

**THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS'
BENEVOLENT FUND
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

**(COMPANY NUMBER 08880293)
(REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER 1156341)
(OSCR SC045337)**

CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the charity (the Fund) for the year ended 31 March 2019. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the Fund's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the 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 published on 16 July 2014 (Charities SORP (FRS102)).

Objectives and activities

The principal objective of the Fund is to raise and maintain a fund for the purpose of assisting persons in need who are, or have been, members of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) and their families and dependants. The Trustees are also empowered to assist other charitable institutions as they see fit. The principal policy adopted by the Trustees to further the objectives of the Fund has been, and continues to be, to make timely grants and/or loans to members and their families who face hardship or need at any time. These loans are normally secured and interest is linked to bank base rate.

The Fund carries out activities previously undertaken by the unincorporated trust (The Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund 222595), the majority of whose assets and liabilities have been transferred to the Fund following a resolution to transfer assets and liabilities effective from 31 December 2014. During the year the Fund received £21,174 from the unincorporated trust.

The Fund employs no staff. Its staff and administration, including routine legal advice, is provided by ACCA. The Trustees also devote time to the Fund's affairs at meetings, travel to and from meetings and have communications between meetings for which they receive no remuneration. The Fund is also supported by ACCA members and ACCA staff who may, as volunteers, visit applicants and beneficiaries from time to time when requested by the Fund. The Fund is not otherwise dependent on the services of volunteers or donations in kind.

The Fund's unrestricted funds include two designated funds: a Loan Fund and a Disaster Fund. The former is equal to the total amount of loans to beneficiaries and recognises the fact that these amounts are not available for the Fund's day-to-day operations. The latter is used to provide emergency assistance to members and their families who have been affected by a disaster, most recently in the Caribbean and Nepal, and will be added to annually at a rate agreed by the Board (currently 5% of the Fund's income excluding support cost donations) up to a cap of £250,000.

Grant making policy

The Fund exists to help members and their dependants - both financially and with appropriate advice. The Trustees invite applications for support from all ACCA members, former members and their dependants. Applicants submit financial and other information in a specific format. All applications are treated sympathetically and considered on their merits. Assistance may take the form of one-off grants to help in the short-term, regular ongoing grants or a loan which would normally be secured on the applicant's property. All grants are approved by the Trustees and are reviewed annually.

If an applicant is impacted by a natural disaster then there is a fast-track process for dealing with applications.

The Trustees ask that ACCA members advise the Secretary of the Fund of any potential beneficiaries they believe to be in need but who may be reluctant to approach the Fund directly. The Trustees are concerned that the Fund does not receive enough applications, although they try to contact all potential beneficiaries through a variety of media.

The Trustees review the guidelines for granting assistance annually. Details of how to apply for grants and other assistance, together with the relevant forms, are available from the Secretary and the ACCA website at <http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/member/membership/benevolent-fund>

Financial review

The Fund is currently able to finance its activities from donations, legacies and the income from its investment portfolio which provide funds to meet anticipated needs in the short term.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Financial review (continued)

The financial statements for the year and related notes are shown on pages 9 to 19. The Statement of Financial Activities on page 9 shows the incoming resources available to the Fund and the extent to which these resources have been applied. This, together with the Balance Sheet on page 10, shows the total assets of the Fund to be £4,530,482 (2018: £4,200,709), which will generate income to meet its future obligations. The Fund held £312,499 (2018: £187,591) in bank balances and short term deposits and in the opinion of the Trustees the Fund continues to be in a position to pursue its charitable activities for the foreseeable future. Governance costs for the current year include legal costs relating to advice received in respect of AGM notice and rule changes for the unincorporated charity and professional fees payable to the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) so that the Fund has the permission to administer mortgages.

The Trustees are grateful to all who have contributed in any way to the work of the Fund during the year to 31 March 2019. In particular, it expresses thanks to those who made a financial contribution and those who gave of their time. Donations from members including tax on Gift Aid donations amounted to £44,568 (year ended 31 March 2018: £53,931).

