of Investment Income		
	Total return contribution (see note 3c)	3,875	3,649
	Other Investment Income	482	473
	Net income transferred to income and expenditure reserve	-	-
	Total	4,357	4,122

3b	Analysis of Investment Gains	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Gains/(losses) on endowment assets:		
	Land and buildings	132	720
	Quoted and other securities and cash	720	(4,263)
		852	(3,543)
	Gains/(Losses) on other assets:		
	Quoted and other securities and cash	329	(840)
	Total	1,181	(4,383)

3c	Summary of Total Return	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
	Income from:		
	Land and buildings	284	271
	Quoted securities	2,796	2,573
	Unit Trusts	365	314
	Income from short-term investments	372	(120)
		3,817	3,038
	Gains/(Losses) on endowment assets (see note 3b)	852	(3,543)
	Investment management costs and loan interest (see note 3d)	(109)	(51)
	Total return for year	4,560	(556)
	Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve (see note 3a)	(3,875)	(3,649)
	Unapplied total return / (loss) for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (see note 18)	685	(4,205)

3d	Investment management costs and loan interest	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
	Land and buildings	102	31
	Quoted securities - equities	7	20
	Endowment Loan Interest	-	-
		109	51
	Other Loan interest and costs	594	594
	Total	703	645

4	Education expenditure	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
	Teaching	2,766	2,866
	Tutorial	1,622	1,210
	Admissions	2,040	1,562
	Research	929	825
	Scholarships and awards	361	876
	Other educational facilities	407	408
	Total	8,125	7,747

5	Accommodation, catering and conferences expenditure	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Accommodation:		
	College members	2,594	2,711
	Conferences	1,540	1,231
	Sub-total	4,134	3,942
	Catering:		
	College members	1,831	1,608
	Conferences	1,013	640
	Sub-total	2,844	2,248
	Total	6,978	6,190

6a	Analysis of 2022/2023 expenditure by activity	Staff costs (note 7)	Other operating expenses	Depreciation	Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Education	3,281	4,408	436	8,125
	Accommodation, catering and conferences	3,016	2,843	1,119	6,978
	Other	263	339	-	602
	Statute G,II	-	28	-	28
	Totals	6,560	7,618	1,555	15,733
Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £423,497. This expenditure excludes the costs of alumni relations.					

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

6c	Auditors' remuneration	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Other operating expenses include:		
	Audit fees payable to the College's external auditors	33	26
	Other fees payable to the College's external auditors	1	-
	Totals	34	26

7	Staff costs				
	Consolidated	Academic	Non-academic	2023 Total	2022 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Staff costs:				
	Salaries	1,263	4,150	5,413	4,835
	National Insurance	113	352	465	428
	Pension costs	229	453	682	779
		1,605	4,955	6,560	6,042

	Average staff numbers 2023		Average staff numbers 2022	
	Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents	Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents
Academic	55	-	57	-
Non-academic	4	117	4	114
At the Balance Sheet date there were 63 (2022: 63) members of the Governing Body. During the year the average number receiving remuneration was the 59 shown above.				

The number of officers and employees of the College, including Head of House, who received remuneration in the following ranges was:			
	2023 Total	2022 Total	
£100,001 - £110,000	1	1	
£110,001 - £120,000	1	1	

Remuneration includes salary, employer's national insurance contributions, employer's pension contributions plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements.

Key management personnel				
Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College. These are the Master, Senior Tutor, Bursar, Operations Director, Development Director and Chaplain. The aggregated remuneration paid to key management personnel consists of salary, employer's national insurance contributions, employer's pension contributions, plus any taxable benefits either paid, payable or provided, gross of any salary sacrifice arrangements.				
			2023 Total	2022 Total
			£000s	£000s
	Aggregated remuneration		503	475

