CHRIST'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE

Annual report of the Trustees and Accounts prepared under the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts (RCCA) format for the year ended 30 June 2020

Christ's College
St Andrew's Street
Cambridge
CB2 3BU

Registered charity number 1137540

Contents

Reference and Administrative Details

Christ's College
St Andrew's Street
Cambridge
CB2 3BU

Charity registration number: 1137540

Charity Trustees (and members of the College Council):

(ex officio)	Professor B J Stapleton FBA (Master), Mr D J Ball (Bursar), Dr R E Hunt (Senior Tutor)
(elected)	Dr Beck (to 04.10.19), Professor Edwardson (to 04.10.19) Professor Gay, Dr Housden (from 05.10.19), Professor Leslie, Professor Marteau, Dr Mortier (from 05.10.19), Dr Pfeifer, Dr Punskaya (to 04.10.19), Dr Read, Dr Shvets, Dr Vout, Dr Williams (from 05.10.19)

Senior officers:

Head of House:	Professor B J Stapleton FBA
Senior Tutor:	Dr R E Hunt
Bursar:	Mr D J Ball

Principal advisers:

Auditors	PEM Salisbury House Station Road Cambridge CB1 2LA
Bankers	Lloyds Black Horse House Castle Park Cambridge CB3 0AR
Property Managers	Bidwells Bidwells House Trumpington Road Cambridge CB2 9LD
Investment Managers	Various
Legal Advisers	Ashtons Legal Chequers House 77-81 Newmarket Road Cambridge CB5 8EU

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

1. STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

Christ's College is a self-governing corporate body, established by royal charter. The College is a registered charity (registered number 1137540) and subject to regulation by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Statutes & Ordinances, which are published on the College website, govern the activities of the College. The Governing Body is comprised of the Fellows of the College: a list of Fellows is published on the College website. Undergraduate and postgraduate student representatives are also co-opted members of the Governing Body. The members of the College Council are the charity trustees and are responsible for ensuring compliance with charity law. The College Council is responsible for oversight of the management of the assets, income, expenditure and educational business of the College, in accordance with the directions and subject to the limitations laid down in the College statutes. The College Council consists of the Master, the Bursar and the Senior Tutor, ex officio, and ten members elected from the membership of the Governing Body. Each elected member is elected to serve for a period of two years and may be re-elected for two further terms of two years each. Members of the Council during the year ended 30 June 2020 were:

(ex officio) Professor B J Stapleton FBA (Master), Mr D J Ball (Bursar), Dr R E Hunt (Senior Tutor)

(elected) Dr Beck (to 04.10.19), Professor Edwardson (to 04.10.19), Professor Gay, Dr Housden (from 05.10.19), Professor Leslie, Professor Marteau, Dr Mortier (from 05.10.19), Dr Pfeifer, Dr Punskaya (to 04.10.19), Dr Read, Dr Shvets, Dr Vout, Dr Williams (from 05.10.19)

No fees are paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as members of the College Council, although members of the Council hold office or employment with the College and receive remuneration in respect of the services they provide. Stipends, salaries and fees for these services are determined (as for all Fellows) on the advice of a Remuneration Committee with external members. (The College more generally seeks to match the local market for comparable appointments, in order to attract and retain talented staff.) The total amount paid to serving members of the Council in the year ended 30 June 2020, including pension contributions, was £0.5m (2019: £0.5m). Declarations of interest are made systematically at meetings. The Council is advised in carrying out its duties by a number of committees. The Financial Control Committee advises the Council on the annual budget, monitors income and expenditure during the year, and reviews the annual report and accounts before presentation to Council and Governing Body. The accounts of the College and its subsidiaries are externally audited. The Investments Committee, which includes College members with relevant professional expertise, receives reports from professional advisers and advises the Council on estates and securities investments. The principal officers of the College are the Master, who is responsible overall for the work of the College, the Bursar who is its chief administrative and financial officer and the Senior Tutor who is responsible for the oversight of its educational work.

We have considered the Charity Commission's Governance code and consider the College's existing arrangements comply with it (although the number of Trustees, 13, is slightly above the recommended Board size of 5-12 members). Throughout the year the Council had an appropriate gender balance, with seven female members to October and six thereafter. We also consider the effectiveness of the Trustees as a group has been satisfactory over a number of years.

2. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND PUBLIC BENEFIT

The College's objective is the advancement of education, religion, learning and research through the provision of a college within the University of Cambridge. The primary aim of the College, as an independent foundation within a collegiate university, is the provision of education leading to degrees awarded by the University of Cambridge. It also supports research by Fellows and students. The College creates public benefit in these ways, for both individual students and more broadly for society.

The College commits significant resources to various outreach activities designed to encourage undergraduate applications by able candidates from all backgrounds and schools. This supports the University's Access and Participation plan, which has been agreed with the Office for Students. We measure inter alia the proportion of UK undergraduates admitted from maintained schools and from underrepresented backgrounds.

Financial aid is also provided to students. The College typically provides access bursaries, awarded on the assessment of financial need, for over 25% of UK/EU undergraduates and over 100 scholarships and prizes, awarded on performance in University examinations. The College also offers studentships and grants towards travel and research expenses for academic purposes.

Within the collegiate university, the College's educational role (in common with the other Colleges) is to select and admit its own undergraduates and graduates, to provide advice about programmes of study and arrange small-group teaching for undergraduates, to provide pastoral care and to monitor each individual student's progress. Ancillary to this role, the College provides a library, residential accommodation, catering and recreational facilities and a chapel. The College also makes provision for student activities in sport, music, drama and the visual arts. It seeks to enable its students to achieve their full potential, through both academic success and participation in the broad range of extra-curricular activities which the College and the University provide. We strive to help all our students to fulfil their potential, and have an excellent record in Tripos examinations, but we do not consider that any general KPI (for example relating to examination performance) would capture our performance adequately, and indeed such a KPI might create inappropriate expectations or incentives.

The 500-year-old College site contains much that is uniquely important in the nation's architectural heritage. The College maintains these buildings and gardens, and allows public access to the gardens for most of the year. (This has of course not been possible during the pandemic.)