The Trustees would like to thank all those members who have made donations to the Fund, particularly those UK taxpayers who have completed Gift Aid declarations which allow the Fund to reclaim basic rate tax paid on these donations. This method of giving is very tax efficient and the Trustees encourage UK taxpayers to consider completing Gift Aid declarations if they have not already done so. The Trustees also encourage donors to gift shares directly to the Fund in order to gain the tax benefits available both to the Fund and the donor. The trustees are very grateful to the generous legacies of £100,000, £5,644 and £1,191 from Matthew Paterson Shannon, Sara Leila Rosen and Marianne Torrence respectively.

The Trustees appreciate any help members can give in ensuring that the Fund can provide support to all those who have reason to ask for it. From the grateful letters the Trustees receive, they can assure members that the assistance the Fund provides is highly appreciated. Please help the Trustees to ensure that they can continue to fulfil the objectives of the Fund.

Investment policy and performance

The Trustees have considered the most appropriate policy for investing funds and have delegated the management of its investments to Charles Stanley & Co. Ltd. The Trustees consider that it is appropriate to invest directly in particular investments as well as some common investment funds designed for the charity sector. The Fund's overall investment aim is to increase the value of its investment portfolio on a total returns basis in the longer term. The Fund invests the designated emergency fund and a proportion of its other unrestricted reserves in cash and short-term deposits that can be readily accessed so that the Fund can react quickly to particular emergencies and other urgent needs for support. Deposits are not usually held in excess of the Financial Services Compensation Scheme limit.

The performance of the investments are outlined as follows. The total return on capital investments for the year was 3.78% (2018: -1.2%) against the benchmarks (MSCI MWA Private Inv Balanced) of 3.91%, (FTSE 100) 3.15% and (FTSE All-share GBP) 2.16% (2018: -1.2%, -3.64% and -2.4%). The total income return on investments for the year was 3.5% (2018: 2.9%). The Trustees consider the overall return on long term investments and deposits for the period to be reasonable although accept that it is line with the performance in the stock markets during that period.

The Trustees consider the asset allocation strategy regularly and will formally review the investment strategy every three years. As part of good governance the Trustees review the investment management services every five years and Charles Stanley were reappointed in September 2015 following a tender exercise. The Trustees subsequently reviewed the investment strategy and considered the charity's Statement of Investment Principles as part of this review. The Trustees agreed to change the asset allocation strategy so as to allow Charles Stanley more flexibility when selecting investment and to allow them to invest within the constraints of a medium-high risk investment portfolio. A bespoke benchmark was also implemented for performance monitoring purposes. The Trustees meet with the investment manager once or twice a year to discuss performance and also look to the investment manager to give advice on the medium-term impact on investment markets of Brexit, global trends etc.

As ACCA has over 210,000 members working in different sectors in 180 different countries throughout the world, the Trustees believe it would not be possible to impose social, environmental or other ethical limits on its investment policy that would be in the best interests of all ACCA's members.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Risk management

The Trustees examine and review quarterly the major strategic, business and operational risks which the Fund faces and confirms that systems are established so that the risks may be effectively monitored and their impact mitigated as far as possible.

The Trustees consider variability of the investment returns on the investment portfolio to constitute the charity's major financial risk and recent volatility in the world stock markets has demonstrated this risk. This is mitigated by retaining expert investment managers and having a diversified investment portfolio. The Trustees manage the investment portfolio on a total returns basis. The Trustees consider a total return basis will stabilise the resources available for grant-making and allow them to take account of the longer-term outlooks for investment returns.

Reserves policy

The Trustees aim to maintain unrestricted funds at a level which equates to a minimum of at least three years expenditure and which will meet anticipated demands for assistance as and when they arise as well as special demands in times of emergency such as the Indian floods and Hurricane Idai. ACCA has over 210,000 members in 180 countries and the reserves policy reflects the uncertainties that this brings.

The Trustees assess the reserves to be retained in the context of its long-term strategic projections. These estimate anticipated growth in membership numbers and take account of demographic changes that anticipate increases in the number of retired members, and the likely effects of the African AIDS pandemic on members' families. The Trustees have prepared a 15-year projection, which is updated annually, which indicates that, while the Fund is likely to be able to increase its reserves in the short to medium term, the growth in total demand will mean that, from 2024, the Fund's expenditure will exceed its income and it will be necessary to apply its reserves to meet these needs. This shortfall is expected to increase in subsequent years.