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

8	Fixed assets						
	Consolidated	College buildings and Site	College houses and hostels	Plant, fixtures and fittings	Assets Under Construction	2023 Total	2022 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Cost or valuation						
	At beginning of year	50,294	16,394	379	19,766	86,833	74,336
	Additions	-	174	77	7,975	8,226	12,635
	Transfers	14,256	91	2,874	(17,221)	-	(1)
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(137)
	At end of year	64,550	16,659	3,330	10,520	95,059	86,833
	Depreciation						
	At beginning of year	13,977	3,152	112	-	17,241	16,078
	Charge for the year	1,105	284	166	-	1,555	1,217
	Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
	At end of year	15,082	3,436	278	-	18,796	17,241
	Net book value						
	At end of year	49,468	13,223	3,052	10,520	76,263	69,592
	At beginning of year	36,317	13,242	267	19,766	69,592	58,258
	College						
	Cost or valuation						
	At beginning of year	50,295	16,437	379	19,771	86,882	74,381
	Additions	-	174	77	8,032	8,283	12,638
	Transfers	14,256	91	2,874	(17,221)	-	-
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(137)
	At end of year	64,551	16,702	3,330	10,582	95,165	86,882
	Depreciation						
	At beginning of year	13,978	3,151	112	-	17,241	16,079
	Charge for the year	1,106	283	166	-	1,555	1,216
	Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(54)
	At end of year	15,084	3,434	278	-	18,796	17,241
	Net book value						
	At end of year	49,467	13,268	3,052	10,582	76,369	69,641
	At beginning of year	36,317	13,286	267	19,771	69,641	58,302
	The insured value of freehold land and buildings as at 30 June 2023 was £182,880,994 (2022: £168,616,915).						
	The cost to the group of freehold buildings and assets under construction consists of the costs incurred by the College less the surplus recorded in the accounts of St Catharine's College Events Limited, a subsidiary undertaking, and eliminated on consolidation.						

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

8	Fixed assets (continued)	
	Heritage assets	
	The College holds and conserves certain collections, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance.	
	As stated in the statement of principal accounting policies, heritage assets acquired since 1 July 2011 have been capitalised. However, the majority of assets held in the College's collections were acquired prior to this date and as reliable estimates of cost or valuation are not available for these on a cost-benefit basis, they were brought into the accounts at insurance value on first adoption of the RCCA format. As a result the total included in the balance sheet is partial.	
	Amounts for the current and previous years were as follows:	
	2023	2022
	£000s	£000s
	41	-
Acquisitions purchased with specific donations	35	32
Acquisitions purchased with College funds	-	-
Total cost of acquisitions purchased	76	32
Value of acquisitions by donation		
Total acquisitions capitalised	3,285	3,209

9	Investments	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Balance at beginning of year	132,095	132,095	141,609	141,609
	Additions	7,405	7,405	3,299	3,299
	Disposals	(9,073)	(9,073)	(2,172)	(2,172)
	Transfer to Operational Buildings	-	-	-	-
	Gain/(loss)	1,196	1,196	(4,666)	(4,666)
	Increase/(decrease) in cash balances held at fund managers	(3,211)	(3,211)	(5,975)	(5,975)
	Balance at end of year	128,412	128,412	132,095	132,095
	Represented by:				
	Property	6,289	6,289	8,675	8,675
	Quoted securities – equities	-	-	-	-
	Fixed interest securities	-	-	-	-
	Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at investment managers	11,261	11,261	14,472	14,472
	Managed Multi-Asset Portfolios and Other Investments	110,862	110,862	108,948	108,948
	Total	128,412	128,412	132,095	132,095

10	Stocks and work in progress	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Goods for resale	154	154	172	172
	Work in progress	427	-	38	-
	Other stocks	-	-	-	-
	Totals	581	154	210	172

11	Trade and other receivables	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		Members of the College	272	272	154
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	146	-	221	
Other receivables	992	895	554	517	
Prepayments and accrued income	1,662	1,648	1,197	1,188	
Totals	2,926	2,961	1,905	2,080	

12	Cash and cash equivalents	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		Short-term money market investments	-	-	-
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	
Current accounts -Interest earning	319	189	1,156	949	
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	
Totals	319	189	1,156	949	

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		Bank overdraft	-	-	-
Trade creditors	261	258	173	166	
Members of the College	406	406	270	270	
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-	
University fees	167	167	307	307	
Contribution to Colleges Fund	28	28	35	35	
Other creditors (e.g. VAT)	256	256	241	241	
Accruals and deferred income	2,312	1,786	1,744	1,673	
Totals	3,430	2,901	2,770	2,692	

14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	Consolidated	College	Consolidated	College
		2023	2023	2022	2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		Bank loans	6,000	6,000	6,000
Other Loans	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Totals	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	

In 2018-19, the College borrowed £20 million from Pension Insurance Corporation. The loan is unsecured and is repayable in full in 2063 and has a fixed interest rate of 2.97%.

