

Financial Review

The College continued a post-pandemic financial recovery in 2022/23 financial year, supported by higher levels of conference business, higher income from student fees and rents and a significant increase in legacy income compared to the previous year.

Expenditure likewise increased as face-to-face activity returned to more usual levels. In accordance with our financial plan, we were able to repay a significant portion of a loan that had been used to support the refurbishment of the Hilda Besse building in 2020 and 2021 and are on course to repay the remaining loan balance before the end of the 2023 calendar year.

Looking ahead, conference business looks likely to grow further in 2024, exceeding pre-pandemic levels. However, there remain significant challenges and risks to be faced in the coming years, not least due to uncertainty in the wider economy, high levels of cost inflation and stubbornly high energy prices. These and other factors may continue to affect our income and costs over the coming year, but efforts are being made to ensure we can anticipate and manage the impact of the risks we face. For example, we are expanding where appropriate the courses from which we accept students, ensuring we manage admissions processes carefully, reinvigorating our online presence in order to ensure the College remains attractive to prospective students. We are using new technologies to better manage energy consumption and reduce our environmental impact and we are reviewing our use of IT to ensure our processes and systems can be as efficient as possible and provide College members with the best services possible.

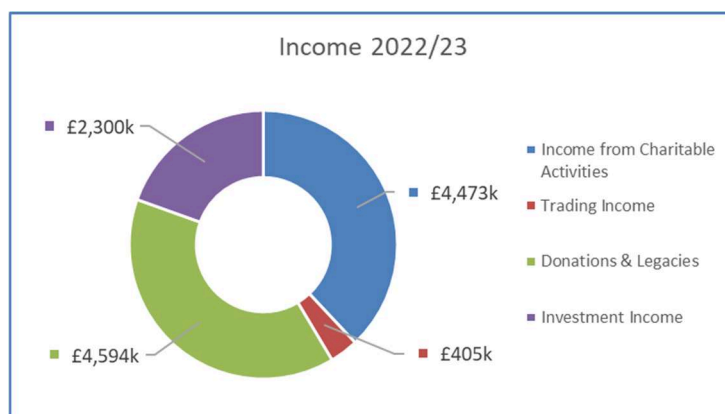
Financial results for 2022/23

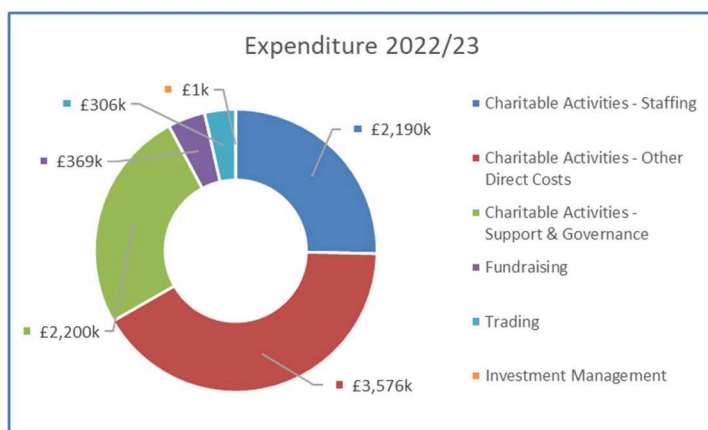
The financial statements are provided below on pages 31 to 55.

Total income for the year to 31 July 2023 amounted to £11.77 million compared to £9.05 million in the previous year, a rise of £2.72 million. The increase was the result of a combination of factors but of greatest significance was the receipt of almost £3.2million in legacy income. Donations fell compared to the previous year as the Hilda Besse fundraising campaign ended.

Income from trading activity rose, from £0.13 million in 2021/22 to £0.41 million in 2022/23 as conference business continued to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Investment income rose from £1.94 million to £2.30 million. A one-off exchange rate gain in 2021/22 was not repeated and other income fell £0.39 million to zero.





Expenditure during the year of £8.64 million represented an increase of £0.40 million on the previous financial year. The increase reflects a combination of the continued return to 'business as usual' after the COVID-19 pandemic and inflationary pressures in the wider economy, although it was dampened somewhat by the reduction in the liability of pension funds

Funds and balance sheet

The total value of net assets of the College rose slightly to £88.44 million on 31st July 2023 (2022: £87.72 million). However, there were some significant movements between asset classes, which are outlined in detail below.