The Trustees accept that they could not allow the period during which expenditure exceeds income to deplete unrestricted reserves entirely but they believe that there is sufficient time to review the actual situation before any action needs to be taken. Therefore, the policy is to continue building up reserves by means of annual surpluses and careful management of the investment assets. The trustees believe that the Fund should take a long-term view of reserves. It has been supporting ACCA members and their families for more than a century and hopes to continue to do so for many years to come. The trustees monitor and review the level of reserves regularly and consider the current level of £4,530,482 (2018: £4,200,709) to be more than adequate to meet the costs of operating the Fund for a considerable period of time in the event of an unforeseen decline in donations. This also takes into consideration the current demographic trend of people living longer.

The Trustees therefore consider that the charity's unrestricted reserves are adequate to meet current levels of demand but that it is necessary to take a long-term view to increase these over the next 10 years so that they can continue to relieve distress even after demands on its resources have outstripped its income.

The Trustees have also designated some of the unrestricted funds as a Disaster Fund for use in case of a national or international disaster, whether the result of forces of nature, terrorism or war, which affects a significant number of members. This is shown separately in the financial statements. The Trustees have put a cap on the Disaster Fund at £250,000.

All ACCA members are contacted annually about the availability of the Fund; ACCA offices worldwide receive updates of the Fund's activities and policies and there is a link to the Fund's website from the main ACCA website. After the Caribbean hurricanes the Fund contacted all ACCA members who were located in areas most seriously impacted by the hurricanes to make them aware of the Benevolent Fund and the process if they required any assistance.

Despite all these active channels of communication, the Fund still finds it challenging to attract a sufficient number of applicants demonstrating real hardship and, as a consequence, the financial support it is able to give remains limited. The Trustees continue to consider how the work of the Fund could be more widely recognised by developing new publicity and communication strategies. As part of this, a new website for the Fund is being developed and the Fund continues to liaise and work with other benevolent funds.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Public benefit

The Trustees have noted the Charity Commission public benefit guidance. The Fund's principal charitable purpose is to give to those past and present members of ACCA and their families and dependants, who are in need, by reason of age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage. The Fund assists its beneficiaries by awarding grants or loans of money, the provision of specific items, the payment of services and relevant advice and support. The impact of the Fund goes far beyond those people we assist directly. By helping an individual at a difficult time we also help his or her family and close friends. The Trustees are of the view that the Fund meets the public benefit requirement by relieving members and their families and dependants of financial hardship.

Achievements and performance

During the year, the Fund agreed to pay grants, ranging from £150 to £16,339 (2018: £71 to £10,288), to 26 (2018: 17) beneficiaries and offered relevant advice and support. The grants amounted to £77,224 (2018: £30,255). Included in this are commitments to 11 (2018: 12) beneficiaries for grants, payable after the year-end, amounting to £11,717 (2018: £15,359). Under SORP 2015 these commitments are included in the financial statements as creditors.

The Trustees were pleased to note that the total value of grants given was higher this year and there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries to whom assistance was given. Efforts have been made to increase the number of applications as it is evident that global economic conditions continue to be difficult and that some beneficiaries have greater needs. Although the Fund continues to receive a number of debt-related applications, the Trustees do not normally assist in these cases unless the clearance of debts would mean that the applicant's income would then exceed their expenditure by a comfortable enough margin to allow them to make a fresh start. In some cases, the applicant's position often appears to be unsustainable in the longer-term. If the Trustees believe the applicant has no realistic alternative to an arrangement with their creditors, or bankruptcy, they will reluctantly decide that temporary financial assistance would do no more than delay the inevitable. In addition the Fund will not usually provide funds for new business start-ups or ACCA membership fees.

In September 2017, the Trustees undertook a bespoke Trustee Training session which was facilitated by Price Bailey. The training included updates on charity governance, trustee roles and responsibilities, internal control, policies, risk and a general charity sector round-up including an update of new GDPR requirements. The Trustees found the session useful and established an action plan to implement all the recommended actions. Good progress has been made in implementing those actions. The Trustees also attend appropriate courses on an ongoing basis.