The benefits afforded by collegiate life in the Cambridge system are the interactions that are fostered within a relatively small but diverse community, both academically across disciplines and socially, between students and Fellows (who are often leading scholars or researchers in their field). A high proportion of students live in or close by the College, take meals in College and participate in College clubs, societies, and sporting activities; some Fellows are resident in College and many are present in College during the day in term time, to teach, to participate in College business or because it is their base to carry out research. The drop-out rate among the College's undergraduates is extremely low, compared to the national average. This is attributed to the care taken in the selection of undergraduates for admission, the provision of pastoral care, the attention paid to teaching in small groups, the steps taken to monitor each individual student's progress, and the financial support available through bursaries in cases of hardship. The academic progress of graduate students reading for higher degrees is primarily the responsibility of the faculty or department of the University in which they work. The College however provides considerable support for these students also, through pastoral care, residential accommodation for many graduate students in College flats or houses, the opportunity to participate in social and sporting activities and to interact with the Fellowship, access to research and travel grants, and financial assistance.

3. FUNDING

3.1 The College's main sources of funding were income generated from its charitable activities and its investments, as set out below. Income from Residences and Catering was significantly reduced because of the pandemic, with many student rents waived for the Easter Term. We expect a further impact in 2020/21, with a major reduction in conference and other 'external' income already seen during the first quarter.

	2019/20	2018/19
	£'000	£'000
Academic Fees & Charges	3,139	3,067
Accommodation, Catering & Conferences	3,345	4,182
Investment Income	3,275	3,136

The College also received donations (including capital grants) and new endowments of £6.4m (2018-19: £2.9m).

3.2 The College continues to rely heavily on investment income, as can be seen above, and on bequests and donations, in order to undertake its charitable activities. It continues to seek funding in particular for:

- additional support for undergraduate and graduate students
- provision of teaching Fellowships
- additional accommodation for graduate students and improvement of other College facilities

Together with donations and legacies for general purposes, which are of equal importance, these initiatives will help the College to continue to provide the quality of teaching and collegiate experience to which we remain committed.

3.3 We are required to report each year on the approach taken to fundraising.

The Trustees are satisfied that the College's fundraising activity conforms to recognised standards of practice. The College is registered with the Fundraising Regulator.

The College benefits from charitable donations and legacies, which are mostly from members of the College, their families and friends. The Development Office produces a range of communications material to update College members on recent activities in College and describing current initiatives. Fundraising activity is managed by the College's Development Office staff, who are salaried and do not receive any compensation linked to donations. We also receive some support from charitable foundations. We may make proactive approaches to such foundations and other 'corporate' donors.

There is normally also an annual telephone campaign, proactively contacting a number of College members, although this was cancelled in 2019/20. (Those who may be contacted are given each year a prior opportunity to opt out.) Campaign calls are made by current students at the College and appropriately supervised. The College engages a firm of consultants to work with the Development Office to deliver the campaign.

The College's practices protect College members and the general public, including vulnerable people, from frequent or pressured requests to make donations. Individuals' preferences in relation to all College communications are recorded and respected. No complaints about fundraising matters were received during the year.

Fundraising activity is monitored in several ways. All donations are reported to the College's Governing Body (which includes the Trustees) at its regular meetings. There is also a College committee which meets regularly to receive reports on fundraising and to approve planned activity. No annual financial KPIs are set because the incidence of donations and bequests is unpredictable, but the College monitors the effectiveness of activity closely.

4. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

The Trustees have had due regard throughout the year to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, and consider that the College again delivered its planned public benefits in 2019/20.

4.1 Educational Activities

Most students were away from Cambridge after March because of the pandemic, but education and assessment activities were completed remotely during the Easter Term. Teachers and students displayed considerable determination and ingenuity to maintain the quality of teaching and learning. Earlier in the year, undergraduates had participated in a wide range of other sporting, cultural and charitable activities, with a number of notable achievements. New activities were organized by the JCR and individual students during the Easter Term and the summer Vacation.

Graduate students also continued to achieve good academic results, while the graduate community within the College was active in organizing academic and social events through the MCR. There was however significant disruption to many postgraduate students' work from March onwards.

The College operates within policies and strategies determined by the University and the Colleges collectively, for example on admissions targets and the provision of teaching. The numbers of undergraduate and graduate students in residence and registered with the University were:

	2019/20	2018/19
Undergraduates	433	437
Postgraduates	256	249

The College received a similar number of undergraduate applications to the previous year and made a similar number of offers:

	2019/20	2018/19
Applications	814	785
Offers	168	167

4.2 Research Activities

The College provided a variety of financial support to Fellows and students for research, with a number receiving recognition of their achievements during the year, including two current Fellows elected in July 2020 as Fellows of the British Academy.

The College also provides Fellowships for early career academics, both as Junior Research Fellows and as College Teaching Officers. In 2019-20 there were in total 16 such Fellows, including two on leave ('intermitting'), and 5 new elections were made during the year.

5. FINANCIAL REVIEW

The College has prepared its consolidated accounts in accordance with the Recommended Cambridge College Accounts or 'RCCA' format.

5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure

There was again a deficit on continuing operations (excluding donations). Fee income from UK and EU undergraduates is regulated and is significantly below the costs of education incurred by the College and the University. This is only partially offset by the extensive ancillary activity normally undertaken during the vacations to generate additional revenue. There was again a substantial increase in the staff pensions deficit relating to the cost of funding prior years' service.

Disruption caused by the pandemic impacted on returns from investments, with substantial market volatility seen in the first half of 2020 and substantial reductions in some UK property valuations.

The College was fortunate to receive generous donations and bequests, including an exceptionally generous donation of £5m for the construction of new student accommodation, a project which has now commenced.

5.2 Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet remained strong, with total reserves of £200m (2019: £197m). The College held sufficient liquid funds to meet all normal contingencies.

The College took advantage of the low prevailing interest rates to borrow a further £15m through a private placement repayable in just over forty years and with an annual coupon of 2.26%. It is envisaged that the proceeds will in due course be used for general corporate purposes, but they have initially been invested.

