Registered number: 02161565 Charity number: 800365

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE COMPANY, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Trustees

Mr Patrick Burgess OBE DL, Chair The Rt Hon the Lord Neuberger PC Sir Guy Weston Dr Jeffrey Herbert (resigned 6 July 2022) Dr The Revd Sir Ralph Waller KBE

Company registered number

02161565

Charity registered number

800365

Registered office

Emmanuel Kaye Building, Manresa Road, London, SW3 6LR

Company secretary

Mrs Diana Rawstron

President of the Institute

Rt Hon Professor the Lord Kakkar, KBE PC

Independent auditors

Haysmacintyre LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG

Bankers

Coutts & Co, 440 Strand, London, WC2R 0QS

C. Hoare & Co, 37 Fleet Street, London, EC4P 4DQ

Solicitors

Smyth Barkham LLP, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Inner Temple, London, EC4Y 7BS

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The Trustees present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year 1 August 2021 to 31 July 2022. The Annual Report serves the purposes of both a Trustees' report and a directors' report under company law. The Trustees confirm that the Annual Report and financial statements of the charitable company comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the charitable company's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2019).

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution and Organisational structure

The Institute is registered as a company limited by guarantee and is constituted under a Memorandum of Association dated 4 September 1987 and is a registered charity number 800365.

The Institute is administered by a Board of unpaid directors, who are also the Charity Trustees, and they are responsible for the overall management and control of the Institute. The number of Trustees of the Board should be between three and twelve. They meet at least three times a year to formulate the policies for the Institute research, and to approve the budgets, annual accounts and reports. During the current and previous year, no Trustees received any remuneration, benefit in kind or any reimbursed expenses.

The President of the Institute is responsible for the implementation of policies agreed by the Trustees.

The day to day running of the Institute is delegated to the President of the Institute, The Rt Hon Professor the Lord Kakkar, who keeps the Board fully informed between meetings.

Method of appointment of election of Trustees

Trustees are appointed as vacancies arise based upon an assessment of key skills required from amongst board members. Individuals are appointed for their relevant skills and their potential for guiding the Institute forward. The appointment is adopted by a vote of the entire Board of Trustees.

Policies adopted for the induction and training of Trustees

New trustees normally meet with the Institute President and the Chair of the Trustees and members of the finance and research staff. Together they present the new trustees with background information about the Institute and other relevant information.

The Trustees bring under review the skills required by the Institute's Board from time to time, and ensure that their composition covers all necessary areas.

The trustees receive regular training by keeping up to date with Charity Commission updates and publications. Further training is available upon request.

Volunteers

All the members of the Board of Trustees are volunteers. None of them hold contracts with the Institute.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

(continued)

Related party relationships

The Thrombosis Research Institute is connected with the Thrombosis Research Trust (a charitable trust which is a registered charity no. 275275) which has the object of promoting and funding research into the prevention and treatment of thrombosis disease, and which it fulfils by supporting the Thrombosis Research Institute.

At the year-end, Patrick Burgess was a Trustee of the Institute and the Thrombosis Research Trust.

Policies and objectives

The Thrombosis Research Institute's key objectives are to develop and extend research into thrombosis and to disseminate the results thereof to the public and to enhance medical research generally in order to improve clinical outcomes for those at risk of thrombosis and related disorders. In setting the objectives, the Trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty imposed by section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 pursuant to which they are obliged to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission, in deciding the Institute's activities.

Aims of the Institute and mission statement

The Thrombosis Research Institute aspires to remain a world leader in conquering thrombosis through the combined excellence in research, therapeutic innovation and education. To achieve these aims, the Trustees have set the following objectives:

- To perform clinical research to improve the scope of antithrombotic drugs used to prevent and treat thrombosis, extending their use in diseases not currently addressed by treatment guidelines where thrombosis is a common problem, thus reducing substantially deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer.
- To carry out fundamental laboratory research into how natural anticlotting molecules affect the behaviour of cells and how these can be manipulated to treat heart attacks, strokes, cancers and inflammation.
- To organise a series of educational symposia, bringing together leaders throughout the world in thrombosis research with practicing clinicians to disseminate the results of research and rapidly improve patient care.

The benefits arising from these objectives will be a better understanding of thrombosis, and improvements in possible prevention and treatment of this global health problem for all. There will be significant economic benefits to worldwide healthcare systems of reducing the number of thrombosis sufferers, and beneficiaries of improved treatments can look forward to a longer life expectancy. Without ongoing research, deaths from cardiovascular related disease and cancer will continue to increase and extended care for long-term illnesses resulting from thrombotic problems will place additional burden on finite healthcare resources.

The charity does not fundraise with members of the public as a result there have been no fundraising complaints.

Strategies for achieving objectives

The Board of Trustees maintain dedicated research facilities of the highest standard to enable its scientific staff to pursue basic and clinical research that fulfils the Institute's objectives.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

(continued)

Grant making policies

The Institute awards grants to various individuals to enable them to study in the field of thrombosis research. It also funds research in other countries. The Institute paid grants in the year totalling £23,777 (2021: £31,585) to the Department of Molecular Immunology, University of Szeged (Hungary) who are collaborating with the Institute in the vaccine development project.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

Review of activities

The Institute continues to deliver a multidisciplinary research programme in the field of venous and arterial thromboembolic disorders.

The Laboratory research program continues to explore the institute's innovative and proprietary dendroaspin scaffold platform to create novel immuno-therapeutics to prevent and treat addresses the immunology of atherosclerosis with the ongoing objective of developing a 'vaccine against atheroma', and to explore it's utility in creating vaccines for against various viruses and cancers. This programme encompasses discovery and translational elements including the discovery and early evaluation of novel biomarkers to predict atherosclerotic risk and burden.

The programme of laboratory research in cancer associated thrombosis remains focused on elucidating the cellular biology of heparins with a view to better understanding their potential in the management of patients with solid tumour malignancy.

Collaborations continue in clinical research programmes evaluating novel strategies for the prevention and treatment of venous thromboembolic disease and arterial thrombosis.

The Institute has, over the past 15 years, curated a research grade fully anonymised database of 73,000 research subjects which forms the basis of studies designed to elucidate, risk and outcomes for thromboembolic stroke and venous thromboembolism. These studies have led to the develop of clinical decision support tools for the evaluation of risk for poor clinical outcome in atrial fibrillation, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and the basis for the establishment of an artificial intelligence and machine learning program of research in the discipline of thrombosis with access to the UK Biobank resource.

The Institute remains committed to large population based studies to evaluate clinical outcomes in patients with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation and venous thromboembolism conducted globally through a network of carefully monitored digitally connected sites.

The Institute continues to support educational activities by regularly bring together clinicians and scientists in the field of thromboembolic disease and this year has delivered the International Symposium on Thromboembolism in London for the first time since the Covid 19 global pandemic.

The Trustees anticipate that the current programmes of research that are now well established will continue to deliver important contributions in the coming years..

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Strategic report (continued)

Achievements and performance (continued)

Investment policy and performance

For the year under review, the Institute's endowment funds were placed with Ruffer LLP for long-term investment in the stock markets. Surplus operational funds were placed on call deposits with its banks. Investments increased by £41,216 in the year. The total return on the investments has been 24.6% over 3 years and 24% over 5 years, which the trustees consider to be a good performance.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board of Trustees undertake a thorough evaluation of risks on an annual basis through audit and revision of the corporate risks register.

Evaluation of risk is undertaken recognising the nature of the charity's work as an active biomedical research institute conducting basic, clinical and observational research on a global basis.

Principal risks include:

Financial:

being able to attract continuing funding for research projects is critically important. This risk is mitigated by close financial monitoring, financial planning and project based cost centres.

Independent investment advice guides the investment of the Institute's assets. The Institute carries full insurance covering its assets and activities.

Research conduct: all research projects are carefully evaluated and for those involving human subjects supervised by an independent steering committee of globally recognised experts, and independent audit of the programs is conducted. All research outputs are carefully evaluated to ensure intellectual property is protected. Data protection is ensured through rigorous technology systems selection and security measures.

Health and safety: the Institute is subject to stringent environmental and health and safety laws and regulations covering its employees and research work. Comprehensive training is given to all employees where required, and the Institute carries out full compliance reporting through appropriate channels to ensure it meets and exceeds its obligations.

Reputation and charitable status: protection of its reputation and registered charity status are of paramount importance, and robust protocols are in place to ensure neither are damaged.

Key staff:

Attracting and retaining talented staff with the necessary skills in a competitive employment market including substantial competition for staff with the commercial life sciences sector and global academic institutions is recognised to be an increasing challenge.

Where possible this risk is mitigated through active staff engagement and communication; continuing professional development to inform and assist in career progression within the Institute; and the external benchmarking of compensation and benefits for staff.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Strategic report (continued)

Achievements and performance (continued)

BREXIT: and post Covid 19

After making appropriate enquiries, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Institute has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Accounting Policies.

Going concern

After making appropriate enquiries, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Institute has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Accounting Policies.

The accounts are approved during a period where there is much uncertainty as a result of the international spread of a coronavirus (COVID-19). The Institute's response has been to implement its contingency planning arrangements for such circumstances in order to remotely deliver its first class research. The Institute will therefore continuing to serve its research partners, while still able to look after the well-being of its staff. As part of contingency planning, remote systems of delivery have been implemented, staff have been trained and the delivery has been successfully trialled. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on the UK, the world, the economy and the Institute is yet to be seen. However, through appropriate consideration of risks as part of its normal risk management processes and mitigating actions both already taken and available to be taken, the trustees consider it appropriate for the going concern basis to be adopted for these accounts.

Financial review

Reserves policy

The Institute is engaged in carrying out scientific research and clinical trials which require it to maintain a state of the art research facility, and for which the Trustees consider it prudent to maintain reserves where possible of not less than one year's running expenses. Given the levels of unrestricted annual expenditure of £4,410,857 in order to carry out its activities this year, the Trustees consider it is prudent to maintain the unrestricted reserves of £8,586,309 currently retained, representing funds that have been hypothecated to particular projects for which grants have been received. The Trustees monitor the position of the Institute reserves regularly at their meetings.

Total funds stood at £11,235,916 at 31 July 2022, which consisted of unrestricted funds of £8,586,309, endowment funds of £2,408,899 and £240,708 of restricted funds. Within the unrestricted funds there were £1,859,408 of designated funds (see below) and £6,726,901 of general funds.

The charity has set up a designated Fixed Asset Funds which represents the net book value of fixed assets.

The charity holds endowment funds - The Garfield Weston Fund, the Margaret Thatcher Fund and the Emmanuel Kaye Fund. Details of these and the restricted funds can be found in note 20 to the financial statements.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Financial Review

The Institute continues to raise funds for its core and educational activities. As a result of reduced interest rates, investment income, which derives from bank deposits, has remained low. The charity's principal funding has come from donations and from research programmes as described in the review of activities.

Income in the year amounted to £3,533,040 (2021: £3,264,723) and net expenditure before investment gains was £877,917 (2021: £3,659,046). After investment gains, net expenditure amounted to £836,601 (2021: £3,403,161). This has reduced unrestricted funds at the year-end to £8,586,309 (2021: £9,464,126).

The Trustees consider the financial health of the Institute to be good. The Institute continues to attract funds to support its activities of research and education.

Pay policy for senior staff

The Institute is a medical research charity operating to deliver an ambitious research mission. In order to achieve that ambition, it is imperative that the charity can attract and retain individuals with an appropriate range of skills and experience to support the effective delivery of its strategy on a global basis.

Salaries for the senior management team are set and reviewed annually by the board of trustees.

As a medical research charity, the Institute receives the support of key stakeholders for its basic research and clinical trials. The charity does not employ a team of fundraisers to generate donations from the general public. The charity's corporate supporters continue to support the Institute because of the quality of its research outputs delivered by key scientists. The remuneration policy is designed to provide a reward framework which allows the charity to offer an appropriate and competitive rate of pay, without providing for excessive levels of reward. The board uses market data to define an external market benchmark establishing a reference point which is taken into account when considering an appropriate rate of pay for a given role. The external comparators for this purpose are chosen to reflect the sector in which the charity operates, but also the commercial challenges to its activities with regard to competing for staff. Total pay is targeted below levels within the commercial life sciences sector with which it regularly competes for staff but above levels paid at similar-sized charities due to the specialist nature of the work. The Trustees believe this to be an appropriate position to adopt given the competitive environment in which it operates with regard to attracting and retaining key staff as well as recognising its status as a registered charity. As a general principle, remuneration is set no higher than is necessary to recruit, retain, and support the charity's aims and objectives.

Plans for future periods

The Trustees will continue to raise funds to support the core objectives. Venous thrombosis remains the commonest avoidable cause of hospital deaths, and arterial thrombosis as manifest by heart attacks and strokes is one of the most important and fastest growing public health challenges in developing economies. The research programme therefore remains of the highest relevance.

The long-term clinical research project into the worldwide incidence and treatment of atrial fibrillation and outcome in clinical practice continues to be part of the research programme, the results of which will be of great significance to global health practice.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Members' liability

The Members of the Company guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the Company in the event of winding up.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law, the Trustees 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 Company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP (FRS 102);
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards (FRS 102) 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 Company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Trustees at the time when this Trustees' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that Trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditors are unaware, and
- that Trustee has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Trustee in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. The designated Trustees will propose a motion reappointing the auditors at a meeting of the Trustees.

Approved by order of the members of the board of Trustees on 21 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Patrick Burgess

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Thrombosis Research Institute (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report including the Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Trustees' Report and the Strategic Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report including the Strategic Report.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the charity and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment law and health and safetyregulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006' the Charities Act 2011 and payroll taxes.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to recognition of income and management bias in certain accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagementteam included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- · Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted at the year-end; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

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

Use of our report

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This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kathryn Burton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP Statutory Auditors 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

Date: 24th March 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Note	Endowment funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021 £
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	4	-	-	2,766,345	2,766,345	2,069,415
Charitable activities	5	-	-	630,162	630,162	735,393
Other trading activities	6	-	-	107,950	107,950	451,128
Investments	7	-	-	5,774	5,774	8,787
Other income	8	-	-	22,809	22,809	-
Total income and endowments				3,533,040	3,533,040	3,264,723
Expenditure on:	•					
Charitable activities			-	4,410,857	4,410,857	6,923,769
Total expenditure				4,410,857	4,410,857	6,923,769
Net expenditure before net gains on investments Net gains on investments		- 41,216	-	(877,817)	(877,817) 41,216	(3,659,046) 255,885
Net movement in						
funds		41,216	-	(877,817)	(836,601)	(3,403,161)
Reconciliation of funds:	•					
Total funds brought forward		2,367,683	240,708	9,464,126	12,072,517	15,475,678
Net movement in funds		41,216	-	(877,817)	(836,601)	(3,403,161)
Total funds carried forward		2,408,899	240,708	8,586,309	11,235,916	12,072,517

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 02161565

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2022

			2022		2021
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	14		1,856,408		1,949,007
Investments	15		2,409,742	.e.	2,368,525
			4,266,150		4,317,532
Current assets					
Debtors	16	188,680		827,806	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,514,378		8,572,343	
		8,703,058	•	9,400,149	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(753,068)		(853,609)	
Net current assets	•	Most more	7,949,990		8,546,540
Total assets less current liabilities			12,216,140		12,864,072
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(980,224)		(791,555)
Net assets excluding pension asset			11,235,916		12,072,517
Total net assets			11,235,916		12,072,517
Charity funds					
Endowment funds	20		2,408,899		2,367,683
Restricted funds	20		240,708		240,708
Unrestricted funds	20		8,586,309		9,464,126
Total funds			11,235,916		12,072,517

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 21 March 2023 and signed

on their behalf by:

Patrick Burgess

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2022 £	2021 £
_	~
(33,250)	(1,694,083)
5,774	8,787
(30,489)	(20,510)
(24,715)	(11,723)
-	-
(57,965)	(1,705,806)
8,572,343	10,278,149
8,514,378	8,572,343
	£ (33,250) 5,774 (30,489) (24,715) - (57,965) 8,572,343

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1. General information

The company was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in England. Its principal activity is tated in the Trustees Report. Its registered office is stated in the Reference and Administration page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Thrombosis Research Institute meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

2.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the charity intends to continue its operations for the forseeable future.

2.3 Income

All income is recognised once the Company has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time the investment income is receivable.

2.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Expenditure on charitable activities is incurred on directly undertaking the activities which further the Company's objectives, as well as any associated support costs.

All expenditure is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Company; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets costing £NIL or more are capitalised and recognised when future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. All costs incurred to bring a tangible fixed asset into its intended working condition should be included in the measurement of cost.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Freehold property

- 2% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

2.7 Investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless the value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are combined and presented as 'Gains/(Losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

2.8 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

2.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the Balance Sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably.

Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the Company anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities as a finance cost.

2.11 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the lease term.

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Pensions

The company operates 3 defined benefits pension schemes for staff employed prior to 1st January 2009 and the pension charge is based on actuarial valuations. The schemes are multi-employer schemes where it is not possible, in the normal course of events, to identify on a consistent and reasonable basis, the share of underlying assets and liabilities belonging to individual participating employers. Therefore, as required by FRS102, the company accounts for this scheme as if it was a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities represents contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

For staff employed since 1st January 2009, the Institute operates a defined contribution Group Personal Pension Plan.

Defined benefit schemes

The Institute is a participating employer in the Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL), Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) and NHS Pension Scheme details of which are given in note 26. All schemes are centralised defined benefit schemes, and are contracted out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

Throughout the current and preceding periods, the SAUL and USS schemes were defined benefit only pension schemes until 31 March 2016 which were contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee-administered funds. Because of the mutual nature of the schemes, the schemes' assets are not hypothecated to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The Institute 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 schemes on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", accounts for the schemes as if they were defined contribution schemes. As a result, the amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period. Since the Institute has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit), the Institute recognises 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 the income and expenditure account.

The SAUL and USS schemes are "last man standing" schemes so that in the event of insolvency of any of the participating employers in SAUL or USS respectively, 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 and reflected in the next actuarial valuation.

Each scheme is formally valued every three years by a professionally qualified independent actuary using the Projected Unit Method. Informal reviews of the position are carried out between formal valuations. Pension costs are assessed in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the actuary based on the latest valuations of the schemes. The expected cost of providing pensions is charged to the SOFA so as to spread the cost over the service lives of employees in such a way that the pension costs equal the annualised long term cash outlay to the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the Company and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Company for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

3. Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgment

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions:

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a group plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as Universities Superannuation Scheme. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with the resulting expense charged through the profit or loss account in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The directors 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 recovery plan in existence at the date of approving these financial statements..

4.	Income from donations and legacies			
		Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021
	Donations	2,766,345	2,766,345	2,069,415
	Total 2021	2,069,415	2,069,415	
5.	Income from charitable activities			
	·	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021 £
	Income from charitable activities - Research Income from charitable activities - Education and Symposia	380,162 250,000	380,162 250,000	735,393 -
		630,162	630,162	735,393
	Total 2021	735,393	735,393	
6.	Income from other trading activities			
		Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021 £
	Rental income	107,950	107,950	451,128
	Total 2021	451,128	451,128	

7.	Investment income					
				Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021 £
•	Investment income			5,774	5,774	8,787
	Total 2021			8,787	8,787	
8.	Other income					
				Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £	Total funds 2021 £
	Other income			22,809	22,809	-
9.	EXPENDITURE - 2022					
		Direct - staff costs	Direct - other costs	Support costs	Total 2022	Total 2021
		£	£	£	£	£
	Research Education and symposia Governance costs	1,703,365 65,654 -	1,610,859 - 17,500	910,012 18,022 -	4,224,236 83,676 17,500	6,825,786 82,132 15,850
		1,769,019	1,628,359	928,034	4,325,412	6,923,768

	EXPENDITURE - 2021					
		Direct - staff costs	Direct - other costs	Support costs	Total 2021	Total 2020
		£	£	£	£	£
	Charitable activities				-	
	Research	1,975,445	3,709,603	1,140,738	6,825,786	7,435,600
	Education and symposia	68,478	-	13,654	82,132	89,286
	Governance costs		15,850		15,850	15,000
		2,043,923	3,725,453	1,154,392	6,923,768	7,539,886
10.	SUPPORT COSTS - 2022					
			Research	Education and symposia	Total 2022	Tota l 2021
			£	£	£	£
	Otafficant					
	Staff costs		595,942 295,580	11,802 5,854	607,744	820,615 304,779
	Premises costs Other costs		295,580 18,490	366	301,434 18,856	28,998
	Other costs		10,490		10,030	20,990
			910,012	18,022	928,034	1,154,392
	SUPPORT COSTS - 2021					
				Education	T.4.1	.
			Research	and symposia	Total 2021	Tota l 2020
			£	£	£	£
	Staff costs		810,848	9,767	820,615	828,435
	Daniel de la constante		301,152	3,627	304,779	357,203
	Premises costs					
	Other costs		28,738	260	28,998	354,184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

11.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	17,500	16,000
12.	Staff costs		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Wages and salaries	1,353,684	1,674,252
	Social security costs	142,038	194,366
	Contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	273,297	175,305
		1,769,019	2,043,923
	The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year	r was as tollows:	
		2022	
	December 4.00	No.	No
	Research staff Support & Administrative staff	No. 14	No 16
	Research staff Support & Administrative staff	No. 14 10	No. 16 10
		No. 14	No 16 10
		No. 14 10 24	No 16 10 26
	Support & Administrative staff The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employees)	No. 14 10 24	No 16 10 26 ts) exceeded
	Support & Administrative staff The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employees)	No. 14 10 24 yer pension cos 2022	16 10 26 ts) exceeded
	Support & Administrative staff The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding emplo £60,000 was:	No. 14 10 24 yer pension cos 2022	No 16 10 26 ts) exceeded No 2027
	Support & Administrative staff The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding emplo £60,000 was: In the band £60,001 - £70,000	No. 14 10 24 yer pension cos 2022	2021 No. 16 10 26 ts) exceeded No. 2
	Support & Administrative staff The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employe60,000 was: In the band £60,001 - £70,000 In the band £70,001 - £80,000	No. 14 10 24 yer pension cost 2022 No. -	No. 16 10 26 ts) exceeded No. 2021

13. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration or other benefits (2021 - £NIL).

During the year ended 31 July 2022, no Trustee expenses have been incurred (2021 - £NIL).

14.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 August 2021	3,933,832	805,127	69,623	4,808,582
	Additions		30,489	-	30,489
	At 31 July 2022	3,933,832	835,616	69,623	4,839,071
	Depreciation				
	At 1 August 2021	2,155,680	673,435	30,460	2,859,575
	Charge for the year	78,677	34,620	9,791	123,088
	At 31 July 2022	2,234,357	708,055	40,251	2,982,663
	Net book value				
	At 31 July 2022	1,699,475	127,561	29,372	1,856,408
	At 31 July 2021	1,778,152 ————	131,692	39,163	1,949,007
15.	Fixed asset investments				
			Listed investments £	Loans to subsidiaries £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 August 2021		2,367,684	842	2,368,526
	Revaluations		41,216	-	41,216
	At 31 July 2022		2,408,900	842	2,409,742

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

15. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Listed investments

The investment shown above consists entirely of shares in the CF Ruffer Absolute Return Account.

Group undertakings

The investments in group undertakings consist of shares and loans in the Institute's subsidiary undertakings, as follows:

TRI Technology Transfer Limited (intellectual property)
TRI Clinical Trials Limited (research and development)

The two subsidiaries remained dormant throughout the financial year and have therefore not been consolidated in these financial statements.

16. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	46,659	623,044
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,500	51,680
Other debtors	112,825	108,393
Prepayments and accrued income	-	44,689
Tax recoverable	27,696	-
	188,680	827,806

17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Pension fund deficit reduction plan (see below)	10,254	29,001
	Trade creditors	311,866	363,287
	Other taxation and social security	40,787	127,683
	Other creditors	18,563	21,163
	Accruals and deferred income	371,598	312,475
		753,068	853,609
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Pension fund deficit reduction plan (see below)	393,892	205,223
	Other loans	586,332	586,332
		980,224	791,555
19.	RECONCILIATION OF OPENING AND CLOSING PENSION DEFICIT	PROVISION	
		2022	2021
		£ 2022	2021 £
	Provision at start of year	234,224	101,773
	Unwinding of the discount factor (interest expense)	6,020	2,178
	Deficit contributions paid	(8,807)	(13,257)
		172,709	
	Remeasurements - amendments to the contribution schedule	172,709	143,530

2022 £	2021 £
10,254	29,001
393,892	205,223
404,146	234,224
	£ 10,254 393,892

Statement of fur	nds					
Statement of fun	nds - current ye	ar				
	Balance at 1 August 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance a 31 July 202
Unrestricted funds						
Designated funds						
Designated Funds - all funds	1,949,007		-	(89,599)		1,859,408
The Fixed asset f			entifying those fu	nds that are no	t free funds a	and represen
General funds						
General Funds - all funds	7,515,119	3,533,040	(4,325,412)	89,599	-	6,812,346
Unallocated amounts	-	-	(85,445)	-	. · -	(85,44
	7,515,119	3,533,040	(4,410,857)	89,599	-	6,726,90
Total Unrestricted funds	9,464,126	3,533,040	(4,410,857)		_	8,586,309
Endowment funds						
Garfield Weston Fund	417,733	_	- ,	-	7,272	425,005
Margaret Thatcher Fund	203,851	-	-	-	2,922	206,773
Emmanuel Kaye Fund	1,746,099	-	-	-	31,022	1,777,121
	2,367,683		-	-	41,216	2,408,899

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

20. Statement of funds (continued)

Garfield Weston Fund - an endowment fund has been set up from a grant awarded by the Garfield Weston Foundation. The income from this fund will be used to support the Weston Chair of Molecular Medicine.

Margaret Thatcher Fund - an endowment fund has been set up from a grant awarded by the Margaret Thatcher Foundation. The income from this fund will be used to support the Thatcher Chair of Biological Chemistry.

Emmanuel Kaye Fund - an endowment fund has been set up from a grant awarded in memory of Sir Emmanuel Kaye. The income from the fund will be used to support the Kaye Chair of Thrombosis Innovation.

Restricted funds

Indian Mortality Study	154,388	_	_	_	_	154,388
UK Oncology	54,298	_	_	-	_	54,298
Cancer and Thrombosis Symposium at NCRI	23,340	_	_	-	_	23,340
Emmanuel Kaye Chair	8,682	-	-	-	-	8,682
	240,708		-		-	240,708

Indian Mortality Study - funds received in respect of the Indian Mortality Study to set up a registry of VTE to assess mortality outcomes in hospitalised patients in India.

UK Oncology - funds received to organise meetings of oncologists to review and advise on internationally available oncology guidelines for adoption in UK practice, and also advise on communication of problems of cancer associated thrombosis.

Cancer and Thrombosis Symposium at NCRI Conference - the funds have been collected to organise a symposium at this meeting.

Emmanuel Kaye Chair - income from the Endowment Fund to support the Kaye Chair of Thrombosis Innovation.

Total of funds	12,072,517	3,533,040	(4,410,857)	-	41,216	11,235,916
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Statement of fund	ds (continued)					
Statement of fund	ds - prior year					
	Balance at 1 August 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Baland 31 July 2
Unrestricted funds						
Designated funds						
Fixed asset fund	2,059,071	-		(110,064)	-	1,949,
General funds						
General Funds - all funds	11,064,101	3,264,723	(6,923,769)	110,064	-	7,515,
Total Unrestricted funds	13,123,172	3,264,723	(6,923,769)		_	9,464,
Endowment funds						
Garfield Weston Fund	372,585	-	-	-	45,148	417,
Margaret Thatcher Fund	181,819	-	-	-	22,032	203,
Emmanuel Kaye Fund	1,557,394	-	-	-	188,705	1,746,
	2,111,798	-	-	-	255,885	2,367,
	Balance at 1 August 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Baland 31 July 2
Restricted funds						
Indian Mortality Study	154,388	_	-	-	-	154,
UK Oncology	54,298	-	_	_	_	54,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

20. Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds - prior year (continued)

	Balance at 1 August 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2021 £
Cancer and Thrombosis Symposium at NCRI	23,340			_	_	23,340
Emmanuel Kaye Chair	8,682	- -		-	-	8,682
	240,708	_		-	-	240,708
Total of funds	15,475,678	3,264,723	(6,923,769)	-	255,885	12,072,517

21. Summary of funds

Summary of funds - current year

	Balance at 1 August 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2022 £
Designated funds	1,949,007	-	-	(89,599)	-	1,859,408
General funds	7,515,119	3,533,040	(4,410,857)	89,599	-	6,726,901
Endowment funds Restricted funds	2,367,683 240,708	-	-	-	41,216	2,408,899 240,708
. teethered rando	12,072,517	3,533,040	(4,410,857)	-	41,216	11,235,916

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

21. Summary of funds (continued)

Summary of funds - prior year

	Balance at 1 August 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2021 £
Designated						
funds	2,059,071	-	-	(110,064)	-	1,949,007
General funds	11,064,101	3,264,723	(6,923,769)	110,064	-	7,515,119
Endowment						
funds	2,111,798	-	-		255,885	2,367,683
Restricted funds	240,708	-	-	_	-	240,708
	15,475,678	3,264,723	(6,923,769)	-	255,885	12,072,517

22. Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds - current year

	Endowment funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Total funds 2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	1,856,408	1,856,408
Fixed asset investments	2,408,899	-	843	2,409,742
Current assets	-	240,708	8,462,350	8,703,058
Creditors due within one year	-	_	(753,068)	(753,068)
Creditors due in more than one year	-	-	(980,224)	(980,224)
Total	2,408,899	240,708	8,586,309	11,235,916

22.					
	Analysis of net assets between funds (c	ontinued)			
	Analysis of net assets between funds - p	orior year			
	·	Endowment funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
	Tangible fixed assets	-	_	1,949,007	1,949,007
	Fixed asset investments	2,367,683	_	842	2,368,525
	Current assets		240,708	9,159,441	9,400,149
	Creditors due within one year	_	, -	(853, 609)	(853, 609)
	Creditors due in more than one year	-	-	(791,555)	(791,555)
	Total	2,367,683	240,708	9,464,126	12,072,517
23.	Reconciliation of net movement in funds	s to net cash flow f	rom operatin	g activities 2022 £	2021 £
	Net expenditure for the year (as per Statem	ent of Financial Acti	vities)	(836,601)	(3,403,161)
	A divistments for				
	Adjustments for: Depreciation charges				
	-			123 088	130 574
	I neede on invaermante			123,088 (41,216)	130,574 (255,885)
	Losses on investments Dividends interests and rents from investments	ents		(41,216)	(255, 885)
	Dividends, interests and rents from investment	ents		(41,216) (5,774)	(255,885) (8,787)
		ents		(41,216)	(255, 885)
	Dividends, interests and rents from investment of the company of t	ents		(41,216) (5,774) 639,126	(255,885) (8,787) 1,976,220
24.	Dividends, interests and rents from investments of the control of	ents		(41,216) (5,774) 639,126 88,127	(255,885) (8,787) 1,976,220 (133,044)
24.	Dividends, interests and rents from investment of the control of t	ents		(41,216) (5,774) 639,126 88,127 (33,250)	(255,885) (8,787) 1,976,220 (133,044) (1,694,083)
24.	Dividends, interests and rents from investment of the control of t	ents		(41,216) (5,774) 639,126 88,127 (33,250)	(255,885) (8,787) 1,976,220 (133,044) (1,694,083)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

25. Analysis of changes in net debt

en en	At 1 August 2021 £	Cash flows £	Other non- cash changes £	At 31 July 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	8,572,343	(57,965)	-	8,514,378
Debt due within 1 year	(29,001)	18,747		(10,254)
Debt due after 1 year	(791,555)	, -	(188,669)	(980,224)
	7,751,787	(39,218)	(188,669)	7,523,900

26. Pension commitments

Group Personal Pension Plan

The Institute operates a defined contribution Group Personal Pension Plan which is open to all staff employed since 1st January 2009. The scheme has been established in accordance with the Government's Stakeholder Regulations as well as the new Personal Pension Accounts proposed for 2012. The contribution structure has been set at an employer's contribution of between 6% and 10% of pensionable salary and employee's contribution of 6%. The Institute's pension contributions paid in respect of this plan for the year was £34,466 (2021: £64,193).

The Institute participates in three defined benefit pension schemes for staff employed prior to 1st January 2009. The detail of these schemes are as follows:

Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL)

The Institute participates in the Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London ("SAUL"), which is a centralised defined benefit scheme within the United Kingdom and is contracted-out of the Second State Pension (prior to April 2016). SAUL is an independently-managed pension scheme for the non-academic staff of over 50 colleges and institutions with links to higher education. Pension benefits accrued within SAUL currently build up on a Career Average Revalued Earnings ("CARE") basis. The Institute is not expected to be liable to SAUL for any other current participating employer's obligations under the Rules of SAUL, but in the event of an insolvency of any participating employer within SAUL, an amount of any pension shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer, may be spread across the remaining participating employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation.

Funding Policy

SAUL's statutory funding objective is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to meet the costs incurred by the Trustee in paying SAUL's benefits as they fall due (the "Technical Provisions"). The Trustee adopts assumptions which, taken as a whole, are intended to be sufficiently prudent for pensions and benefits already in payment to continue to be paid and for the commitments which arise from Members' accrued pension rights to be met.

The Technical Provisions assumptions include appropriate margins to allow for the possibility of events turning out worse than expected. However, the funding method and assumptions do not completely remove the risk that the Technical Provisions could be insufficient to provide benefits in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26. Pension commitments (continued)

A formal actuarial valuation of SAUL is carried out every three years by a professionally qualified and independent actuary. The last actuarial valuation was carried out with an effective date of 31 March 2020. Informal reviews of SAUL's position, reflecting changes in market conditions, cash flow information and new accrual of benefits, are carried out between formal valuations.

The funding principles were agreed by the Trustee and employers in June 2021 and are due to be reviewed at SAUL's next formal valuation in 2023.

At the 31 March 2020 valuation SAUL was 94% funded on its Technical Provisions basis. However, market movements following the valuation date were positive and the Trustee and the Employers agreed to allow for post-valuation experience up to 30 April 2021. As SAUL was in surplus on its Technical Provisions basis at that date, no deficit contributions were required. However, the Trustee and the Employers have agreed that the ongoing Employers' contributions will increase from a rate of 16% of CARE Salaries to 19% of CARE Salaries from 1 April 2022 and to 21% of CARE Salaries from 1 January 2023.

Accounting Policy

The Thrombosis Research Institute is a Participating Employer in SAUL. The actuarial valuation applies to SAUL as a whole and does not identify surpluses or deficits applicable to individual employers. As a whole, the market value of SAUL's assets at 31 March 2020 was £3,612 million representing 94% of the liabilities.

The market value of SAUL's assets at 30 April 2021 was £4,369 million representing 109% of the estimated liabilities.

It is not possible to identify an individual Employer's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of SAUL. Thrombosis Research Institute accounts for its participation in SAUL as if it were a defined contribution scheme and pension costs are based on the amounts actually paid (i.e. cash amounts) in 2022 of £6,336 (2021: £5,755) in accordance with paragraphs 28.11 of FRS 102.

Although there was a Technical Provisions deficit at 31 March 2020, allowing for post valuation experience to 30 April 2021, SAUL had a Technical Provisions surplus. Therefore, no deficit contributions were required following the 2020 valuation and there is no defined benefit liability (i.e. the present value of any deficit contributions due to SAUL) to be recognised by Thrombosis Research Institute.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

Significant accounting policies

The Institute 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 Institute 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 Institute therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the Institute has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the Institute recognises a liability for the contributions

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26. Pension commitments (continued)

payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and therefore an expense is recognised.

Critical accounting judgements

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

The total cost charged to the Statement of Financial Activities is £62,506 (2021: £58,590).

Deficit recovery contributions due within one year for the institution are £10,254 (2021: £29,001). The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is as at 31 March 2020 (the valuation date), and was carried out using the projected unit method.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26. Pension commitments (continued)

CPI assumption	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves less:
	1.1% p.a. to 2030, reducing linearly by 0.1% p.a. to a long-term difference of 0.1% p.a. from 2040
Pension increases (subject to a floor of 0%)	CPI assumption plus 0.05%
Discount rate (forward rates)	Fixed interest gilt yield curve plus:
	Pre-retirement: 2.75% p.a.
	Post retirement: 1.00% p.a.

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

	2020 valuation
Mortality base table	101% of S2PMA "light" for males and 95% of S3PFA for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI 2019 with a smoothing parameter of 7.5, an initial addition of 0.5% p.a. and a long-term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26. Pension commitments (continued)

	2022	2021
Males currently aged 65 (years)	23.9	24.7
Females currently aged 65 (years)	25.5	26.1
Males currently aged 45 (years)	25.9	26.7
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.3	27.9

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

	2022	2021
Discount rate*	3.06%	2.57%
Pensionable salary growth*	5%	3%

NHS Pension Scheme

The NHS Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme that provides members with benefits payable on retirement, incapacity, death or withdrawal from the National Health Service (NHS) in England and Wales.

The Institute's pension contributions for the year was £5.377 (2021: £11.321).

The Scheme is subject to a full valuation every five years. The results of the latest valuation at 31 March 2016 have been published. Between valuations, the Government Actuary provides an update of the scheme liabilities on an annual basis. The latest assessment of the liabilities of the Scheme is contained in the Scheme Actuary report, which forms part of the annual NHS Pension Scheme (England and Wales) Resource Account, published every October. These accounts can be viewed on the NHS pensions Agency website at https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/nhs-pension-scheme-accounts-and-valuation-reports. Copies can also be obtained from The Stationery Office.

The government actuary using the projected unit method determines contributions charged to the Statement of Financial Activities. The assumptions that have the most significant effect on the valuation are those relating to the rates of return on investments and the rates of increase in salaries and pensions. It was assumed that the investment return would be 6.5% per annum, that salary increases would average 6% per annum and future pensions would increase at 3.5% per annum.

Employer pension contribution costs are applied to operating expenses as and when they become due. Employer contribution rates are reviewed every five years following a scheme valuation carried out by the Government Actuary. On advice from the actuary the contribution rate may be varied from time to time to reflect changes in the scheme's liabilities.

The cost of pension increases have been excluded from valuations to date, consequently neither members nor employers have contributed to this benefit which is met directly by the Exchequer.

The contributions of the Institute were 14.38% of pensionable salary during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

26. Pension commitments (continued)

The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded scheme under which contributions from employees and employers are paid to the Exchequer, which in turn meets the cost of paying benefits as and when they fall due.

27. Related party transactions

The Company has not entered into any related party transaction during the year, nor are there any outstanding balances owing between related parties and the Company at 31 July 2022.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Income				
Income from principal activities	3,527,266		3,255,936	
Investment income	5,774		8, 787	•
		3,533,040		3,264,723
Gains on investments		v.		
Unrealised gain on investments	41,216	41,216	255,885	255,885
Gross income in the reporting period		3,574,256		3,520,608
Less:				
Direct expenditure				
Reseach costs including salaries	3,168,822		5,755,409	
Other expenditure		3,168,822		5,755,409

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	£	£	£	£
Administrative expenditure				
Advertising	68,590		15,117	
Office costs	175,314		183,541	
Premises costs	79,214		75,482	
Professional fees	24,507		86,550	
Consultancy fees	81,000		107, 152	
Legal fees	8,922		1,949	
Motor expenses	7,146		4,862	
Insurance	46,778		215,672	
Bank charges and interest	12,672		10,867	
Motor, travel and accommodation	60,937		7,040	
Repairs	29,232		84,573	
Other staff costs	415,665		214,621	
Depreciation	123,088		130,573	
Audit	17,500		15,850	
Other costs	6,025		4,757	
Loss on currency exchange	-		9,754	
Irrecoverable VAT	85,445		-	
		1,242,035		1,168,360
Total expenditure		4,410,857		6,923,769
Net expenditure before taxation for the reporting period		(836,601)		(3,403,161)
			-	
Taxation				-
Net expenditure for the reporting period		(836,601)		(3,403,161)
Deficit for the reporting period		(836,601)		(3,403,161)
Surplus brought forward at 1 August 2021		12,072,517		15,475,678
Surplus carried forward at 31 July 2022		11,235,916		12,072,517

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