Property Investments fell by £2.90 million with the conversion of a property to student accommodation. The house near to the College in Canterbury Road is being converted to provide 12 additional student bedrooms. This switch, together with annual depreciation and some other modest capital additions, explains the increase in tangible assets from £30.69 million to £32.81 million over the year.

Other Investments fell in value from £58.40 million to £57.19 million due to falls in the capital values of investments held.

Cash balances fell from £4.20 million to £1.63 million due largely to repayment of loans in the year. This is also reflected in the fall in the value of creditors from £8.20 million to £3.34 million.

Pensions

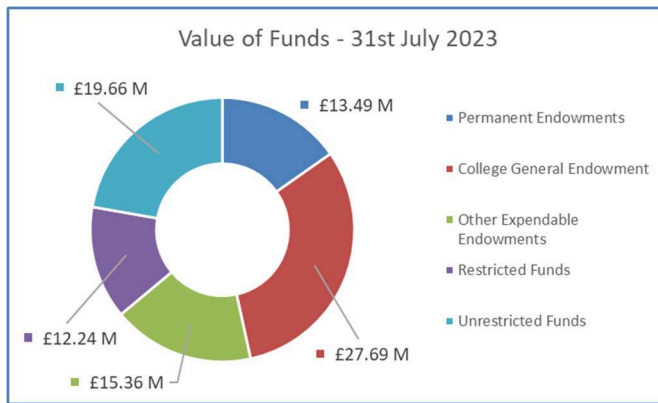
In accordance with FRS102, we have estimated the pension fund liability at 31 July 2023 to be £0.75 million compared to £1.12 million at the same point the previous year.

Reserves

Total funds of the College and its subsidiaries at the year-end amounted to £88.44 million (2022: £87.72 million). An analysis of funds held by the College is provided in note 20 of the accounts and further details are provided in note 21.

The College's reserves policy is to maintain sufficient general reserves to enable it to meet its short-term financial obligations in the event of an unexpected revenue shortfall and to provide a buffer that would ensure uninterrupted services. However, the level of these reserves is lower than it has been in recent years, owing to the repayment of loans and the conversion of investment property to student accommodation.

The medium-term financial plan of the College is to target a surplus of income over expenditure over the coming five years in order to replenish the general reserve and meet a target of holding sufficient free reserves to cover three months of expenditure.



The value of Endowments fell from £57.74 million to £56.54 million during the year. This movement included additions of investment income of £1.92 million, the transfer of Unrestricted funds to the general endowment of £1.29 million but an unrealised capital loss on investments £ 2.42 million.

Restricted funds fell by £0.46 million to £ 12.24 million. Unrestricted reserves rose from £17.28 million to £19.66 million, but

within this there was a significant shift from general reserves to designated fixed assets as a result of the transfer of investment property and the repayment of loan debt that had financed capital works on the Hilda Besse building. As a result, the College's general reserves fell from £4.63 million to reach £ 0.41 million, which represents just less than 1 month of unrestricted expenditure.

Investment policy, objectives and performance

The College continues the process of switching the management of our endowed funds from our existing fund managers to Oxford University Endowment Management (OUEM). In order to minimise risk, this transfer is being undertaken in stages.

The College's investment objectives are to balance current and future beneficiary needs by:

- Maintaining (at least) the value of the investments in real terms.
- Producing a consistent and sustainable amount to support expenditure.
- Delivering these objectives within acceptable levels of risk.

To meet these objectives, the College's investments as a whole are managed on a total return basis, maintaining diversification across a range of asset classes in order to produce an appropriate balance between risk and return. In line with this approach, the College statutes allow the College to invest permanent endowments to maximise the related total return and to make available for expenditure each year an appropriate proportion of the unapplied total return.

The investment policy and strategy are set by the Governing Body. During the year the College began the transfer of investments from the existing Investment vehicles to funds managed by Oxford University Investment Management (OUEM) in accordance with a decision of the Governing Body in 2018. This process will continue in the coming years as funds that are currently locked become available for transfer.