In 2013-14, the College borrowed from institutional investors, collectively with other colleges, the College's share being £5 million. The loans are unsecured and repayable during the period 2043-2053, and are at fixed interest rates of approximately 4.4%. Although issued through a funding vehicle, the College has no responsibility for the obligations of any other of the issuing Colleges.

In addition, the College has existing other unsecured borrowings of £6 million from a bank, repayable in 2048, at a fixed interest rate of 4.93%.

15 Pension provisions						
Consolidated & College		USS	CCFPS	CEFPS	Total 2023	Total 2022
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at beginning of year		1,186	2,003	2	3,191	4,741
Movement in year:						
Current service cost including life assurance		85	118	-	203	1,143
Contributions		(277)	(241)	(2)	(520)	(497)
Other finance cost		39	77	-	116	81
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		-	(480)	-	(480)	(2,277)
Balance at end of year		1,033	1,477	-	2,510	3,191

16 Endowment funds					
Restricted net assets relating to endowments are as follows:					
Consolidated & College	Restricted permanent endowments	Unrestricted permanent endowments	Total 2023	Total 2022	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at beginning of year					
Capital	71,616	1,354	72,970	75,079	
New donations and endowments	273	839	1,112	823	
(Decrease)/Increase in market value of investments	459	11	470	(2,932)	
Transfer between Funds	(1,237)	278	(959)	-	
Balance at end of year	71,111	2,482	73,593	72,970	
Analysis by type of purpose					
Fellowship Funds	25,459	-	25,459	25,239	
Prizes	1,123	152	1,275	1,304	
Travel Awards	271	731	1,002	1,049	
Home Bursaries	6,149	-	6,149	7,928	
Graduate Bursaries	30,503	-	30,503	30,304	
Overseas Bursaries	4,307	-	4,307	4,280	
Grants	1,378	459	1,837	795	
Other	1,399	-	1,399	1,343	
General Endowment	522	1,140	1,662	728	
Group Total	71,111	2,482	73,593	72,970	
Analysis by asset					
Property	3,483	122	3,605	4,792	
Investments	61,392	2,142	63,534	60,184	
Cash	6,236	218	6,454	7,994	
Group Total	71,111	2,482	73,593	72,970	

17	Restricted Reserves					
	Reserves with restrictions are as follows:					
	Consolidated & College	Capital grants unspent	Permanent unspent and other restricted income	Restricted expendable endowment	2023 Total	2022 Total
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
	Balance at beginning of year					
	Capital	16,986	-	3,086	20,072	17,420
	Accumulated income	-	5,737	36	5,773	5,948
	New grants	1,123	-	-	1,123	3,329
	New donations	-	309	1,049	1,358	1,371
	Endowment return transferred	-	2,859	57	2,916	2,846
	Other investment income					
	Increase/(decrease) in market value of investments	-	37	16	53	(289)
	Expenditure	-	(3,123)	(592)	(3,715)	(3,535)
	Capital grants utilised	(16,929)	-	-	(16,929)	-
	Transfer between Funds	3	(42)	991	952	(1,245)
	Balance at end of year					
	Capital	1,183	-	4,614	5,797	20,072
	Accumulated income	-	5,777	29	5,806	5,773
	Analysis of other restricted funds/donations by type of purpose					
	Fellowship Funds	-	2,690	938	3,628	3,803
	Prizes	-	273	6	279	273
	Travel Awards	-	229	-	229	254
	Home Bursaries	-	644	1,905	2,549	724
	Graduate Bursaries	-	478	-	478	475
	Overseas Bursaries	-	1,257	-	1,257	1,243
	Grants	1,183	104	1,307	2,594	17,461
	Other	-	66	487	553	1,576
	General Endowment	-	36	-	36	36
	Group Total	1,183	5,777	4,643	11,603	25,845