5.3 Reserves Policy

Unrestricted reserves totalled £77m (2019: £78m). After taking account of £79m of (conservatively valued) operational fixed assets, this implies negative "free reserves" of £2m. The Trustees do not consider this to be a concern, after taking into account the ready marketability of some of the fixed assets, the predictable nature of the College's main classes of unrestricted income and expenditure and certain known donations anticipated in 2020/21. Any future increases in pension provisions for past service will be funded over a number of years. There are also unrestricted Endowment assets of £71m which support the College's activities, and a further £52m of 'restricted' reserves for specified purposes.

5.4 Going Concern

The Trustees are satisfied that the College has the resources required to continue its normal operations for the next several years.

5.5 Investments

The College makes long term investments to generate income to support its charitable activity, while also seeking to preserve the real value of its capital (after inflation) to maintain inter-generational equity between current and future beneficiaries. The main elements of the College's investment policy are:

- Asset allocation to achieve through diversification an appropriate balance between expected risks and returns – the main classes of investment currently held are equities, directly owned UK property and various non-equity 'alternative investments' including credit and hedge funds.
- Investment through or on the advice of carefully selected professional managers. The College's external managers take ESG factors into account in their investment processes.
- Oversight on behalf of the Trustees by an Investments Committee comprised of Fellows and members of the College with relevant professional experience.

Total returns from the College's investments were below the amount appropriated to fund current spending, as set out in note 3b to the accounts. The difference was funded by unspent returns accrued in previous years. The main reason for the shortfall was the losses incurred on the directly held UK properties, which were the investments most impacted by the pandemic. The distribution from the endowment during the year was below 3% of the opening value of the endowment. Total returns of about 2.9% were made on securities and about (3.0%) on commercial and agricultural property holdings, with an overall return of 1.4%.

6. PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risk of a pandemic had been identified in the College's risk planning, but the initial containment measures taken to reduce the risks of transmission have naturally been based on current public health guidance. There are clearly continuing uncertainties about the course of the pandemic which represent substantial operational and financial risks.

The Council has established policies and procedures to manage the other major risks to which the College is exposed. There are three main types of risk, relating to:

- The safety of the College's buildings and facilities. These risks are mitigated primarily by management procedures, including compliance with relevant regulations, and alarm systems.

- The security of the College's assets. There are both physical security measures in place and established financial control procedures. Cyber security measures are in place to protect information assets. Insurance arrangements are reviewed annually with professional advisers.

- Investment risks relating to the College's long term investments. The main risk mitigation measures, as described in section 5.4, are an asset allocation policy which provides diversification by type of investment, management of investments by carefully selected professional managers and oversight of asset allocation and investment performance by an Investments Committee which includes both Trustees and experienced investment professionals.

There are, as always, uncertainties also regarding the future external environment within which the College will operate, most notably regarding higher education policy and funding. The Council considers however that the College will be able to respond effectively to changes in that environment.

7. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

There are as discussed above various uncertainties about the external environment, including the immediate risks associated with the pandemic and the likely changes following the completion of the Brexit transition period.

The College does not, however, anticipate major changes to the scale or nature of its education and research activities in the foreseeable future. Activity will also continue to support the University's Access and Participation commitments. Undergraduates from the UK admitted in 2020 will include the highest ever percentages from UK state schools and from under-represented groups.

Preparations have now commenced to construct additional student accommodation -over 60 study bedrooms - on the main College site, in response to past increases in student numbers.

Mr D J Ball
Bursar
Christ's College
Cambridge

Date: 2 October 2020

Statement of Internal Control

The College Council is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of policy, aims and objectives while safeguarding the funds and assets for which the Governing Body is responsible, in accordance with the College's statutes.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it therefore provides reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process was in place for the year ended 30 June 2020 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The College Council is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The Council's review is informed by the work of the various committees, the Bursar and other 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.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The trustees are 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 College Council 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 trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the College will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for ensuring that there is an effective system of internal control and that accounting records are properly kept.

The trustees are responsible for taking reasonable steps to ensure that there are appropriate financial and management controls in place to safeguard the assets of the College and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent auditors' report to the Trustees of Christ's College

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Christ's College (the 'College') for the year ended 30 June 2020 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 2020 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;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 and the Statutes of the University of Cambridge; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University has been correctly computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the College's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees 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.

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- The information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the operating and financial review ; or
- 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 trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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.

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/auditorsresponsibilties. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the College trustees, as a body, in accordance with College's statutes, the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the College trustees 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 trustees 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: 29 October 2020

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

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

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

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

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

Going concern
The global health crisis caused by COVID-19 has had a significant impact on all businesses. Virtually all College accommodation and catering activities ceased after the majority of students returned home in March 2020. Students are expected to return to the College at the start of the new academic year in October 2020 therefore the majority of College activities will resume. However, it is unlikely that the conference activity will be able to resume in the immediate future.

The Trustees have prepared forecasts for the period to 2023 which have been stress tested based on a number of scenarios and have considered the impact upon the College and its cash resources and unrestricted reserves. The College has made limited use of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of HM Treasury. The College also has significant investments which could be realised if required.

Based upon their review the Trustees believe that the Group will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and therefore have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the College, its May Ball and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 26. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements do not include the activities of student societies other than the May Ball, since these are not material.

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. The costs of any fees waived or written off by the College are included as expenditure.

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 performance related conditions have been met.

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

Donations and endowments
Non exchange transactions without performance related conditions are donations and endowments. Donations and endowments with donor imposed restrictions are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income. Income is retained within restricted reserves until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions.

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

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

Total return
With effect from 1 July 2012, the College has invested its endowment investment portfolio and allocated a proportion of the related earnings and capital appreciation to the income and expenditure account in accordance with the total return investment concept. The allocation to income is determined by a spending rule, which is designed to maintain an appropriate balance between annual levels of distribution from the endowment and the maintenance over time of the real value of the endowment.

Prior to 1 July 2012, all investment income was credited to the income and expenditure account in the period in which it was received.