At the year end, the College's long term investments, combining the securities and property investments, totalled £57.30 million which represents a reduction of £4.11 million compared to the same point in the previous year. The reduction was due to the property transfer from investments to fixed assets that has been previously identified and an unrealised fall in the capital value of investments. The total return on investments was -0.86% compared to the target return of +11.80%. This reflected the unrealised loss of investments over the year.

The carrying value of the preserved permanent capital and the amount of any unapplied total return available for expenditure was taken as the open market values of these funds as at 1 August 2002 together with the original gift value of all subsequent endowment received.

On the total return basis of investing, the Governing Body's amended College policy in March 2023 and, with effect from 1st August 2022, will extract as income 4.25% (plus costs) of the value of the relevant investments (an increase from 3.5% in the previous year). However, to smooth and moderate the amounts withdrawn this 4.25% is calculated on the average of the year end values in each of the last five years (a change from 3.5% based upon the average value from the last three years).

The Governing Body will keep the level of income withdrawn under review to balance the needs and interests of current and future beneficiaries of the College's activities.

Risks and uncertainties

The College has on-going processes which operate throughout the financial year for identifying, evaluating and managing the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the College and its subsidiaries. When we are unable to address risk issues using internal resources, we take advice from external advisers with specialist knowledge.

Policies and procedures within the College are reviewed by the Management Executive Team, chaired by the Warden. The Domestic Bursar and domestic departmental heads meet regularly to review health and safety issues. Training courses and other forms of career development are available to members of staff to enhance their skills.

The Governing Body, who have ultimate responsibility for managing any risks faced by the College, have reviewed the processes in place for managing risk and the principal identified risks to which the College and its subsidiaries are exposed and have concluded that adequate systems are in place to manage these risks.

The principal strategic risks faced by the College and its subsidiaries are categorised as:

- Business continuity
- Failure of compliance
- Unexpected incidents
- External threats
- Loss of or damage to assets/insufficient funds to address losses/damage
- Failure of governance

These are detailed further in the College's latest risk register.

Governance

St Antony's College in the University of Oxford, which is known as St Antony's College ("the College"), is a chartered charitable corporation. It was founded by Monsieur Antonin Besse under a Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth II, dated 1 April 1953. The corporation comprises the Warden and Fellows. The College was formerly an exempt charity under s3 (5a) Charities Act 1993 (as listed in Schedule 2(b) to that Act). The College registered with the Charities Commission on 11 April 2011 (registered number 1141293).

The College's Governing Body is its Board of Trustees, comprising the academic Fellows of the College as well as its Warden and Bursar. The Governing Body meets six times per year and holds occasional meetings for exceptional business if necessary. The names of all members of the Governing Body at the date of this report and of those in office during the year, together with details of the senior staff and advisers of the College, are given on pages 21-23.

Governing documents

The College is governed by its Statutes dated February 2011 and its By Laws. The College's objects, described in its Statutes, are to provide men and women who are members of the University of Oxford with a College wherein they may work for higher degrees in the University of Oxford or engage in academic research especially in the disciplines of the social sciences and the humanities and a range of other subject areas as approved by the Governing Body and to do all other such things as are incidental or conducive to advancing education and academic research in Oxford or elsewhere.

The Governing Body has considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit and, in keeping with its objects, the College's aim for the public benefit is to promote international understanding in a complex world.

Governing Body

The Governing Body is constituted and regulated in accordance with the College Statutes, the terms of which are enforceable ultimately by the Visitor, who is the Crown. The Governing Body is self-appointing. The members of the Governing Body normally meet six times a year.

The procedure for electing new members of the Governing Body is as follows:

- Governing Body shall determine who shall represent the College on a selection committee for a Governing Body Fellow. The College is represented on the electoral board for the election of Governing Body Fellows whose appointment depends on their appointment to a University post.
- The Warden will submit a proposal for the election of a Governing Body Fellow to Governing Body. Such a proposal to Governing Body will always be supported by a CV and application materials.

A Governing Body Fellow who holds a University post shall vacate their Fellowship and any office which they hold in the College on resigning or otherwise vacating their University post.