18 Memorandum of Unapplied Total Return			
Included within reserves the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College:			
		2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year		32,254	36,459
Unapplied Total Return/(Loss) for year (see note 3c)		685	(4,205)
Unapplied Total Return at end of year		32,939	32,254

19 Reconciliation of consolidated surplus for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities			
		2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Surplus for the year		3,159	1,087
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Depreciation		1,555	1,217
Investment income		-	-
Loss/(Gain) on endowments, donations and investment property		(1,379)	4,750
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks		(371)	(32)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(1,021)	349
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors		658	430
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		-	-
Pension costs less contributions payable		(201)	727
Adjustment for investing or financing activities			
Investment income		(4,300)	(3,511)
Interest payable		1,111	1,110
Loss/(Profit) on the sale of non-current assets		-	(2,638)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		(789)	3,489

20 Cash flows from investing activities			
		2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets		-	2,721
Non-current investment disposal		17,608	10,434
Investment income		4,301	3,511
Endowment funds invested		(12,546)	(5,670)
Withdrawal of deposits		-	-
Payments made to acquire non-current assets		(8,300)	(12,665)
Total cash flows from investing activities		1,063	(1,669)

21 Cash flows from financing activities			
		2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
Interest paid		(1,111)	(1,110)
New secured loans		-	-
Total cash flows from financing activities		(1,111)	(1,110)

22	Consolidated reconciliation and analysis of net debt			
		At 30th June 2022	Cash Flows	At 30th June 2023
		£000s	£000s	£000s
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,156	(837)	319
	Borrowings:			
	Amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Unsecured loans	(31,000)	-	(31,000)
	Net total	(29,844)	(837)	(30,681)

23	Financial Instruments	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Financial assets		
	<i>Financial assets at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive income</i>		
	Listed equity investments	-	-
	Other Investments - including multi-asset portfolios	110,833	108,922
	<i>Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment</i>		
	Other equity investments	29	27
	<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost</i>		
	Cash and cash equivalents	11,580	15,628
	Other equity investments	-	-
	Loan notes	-	-
	Other debtors	764	708
	Financial liabilities		
	<i>Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>		
	Forward foreign currency contracts	-	-
	<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
	Bank overdraft	-	-
	Loans	31,000	31,000
	Service concessions	-	-
	Finance leases	-	-
	Trade creditors	261	173
	Other creditors	857	809

24	Capital commitments	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	Capital commitments at 30 June 2023 are as follows:		
	Authorised and contracted:		
	Building works	1,111	11,060
	Collective investment with Cambridge University & other Cambridge Colleges	80	84
	Collective investment schemes through investment managers	217	247
		1,408	11,391
	Authorised but not yet contracted for	-	1,398
	Commitments under finance leases entered into but not yet provided for in the financial statements	-	-

25	Lease obligations	2023	2022
		£000s	£000s
	At 30 June 2023 the College had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:		
	Land and buildings:		
	Expiring within one year	28	95
	Expiring between two and five years	16	34
	Expiring in over five years	12	12
		56	141
	Other		
	Expiring within one year	18	27
	Expiring between two and five years	16	34
	Expiring in over five years	-	-
		34	61

26	Pension schemes
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In addition to the defined contribution schemes for assistant staff, the College participates in three defined benefit schemes, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), the Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (CCFPS), and the Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS). The total pension cost for the year ended 30 June 2023, split between staff costs and other costs, was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
USS: Charged to income and expenditure	277	261
CCFPS: Charged to income and expenditure	195	256
Other pension schemes: Contributions	210	262
	682	779

University Superannuation Scheme

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method.

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

The 2020 valuation was the sixth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £66.5 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £80.6 billion indicating a shortfall of £14.1 billion and funding ratio of 83%.

The key financial assumptions used in 2020 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles (uss.co.uk/about-us/valuation-and-funding/statement-of-funding-principles).

Pension increases (CPI) Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves, less 1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% from 2040.

Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%) CPI assumption plus 0.05%

Discount rate (forward rates) Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus:
Pre-Retirement: 2.75% p.a.
Post retirement: 1.00% p.a.

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2020 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

University Superannuation Scheme (Continued)

Mortality base table **2020 Valuation**
101% of S2PMA “light” for males and 95% of S3PFA for females

Future improvements to mortality CMI_2019 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.5% and a long term Improvement rate of 1.8% p.a. for males and 1.6% p.a. for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2023	2022
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.0	23.9
Females currently aged 65 (years)	25.6	25.5
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.0	25.9
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.4	27.3

A deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2020 valuation, which requires payment of 6.2% of salaries over the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2024, at which point the rate will increase to 6.3%. The 2023 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The liability figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	5.20%	3.31%
Pensionable salary growth	3.30%	3.24%

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme

The College is also a member of a multi-employer defined benefits plan, the Cambridge Colleges’ Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS). The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2023, for the purposes of FRS102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges’ Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

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

	2023 % p.a.	2022 % p.a.
Discount rate	5.20	3.80
Increase in salaries	3.30	3.25
Retail Price Index (RPI) assumption	3.40*	3.45*
Consumer Price Index (CPI) assumption	2.80*	2.75*
Pension increases in payment (RPI max 5% p.a.)	3.30*	3.30*
Pension increases in payment (CPI max 2.5%)	2.05*	2.05*

*For 1 year only, it has been assumed that RPI will be at 9% and CPI will be 7% (2022: 11% and 9% respectively). The caps under the Rules are applied to assumed pension increases.

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2022 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% per annum, a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2022: S3PA with CMI_2021 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% per annum, a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male aged 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.4 years (previously 21.9 years)
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 23.9 years (previously 24.3 years)
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years would have a life expectancy of 22.6 years (previously 23.2 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years would have a life expectancy of 25.3 years (previously 25.7 years).

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

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

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

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures as at 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Present value of plan liabilities	(9,330)	(11,028)
Market value of plan assets	7,854	9,027
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	(1,476)	(2,001)

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

The amounts to be recognised in Income and Expenditure for the year ending 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Current service cost	80	141
Administrative expenses	19	19
Interest on net defined benefit (asset)/liability	77	77
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	-
Total charge	175	237

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	11,028	14,930
Current service cost	80	141
Employee contributions	30	27
Benefits paid	(226)	(370)
Interest on plan liabilities	417	267
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(1,998)	(3,967)
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	-
Curtailment (gain)/loss	-	-
Present value of Scheme liabilities at end of period	9,330	11,028

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the year ending 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	9,027	10,673
Contributions paid by the College	241	234
Employee contributions	30	27
Benefits paid	(226)	(370)
Administrative expenses paid	(27)	(25)
Interest on plan assets	340	190
Return on assets, less interest included in Income and Expenditure	(1,531)	(1,702)
Market value of Scheme assets at end of period	7,854	9,027
Actual return on plan assets	(1,191)	(1,512)

Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (continued)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets at 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures at 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023	2022
Equities	49%	52%
Bonds & Cash	38%	34%
Properties	13%	14%
Total	100%	100%

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

Analysis of the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ending 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Return on assets, less interest included in Income & Expenditure	(1,531)	(1,702)
Expected less actual plan expenses	(7)	(6)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	(270)	(398)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	2,268	4,365
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI	460	2,259

Movement in the net defined benefit asset/(liability) during the year ending 30 June 2023 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2022) are as follows:

	2023 £000s	2022 £000s
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at beginning of year	(2,001)	(4,258)
Recognised in Income and Expenditure	(175)	(237)
Contributions paid by the College	241	234
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI	460	2,259
Surplus/(deficit) in plan at the end of the year	(1,476)	(2,001)

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the actuarial valuation are different to those adopted under FRS102.

The last such actuarial valuation was as at 31 March 2020. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 21 June 2021 and are as follows:

Funding Policy Scheme (continued)

- Annual contributions of not less than £124,600 per annum payable for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2030.

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2023.