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

Cambridge Bursary Scheme
In 2019-20, payment of 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 has been shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Income (see note 1)	163	159
Expenditure	287	329
Net payment	124	170

Foreign currency translation
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. 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 buildings on the main College site have been valued at depreciated replacement cost. The value of the land on the main College site has not been capitalised.

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

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuation, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College.

Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Specialised buildings	100 years
Flats & hostels	50 years

Leasehold land is depreciated over the life of the lease up to a maximum of 50 years.

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

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

Furniture, fitting and equipment
Furniture, fittings and equipment costing less than £20k per individual item or group of related items is written off in the year of acquisition. All other assets are capitalised and depreciated over their expected useful life as follows:

IT fibre	20 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Motor vehicles and general equipment	10 years
Computer equipment and fire alarms	5 years.

Heritage assets
The College holds and conserves a number of collections, exhibits, artefacts and other assets of historical, artistic or scientific importance. Heritage assets acquired before 1 July 1999 have not been capitalised since

reliable estimates of cost or value are not available on a cost-benefit basis. 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 market value. Listed securities are included at published prices. Unlisted securities are included at managers' valuations, which are prepared in accordance with accepted accounting standards. Overseas investments are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

The College's investment in its development subsidiary is valued on the expected future cash flows of the company, discounted at an appropriate rate. Development land is valued by the Bursar, after discussion with professional advisers, using expected future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate rate.

Investment properties are valued on an annual basis by professional valuers, following RICS guidelines.

Investment income from securities is included as and when dividends and interest become payable. Interest on bank deposits is included on an accrual basis. Income from investment properties is recognised in the period in which the rental relates.

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.

Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxation
The College is a registered charity (number 1137540) 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 two funded defined benefit pension schemes, Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS) and the Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS), a hybrid scheme, Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), and two defined contribution pension schemes, Cambridge Colleges Group Pension Plan, which is administered by Aviva, and The NOW: Pensions Trust. The assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds.

Pension costs are accounted for on the basis of charging the cost of providing pensions over the period during which the College benefits from the Fellows' or employees' services.

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS)
In the case of the CCFPS, costs comprise service and finance costs.

Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)
The College participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the 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 profit and loss account.

Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS)
As for the USS, because of the mutual nature of the CEFPS scheme, 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. The amount charged to the Income and Expenditure Account represents the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period and in addition there is also a deficit recovery plan in place for the CEFPS and a liability has been recognised for the contributions payable by the College under the plan.

Cambridge Colleges Group Pension Plan (administered by Aviva) and the NOW: Pensions Trust
The Aviva and NOW: Pensions schemes are defined contribution schemes, hence the cost charged to the Income and Expenditure Account represents the employer contributions due in the financial 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.

Critical Accounting Estimates and 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
Commercial and agricultural properties are revalued to their fair value at the reporting date by professional valuers. The valuation is based on assumptions and judgements which are impacted by a variety of factors including market and other economic conditions. The current COVID-19 pandemic has led the college's professional valuers to add the following caveat to their valuation of some of the College's investment properties:

'Material Valuation Uncertainty
The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a 'Global Pandemic' on the 11th March 2020, has impacted many aspects of daily life and the global economy – with some real estate markets experiencing significantly lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. As at the valuation date, in the case of some of the properties within the subject portfolio, there is a shortage of market evidence for comparison purposes, to inform opinions of value. Our valuation of this portfolio is therefore

reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as set out in VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards. However, some properties do fall outside of this material uncertainty clause.

Consequently, less certainty – and a higher degree of caution – should be attached to our valuation than would normally be the case. For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of the 'material valuation uncertainty' declaration above does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon. Rather, the declaration has been included to ensure transparency of the fact that – in the current extraordinary circumstances – less certainty can be attached to the valuation than would otherwise be the case. The material uncertainty clause is to serve as a precaution and does not invalidate the valuation. Given the unknown future impact that COVID-19 might have on the real estate market and the difficulty in differentiating between short term impacts and long-term structural changes, we recommend that you keep the valuation[s] contained within this report under frequent review.'

The properties excluded from the application of this material uncertainty clause were valued at 30th June at £13m, or over half of the total valuation.

Retirement benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit pension plans [and other post-employment benefits] 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 25.

Management 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 accounts.

As the College is contractually bound to make deficit recovery payments to USS, this is recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The provision is currently based on the USS deficit recovery plan agreed after the 2018 actuarial valuation, which defines the deficit payment required as a percentage of future salaries until 2036. 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 25.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	2020 Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	2019 Total
Income		**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Academic fees and charges	1	3,139	-	-	3,139	3,067	-	-	3,067
Accommodation, catering and conferences	2	3,345	-	-	3,345	4,182	-	-	4,182
Investment income	3	109	-	-	109	83	-	-	83
Endowment return transferred	3	2,004	1,162	-	3,166	1,906	1,147	-	3,053
Other income		285	-	-	285	-			-
Total income before donations and endowments		8,882	1,162	-	10,044	9,238	1,147	-	10,385
Donations		79	512	-	591	1,757	600	-	2,357
New endowments		-	-	786	786	-	-	512	512
Capital grants for assets		-	5,000	-	5,000	-	31	-	31
Total income		8,961	6,674	786	16,421	10,995	1,778	512	13,285
Expenditure									
Education	4	3,641	1,365	-	5,006	4,357	1,390	-	5,747
Accommodation, catering and conferences	5	5,796	2	-	5,798	5,723	5	-	5,728
Other expenditure		65	1	-	66	5	1	-	6
Contribution under Statute G,II		40	23	-	63	42	22	-	64
Total expenditure	6	9,542	1,391	-	10,933	10,127	1,418	-	11,545
Surplus/(deficit) before other gains and losses		(581)	5,283	786	5,488	868	360	512	1,740
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on investments	9	55	54	(1,319)	(1,210)	385	490	5,482	6,357
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(526)	5,337	(533)	4,278	1,253	850	5,994	8,097
Other comprehensive income									
Actuarial (loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	(1,034)	-	-	(1,034)	(847)	-	-	(847)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,560)	5,337	(533)	3,244	406	850	5,994	7,250