The Governing Body determines the ongoing strategic direction of the College and regulates its administration and the management of its finances and assets. It meets regularly, chaired by the Warden, and is advised its sub-committees, described below.

Recruitment and training of members of the Governing Body

New members of the Governing Body are recruited based on the following criteria:

- Persons elected at the discretion of the Governing Body whose election shall not depend on their appointment to a University post.
- The holders of established University Professorships and statutory University Readerships and by those who become Professors or Readers in a Recognition of Distinction exercise.
- The holders of other Offices of the University who are declared eligible by any Statute or Decree of the University.
- Persons who are appointed to a joint University and College post or who are appointed to a University post allocated to the College.

They are elected using the procedure outlined above and inducted into the workings of the College, including Governing Body policy and procedures, through the provision of an induction pack and meetings with the Warden, the Bursar and the Senior Administrative Officers. All members of the Governing Body have received a copy of the 'Essential Trustee' booklet and are invited to join the Trustee training sessions organised by the Conference of Colleges. Trustees are kept informed on

current issues in the sector and on regulatory requirements via Governing Body meetings and email as appropriate. During 2022/23, bespoke Trustee training was delivered at the January 2023 Governing Body meeting, by Penny Chapman of BDB Pitmans. In September 2023, Governing Body members undertook a skills audit, the results of which will be reviewed before the end of the 2023 calendar year.

Remuneration of Members of the Governing Body and Senior College Staff

Members of the Governing Body who are primarily Fellows are teaching and research employees of the College or University and receive no remuneration or benefits from their trusteeship of the College. Those trustees that are also employees of the College receive remuneration for their work as employees of the College. Remuneration is set based upon the advice of the College's Remuneration and Conflicts of Interest Advisory Board which comprises notable College alumni with experience in this area and Higher Education. Where possible, remuneration is set in line with that awarded to the University's academic staff.

Sub-Committees

The work of developing College policies and monitoring the implementation of these is mainly carried out by the **Management Executive Team** which consists of the following College Officers: the Warden, Sub-Warden, Dean, Senior Tutor, Governing Body Delegate for Finance and Tutor for Admissions, Bursar, and the Graduate Common Room President.

Governing Body and the Management Executive Team are advised by:

- The **Remuneration and Conflicts of Interest Advisory Board** (external membership only)
- The **EDI Advisory Board** (external membership only)
- Ad-hoc committees and working groups which are established from time to time according to need, e.g. Green Impact Team, Governance Working Group.

The day-to-day running of the College is delegated to the Warden, supported by the Bursar and the College's Senior Administrative Officers. The Warden and/or Bursar attend all meetings of the Governing Body's Committees.

Subsidiaries and interdependencies

The College administers many special trusts, as detailed in Notes 20 and 21 to the financial statements. The aims set for the College's subsidiaries are to help finance the achievement of the College's aims as above.

The College has two wholly owned non-charitable subsidiaries: St Antony's College Trading Limited, whose annual profits are donated to the College under the Gift Aid Scheme, and St Antony's College Estates Limited, which undertakes College building works. The trading activities of St Antony's College Trading Limited primarily comprise revenue from letting of the College facilities when not in use by the College. The College also has a 25% shareholding in North Oxford College Shared Services Limited, which is a cost sharing group providing IT services to St Antony's College, St Hugh's College and Lady Margaret Hall. Green Templeton College joined this cost sharing group in October 2023 as an equal partner, with each College owning 20% of the company from that point. The subsidiaries' aims, objectives and achievements are covered in the relevant sections of this report.

The College is part of the collegiate University of Oxford. Material interdependencies between the University and the College arise as a consequence of this relationship.

Members of Governing Body 2022/23

The Members of the Governing Body are the College's charity trustees under charity law and the members who served in office during the year or subsequently are detailed overleaf.