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme

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

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

The scheme is considered to be a multi-employer scheme as described in Section 28 of FRS 102. This means it is not possible to attribute the Scheme's assets and liabilities to specific Responsible Body and this means contributions are accounted for as if the Scheme were a defined contribution scheme. The pensions costs charged to the SOCIE in the year, are contributions payable towards benefits and expenses accrued in that year, plus any impact of deficit contributions (see below).

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

- An average discount rate of 2.7% pa
- RPI inflation of 3.6% pa (and pension increases consistent with this);
- Increase in pensionable stipends in line with CPHI; and
- Mortality in accordance with 90% of the S3NA tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2020 extended model, with a long-term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter of 7 and an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% pa, and an allowance for 2020 data of 0% (i.e. w2020 = 0%).

Following the 31 December 2018 valuation, a recovery plan was put in place until 31 December 2022 and the deficit recovery contributions payable (as a percentage of pensionable stipends) are set out in the table below. An interim reduction to deficit contributions to 3.2% of pensionable stipends was made with effect from 1 April 2022. Following finalisation of the 31 December 2021 valuation, deficit contributions ceased with effect from 1 January 2023, since the Scheme was in surplus.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021 the deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force were as set out in the table below. For senior office holders, pensionable stipends are adjusted in the calculations by a multiple, as set out in the Scheme's rules.

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

Church of England Funded Pensions Scheme (Continued)

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. However, as there are no agreed deficit recovery payments from 1 January 2023 onwards, the balance sheet liability as at 31 December 2022 is nil. The movement in the balance sheet liability over 2020 and over 2021 is set out in the table below.

	2022	2021
	£000s	£000s
Balance sheet liability at 1 January	2	4
Deficit contribution paid	(1)	(2)
Interest cost (recognised in SOCIE)	-	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability* (recognised in the SOCIE)	(1)	-
Balance sheet liability at 31 December	-	2

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

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

	December 2022	December 2021	December 2020
Discount rate	n/a	0.0% pa	0.2% pa
Price inflation	n/a	n/a	3.1% pa
Increase to total pensionable payroll	n/a	-1.5% pa	1.6% pa

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

27	Principal subsidiary and associated undertakings and other significant investments
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The College holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies:

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

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

	Principal activity	Capital and reserves	Result for the year
		2023	2023
		£000s	£000s
St Catharine's College Development Ltd	Development contractor	-	-
St Catharine's College Events Ltd	Functions and events, and contractor	4	-

Notes to the Accounts

29	Related Party Transactions			
	<p>Owing to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of the College Governing Body, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a College Governing Body member may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the College Governing Body may have an interest are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the College's normal procedures.</p> <p>The College maintains a register of interests for all College Governing Body members and where any member of the College Governing Body has a material interest in a College matter they are required to declare that fact.</p> <p>During the year no fees or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as Trustees.</p> <p>Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College. Fellows are billed for any private catering. The Trustees remuneration is overseen by the Remuneration Committee.</p> <p>The salaries paid to Trustees in the year are summarised in the table below:</p>			
	From	To	2023 Number	2022 Number
	£0	£10,000	41	36
	£10,001	£20,000	2	4
	£20,001	£30,000	1	2
	£30,001	£40,000	6	8
	£40,001	£50,000	4	3
	£50,001	£60,000	5	7
	£60,001	£70,000	5	1
	£70,001	£80,000	1	1
	£80,001	£90,000	-	1
	£90,001	£100,000	-	-
	£100,001	£110,000	-	-
		Total	65	63
	The total Trustee salaries were £1,485,135 for the year (2022: £1,211,943)			
	The trustees were also paid other taxable benefits (including associated employer National Insurance contributions) and employer contributions to pensions which totalled £439,201 for the year (2022: £395,711)			
	The College has two (trading and dormant) subsidiary undertakings which are consolidated into these accounts. All subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned by the College and are registered and operating in England and Wales.			
	The College has taken advantage of the exemption within section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies that are related parties.			

Like some other colleges, the College offers a shared equity housing assistance scheme to Fellows, in order to attract them to work in Cambridge, which is a high cost residential area. As at June 30th 2023 1 (2022: 2) Fellow benefited from assistance and the College's contribution was £115,500 (2022: £270,000).