Statement of Changes in Reserves
Year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Income and expenditure reserve			
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	**Total**
		£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at 1 July 2019		78,377	11,892	106,488	196,757
Surplus/(Deficit) from income and expenditure statement		(526)	5,337	(533)	4,278
Other comprehensive income		(1,034)	-	-	(1,034)
Balance at 30 June 2020		76,817	17,229	105,955	200,001

	Note	Income and expenditure reserve			
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Endowment	**Total**
		£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at 1 July 2018		76,117	13,032	100,358	189,507
Surplus/(Deficit) from income and expenditure statement		1,253	850	5,994	8,097
Other comprehensive income		(847)	-	-	(847)
Release of restricted capital funds spent in the year		2,016	(2,016)	-	-
Transfers between funds		(162)	26	136	-
Balance at 30 June 2019		78,377	11,892	106,488	196,757

The notes on pages 26 to 42 form part of these accounts

Consolidated and College Balance Sheets as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 Consolidated £000	2020 College £000	2019 Consolidated £000	2019 College £000
Non-current Assets					
Fixed assets	8	79,435	79,435	76,380	76,380
Investments	9	142,914	142,914	126,626	126,626
Total non-current assets		222,349	222,349	203,006	203,006
Current assets					
Stocks	10	66	66	79	79
Trade and other receivables	11	792	777	809	725
Cash and cash equivalents	12	11,236	11,196	11,213	11,206
Total current assets		12,094	12,039	12,101	12,010
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,458)	(1,481)	(1,436)	(1,435)
Net current assets		10,636	10,558	10,665	10,575
Total Assets less current liabilities		232,985	232,907	213,671	213,581
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(25,000)	(25,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Provisions					
Pension provisions	15	(7,984)	(7,984)	(6,914)	(6,914)
Total net assets		200,001	199,923	196,757	196,667
Restricted reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	105,955	105,955	106,488	106,488
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	17,229	17,229	11,892	11,892
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		76,817	76,739	78,377	78,287
Total Reserves		200,001	199,923	196,757	196,667

The financial statements were approved by the College Council on 2 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr D J Ball
Bursar, Christ's College, Cambridge

The notes on pages 26 to 42 form part of these accounts

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	4,948	1,849
Cash flows from investing activities	20	(19,925)	(303)
Cash flows from financing activities	21	15,000	-
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		23	1,546
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		11,213	9,667
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	11,236	11,213

The notes on pages 26 to 42 form part of these accounts

Notes to the Accounts
For the year ended 30 June 2020

			2020	2019
1	**Academic fees and charges**		**£000**	**£000**
	Colleges fees:			
	Fee income received at the Regulated Undergraduate rate		1,634	1,600
	Fee income received at the Unregulated Undergraduate rate		582	624
	Fee income received at the Graduate rate		760	684
	Other income		163	159
	Total		3,139	3,067

			2020	2019
2	**Income from accommodation, catering and conferences**		**£000**	**£000**
	Accommodation	College members	1,826	2,358
		Conferences	690	718
	Catering	College members	405	534
		Conferences	424	572
	Total		3,345	4,182

		2020	2019
3	**Endowment return and investment income**	**£000**	**£000**
3a	**Analysis**		
	Total return contribution (see note 3b)	3,166	3,053
	Other interest receivable	109	83
	Total	3,275	3,136
3b	**Summary of total return**		
	Income from:		
	Land and buildings	1,112	1,201
	Quoted and other securities and cash	1,166	1,172
	Gains/(losses) on endowment assets:		
	Land and buildings	(1,651)	2,801
	Quoted and other securities and cash	2,041	4,607
	Investment management costs (see note 3c)	(715)	(371)
	Total return for year	1,953	9,410
	Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve (see note 3a)	(3,166)	(3,053)
	Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (see note 18)	(1,213)	6,357
3c	**Investment management costs**		
	Land and buildings	(327)	(197)
	Securities	(288)	(174)
	Interest paid	(100)	
	Total	(715)	(371)

The costs shown for Securities include all investment fees invoiced to the College. It should be noted that other investment costs are also incurred within investment funds. Investments are valued net of all such costs and the total return shown in Note 3b is also net of all such costs.

4 Education expenditure

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Teaching	1,411	1,517
Tutorial	779	742
Admissions	360	355
Research	537	568
Scholarships and awards	917	894
Other educational facilities	1,002	1,671
Total	5,006	5,747

5 Accommodation, catering and conferences expenditure

		2020 £000	2019 £000
Accommodation	College members	3,890	3,800
	Conferences	614	650
Catering	College members	758	673
	Conferences	536	605
Total		5,798	5,728

6a Analysis of 2019/2020 expenditure by activity

	Staff costs (note 7) £000	Other operating expenses £000	Depreciation £000	Total £000
Education	2,200	2,660	146	5,006
Accommodation, catering and conferences	3,283	1,688	827	5,798
Other	-	129	-	129
Totals	5,483	4,477	973	10,933

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £0.3m. This expenditure includes the costs of alumni relations.

6b Analysis of 2018/2019 expenditure by activity

	Staff costs (note 7) As restated £000	Other operating expenses As restated £000	Depreciation £000	Total £000
Education	2,599	3,011	137	5,747
Accommodation, catering and conferences	3,203	1,749	776	5,728
Other	-	70	-	70
Totals	5,802	4,830	913	11,545

Expenditure includes fundraising costs of £0.4m. This expenditure includes the costs of alumni relations.

6c Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Other operating expenses include:		
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditors	34	33
Other fees payable to the College's external auditors	1	7

7 Staff costs

Consolidated	Academic £000	Non-academic £000	2020 Total £000	2019 Total £000
Staff costs:				
Salaries	1,053	3,284	4,337	4,325
National Insurance	105	272	377	361
Pension costs	85	664	749	1,112
Holiday pay provision	-	20	20	4
Total	1,243	4,240	5,483	5,802

Average staff numbers:	2020		2019	
	Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents	Number of Fellows	Full-time equivalents
Academic (numbers of stipendiary staff)	48	1	51	1
Non-academic (full time equivalent)	4	108	3	106

At the Balance Sheet date, there were 82 members of the Governing Body. During the year, the average number receiving remuneration was the 52 shown above.