Name	Trustee for Whole Period unless stated	Member of MET 2022/23
Dr Maryam Alemzadah	From 1 st September 2022	
Professor Roy Allison		
Professor Walter Armbrust		
Dr Tanya Baldwin (Bursar)		Y
Professor Paul Betts		Y (from 1st October 2022)
Dr Lenka Bustikova	From 1 st September 2022	
Professor Paul Chaisty		Y (to 30th September 2022)
Dr Eric Chaney		Y (from 1st October 2022)
Dr Simukai Chigudu		
Dr Cathryn Costello		
Professor Faisal Devji		
Professor Timothy Garton Ash		
Professor Chris Gerry	Until 31 st August 2022	Y (to 30th September 2022)
Professor Douglas Gollin		
Professor Roger Goodman (Warden)		Y
Professor Nandini Gooptu		
Dr Irem Guceri		
Dr Thomas Hale		
Professor Daniel Healey	until 31 st August 2022	
Dr David Johnson		
Professor Dominic Johnson		
Professor Takehiko Kariya		
Dr Neil Ketchley		
Dr Sho Konishi		
Professor Miles Larmer		
Professor Laurent Mignon		
Professor Rachel Murphy		Y (from 1st October 2022)
Professor Kalypso Nicolaidis	until 31 st December 2022	
Professor Leigh Ann Payne		
Professor Timothy Power		
Professor David Pratten		Y (from 1st October 2022)
Dr Simon Quinn		
Professor Eugene Rogan		
Professor Diego Sanchez-Ancochea		Y (to 30th September 2022)
Professor Ramon Sarro		
Professor Kate Sullivan de Estrada		
Professor Miles Tendi		
Dr Timothee Vlandas		
Professor Hugh Whittaker		
Dr Michael Willis		Y (to 30th September 2022)
Dr Zbigniew Wojnowski	From 1 st September 2022	

COLLEGE SENIOR STAFF

The senior staff of the College to whom day to day management was delegated in 2022/23 are as follows:

College Registrar	Mrs F McNamara
College Accountant	Mr W Garnett
Development Director	Mr W te Kloeze
Domestic Bursar	Mr M Morgan
HR Manager	Ms A Marshall
IT Manager	Mr F Harley
Librarian	Mrs A Burlakova

COLLEGE ADVISERS

Investment managers

BlackRock, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL

Cambridge Associates Ltd, 62 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6AJ

Partners Capital LLP, 5th Floor, 5 Young Street, London, W8 5EH

Oxford University Endowment Management, King Charles House, Park End Street, Oxford, OX1 1JD

Auditor

Critchleys Audit LLP, Beaver House, 23-38 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 1EP

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, 135 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 3UR.

Lloyds Bank, 10 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7AE

Surveyors

Bidwells, Seacourt Tower, West Way, Oxford, OX2 0JJ

College address

62 Woodstock Road, Oxford, OX2 6JF

Website

www.sant.ox.ac.uk

Statement of Accounting and Reporting Responsibilities

The Governing Body is responsible for preparing the Report of the Governing Body and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

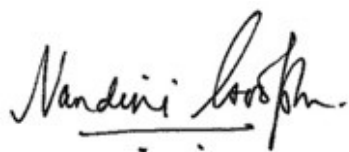
Charity law requires the Governing Body to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Governing Body have prepared the financial statements in accordance United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Under charity law the Governing Body must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College and of its net income or expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Governing Body is required to:

- select the most suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- state whether a Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applies and has been followed, subject to any material departures which are explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the College will continue to operate.

The Governing Body is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the College's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the College and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2012. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the College and ensuring their proper application under charity law and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Governing Body on 29 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nandini Gooptu', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Professor Nandini Gooptu (Acting Warden)

Independent Auditors' Report to the Trustees of St Antony's College

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St Antony's College (the "Charity") for the year ended 31 July 2023 which comprise the Statement of Accounting Policies, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Consolidated and College Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group and charity's affairs as at 31 July 2023 and of the group's income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2012.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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 Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- sufficient accounting records have not been kept;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of the Members of the Governing Body

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting and Reporting Responsibilities [set out on page 20], the Members of the Governing Body are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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 Members of the Governing Body are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Members of the Governing Body either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with Members of the Governing Body and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the client's sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including Charities Act 2011, Office for Students and Oxford University requirements, taxation legislation, data protection, employment and pensions, planning and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and, where relevant, inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

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

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

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions;

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

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

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

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

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's Trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Critchleys Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor

Beaver House, 23-38 Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford, OX1 2EP

Date:

Critchleys Audit LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of sections 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Accounting Policies

1. **Scope of financial statements**

The financial statements present the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA), the Consolidated and College Balance Sheets and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the College and its wholly owned subsidiaries St Antony's College Trading Limited and St Antony's College Estates Limited. The subsidiaries have been consolidated from the date of their formation being the date from which the College has exercised control through voting rights in the subsidiaries. No separate SOFA has been presented for the College alone as permitted by the Charity Commission on a concessionary basis for the filing of consolidated financial statements. A summary of the results and financial position of the charity and each of its material subsidiaries for the reporting year are in note 14.