In order to promote the Fund further, the Trustees continue to review its communication strategies, improve its profile on the website and embark on a number of proactive publicity opportunities where possible. In March 2018 an article promoting the Fund was published in *Accounting and Business* and it highlighted that the work of the Benevolent Fund was now its 100th year. The Fund also worked with ACCA's Communications team and initiated an email campaign to ACCA's members who are part of an ACCA LinkedIn group. The Trustees also strive to maintain close contacts with ACCA's branches and offices overseas and have been looking at ways of providing support services to ACCA's members through a company called Connect Assist who run professional helplines and digital service delivery for charities and public sector organisations. This is in the early stages but the Trustees are confident that this type of support service can be of benefit to our beneficiaries.

Plans for the future

The Fund is now fully operational as the main charity following the transfer of the majority of the assets and liabilities from the charity established by Trust Deed. The charity established by Trust Deed will continue to operate until such time that the Trustees are satisfied that all the assets and liabilities have been transferred to the charitable company. Only at that time will the Trustees consider the dissolution thereof.

The Trustees will continue to maintain their efforts to attract applications for assistance from ACCA members and to treat these with courtesy and concern, making every possible effort to ensure that support is offered in all appropriate cases.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Plans for the future (continued)

In particular, the Trustees will continue to promote the Benevolent Fund across the world to try and reach all members. This will be done with features in *Accounting and Business*, the Fund's website, using members' networks, national offices and collaborating with other Benevolent Funds. The Trustees also wish to develop the relationship with Connect Assist so that they can provide relevant support services to the Fund's beneficiaries.

Structure, governance and management

The Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund is a company limited by guarantee following incorporation on 6 February 2014, registration number 08880293. It was also registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England and Wales on 25 March 2014, registration number 1156341, and with OSCR in Scotland on 9 January 2018, registration number SC045337. The company is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The company is limited by guarantee and therefore has no share capital.

The governing body is the Board of Directors which consists of no less than five and no more than fifteen Trustees. The directors (who are also Trustees of the charity for the purposes of charity law) are listed on page 7.

The Articles of Association provide for one third of the Trustees to be due for re-appointment in any one year. At every Annual Retirement Meeting one third, or the number nearest to one third of the Trustees, being those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, must retire from office. Where more than one third of the Trustees have served for the same period of time since their last appointment or reappointment those Trustees shall agree amongst themselves which Trustees shall retire, or in the event that agreement cannot be reached, the decision shall be made by lot.

The Trustees met four times in the year. At each meeting they considered applications from potential beneficiaries and reviewed the financial position of the Fund. A strategy meeting is held annually at which the Trustees agree the broad strategy and activities of the Fund including consistency of grant-making, investments, reserves and risk management policies and performance. The day to day administration of grants and the processing and handling of applications prior to consideration by the Trustees is delegated to the Secretary and the administrator.

New Trustees are identified from the relevant skillsets and may be appointed from outwith ACCA members. The new Trustees will be appointed by the current Trustees and serve for a period of time after which they may put themselves forward for re-appointment. During the year the Trustees undertook a trustee recruitment campaign and have invited two new Trustees to the Board. This will be officially confirmed on 5 June 2019.

The Trustees have updated the New Trustee Induction pack which is given to new Trustees. The pack includes a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, a brief history of the company, the last three years' annual reports of the Fund and of the unincorporated charity, recent minutes, a copy of the Charity Commission guidance 'The Essential Trustee: What you need to know' and a copy of the most recent management financial statements, strategy and 15-year rolling plan.

The Fund is a member of the Association of Charitable Organisations (ACO). The ACO provides much helpful information on good practice, changes in the law affecting charities and acts as a voice lobbying on behalf of the benevolent sector charities with the Government and Regulators.

Secured lending and the Financial Conduct Authority

In 2015 the Fund was authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to enable it to administer secured loans and charge nominal interest rates on those loans. The Trustees were keen to ensure that the charity was able to support its beneficiaries by providing low-interest lending secured on the borrower's property. While the Trustees believe the Fund does not act by the way of business and would therefore perhaps not require registration with the FCA, professional advice was received which recommended that the Fund continue to be regulated with the FCA despite the administrative burden.