The number of officers and employees of the college, including the Head of House, who received remuneration in the following ranges was:

	2020 Total	2019 Total
£100,001 - £110,000	1	-
£110,001 - £120,000	1	-

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

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College. 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.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Aggregated remuneration	490	483

The trustees of the college, i.e. the College Council, are also the key management personnel.

The members of College Council received no emoluments in their capacity as trustees of the charity, however they received the remuneration shown above in their capacity as college officers.

8 Fixed assets

Consolidated and College	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Assets in construction**	**Equipment**	**2020 Total**	**2019 Total**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Cost or valuation						
At beginning of year	10,021	67,542	4,393	2,214	84,170	80,996
Additions	-	2,761	1,056	210	4,027	3,174
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	10,021	70,303	5,449	2,424	88,197	84,170
Depreciation						
At beginning of year	-	6,799	-	990	7,789	6,877
Charge for the year	-	763	-	210	973	913
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	-	7,562	-	1,200	8,762	7,790
Net book value						
At beginning of year	10,021	60,743	4,393	1,224	76,381	74,119
At end of year	10,021	62,741	5,449	1,224	79,435	76,380

The insured value of freehold land and buildings as at 30 June 2020 was £144.2m (2019: £140.2m).

9 Investments

	Consolidated 2020	**College 2020**	**Consolidated 2019**	**College 2019**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at beginning of year	126,626	126,626	122,089	122,089
Additions	3,766	3,766	3,023	3,023
Disposals	(3,095)	(2,037)	(4,697)	(3,368)
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss)	390	(668)	7,408	6,079
Increase/(decrease) in cash balances held at fund managers	15,227	15,227	(1,197)	(1,197)
Balance at end of year	142,914	142,914	126,626	126,626
Represented by:				
Property	26,258	25,628	30,777	29,497
Securities	100,469	100,469	94,888	94,888
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	-	630	-	1,280
Cash in hand and at investment managers	16,177	16,177	951	951
Other investments	10	10	10	10
	142,914	142,914	126,626	126,626

Property includes certain land holdings valued by management, after discussion with the College's professional advisers, at £3.4m (2019: £4.2m)

Notes to the Accounts
For the year ended 30 June 2020

10 Stocks and work in progress

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Goods for resale	66	66	79	79
	66	66	79	79

11 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Members of the College	6	6	41	41
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	149
Other receivables	354	329	370	370
Prepayments and accrued income	432	442	398	165
	792	777	809	725

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Bank deposits	1	1	1	1
Current accounts	26,234	26,194	11,211	11,204
Cash at investment managers	1,177	1,177	951	951
Cash in hand	1	1	1	1
	27,413	27,373	12,164	12,157
Investment assets	(16,177)	(16,177)	(951)	(951)
	11,236	11,196	11,213	11,206

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Trade creditors	336	336	294	293
Members of the College	70	70	104	104
Amounts due to subsidiary undertaking	-	52	-	-
University fees	9	9	36	36
Other creditors	172	143	89	89
Accruals and deferred income	871	871	913	913
	1,458	1,481	1,436	1,435

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Other loan	(25,000)	(25,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
	(25,000)	(25,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)

During 2013-14, the College borrowed from institutional investors, collectively with other Colleges, the College's share being £10 million. The loans are unsecured and repayable during the period 2043-2053, and are at fixed interest rates of approximately 4.4%. The College has agreed a financial covenant of the ratio of Borrowings to Net Assets, and has been in compliance with the covenant at all times since incurring the debt.

During 2019-20, the College borrowed a further £15m through a private placement with an annual coupon of 2.26%. The loan matures on 12 December 2063.

15 Pension provisions

	Consolidated 2020 £000	College 2020 £000	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000
Balance at beginning of year	(6,914)	(6,914)	(5,641)	(5,641)
Movement in year:				
Current service cost including life assurance (CCFPS)	(377)	(377)	(355)	(355)
Contributions	445	445	469	469
Other finance (income)/cost	(152)	(152)	(173)	(173)
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CCFPS)	(1,034)	(1,034)	(847)	(847)
Change in recovery plan, discount rate or contribution assumptions (USS & CEFPS)	48	48	(367)	(367)
Balance at end of year	(7,984)	(7,984)	(6,914)	(6,914)

16 Endowment funds

Restricted net assets relating to endowments are as follows:

Consolidated and College	Unrestricted permanent endowments £000	Restricted permanent endowments £000	2020 Total £000	2019 Total £000
Balance at beginning of year				
Capital	71,926	34,562	106,488	100,358
New donations and endowments	201	585	786	512
Transfers	-	-	-	136
Increase/(decrease) in market value of investments	(1,472)	153	(1,319)	5,482
Balance at end of year	70,655	35,300	105,955	106,488
Analysis by type of purpose				
Fellowship funds	-	10,273	10,273	10,217
Scholarship funds	-	833	833	829
Prize funds	-	400	400	398
Hardship funds	-	493	493	491
Bursary funds	-	12,925	12,925	12,393
Travel and research grant funds	-	1,834	1,834	1,791
Other funds	-	8,542	8,542	8,443
General endowments	70,655	-	70,655	71,926
	70,655	35,300	105,955	106,488
Analysis by asset				
Property	26,258	-	26,258	30,777
Securities	37,037	35,300	72,337	71,437
Loan to Unrestricted Reserves	7,360	-	7,360	4,274
	70,655	35,300	105,955	106,488