2. **Basis of accounting**

The College's individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, in particular 'FRS 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The College is a public benefit entity for the purposes of FRS 102 and a registered charity. The College has therefore also prepared its individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with 'The Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with FRS 102' (The Charities SORP (FRS 102)). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement of investments and certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value with movements in value reported within the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA). The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently throughout the year.

3. **Accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty**

In the view of the Governing Body, in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

In the view of the Governing Body, no assumptions concerning the future or estimation uncertainty affecting assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are likely to result in a material adjustment to their carrying amounts in the next financial year.

4. **Income recognition**

All income is recognised once the College has entitlement to the income, the economic benefit is probable and the amount can be reliably measured.

a. **Income from fees, the Office for Students and other charges for services**

Fees receivable, less any scholarships, bursaries or other allowances granted from the College unrestricted funds, support from the Office for Students and charges for services and use of the premises are recognised in the period in which the related service is provided.

b. **Income from donations, grants and legacies**

Donations and grants that do not impose specific future performance-related or other specific conditions are recognised on the date on which the charity has entitlement to the resource, the amount can be reliably measured and the economic benefit to the College of the donation or grant is probable. Donations and grants subject to performance-related conditions are recognised as and when those conditions are met. Donations and grants subject to other specific

conditions are recognised as those conditions are met or their fulfilment is wholly within the control of the College and it is probable that the specified conditions will be met.

Legacies are recognised following grant of probate and once the College has received sufficient information from the executor(s) of the deceased's estate to be satisfied that the gift can be reliably measured and that the economic benefit to the College is probable.

Donations, grants and legacies accruing for the general purposes of the College are credited to unrestricted funds.

Donations, grants and legacies which are subject to conditions as to their use imposed by the donor or set by the terms of an appeal are credited to the relevant restricted fund or, where the donation, grant or legacy is required to be held as capital, to the endowment funds. Where donations are received in kind (as distinct from cash or other monetary assets), they are measured at the fair value of those assets at the date of the gift.

c. Investment income

Interest on bank balances is accounted for on an accrual basis with interest recognised in the period to which the interest relates.

Income from fixed interest debt securities is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income and similar distributions are recognised on the date the share interest becomes ex-dividend or when the right to the dividend can be established.

Income from investment properties is recognised in the period to which the rental income relates.

5. Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. A liability and related expenditure is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation commits the College to expenditure that will probably require settlement, the amount of which can be reliably measured or estimated. Grants awarded that are not performance-related are charged as an expense as soon as a legal or constructive obligation for their payment arises. Grants subject to performance-related conditions are expensed as the specified conditions of the grant are met.

All expenditure including support costs and governance costs are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure categories in the Statement of Financial Activities (the SOFA).

Support costs, which includes governance costs (costs of complying with constitutional and statutory requirements) and other indirect costs are apportioned to expenditure categories in the SOFA based on the estimated amount attributable to that activity in the year, either by reference to staff time or the use made of the underlying assets, as appropriate. Irrecoverable VAT is included with the item of expenditure to which it relates.

Intra-group sales and charges between the College and its subsidiaries are excluded from trading income and expenditure in the consolidated financial statements.

6. Leases

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The costs of the assets held under finance leases are included within fixed assets and depreciation is charged over the shorter of the lease term and the assets' useful lives. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. The corresponding capital obligations under these leases are shown as liabilities and recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charges in the SOFA so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the SOFA on a straight line basis over the relevant lease terms. Any lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

7. Tangible fixed assets

Land is stated at cost. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on the acquisition or enhancement of land and on the acquisition, construction and enhancement of buildings which is directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and amounting to more than £10,000 together with expenditure on equipment costing more than £10,000 is capitalised.