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

Reference and administrative information

Trustees

Mr P D Finch, Chairman
Mr J M Beckerlegge
Dr M J M Briston
Mrs S Burd
Mrs J Cole
Mr A Sandison
Mr A G Thorne

During the year, Dr M J M Briston and Mrs S Burd retired as Trustees under the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and were subsequently re-elected as Trustees for a further term of three years.

Honorary Secretary

Mr H McCash

Principal Office

The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6AU

Honorary Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP, 110 Queen Street, Glasgow, G1 3BX

Principal Banker

Clydesdale Bank plc, 1 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, G3 7UL

Solicitors

Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE
Wilsons Solicitors LLP, Alexandra House, St Johns Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2SB

Investment Manager

Charles Stanley & Co. Limited, 55 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 3AS

Key management personnel remuneration

The Trustees consider the Board of Directors and the Secretary as comprising the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling the charity on a day to day basis. All Trustees give of their time freely and no trustee remuneration was paid in the year. Details of trustee expenses and related party transactions are included in notes 7, 16 and 17 to the accounts.

Trustees are required at the start of each meeting and all other relevant times to disclose personal interests and register them with the Secretary and in accordance with the Fund's policy withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

The services of the Secretary are donated by ACCA.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The Trustees (who are also directors of the Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. 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 charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period.

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

Trustees' responsibilities statement (continued)

In preparing the financial statements the Trustees are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the applicable Charities SORP (FRS 102);
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements correctly on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records, that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

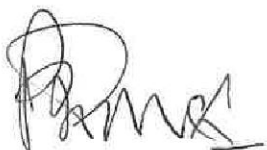
- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Auditor

The Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Fund's auditor for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The Trustees are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

Grant Thornton UK LLP has expressed their willingness to continue in office. The Fund is most grateful for Grant Thornton UK LLP's support and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act at the annual general meeting.



David Finch, Chairman
5 June 2019

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		Total funds	Total funds
		Year ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 March
		2019	2018
		£	£
<i>Notes</i>			
	Income		
2	Transfer in from The Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund (unincorporated charity)	21,174	—
3	Donations	78,182	79,739
	Legacies	106,835	2,500
	Credit card royalties	—	6,523
4	Investment income	131,237	115,074
	Total income	337,428	203,836
	Expenditure		
5	<i>Expenditure on raising funds</i>		
	Investment management costs	20,865	19,828
6,7	<i>Expenditure on charitable activities</i>	115,158	59,737
	Total expenditure	136,023	79,565
	Net income excluding investment gains	201,405	124,271
9	Net gains/(losses) on investments	128,368	(33,663)
	Net income and net movement in funds	329,773	90,608
	Reconciliation of funds		
	Total funds brought forward at 1 April	4,200,709	4,110,101
	Total funds carried forward at 31 March	4,530,482	4,200,709

All amounts relate to continuing activities and to unrestricted funds.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019
COMPANY NUMBER 08880293

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£	£	£
<i>Notes</i>			
	Fixed assets		
9	Investments	3,352,888	3,201,679
	Current assets		
10	Loans	172,174	158,431
11	Amounts due from related parties	9,627	15,362
	Tax recoverable	15,957	13,457
	Prepayments and accrued income	112,863	9,414
12	Short-term investments	573,101	647,034
	Cash at bank and in hand	312,499	187,591
		1,196,221	1,031,289
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18,627	32,259
	Net current assets	1,177,594	999,030
	Total assets less current liabilities	4,530,482	4,200,709
	Funds		
15	Unrestricted funds		
	Designated funds	286,519	279,738
	General funds	4,243,963	3,920,971
	Total funds	4,530,482	4,200,709

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 5 June 2019 and signed on their behalf by:



David Finch, Chairman

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Notes		Total funds	Total funds
		Year ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 March
		2019	2018
		£	£
19	Net cash used in operating activities	(57,421)	72,358
	<i>Cash flows from investing activities:</i>		
	Interest and dividends	131,237	115,074
	Proceeds from sale of investments	33,376	171,838
	Net cash provided by investing activities	164,613	286,912
	<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>		
	Purchase of investments	(56,217)	(330,513)
	Net cash provided by financing activities	(56,217)	(330,513)
	Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	50,975	28,757
	Reconciliation of funds		
	Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	834,625	805,868
	Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	885,600	834,625

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies are considered material in relation to the Fund's financial statements:

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the inclusion of fixed asset investments at market value, and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Fund 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 note(s).