17 Restricted Reserves
Reserves with restrictions are as follows:

Consolidated and College	**Capital Grants unspent**	**Permanent unspent and other restricted income**	**Restricted expendable endowment**	**2020 Total**	**2019 Total**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at beginning of year					
Capital	1,947	-	4,461	6,408	8,112
Accumulated income	129	4,498	857	5,484	4,920
New grants	5,000	-	-	5,000	31
New donations	-	-	512	512	600
Endowment return transferred	52	976	133	1,161	1,146
Increase/(decrease) in market value of investments	9	21	24	54	490
Expenditure	(1)	(890)	(499)	(1,390)	(1,417)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(1,990)
Balance at end of year	7,136	4,605	5,488	17,229	11,892
Capital	6,955	-	4,590	11,545	6,729
Accumulated income	181	4,605	898	5,684	5,163
	7,136	4,605	5,488	17,229	11,892
Analysis by type of purpose					
Fellowship Funds		2,429	2,719	5,148	5,094
Scholarship Funds		221	618	839	847
Prize Funds		62	-	62	60
Hardship Funds		208	-	208	222
Bursary Funds		371	1,287	1,658	1,562
Travel Grant Funds		508	391	899	848
Other Funds	7,136	805	473	8,415	3,259
	7,136	4,605	5,488	17,229	11,892

18 Memorandum of Unapplied Total Return

Included within reserves the following amounts represent the Unapplied Total Return of the College:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Unapplied Total Return at beginning of year	94,600	88,243
Unapplied Total Return for year (see note 3b)	(1,213)	6,357
Unapplied Total Return at end of year	93,387	94,600

19 Reconciliation of [consolidated] surplus for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	4,278	8,097
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	973	913
(Loss)/gain on endowments, donations and investment property	(390)	(7,408)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	13	(10)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	17	171
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	22	(340)
Pension costs less contributions payable	35	426
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4,948	1,849

20 Cash flows from investing activities

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Proceeds of disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	-
Non-current investment disposal	(12,132)	5,894
Endowment funds invested	(3,766)	(3,023)
Payments made to acquire non-current assets	(4,027)	(3,174)
Total cash flows from investing activities	(19,925)	(303)

21 Cash flows from financing activities

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
New unsecured loans	15,000	-
Total cash flows from financing activities	15,000	-

22 Consolidated reconciliation and analysis of net debt

	At 1 July 2019 £000	Cash Flows £000	At 30 June 2020 £000
Cash and cash equivalents	11,213	23	11,236
Borrowings:			
Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Unsecured loans	10,000	15,000	25,000
Net total	1,213	(14,977)	(13,764)

23 Financial Instruments

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Financial assets		
Listed equity investments	59,275	57,580
Other equity investments	36,559	35,411
Cash and cash equivalents	31,280	13,273
Loan notes	768	-
Other debtors	792	809
	128,674	107,073
Financial liabilities		
Loans	25,000	10,000
Trade creditors	1,458	1,435
	26,458	11,435

24 Capital commitments

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Capital commitments at 30 June are as follows:		
Authorised and contracted	£0.8m	£4.0m

The College obtained planning permission during the financial year for the redevelopment of the properties at 6-18 King Street. The scheme will provide over sixty en-suite study bedrooms, a number of teaching and seminar rooms and commercial space. [The principal construction contract has not yet been signed, but is estimated to have a value in excess of £15m plus VAT.]

25 Pension schemes

The College participates in two defined benefits schemes, the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pensions Scheme (CCFPS) and the Church of England Funded Pension Scheme (CEFPS), one hybrid scheme, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), and two defined contribution schemes, Cambridge Colleges Group Personal Pension Scheme and Now: Pensions scheme.

The total pension cost, after personal health insurance contributions, for the year to 30 June 2020 (see note 7) was as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
CCFPS: charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	451	443
USS: charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	113	543
CEFPS	20	-19
Cambridge College Group Personal Pension Scheme	117	109
NOW: Pensions	48	36
	749	1,112

Universities Superannuation Scheme
The total cost charged to the Income and Expenditure account was £0.1m (2019: £0.5m).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the college are £26k (2019: £13k).

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder section of the Scheme is at 31 March 2018 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method. A valuation as at 31 March 2020 is underway but not yet complete.

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

The 2018 valuation was the fifth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £63.7 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £67.3 billion indicating a shortfall of £3.6 billion and a funding ratio of 95%.

The key financial assumptions used in the 2018 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

Pension increases (CPI)	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves, less 1.3% p.a.
Discount rate (forward rates)	Years 1-10: CPI + 0.14% reducing linearly to CPI – 0.73% Years 11-20: CPI + 2.52% reducing linearly to CPI + 1.55% by year 21 Years 21 +: CPI + 1.55%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2018 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

	2018 valuation
Mortality base table	Pre-retirement: 71% of AMC00 (duration 0) for males and 112% of AFC00 (duration 0) for females Post retirement: 97.6% of SAPS S1NMA "light" for males and 102.7% of RFV00 for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2017 with a smoothing parameter of 8.5 and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2018 valuation	2017 valuation
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.4	24.6
Females currently aged 65 (years)	25.9	26.1
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.3	26.6
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.7	27.9

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2018 valuation, which requires payment of 2% of salaries over the period 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2021 at which point the rate will increase to 6%. The 2020 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan. The liability figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.73%	1.58%
Pensionable salary growth	2.70%	2.00%

Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme
The College operates a defined benefits plan for the College's employees of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme.

The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2020, for the purposes of FRS102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

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

	2020 % p.a.	2019 % p.a.
Discount rate	1.45	2.25
Increase in salaries	2.70	2.90
Retail Prices Index (RPI) assumption	3.10	3.40
Consumer Prices Index (CPI) assumption	2.20	2.40
Pension increases in payment (RPI max 5% p.a.)	3.00	3.30
Pension increases in payment (CPI max 2.5%)	1.80	1.90

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S3PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2019 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements (2019: S3PA with CMI_2018 future improvement factors and a long-term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a., a standard smoothing factor (7.0) and no allowance for additional improvements). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male age 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.9 years (previously 21.8 years).
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 24.2 years (previously 24.0 years).
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 23.2 years (previously 23.1 years).
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 25.6 years (previously 25.5 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	65	63
Deferred Members – Option 1 Benefits	62	60

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 2020 (with comparative figures as at 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Market value of plan assets	13,021	12,209
Present value of plan liabilities	(20,421)	(18,481)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	(7,400)	(6,272)