Where a part of a building or equipment is replaced and the costs capitalised, the carrying value of those parts replaced is derecognised and expensed in the SOFA.

Other expenditure on equipment incurred in the normal day-to-day running of the College and its subsidiaries is charged to the SOFA as incurred.

8. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of all relevant tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, in equal annual instalments over their expected useful economic lives as follows:

- Freehold properties, including major extensions 50 years
- Building improvements 25 years
- Refurbishment of Student Accommodation 10 years
- Equipment and Software 4 - 10 years

Freehold land is not depreciated. The cost of maintenance is charged in the SOFA in the period in which it is incurred.

At the end of each reporting period, the residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted if necessary. In addition, if events or change in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable then the carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment.

9. Investments

Investment properties are initially recognised at their cost and subsequently measured at their fair value (market value) at each reporting date. Purchases and sales of investment properties are recognised on exchange of contracts.

Listed investments are initially measured at their cost and subsequently measured at their fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is based on their quoted price at the balance sheet date without deduction of the estimated future selling costs.

Investments such as hedge funds and private equity funds which have no readily identifiable market value are initially measured at their costs and subsequently measured at their fair value at each reporting date without deduction of the estimated future selling costs. Fair value is based on the most recent valuations available from their respective fund managers.

Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the disposal of investments are credited or charged to the income or expenditure section of the SOFA as 'gains or losses on investments' and are allocated to the fund holding or disposing of the relevant investment.

10. Other financial instruments

a. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with a maturity date of three months or less.

b. Debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year of the reporting date are carried at their at transaction price. Debtors and creditors that are receivable or payable in more than one year and not subject to a market rate of interest are measured at the present value of the expected future receipts or payment discounted at a market rate of interest.

11. Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being the purchase price on a first in, first out basis.

12. Foreign currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the College and its subsidiaries is the pound sterling.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies during the year are translated into pounds sterling using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rates applying at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rates at the reporting date are recognised in the income and expenditure section of the SOFA.

13. Total Return investment accounting

The College statutes authorise the College to adopt a 'total return' basis for the investment of its permanent endowment. The College can invest its permanent endowments without regard to the capital/income distinctions of standard trust law and with discretion to apply any part of the accumulated total return on the investment as income for spending each year. Until this power is exercised, the total return is accumulated as a component of the endowment known as the unapplied total return that can be either be retained for investment or release to income at the discretion of the Governing Body.

14. Fund accounting

The total funds of the College and its subsidiaries are allocated to unrestricted, restricted or endowment funds based on the terms set by the donors or set by the terms of an appeal. Endowment funds are further sub-divided into permanent and expendable.

Unrestricted funds can be used in furtherance of the objects of the College at the discretion of the Governing Body. The Governing Body may decide that part of the unrestricted funds shall be used in future for a specific purpose and this will be accounted for by transfers to appropriate designated funds.

Restricted funds comprise gifts, legacies and grants where the donors have specified that the funds are to be used for particular purposes of the College. They consist of either gifts where the donor has specified that both the capital and any income arising must be used for the purposes given or the income on gifts where the donor has required or permitted the capital to be maintained and with the intention that the income will be used for specific purposes within the College's objects.

Permanent endowment funds arise where donors specify that the funds are to be retained as capital for the permanent benefit of the College. Any part of the total return arising from the capital that is allocated to income will be accounted for as unrestricted funds unless the donor has placed restrictions on the use of that income, in which case it will be accounted for as a restricted fund.

Expendable endowment funds are similar to permanent endowment in that they have been given, or the College has determined based on the circumstances that they have been given, for the long term benefit of the College. However, the Governing Body may at their discretion determine to spend all or part of the capital.

15. Pension costs

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

Recovery Plans) that determine how each employer within the schemes will fund the overall deficit, the College recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreements (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised through the profit and loss account.

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control such as Universities Superannuation Scheme and OSPS. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense in profit or loss in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The Trustees are satisfied that USS and OSPS meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and the College has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the recovery plan in existence at the date of approving these financial statements. The pension deficits recorded are dependent on estimates of future employment patterns and interest rates. The effects of changes to these assumptions are shown in note 24.