(b) *Critical accounting estimates and judgements*

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustees' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and assumptions which have the most significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities relate to the recoverability of the loans. Where there is an indication that the loan is not recoverable a review will be undertaken of the recoverable amount of that asset based on value in use calculations which will involve estimates and assumptions made by the directors.

(c) *Income recognition*

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably. All incoming resources are accounted for on an accruals basis except for donations which are accounted for when received. Legacies are recognised on a case by case basis when the administrator/executor for the estate has communicated in writing both the amount and settlement date. Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank. Dividends are recognised on a receivable basis. Investment income is stated gross of taxation recoverable. Interest receivable on loans is recognised when receipt can be established with sufficient reliability. Gifts in kind are recognised at their market value on receipt (see notes 16 and 17).

(d) *Expenditure recognition*

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Fund to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses including support costs and governance costs are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings.

(e) *Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis*

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

(f) *Unrestricted funds*

The unrestricted general funds represent the amounts retained to ensure the continuing charitable activities of the Fund. Designated funds are unrestricted funds that are set aside at the discretion of the Trustees for specific purposes. The purpose of specific designated funds is shown in note 15 to the financial statements.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price. The Statement of Financial Activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

The Fund does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

The main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of the volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub-sectors.

(h) Realised and unrealised gains and losses

All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase price if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year-end and their carrying value. Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses are combined in the Statement of Financial Activities.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale investments, receivables and prepayments and trade and other payables. Financial instruments are initially valued at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

The charity assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired. Where a financial asset shows an indicator of impairment, it is tested to assess whether it should be specifically impaired. The recoverable amounts of financial assets are calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the original effective interest rate. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised. Subsequent to recognising that impairment, the impairment may be recovered if an event occurred that reverses the impairment indicator.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments are measured as set out below.

Loans

Loans are carried at the original amount advanced to a beneficiary less any payments made and less provision made for the non-recoverability of these loans. A provision for impairment of loans is established when there is objective evidence that the Benevolent Fund will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms and conditions of the loans. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand or bank overdraft and short-term investments and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their fair value.

Gains and losses

All gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial activities, including unrealised and realised gains or losses on investments.

(j) Short-term investments

Short-term investments includes cash deposits with a maturity of between 3 months to 1 year from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar amount.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) *Cash at bank and in hand*

Cash at bank and cash 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.

(l) *Support costs*

Support costs comprise the costs of administrative support provided by ACCA and Trustees' expenses, both of which are apportioned between Grants Payable and Governance Costs on the basis of the time spent on each activity. Details of support costs are given in notes 7, 16 and 17.

(m) *Expenditure on raising funds*

The costs of generating funds consist of investment management costs and certain legal fees.

(n) *Expenditure on charitable activities*

Costs of charitable activities include grants made and an apportionment of overhead and support costs as shown in notes 6 and 7.

(o) *Governance costs*

Governance costs comprise expenditure relating to the Fund's governance and include any costs related to audit, legal and professional fees together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs as shown in notes 6 and 7.

(p) *Loans*

Loans are accounted for as a debtor once the funds have been remitted to the beneficiary and the appropriate documentation has been received. Although loans are treated as current assets, it is not expected that any of them will be repaid in full within one year. Provision is made for non-repayment of the loans when the Trustees believe there is little likelihood of recovery. Interest on loans is not accounted for until the loans are repaid.

(q) *Grant-making*

Grants are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the Trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and any condition attaching to the grant is outside the control of the Benevolent Fund.

(r) *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling, which is the presentational currency of the charity, at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

2 Charitable donations

Donation from the Chartered Certified Accountants'
 Benevolent Fund

31 March	31 March
2019	2018
£	£

21,174	—
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During the year the Fund received £21,174 from the unincorporated charity, the Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund, as authorised by the transfer documentation which became effective as at 31 December 2014.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
3	Donations		
	Donations from members	44,568	53,931
	Gifts in kind - costs reimbursed by ACCA (notes 16 and 17)	33,614	25,808
		78,182	79,739

		31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
4	Investment income		
	Dividends on listed investments	119,302	103,780
	Interest on cash deposits and fixed rate investments	11,935	11,294
		131,237	115,074

		31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
5	Investment management costs		
	Investment management fees	20,865	19,828

			Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
6	Expenditure on charitable activities			
		Direct costs £	Support costs £	
	Grants payable	77,224	20,778	98,002
	Governance costs	4,320	12,836	17,156
		81,544	33,614	115,158
				59,737

7 Support costs
Support costs, consisting of Trustees' expenses and the office costs of the Fund, including staff salaries, are split between grant making and governance on the estimated time spent on each activity as shown in the table below.

Support costs	Basis of Apportionment	Grants payable £	Governance costs £	Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Office costs	Work done	8,157	8,157	16,314	13,150
Trustees expenses	Actual	6,665	2,856	9,521	5,887
Staff expenses	Actual	4,084	1,021	5,105	3,436
Meeting costs	Actual	1,872	802	2,674	3,335
		20,778	12,836	33,614	25,808

The Fund has no employees. The Secretary and administrative staff are employed by ACCA and a proportion of their staff costs is included in support costs above.

8 Analysis of grants
All grants awarded are for the benefit of individuals and their families.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
9 Investments		
<i>Quoted investments</i>		
Market value at 1 April	3,201,679	3,076,667
Acquisitions	56,217	330,513
Disposals at carrying value	(33,376)	(171,838)
Net unrealised investment gains/(losses)	122,184	(36,501)
Net realised investment gains/(losses) on disposal	6,184	2,838
	<u>3,352,888</u>	<u>3,201,679</u>
Market value at 31 March	<u>3,352,888</u>	<u>3,201,679</u>
Historical cost as at 31 March	<u>3,035,204</u>	<u>3,006,178</u>
Investments at market value		
UK Equities	1,904,329	1,844,795
Europe Equities	140,488	147,214
North America Equities	388,768	331,561
Asia Pacific Equities	250,334	235,185
Other Global Equities	126,357	106,812
UK Gilts	138,887	141,166
Other Fixed Interest	271,261	266,075
Property	132,464	128,871
Total	<u>3,352,888</u>	<u>3,201,679</u>

All investments are carried at their fair value. Investment in equities and fixed interest securities are all traded in quoted public markets, primarily the London Stock Exchange. Holdings in common investment funds, unit trusts and open-ended investment companies are at the bid price. The basis of fair value for quoted investments is equivalent to the market value, using the bid price. Asset sales and purchases are recognised at the date of trade at cost (that is their transaction value).

All investment assets were held in the UK except as disclosed above.

The following individual shareholdings or investments are considered individually to be material with the market values and proportion of the portfolio shown as at 31 March 2019:

Holding	Market Value	Percentage of Portfolio
BlackRock Charinco units	214,097	6.4%

The Trustees set 5% of period-end market value of the investment portfolio as the threshold for reporting material investments.

10 Loans

Loans are classified as debtors. They can be repaid at any time and are therefore categorised as current assets. Most of the loans are secured by legal charges on freehold properties and are interest-bearing at rates related to bank base rate. One secured loan of £20,000 was awarded during the year. One loan is being repaid by instalments.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £	
11 Amounts due from related parties			
Due from ACCA	9,627	—	
Due from the unincorporated charity, the Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund	—	15,362	
	<u>9,627</u>	<u>15,362</u>	
	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £	
12 Short-term investments			
Market value at 1 April	647,034	528,000	
Acquisitions	573,101	647,034	
Disposals at carrying value	(647,034)	(528,000)	
	<u>573,101</u>	<u>647,034</u>	
Market value at 31 March	<u>573,101</u>	<u>647,034</u>	
Historical cost as at 31 March	<u>573,101</u>	<u>647,034</u>	
	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £	
13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Trade creditors	1,747	3,500	
Grants committed	11,717	15,359	
Accrued expenses	5,163	4,841	
Due to ACCA	—	8,559	
	<u>18,627</u>	<u>32,259</u>	
14 Analysis of net assets between funds			
	Investments £	Net current assets £	Total 2019 £
Unrestricted funds:			
Designated funds	—	286,519	286,519
General funds	3,352,888	891,055	4,243,943
	<u>3,352,888</u>	<u>1,177,594</u>	<u>4,530,482</u>

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15 Transfers between funds

	General funds	Designated Funds		Total
	£	Disaster Fund	Loan Fund	£
At 1 April 2018	3,920,971	121,307	158,431	4,200,709
Net movement in funds for the period	329,773	—	—	329,773
Loan Fund – loans repaid	4,100	—	(4,100)	—
Loan Fund – loans awarded	(20,000)	—	20,000	—
Loan Fund – forex loss	1,282	—	(1,282)	—
Loan Fund – Loan written off	875	—	(875)	—
Transfer in respect of Disaster Fund	(8,790)	8,790	—	—
Disaster Fund utilised in the year	15,752	(15,752)	—	—
At 31 March 2019	<u>4,243,963</u>	<u>114,345</u>	<u>172,174</u>	<u>4,530,482</u>

The designated Disaster Fund is available to provide emergency assistance to members and their families who have been affected by national or international disaster. The designated Loan Fund is maintained at a value equal to the total amount of loans to beneficiaries and recognises the fact that these amounts are not available for the Fund's day-to-day operations.

16 Related party transactions

The Fund exists to provide assistance to persons in need who are or have been members of ACCA or related organisations and their families and dependants. ACCA is responsible for the administration of the Fund and bears some of its overhead expenses which are not reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities. However, staff costs and expenses incurred by ACCA amounting to £24,093 (2018: £19,921), are included as income in the Statement of Financial Activities as 'gifts in kind' and the expenditure as 'Support costs'.

ACCA also collects certain income and pays certain expenditure on behalf of the Fund and there may, therefore, at any time be a balance outstanding between the Fund and ACCA. As the transfer of assets and liabilities from the unincorporated charity is still ongoing, a balance may exist between the two Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Funds. Any such balances at the year-end are identified separately in the balance sheet.

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£	£
Related party balances	Owed	Owed/(owing)
ACCA	9,627	(8,559)
Chartered Certified Accountants' Benevolent Fund (unincorporated charity)	—	15,362
	<u>9,627</u>	<u>6,803</u>

17 Trustees' expenses and remuneration

The Trustees all give freely of their time and expertise without any form of remuneration or other benefits in cash or kind (2018: £nil). They may be reimbursed for directly incurred expenses or costs may be incurred by the Fund for attendance at meetings. In total, these costs amounted to £9,521 (2018: £5,887) to 7 (2018: 6) Trustees. These expenses were made up of 7 Trustees reimbursed for their travel expenses totalling £3,756 (£2,237) and accommodation costs incurred by the Fund totalling £5,765 (2018: £3,650). These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities under income as 'gifts in kind' and under expenditure as 'Support costs'.

THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

18 Auditor's remuneration

The costs of the audit, which were £4,300 (2018: £nil), were borne by ACCA.

19 Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£	£
Net movement in funds	329,773	90,608
Investment income shown in investing activities	(131,237)	(115,074)
Net losses/(gains) on investments	(128,368)	33,663
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(113,957)	37,859
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(13,632)	25,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	(57,421)	72,358
	<hr/>	<hr/>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Chartered Certified Accountants Benevolent Fund (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes. 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 March 2019 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, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under those Acts. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report, set out on pages 2-8 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND

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' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.
- the Trustees' Annual Report has prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the 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' Annual Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper and 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.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 7-8, 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' BENEVOLENT FUND

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members and trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under 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 and 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 charitable company and its members and trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Diana Penny
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Edinburgh

Date 6 JUNE 2019

Grant Thornton UK LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