The amounts recognised in the income and expenditure account for the year ending 30 June 2020 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	356	334
Administrative expenses	22	22
Interest on net defined benefit (asset)/liability	142	145
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	23
Curtailment (gain)/loss	-	-
Total charge	519	523

Changes in the present value of the plan liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2020 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Present value of plan liabilities at beginning of period	18,481	16,412
Current service cost	356	334
Employee contributions	18	18
Benefits paid	(591)	(428)
Interest on plan liabilities	413	442
Actuarial losses/(gains)	1,745	1,680
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	-	23
Curtailment (gain)/loss	-	-
Present value of Scheme liabilities at end of period	20,421	18,481

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the year ending 30 June 2020 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Market value of plan assets at beginning of period	12,209	11,057
Contributions paid by the College	426	453
Employee contributions	18	18
Benefits paid	(591)	(428)
Administrative expenses	(37)	(35)
Interest on plan assets	271	297
Return on assets, less interest included in I&E	726	846
Market value of Scheme assets at end of period	13,021	12,209
Actual return on plan assets	998	1,143

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets at 30 June 2020 (with comparative figures at 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Equities	57%	57%
Bonds & Cash	34%	34%
Property	9%	9%
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 2020 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2019) is as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Return on assets, less interest included in I&E	726	846
Expected less actual plan expenses	(16)	(13)
Experience gains and losses arising on plan liabilities	60	179
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	(1,805)	(1,859)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI	(1,034)	(847)

Movements in the net defined benefit asset/(liability) during the year ending 30 June 2020 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2019) are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	£'000	£'000
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at beginning of year	(6,272)	(5,356)
Recognised in I&E	(519)	(523)
Contributions paid by the College	426	454
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognised in the OCI	(1,034)	(847)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at end of year	(7,400)	(6,272)

Amounts for the current and previous four accounting periods are as follows:

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	31 June 2016
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of Scheme liabilities	(20,421)	(18,481)	(16,413)	(16,669)	(14,594)
Market value of Scheme assets	13,021	12,209	11,057	10,788	9,671
Surplus/(deficit) in the Scheme	(7,400)	(6,272)	(5,356)	(5,881)	(4,923)
Actual return less expected return on Scheme assets	726	846	133	1,038	1,118
Experience gain/(loss) arising on Scheme liabilities	60	179	(119)	92	69
Change in assumptions underlying present value of Scheme liabilities	(1,805)	(1,859)	732	(1,931)	(1,305)

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 2017. 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 28 June 2018 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £178,856 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2018 to 31 March 2034.

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2020.

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 each 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 (2020: £7.3k, 2019:£5.0k), plus the figures highlighted in the table below as being recognised in the SOCIE, giving a total charge of £20.3k for 2020 (2019: overall recovery of £19.0k).

A valuation of the Scheme is carried out once every three years. The most recent Scheme valuation completed was carried out at as at 31 December 2018. The 2018 valuation revealed a deficit of £50m, based on assets of £1,818m and a funding target of £1,868m, assessed using the following assumptions:

- An average discount rate of 3.2% p.a.;
- RPI inflation of 3.4% p.a. (and pension increases consistent with this);
- Increase in pensionable stipends of 3.4% p.a.;
- Mortality in accordance with 95% of the S3NA_VL tables, with allowance for improvements in mortality rates in line with the CMI2018 extended model with a long term annual rate of improvement of 1.5%, a smoothing parameter" of 7 and an initial addition to mortality improvements of 0.5% pa

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 as set out in the table below.

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

As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018 the deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force at that time were 11.9% of pensionable stipends until December 2025.

As at 31 December 2019 the deficit recovery contributions under the recovery plan in force were as set out in the above table.

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

Section 28.11A of FRS 102 requires agreed deficit recovery payments to be recognised as a liability. The movement in the balance sheet liability over 2018 and over 2019 is set out in the table below.

	2019	**2018**
	£	**£**
Balance sheet liability at 1 January	-	24,000
Deficit contribution paid	-1,000	-3,000
Interest cost (recognised in SOCIE)	-	-
Remaining change to the balance sheet liability* (recognised in the SOCIE)	-14,000	-21,000
Balance sheet liability at 31 December	13,000	-

* 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 set by reference to the duration of the deficit recovery payments:

	December 2019	**December 2018**	**December 2017**
Discount rate	1.1% pa	2.1% pa	1.4% pa
Price inflation	2.8% pa	3.1% pa	3.0% pa
Increase to total pensionable payroll	1.3% pa	1.6% pa	1.5% pa

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

26 Principal subsidiary and associated undertakings and other significant investments

Name of subsidiary undertaking	*Country of registration and operation*	*Class of share*	*Proportion held*	*Nature of business*
Christ's College Enterprises Ltd	England	Ordinary	100%	Property Development
Christ's College Trading Ltd	England	Ordinary	100%	Hospitality

27 Related Party Transactions

During the year no fees or expenses were paid to Fellows in respect of their duties as Trustees (or members of the College Council) or Governing Body. (2019: nil)

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

The College maintains a register of interests for all College Council members and where any member of the College Council has a material interest in a College matter they are required to declare that fact.

Fellows are remunerated for teaching, research and other duties within the College. The remuneration of Fellows is overseen by a Remuneration Committee with external members.

The salaries paid to Trustees in the year are summarised in the table below:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
From	To		
£0	£10,000	7	5
£10,001	£20,000	5	4
£20,001	£30,000	-	-
£30,001	£40,000	-	1
£40,001	£50,000	-	-
£50,001	£60,000	1	1
£60,001	£70,000	1	1
£70,001	£80,000	-	-
£80,001	£90,000	1	1
£90,001	£100,000	-	1
£100,001	£110,000	1	-
£110,001	£120,000	-	-
Total		16	14

The total Trustee salaries were £404,215 for the year (2019: £402,939)

The Trustees were also paid other taxable benefits (including associated employer National Insurance contributions and employer contributions to pensions) which totalled £86,250 for the year (2019: £80,493)

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

The College 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.

28 Contingent Liabilities

With effect from 16 March 2007, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) positioned itself as a “last man standing” scheme so that in the event of an insolvency of any of the participating employers in USS, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers.