

COMPANIES HOUSE

**Juvenile Diabetes
Research Foundation
Limited**

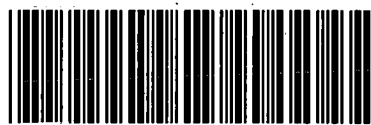
**Annual Report and Financial
Statements**

30 June 2022

Company Limited by Guarantee
Registration Number
02071638 (England and Wales)

Charity Registration Number
295716 (England) and
SC040123 (Scotland)

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors' Report Year ended 30 June 2022

The Directors present their report, together with the audited financial statements of Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Limited ("the charitable company"), for the year ended 30 June 2022.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and serves as the report of the Directors for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 28 to 32 and comply with the charitable company's Articles of Association, applicable laws and 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), effective from accounting periods commencing 1 January 2015 or later.

About JDRF: a global mission to cure type 1 diabetes

JDRF in the UK is proud to be a part of a global network of independent and coordinated organisations working towards the same vision: a world without type 1 diabetes. There are JDRF affiliates in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Netherlands and Israel.

This year JDRF UK contributed £2 million to JDRF's global research programme, administered by JDRF in the USA to invest in the most promising research worldwide.

JDRF's international mission is to improve lives today and tomorrow by accelerating life-changing breakthroughs to cure, prevent and treat type 1 diabetes and its complications.

Our mission in the UK

JDRF's vision is a world without type 1 diabetes. To achieve our mission of eradicating type 1 diabetes and its effects for people in the UK we:

- ◆ **Drive research to cure, treat and prevent type 1**
We are committed to increasing funding for world-class international type 1 diabetes research, with UK research teams at the forefront, and building research communities across autoimmune conditions
- ◆ **Accelerate access to type 1 treatment technologies and medicines**
We are committed to influencing greater NHS access to type 1 technology and treatments and involving people with type 1 in research and regulatory approval
- ◆ **Support people living with type 1**
We are committed to building connected communities to support people living with type 1 and being a trusted source of information

Chair & CEO Foreword

This last year for JDRF is defined by an organisational step change in progress and mission delivery. We have brokered a new partnership and unprecedented levels of funding for type 1 research in the UK. We helped changed regulatory guidelines so that people with type 1 diabetes will now start to have universal access and choice of Flash or Continuous Glucose Monitors across Great Britain on the NHS. And we have delivered this against the backdrop and challenge of the pandemic, while maintaining our income.

In April 2022 we were delighted to launch the £50 million Types 1 Diabetes Grand Challenge, a ground-breaking partnership between JDRF, the Steve Morgan Foundation (SMF) and Diabetes UK to accelerate the route to cures for type 1 over the next five years. We are grateful to our long-term major donors, Steve and Sally Morgan, for the £50 million investment, the largest ever single philanthropic gift in the UK for type 1 diabetes research.

We were also delighted to see new access to type 1 technology on the NHS, with our long-term policy work playing a pivotal role in changing regulatory guidance. Everyone with type 1 in England and Wales will now have access to either Continuous Glucose Monitors or Flash Glucose Monitoring.

Such access to digital health technology will help prevent life threatening blood glucose fluctuations, reduce the long term risk of diabetes-related complications including kidney failure and sight loss, thereby lifting the mental burden of this relentless condition. Our advocacy work also helped ensure that hybrid closed loop systems (also known as the artificial pancreas) were recommended for treatment on the NHS in Scotland.

We, like everyone else, continue to live with the effects of the pandemic. This last year we published a report which investigated the impact of the pandemic on people living with type 1. Our 'Covid and Beyond' report evidenced the physical and mental health impact of COVID and the inevitable disruption to health services. The report and its recommendations were warmly welcomed by parliamentarians, NHS policy and service delivery leaders. In the meantime, our information resources continue to be a vital support for people navigating type 1 and its effects through the pandemic.

Despite all the challenges of the last three years, we are proud to have maintained our income, through the generosity of our donors, as well as our trading partnerships and by securing both charitable and government grants. It has been far from easy, given the last year's cancellation of many in-person fundraising activities, but we are delighted that we have delivered robust income and are confident we will grow sustainable income next year.

JDRF is rightly ambitious in mission and income generation and matches organisational ambition with sound governance, effective programme delivery and efficient use of organisational resource.

David McTurk
Chair

Karen Addington
Chief Executive Officer

OUR THREE-YEAR STRATEGY: FY21-23

FY22 is the second year of JDRF's three-year FY21-23 strategy, which furthers our vision of a world without type 1 diabetes. The strategy embeds a greater focus on mission outcomes and organisational effectiveness. This report outlines our progress against the second year of this strategy.

1. FY22 mission goal - driving research

1.1 *UK delivery of research and partnerships*

The landmark £50m SMF Type 1 Diabetes Grand Challenge, funded through the generosity of our donors Steve and Sally Morgan, will establish the UK as a global leader in type 1 diabetes research. This is the largest ever single gift for type 1 research in the UK, and one of the largest philanthropic gifts ever for type 1 research anywhere in the world. The Grand Challenge will fund large scale, innovative research projects, bringing together the world's best scientists over five years. It will focus on three of the most promising areas of type 1 research; treatments to replace or rescue insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas, treatments to stop the immune system attack that destroys insulin-producing beta cells and next generation insulins, such as those that respond to changing blood sugar levels. This investment and partnership present an unprecedented opportunity to progress research towards a cure for type 1 and improve treatments.

Under JDRF's leadership the Connect Immune Research (CIR) partnership furthered progress into autoimmune research during FY22. The CIR consortium and the Lorna and Yuti Chernajovsky Biomedical Research Foundation joined forces to fund ten translational projects in autoimmunity worth just under £1 million in total. Each project is relevant to at least two autoimmune conditions and will bring together different research teams. The programme and funding seek to break down research silos between autoimmune conditions. The results of the work undertaken in these projects will be presented to the funders in Q3 2023.

During the year JDRF established a new partnership with MQ Mental Health Research to support research to develop psychosocial and behavioural health interventions for people with type 1 diabetes. The partnership has led to the launch of a new international fellowship funding opportunity, and the partnership is increasing the visibility of JDRF in the wider psychosocial field at a national and international level.

We have developed new web resources to encourage more people with type 1 to get involved in research activities. The ***take part in research*** page on JDRF'S website presents opportunities for people with type 1 diabetes to be involved in research projects. 17 new opportunities were presented during FY22. In addition, we have developed new resources for the research community to ensure researchers have a good understanding of different models of participation, engagement and involvement of people with type 1 in research and how JDRF can support these activities.

OUR THREE-YEAR STRATEGY: FY21-23 (continued)

1. FY22 mission goal - driving research (continued)

1.2 JDRF's international research delivery and partnerships

In the last financial year JDRF delivered £2 million of charitable funding to support the global international research programme. Some of the most promising outcomes of the programme are summarised below.

Pharmaceutical company Vertex announced early results from its clinical trial of VX-880, a treatment that replaces lost beta cells so that people with type 1 can produce their own insulin again. One patient needed 91% less daily insulin 90 days after receiving just half the target dose. One side effect however is that immunosuppressant drugs are required to prevent the immune system from destroying the new beta cells. Despite this known side-effect, these results are a huge step forward in the search for a cure for type 1 diabetes. The research, spearheaded by Professor Doug Melton at Harvard University, was made possible by previous JDRF funding for Professor Melton's research into producing beta cells from stem cells. JDRF had also previously invested in Professor Melton's original company Semma, subsequently acquired by Vertex, through the T1D Fund.

JDRF's T1D Fund registered in the USA is an innovative way of maximising significant philanthropic gifts from major international and UK donors in order to catalyse private sector investment in type 1 diabetes research and development. By investing in promising areas of research such as Professor Melton's company Semma, the T1D Fund brokers venture equity investment which in turn leverages significant capital investment from the pharmaceutical and biotech industries. Profits from the Fund's investments are then recycled back into the Fund to provide seed finance for further promising research opportunities. In Semma's case, being acquired by pharmaceutical company Vertex has enabled research into beta cells to be expanded with exceptional trial results. Since its inception in 2016 to June 30, 2022, the Fund has invested over £67M (\$80M) in 31 companies, attracted over £490M (\$580M) of private investment and generated nearly £47M (\$55M) in returns that will be reinvested.

2. FY22 Accelerating access to treatments

In FY22, JDRF published a report on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on NHS type 1 diabetes services. The report, *Covid and Beyond: Confronting the Unequal Access to Type 1 Diabetes Healthcare*, highlights the withdrawal of NHS services for people with type 1 and the increasing unequal access to care. The report found that nearly two thirds of adults with type 1 diabetes had been unable to access their normal levels of NHS care during the height of the pandemic and that nearly fifty per cent of those surveyed felt there would be an enduring negative impact on their health. We made several recommendations on how to rebuild services after the disruption of the pandemic, including increased access to type 1 technologies, providing choice by offering in-person, telephone or virtual appointments, the need for improved communication from the NHS in times of crisis, and including people with type 1 in service design and delivery. These recommendations were well received and have formed the basis of discussions with NHS diabetes and key stakeholders about the future of type 1 diabetes care.

OUR THREE-YEAR STRATEGY: FY21-23 (continued)

2. FY22 Accelerating access to treatments (continued)

In March 2022, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) updated its guidance on type 1 diabetes. The work of Professor Partha Kar, NHS England's diabetes specialty adviser has been fundamental in driving the change in regulatory guidance, supported by patient advocacy organisations such as JDRF. The new guidance recommends that people with type 1 diabetes in England and Wales are offered a choice of Continuing Glucose Monitoring (CGM) or Flash Glucose Monitoring and that the pre-existing clinical criteria for access be removed. This is a significant advance in widening access to technology and comes following campaigning over many years from JDRF. As a result of JDRF's input into the guideline review, NICE also introduced a recommendation for clinicians to actively monitor and address inequalities in uptake of CGM, which we know affects those from hardly reached communities. People with type 1 diabetes in Scotland already have similar access. There is however still an urgent need for people in Northern Ireland to secure equitable access.

In April 2022, JDRF published its report, Research to Reality, which set out a new way of approaching type 1 diabetes within the UK's Research and Development landscape. The report calls for a new framework which prioritises the needs of people with type 1 across research, clinical and regulatory processes: these priorities are a long life in good health, increased physical and mental wellbeing, improved time in range, reduced risk of complications and reduced risk of life-threatening fluctuations in blood glucose levels. The report also calls for more focus and funding on curative and preventative treatment. The report was warmly welcomed by a range of diabetes stakeholders who fully accept the recommendations and have pledged to work with JDRF in taking these forward.

3. FY22 Providing information and support for people type 1

JDRF has continued to provide support for people with type 1 through answering individual enquiries, hosting events and providing trusted information and support resources.

Our new Type 1 and Disordered Eating (T1DE) hub on the JDRF website was coproduced with people living with type 1 and healthcare professionals. It contains information, risk factors, signs and symptoms, complications and important signposting, underpinned by videos of lived experience stories. JDRF has also been advising the Coronation Street script writers on a T1DE storyline to ensure accuracy.

In FY22 we distributed over 46,000 printed and digital information support resources for people with type 1 and healthcare professionals. We have seen excellent uptake in our digital resources, including our schools e-learning module which has been accessed by 23,663 users.

In FY22 JDRF began an organisation wide project to address health inequality, improve diversity and reach 'hardly reached' people living with type 1 diabetes. This work includes a review of our existing information and support content and creating new resources with a focus on specific issues and audiences. This includes the increase of animations to simplify information and more sub-titled video from diverse first-person perspectives. We

OUR THREE-YEAR STRATEGY: FY21-23 (continued)

3. FY22 Providing information and support for people type 1 (continued)

have deepened partnerships with NHS groups and other organisations to increase our engagement with diverse community groups. Throughout FY22 we have increased diversity in the lived experience content on our website and publications, with a quarter of case studies now representing diverse experience.

Seven community events were held across the UK in FY22, which have focused on type 1 management, type 1 technology, peer support and exercise with hundreds of participants. We have run four virtual events which continue to be popular post-pandemic with over one thousand registrations. We have additionally launched a new series of type 1 technology events for people to find out more about existing and new type 1 medical technology now available on the NHS to help manage type 1.

JDRF, NHS England and Diabetes UK have scoped an England-wide programme of peer support for people with type 1, funded and delivered through the NHS. JDRF has been responsible for the shaping of definition and principles with Diabetes UK.

Looking Forward: The final year of our three-year strategy

FY23 is the final year of our current three-year strategy. We will maintain our focus on our three mission goals and focus on growing income and impact.

- ◆ *Drive research to develop cures and improve lives for people with type 1*
As partner in the Steve Morgan Foundation Type 1 Diabetes Grand Challenge, we will lead the funding of global research into developing new forms of personalised and responsive insulins. We will grow the Connect Immune Research consortium with additional medical research charity partners, while we build on the £1 million Chernajovksy Foundation grant to deliver insight into the common causes and potential treatments of autoimmune conditions.
- ◆ *Accelerate Access to Treatments and Technologies*
We will work to secure regulatory approval to make the hybrid closed loop artificial pancreas available on the NHS to anyone with type 1 who would benefit from this technology. We will continue our work to widen access to insulin pump therapies and continuous glucose monitoring on the NHS. We will focus on addressing regional and socio-economic health inequalities in type 1 diabetes treatment and care, working with policy makers, stakeholders and people with type 1.
- ◆ *Information and Support*
We will build on the work we started in FY22 to reach and support people living with type 1 from more disadvantaged communities. This work will focus on co-production of resources, making content accessible and best practice in providing information through events. We will help deliver new forms of peer support both via the NHS and JDRF to help people with type 1 build the skills, knowledge and confidence by being connected with each other, learning and drawing support from each other to help to live well with type 1.

OUR THREE-YEAR STRATEGY: FY21-23 (continued)

Looking Forward: The final year of our three-year strategy (continued)

◆ *Resources and Infrastructure*

We will deliver on these mission goals by growing our income and increasing our return on investment. We will increase our organisational effectiveness with better data management and integration of data with a new website and database. We will expand our focus on equality, diversity and inclusion across our recruitment and working practices, our research development and policy influencing. Finally, we will deliver greater impact by engaging with more beneficiaries, through improved brand awareness, customer support and information services.

FY22 FINANCIAL REVIEW

Summary

Early in the pandemic JDRF successfully applied for emergency Covid funding from statutory and philanthropic sources which kept income at a stable level. This stability continued in FY22, when greater fundraised income largely compensated for reduced emergency funding during the year. Some activities were necessarily curtailed during the pandemic, with related cost savings as a result. This included a slightly slimmed down and, in some cases, refocused staffing structure in line with changing circumstances.

Our ability to keep income stable despite difficult external circumstances allowed previously low levels of reserves to be build up in the short term. This guards against possible impacts of the developing economic uncertainty in the UK and elsewhere, and risks to future income generation. Free reserves at the end of FY22 were three months of the FY23 expenditure budget. Expenditure on JDRF's charitable objectives remained high at £3.5m (FY21: £3.9m), as we aimed to keep cure focused research funding and support for people with type 1 as high as possible in a year in which we had to deal with considerable uncertainty.

Income generation

Income of £5.9m was a little lower than the previous year (FY21: £6.4m). Fundraised income grew by £1.3m, which largely compensated for the £1.75m reduction in two different grants from the Steve Morgan Foundation (the DCMS supported Covid related Community Match Challenge (CMC) grant, and a separate multi year grant exclusively towards medical research).

Expenditure - research and other charitable activities

With a £1m a year research grant from the Steve Morgan Foundation concluding the previous year we expected a drop in the value of research advocacy and funding, but were able to limit this to less than £400K (FY22: £2.4m versus FY21: £2.8m). UK and global research achievements during the year are described on pages five to nine.

FY22 FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Expenditure - research and other charitable activities (continued)

JDRF's support and awareness costs grew slightly to £1.07m (FY21: £1.05m), as we continued to provide up-to-date information to people with type 1 as the pandemic progressed. Details of the activities and achievements of our work in these areas are described on pages five to nine.

Expenditure – costs of raising funds

In FY22 the cost of raising funds grew by 18 percent to £2.0m (FY21: £1.7m). However, this resulted in growth in fundraised income of 28 percent, so represents continued increased efficiency in this key area of operations.

JDRF Trading Limited

These accounts consolidate the income, costs, assets and liabilities of JDRF Trading Limited with those of JDRF. This small wholly owned trading subsidiary enables JDRF to take advantage of opportunities to develop revenue from the corporate sector through sponsorship of certain events and activities for people with type 1. The company produces separate accounts which can be obtained from JDRF's Director of Finance and Resources and are summarised in note 11 to the following accounts. Following two years of significant growth, the trading company's income grew again this year to £338,000 (FY21: £282,000), and operating profit for the year (gift aided in full to JDRF) also increased to £274,000 (FY21: £228,000).

Balance sheet for the charitable group

Cash and short-term deposits at 30 June 2022 totalled £2.48m (FY21: £2.14m). Cash is held in instant access and short-term deposit accounts that allow the best rate of interest at the level of risk deemed acceptable.

Debtors at the year-end were £615,000 (FY21: £424,000), of which £315,000 related to accrued income (FY21: £129,000). Of the total year end debtors figure, 98 percent had been received by November, and the outstanding balance is not considered at risk. Creditors were £554,000 (FY21: £438,000).

Funds

Restricted funds grew during FY22 from £407,000 to £77,000, as some restricted funds from the CMC grant were received before being spent on the designated projects. All CMC funds will be spent in full during FY23.

Unrestricted funds increased from £1.82m to £1.85m. The impact of this change on JDRF's reserves position is discussed under the relevant reserves policy paragraph below.

JDRF finances FY23 and beyond

JDRF's fundraised income is expected to return closer to pre-pandemic levels in FY23, with emergency Covid funding dropping to low levels in its final year. In addition, the SMF Type 1 Grand Challenge will start operation during FY23, and run until FY28, with its first

FY22 FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

JDRF finances FY23 and beyond

full year of operation in FY24. This opportunity will add circa 50 percent to JDRF's turnover over this time and advance the search for cures and treatments for type 1. While income will increase considerably, the Grand Challenge income will be fully accounted for by onward research grants and related costs, and not in any other way benefit JDRF financially.

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

Public benefit and grant making policy

The Directors have taken account of the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit in reviewing JDRF's aims and objectives and in planning future activities. JDRF aims to fund as much as possible of the globally approved research carried out in the UK. JDRF's global research department provides details of the UK grant payments due on a monthly basis and JDRF pays those funded by restricted grants and donations and as much of the other grants as available funds and our reserves policies allow.

Activity in Scotland

JDRF has staff based in different parts of Scotland, supported by an active and capable volunteer group. We are well supported by the public across Scotland, which raises funds on JDRF's behalf. Our fundraising activities in Scotland delivered £420,000 income during the year. In line with its goal of funding the best research wherever it is taking place in the world, JDRF funds type 1 diabetes research in Scotland and during FY22 funded projects at the Universities of Edinburgh and Dundee.

JDRF fundraising statement

Almost all our work driving the search to cure, treat and prevent type 1 diabetes, and all the work we do to help and support people affected by type 1 diabetes, is made possible by fundraised income. Although in 2020 we were awarded funding by DCMS's matched philanthropic Community Match Challenge programme, this was to support our charity's resilience during and after the Covid pandemic. We receive no direct government funding towards our research. Fundraising is vital for our work, and we are passionate about building strong, long-lasting relationships with our supporters through considerate, ethical fundraising and supporter care.

We use a range of recognised methods to raise funds. This includes working with trusts and foundations, philanthropists, businesses, schools and clubs, and individuals who take part in our fundraising events, run fundraising events of their own, respond to our appeals or donate directly to us. Our fundraising team leads on this work, with almost all of the fundraising activity being managed in-house. It is supported from time to time by a professional telephone fundraising agency whose small team we have worked closely with over the last seven years, and who we engage to speak with a limited number of our supporters on our behalf.

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION (continued)

JDRF fundraising statement (continued)

As we resume our event fundraising post-pandemic, we are careful to adhere to government guidance on Covid-19 and we review this as part of our risk assessment when planning and holding in-person events. Ahead of physical events, we provide our supporters with relevant information that they may wish to consider such as limited attendee numbers and ventilation, and we encourage them to follow a short list of relevant guidelines to help keep both our staff and supporters safe.

Fundraising on our behalf

When we appoint a fundraising agency, we ensure their work on our behalf is both effective and aligned with our values and responsibilities. The agency that we use is a corporate member of the Institute of Fundraising, is registered as a commercial supplier with the Fundraising Regulator, and complies with the codes of practice of both organisations. In line with recommendations from the Fundraising Regulator we train agency fundraisers according to our standards and expectations and we monitor calls made on our behalf on a regular basis.

Our Supporter Promise

We developed our supporter promise to make sure that everyone who comes into contact with us is respected and valued, and to let them know that their data is safe and secure with us. Our supporter promise can be found at <https://jdrf.org.uk/get-involved/give/donation-v2/our-supporter-promise>. To date we have received three suppression requests from the Fundraising Preference Service. All three requests were resolved in line with Fundraising Preference Service rules and our own internal procedures.

Further fundraising regulation

We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and adhere to its code of Fundraising Practice. JDRF is a member of the Institute of Fundraising. We are committed to best practice in fundraising and to complying with all statutory regulations, including the Charities Act 2016, the General Data Protection Regulation, the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003 and the Mailing and Telephone Preference Services.

Complaints

During FY22, we received five complaints about our fundraising activities, none of which were related to intrusion of privacy, unreasonable persistence or pressure to give. All complaints were resolved satisfactorily, with none being referred to external regulatory bodies.

Protecting Vulnerable Supporters

Our supporters are at the heart of everything we do, and we understand that protecting those that may be in vulnerable positions is crucial for safe and effective fundraising. Our external fundraisers receive training in recognising vulnerable people. We take steps to ensure our telemarketing campaigns avoid unreasonable intrusion on our supporters' privacy, including not making telemarketing calls during unsociable hours and limiting the

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION (continued)

Protecting Vulnerable Supporters (continued)

number of times we call unanswered numbers. We limit the number of times we make financial requests for support in a single call to avoid applying undue pressure. We monitor and limit the number of mail, email and telephone communications we send to supporters asking for their financial support, ensuring requests are not unreasonably persistent.

Financial policies and activities

Reserves policy

The Board is committed to ensuring a sound financial base for JDRF's work and activities. The Board has adopted a reserves policy which is designed to assist with managing reasonable levels of risk, making funds available for future activities and providing for cash flow movements, while maximising the flow of funds to research.

The Board reviews its reserves policy with reference to Charity Commission guidelines every two years. The current policy takes a range of historical costs and movements on income, and aggregates these to establish high and low points for cash balances and free reserve levels. On this basis the Board expects JDRF under normal circumstances to hold free reserves between £1m and £1.5m. JDRF received significant levels of support during FY21, which was intended to provide support through to 2023. As a result our free reserves (unrestricted funds minus fixed assets) have increased in the short-term, standing at £1.8m at the year end. Reserves are expected to return to the policy range in the short to medium term.

Risk management and mitigation

The Board monitors the principal business and control risks to JDRF, within a control framework. The risk assessment register is reviewed at least twice a year by senior management and updated accordingly. Following a review, the format and contents of the register have been updated during the year. Severity and likelihood definitions have been added, and the treatment of risk outcome scores identified. Pre and post-mitigation scorings have been added to add clarity and dynamism. Strategies and timelines have been agreed for the management and limitation of identified risks, the most important of which have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board.

At present JDRF has no red risks (risk score 15+) and three amber risks (risk score 9-12) out of a possible total of 25. The SMF funded Grand Challenges programme brings complexity and challenge in several areas, though with significant mitigations in place. Post pandemic there is a risk of a slowdown in funding priorities for type 1 research in the UK by the global research funding department at JDRFI in the US. This could affect JDRF's profile with the type 1 research community, and other research funders in the UK. Other funding partnerships are being developed to build stronger relationships with a range of research funders and related key stakeholders. The remaining risk relates to the potential impact on a charity the size of JDRF should several key staff leave over a short period of time. JDRF has policies and good practice aimed at staff retention and talent management, and reviews succession planning for critical roles on a regular basis.

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION (continued)

Financial controls review

In the autumn of 2021, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board reviewed the updated summary of JDRF's internal financial controls and fraud risks, using the template of the Charity Commission's CC8 guidelines on Internal Finance Controls for Charities. This thorough exercise concluded that JDRF's internal controls and processes are appropriate to its activities and that risks are mitigated appropriately and proportionately.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

JDRF is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated on 6 November 1986 and registered as a charity on 14 May 1987. The objects and powers of the company are set out in, and governed by, its articles of association. New articles of association were adopted in 2017, reflecting up-to-date law and practice.

JDRF is governed by a Board of Directors, the members of which are also the trustees of the charity for the purposes of charity law, which meets at least five times a year. The Board sets the strategic goals of JDRF, reviews the pursuit of charitable objectives, establishes policy, and monitors financial status and compliance with legal requirements. The Chief Executive assists the Board in these activities and together with the staff is responsible for the implementation of the charity's strategic plan and the day to day running of JDRF.

The Board of Directors has established two Sub-Committees to assist in the efficient execution of its responsibilities and duties: the Succession and Development Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. In addition, the Board has informal progress meetings between the quarterly Board business meetings at which there is the opportunity to hear updates on current issues or have fuller discussions of wider matters of interest.

The Succession and Development Committee (made up of at least three current or former Directors and an independent recruitment expert) meets as needed and is responsible for identifying and recruiting new Directors and ensuring retention and development of senior level volunteers. During the year the Committee carried out an open recruitment process for the Chair who retires from the Board in December 2022. After interviewing several candidates the current Vice Chair, Phil Aird-Mash, was appointed by the Board to the role.

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for JDRF's compliance with statutory reporting, managing the relationship with the external auditor, reviewing the draft accounts and accompanying report, JDRF's risk management and a range of financial controls and processes. This Committee is made up of the Treasurer and at least one other Director, is attended by the Director of Finance and Resources and Head of Finance and meets two or three times a year.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Appointment of Directors

All potential Directors of JDRF go through a nomination process before they join the Board. This is within the remit of the Succession and Development Committee which has the goal of identifying and meeting individuals who have the necessary skills, experience and leadership attributes that will further JDRF's mission to find the cure for type 1 diabetes. Directors are appointed by the Board and serve an initial term of three years but may be reappointed for a further term of three years.

Induction of new Directors

Prior to appointment, potential Directors meet our Chief Executive, Chairman, and representatives from the Succession and Development Committee to discuss the work of a Board Director in depth and the expectations and responsibilities of the role. They are given an overview of organisational history, current activities and strategy. Following their appointment to the Board, new Directors have induction meetings with the senior management team and are given relevant key documentation.

Training of Directors

Collective and individual training on issues of strategy and governance is offered to Directors.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The executive team consists of the Chief Executive and five Director of Department roles: Research Partnerships, Policy and Communications, Fundraising, Finance and Resources and People and Operations, as detailed in the reference section on page 18.

JDRF is committed to being open about the work that we do to achieve our mission. JDRF's approach to pay and reward is that this should enable us to recruit and retain the skilled staff we need to create a world without type 1 diabetes. All JDRF staff, including the senior management team, are normally eligible for an annual cost of living pay award, and a progression pay scheme that rewards staff who make a significant contribution to JDRF. The amount paid to senior staff reflects the market for jobs in comparable organisations, the performance of the organisation and the skills and contribution of the individual performing the role. Salaries of JDRF's senior staff are reviewed biennially against the market by a specialist pay and reward consultancy, and agreed by the three board officers.

Volunteers

Volunteers play a vital role at JDRF. All Board Directors and advisors from the scientific community give their time free of charge. We launched the Insight and Experience Panel of 140 people with lived experience with type 1 to support aspects of the work of JDRF. The panel has assisted with providing case studies for NICE consultation responses and has contributed to JDRF's current brand review. It has also been helpful in discussions such as how JDRF can contribute insight to international initiatives like building consensus on Patient Reported Outcomes among the international research community. In FY22 over 500 individuals volunteered to support JDRF, and we are extremely grateful to all of these dedicated supporters.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the trustees' 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 Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- ◆ prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in operation.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the Directors confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members of the company guarantee to contribute an amount not exceeding £10 to the assets of the company in the event of winding up. The total number of guarantees at 30 June 2020 was 9. The Directors have no beneficial interest in the company but as members are entitled to voting rights.

Directors' Report Year ended 30 June 2022

AUDITORS

Buzzacott LLP was reappointed auditor by the Board for the year ended 30 June 2023 and has expressed its willingness to act in that capacity.

Approved by the Directors on 12 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by



David McTurk
Chair

Reference and administrative details

President	Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cornwall
Directors	The Directors, who are also trustees under charity law, who served during the year up to the date of this report were as follows: Phil Aird-Mash (Vice Chair) Barrie Brien Jared Chebib (Treasurer) Christina Croft Wilson Leech Per Lundin James Lurie David McTurk (Chair)
Company Secretary	Jonathan Taylor
Executive management team	
Chief Executive	Karen Addington
Director of Fundraising & Engagement	Mike Straney (to September 2022) Terence Lovell (from November 2022)
Director of Research Partnerships	Rachel Connor
Director of Policy and Communications	Hilary Nathan
Director of Finance and Resources	Jonathan Taylor
Director of People and Operations	Hayley Anderson
Registered office	17/18 Angel Gate City Road London EC1V 2PT
Telephone	T: 020 7713 2030 F: 020 7713 2031 E: info@jdrf.org.uk
Website	www.jdrf.org.uk
Social media	@JDRFUK/https://twitter.com/jdrfuk @JDRFUK/https://www.facebook.com/JDRFU K/JDRFUK JDRFUK/https://www.linkedin.com/company/jdrf-UK JDRFUK/https://www.instagram.com/jdrfuk/

Reference and administrative details

Company registration number 02071638 (England and Wales)

Charity registration number 295716 (England and Wales)
SC040123 (Scotland)

National and regional offices JDRF Scotland: Aberdeen Office
T: Aberdeen: 01224 248 677
T: Central Scotland: 07790 572188
E: scotland@jdrf.org.uk

Auditor Buzzacott LLP
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Bankers Barclays Bank plc
Marble Arch Corporate Banking Group
PO Box 32016
London
NW1 2ZH

Independent auditor's report to the members of Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Limited ('the charitable parent company') and its subsidiary (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, group and charitable parent company balance sheets and consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- ♦ give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the charitable parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of the group's income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- ♦ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ♦ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 group and charitable parent 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- ◆ the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the charitable parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 by the charitable parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- ◆ the charitable parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

Matters on which we are required to report by exception (continued)

- ◆ 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 directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

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

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and the charitable parent 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 group or the charitable parent 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.

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

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

- ◆ the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- ◆ we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and parent charity and determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework (Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)), and those that relate to fundraising including The Code of Fundraising Practice.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

- ◆ performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ performed substantive testing on expenditure including the authorisation thereof;
- ◆ tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- ◆ assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

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

- ◆ reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- ◆ enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

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

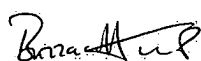
Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Independent auditor's report 30 June 2022

Use of our report

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 and to the charity's trustees as a body, in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 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 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 the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



21 February 2023

Edward Finch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 30 June 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
Income and expenditure							
Income							
Donations and legacies	1	2,442,738	826,788	3,269,526	2,003,287	643,871	2,647,158
Other trading activities	2	1,571,709	—	1,571,709	879,746	—	879,746
Charitable activities	3						
. Research grants		—	91,387	91,387	—	1,084,680	1,084,680
. Support and awareness		—	970,500	970,500	—	1,761,000	1,761,000
Interest receivable		5,397	—	5,397	3,062	—	3,062
Total income		4,019,844	1,888,675	5,908,519	2,886,095	3,489,551	6,375,646
Expenditure							
Cost of raising funds		1,933,259	83,302	2,016,561	975,106	695,743	1,670,849
Charitable activities							
. Research funding		861,211	1,081,527	1,942,738	428,484	1,940,655	2,369,139
. Research advocacy		311,500	168,170	479,670	205,285	237,234	442,519
Subtotal research expenditure		1,172,711	1,249,697	2,422,408	633,769	2,177,889	2,811,658
. Support and awareness		884,295	191,073	1,075,368	445,319	604,318	1,049,637
Subtotal charitable activities		2,057,006	1,440,770	3,497,776	1,079,088	2,782,207	3,861,295
Total expenditure	4	3,990,265	1,524,072	5,514,337	2,054,194	3,477,950	5,532,144
Net income (expenditure) and net movement in funds	6	29,579	364,603	394,182	831,901	11,601	843,502
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward at 1 July 2021		1,817,223	406,757	2,223,980	985,322	395,156	1,380,478
Total funds carried forward at 30 June 2022	16	1,846,802	771,360	2,618,162	1,817,223	406,757	2,223,980

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities.

All recognised gains and losses are included in the above statement of financial activities.

Balance sheets 30 June 2022

	Notes	Group		Charity	
		2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	81,066	97,078	81,066	97,078
Investments	10	—	—	10,001	10,001
		81,066	97,078	91,067	107,079
Current assets					
Debtors	13	614,644	423,647	746,348	520,293
Cash at bank and in hand		2,476,439	2,140,797	2,153,058	1,876,628
		3,091,083	2,564,444	2,899,406	2,396,921
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	553,986	437,542	372,311	280,020
Net current assets		2,537,097	2,126,902	2,527,095	2,116,901
Total net assets	15	2,618,163	2,223,980	2,618,162	2,223,980
The funds of the charity:					
Funds and reserves	16				
Restricted funds		771,360	406,757	771,360	406,757
Unrestricted funds					
General funds		1,846,802	1,817,223	1,846,802	1,817,223
		2,618,162	2,223,980	2,618,162	2,223,980

Approved by the directors on 12 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



David McTurk
Chair



Jared Chebib
Treasurer

Company Registration Number: 02071638 (England and Wales)

Consolidated statement of cash flows 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided (used in) by operating activities	A	347,942	986,499
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received		5,397	3,062
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(17,699)	(12,787)
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,302)	(9,725)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		335,640	976,774
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2021	B	2,140,799	1,164,023
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2022	B	2,476,439	2,140,797

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 30 June 2022.

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	394,182	843,502
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	33,711	31,599
Interest receivable	(5,398)	(3,062)
(Increase) in debtors	(190,997)	(13,096)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	116,444	127,556
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	347,942	986,499

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 July 2021 £	Movement in year £	At 30 June 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,140,797	335,640	2,476,439
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,140,797	335,640	2,476,439

Principal accounting policies 30 June 2022

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are laid out below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared for the year to 30 June 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Basis of Consolidation

The statement of financial activities and balance sheet consolidate the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the charity and its wholly owned subsidiary undertaking, JDRF Trading Limited. The results of the subsidiary undertaking are consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

No separate statement of financial activities or statement of cashflows has been prepared for the charity above as permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Preparation of the financial statements requires the trustees and management to make significant judgements and estimates.

The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

- ◆ assessing the probability of receipt of legacy income;
- ◆ allocation of support and governance costs;
- ◆ estimating the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets for the purposes of determining a depreciation rate; and
- ◆ estimating future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below).

Assessment of going concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. The trustees have made this assessment with respect to a period of one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The trustees of the charity have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. In making this assessment, the trustees have considered the impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on the group and charity, specifically they have considered the availability of future funding from grants and donations and the ability to continue to fund charitable activities through available reserves. The trustees are of the opinion that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Income recognition

Income is recognised in the period in which the charity has entitlement to the income, the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Income received by way of subscriptions, donations and gifts to the charity is included in full in the statement of financial activities when receivable. Donations are recognised when the charity has confirmation of both the amount and settlement date. In the event of donations pledged but not received, the amount is accrued for where the receipt is considered probable. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Donated services and facilities provided to the charity are recognised in the period when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the charity, provided they can be measured reliably. This is normally when the service is provided. An equivalent amount is included as expenditure.

Donated services and facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain facilities or services of equivalent economic benefits on the open market.

Legacies are included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entitled to the legacy, the executors have established that there are sufficient surplus assets in the estate to pay the legacy, and any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of the charity.

Income recognition (continued)

Entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, but the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material. In the event that the gift is in the form of an asset other than cash or a financial asset traded on a recognised stock exchange, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title of the asset having being transferred to the charity.

Revenue grants are credited to the statement of financial activities when received or receivable whichever is earlier.

Where unconditional entitlement to grants receivable is dependent upon fulfilment of conditions within the charity's control, the incoming resources are recognised when there is sufficient evidence that conditions will be met. Where there is uncertainty as to whether the charity can meet such conditions the incoming resource is deferred.

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.

Resources expended

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to make a payment 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.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Expenditure is allocated to a particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. Expenditure includes attributable VAT which cannot be recovered. The cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central functions, is apportioned on the basis of an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

Premises and office costs are allocated based on the amount of floor space attributable to each activity, except for regional offices which are split 75% cost of generating funds, 5% research advocacy and 20% support and awareness.

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity. These costs are associated with constitutional and statutory requirements and include any costs associated with the strategic management of the charity's activities.

Resources expended (continued)

The costs of raising funds relate to the costs incurred by the group in raising funds for the charitable work.

Where information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is provided to potential beneficiaries, the costs associated with this publicity are allocated to charitable activities. Where such information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is also provided to potential donors, activity costs are apportioned between fundraising and charitable activities.

Grants payable are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year in which agreement to pay has been reached with JDRF's global research department. Provision is made for grants agreed and approved but unpaid at the period end.

Tangible fixed assets

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £1,000 including irrecoverable VAT.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

- ◆ Leasehold improvements Over the lifetime of the lease
- ◆ Computer equipment 5 years
- ◆ Fixtures and fittings 5 years

Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value or value in use.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets comprise shares in the charity's subsidiary trading company and are stated at cost.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions 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. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to the statement of financial activities over the life of the lease using the straight line basis.

Pension scheme

JDRF contributes to staff group personal pension plans. The pension charge represents payments to the scheme which are charged to the statement of financial activities in the period to which they relate. Employer contributions are 4% after 3 months, 5% after 2 years and 7% after 4 years of service. Using a 'Salary Sacrifice Scheme', employees may additionally sacrifice up to 10% of gross salary to their pension. The charitable company has no liability under the scheme other than for the payment of these contributions.

Fund accounting

Restricted funds are to be used for specified purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is identified to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the directors for particular purposes.

Foreign exchange

Balance sheet assets/liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Transactions are translated at the transaction date exchange rate. Any exchange rate differences arising are credited or charged to the statement of financial activities.

Financial instruments

The charity only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the charity and their measurement basis are as follows:

Financial assets – Other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments.

Cash at bank – Classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.

Financial liabilities – accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

1 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
Donations	1,707,365	826,788	2,534,153	1,605,904	563,871	2,169,775
Legacies	130,392	—	130,392	41,900	80,000	121,900
Third party fundraising	604,981	—	604,981	355,483	—	355,483
Total	2,442,738	826,788	3,269,526	2,003,287	643,871	2,647,158

2 Income from trading activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
One Walk	152,691	—	152,691	26,087	—	26,087
Running and challenge events	732,297	—	732,297	378,063	—	378,063
Corporate sponsorship, advertising and merchandise	362,879	—	362,879	287,571	—	287,571
Events and other fundraising activities	245,711	—	245,711	91,899	—	91,899
Rental/other income	78,131	—	78,131	31,014	—	31,014
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	—	—	—	65,112	—	65,112
Total	1,571,709	—	1,571,709	879,746	—	879,746

3 Income from charitable activities

	2022 Total Restricted £	2021 Total Restricted £
Research grants		
The Steve Morgan Foundation	—	1,000,000
The Cadogan Charity	—	50,000
Miss Margaret Butters Reekie Charitable Trust	—	5,000
The R S Macdonald Charitable Trust	10,000	10,000
Nimar Charitable Trust	10,000	5,000
PF Charitable Trust	10,000	—
Shepherd and Wedde Barr Charitable Trust	15,000	—
The R S Macdonald Charitable Trust	20,000	—
Robert Luff Foundation Limited	15,000	—
Contributions £5,000 or less	11,387	14,680
	91,387	1,084,680
Support and awareness		
The Steve Morgan Foundation (DCMS Community Match Challenge 50%)	937,500	1,500,000
Department of Culture, Media and Sport (Community Match Challenge 50%)	—	187,500
The Steve Morgan Foundation	—	15,000
Coldstones Charitable Trust	—	5,000
The Mercers' Company	—	7,500
The Hugh Fraser Foundation	—	45,000
Hummingbird Charitable Trust	20,000	—
Peter Harrison Foundation	10,000	—
The Big Lottery Fund	3,000	1,000
Contributions £5,000 or less	970,500	1,761,000
Total	1,061,887	2,845,680

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

4 Total expenditure

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
Costs of raising funds	1,933,259	83,302	2,016,561	975,106	695,743	1,670,849
Charitable activities						
· Research funding	852,395	1,090,343	1,942,738	428,484	1,940,655	2,369,139
· Research advocacy	311,500	168,170	479,670	205,285	237,234	442,519
· Support and awareness	884,295	191,073	1,075,368	445,319	604,318	1,049,637
Total	3,981,449	1,532,888	5,514,337	2,054,194	3,477,950	5,532,144

	Note	Cost of raising funds £	Research funding £	Research advocacy £	Support and awareness £	Governance costs £	Support costs £	2022 Total £
Staff costs	7	939,628	234,374	275,755	478,361	101,886	339,014	2,369,018
Other staffing costs		(3,278)	(818)	29,525	(1,669)	(355)	64,899	88,304
Office costs		101,946	13,832	15,508	32,698	2,247	50,834	217,065
Rent and premises		123,581	19,192	16,589	41,103	3,030	43,434	246,929
Depreciation		—	—	—	—	—	33,711	33,711
Information technology costs		86,640	16,301	12,868	30,024	2,573	36,887	185,293
Direct fundraising costs								
· Donations and appeals		225,287	—	—	—	—	—	225,287
· Third party fundraising								
· One Walk		2,591	—	—	—	—	—	2,591
· Running and challenge events		131,945	—	—	—	—	—	131,945
· Trading activities		5,758	—	—	—	—	—	5,758
· Events and other fundraising activities		45,895	—	—	—	—	—	45,895
Subtotal direct fundraising costs		411,476	—	—	—	—	—	411,476
Audit fees		—	—	—	—	13,067	—	13,067
Governance		—	—	—	—	7,178	—	7,178
Advocacy		—	5,354	42,845	—	—	—	48,199
Support and awareness		—	—	—	322,490	—	—	322,490
Research grants – unrestricted	5	—	510,859	—	—	—	—	510,859
Research grants – restricted	5	—	1,060,748	—	—	—	—	1,060,748
		1,659,993	1,859,842	393,090	903,007	129,626	568,779	5,514,337
Support costs		290,388	67,510	70,511	140,370	—	(568,779)	—
Governance costs		66,180	15,386	16,069	31,991	(129,626)	—	—
Total expenditure 2022		2,016,561	1,942,738	479,670	1,075,368	—	—	5,514,337

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

4 Total expenditure (continued)

	Note	Cost of raising funds £	Research funding £	Research advocacy £	Support and awareness £	Governance costs £	Support costs £	2021 Total £
Staff costs	7	974,503	226,556	236,624	471,064	104,099	275,115	2,287,961
Other staffing costs		4,322	393	21,918	27,927	181	13,183	67,924
Office costs		47,689	7,153	8,923	15,467	993	18,175	98,400
Rent and premises		140,523	18,094	17,241	45,155	2,856	40,949	264,818
Depreciation		—	—	—	—	—	31,599	31,599
Information technology costs		51,717	9,729	7,681	17,923	1,536	22,018	110,604
Direct fundraising costs								
Donations and appeals		112,387	—	—	—	—	—	112,387
Third party fundraising		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One Walk		6,243	—	—	—	—	—	6,243
Running and challenge events		52,407	—	—	—	—	—	52,407
Trading activities		805	—	—	—	—	—	805
Events and other fundraising activities		9,318	—	—	—	—	—	9,318
Subtotal direct fundraising costs		181,160	—	—	—	—	—	181,160
Audit fees		—	—	—	—	12,545	—	12,545
Governance		—	—	—	—	7,427	—	7,427
Advocacy		—	3,875	84,345	—	—	—	88,220
Support and awareness		—	—	—	341,135	—	—	341,135
Research grants – unrestricted	5	—	246,797	—	—	—	—	246,797
Research grants – restricted	5	—	1,793,554	—	—	—	—	1,793,554
		1,399,914	2,306,151	376,732	918,671	129,637	401,039	5,532,144
Support costs		204,749	47,601	49,716	98,973	—	(401,039)	—
Governance costs		66,186	15,387	16,071	31,993	(129,637)	—	—
Total expenditure 2021		1,670,849	2,369,139	442,519	1,049,637	—	—	5,532,144

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

5 Research grants

	Principal investigator	2022			2021		
		Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Total £
University of Exeter Defining the decline in endogenous insulin secretion in Type 1 diabetes diagnosed after 30 years of age	Angus Jones	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff University Microneedle arrays to deliver antigen specific immunotherapy	Colin Dayan	182,561	201,733	384,294	—	—	—
Cardiff University Clinical Trials in the Type 1 Diabetes UK Immunotherapy Consortium: Bigger, Smarter, Faster	Colin Dayan	—	—	—	77,911	—	77,911
Cardiff University The beta-2 score and beyond: new composite outcomes measures of islet cell function for use in clinical trials	Colin Dayan	—	—	—	380,547	—	380,547
Medical Research Council (MRC) PEG-Based Hydrogels for iPSCs-Derived Regenerative Therapies for Diabetes (PI: Rocio Sancho)	Dania Grant	—	—	—	54,625	—	54,625
Queen's University Belfast Novel Insights on the Link between Diabetic Retinopathy and the Splenic Clock	Eleni Beli	—	—	—	—	—	—
The University of Edinburgh Using Deep Learning on Retinal Images to Predict Complications and Therapeutic responses in Type 1 Diabetes	Helen Colhoun	—	—	—	196,301	—	196,301
University of Bristol UK TrialNet Clinical Center	Yuk-Fun Liu	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Bristol How do Slow Progressors to type 1 diabetes regulate their autoimmune response?	Kathleen Gillespie	—	—	—	60,042	36,449	96,491
University of Exeter Improved, cost effective prediction of type 1 diabetes in early life using combined prediction models	Richard Oram	169,931	—	169,931	136,723	(245)	136,478
King's College London Exploring the translational potential of the NPY Y4 receptor for treating Type 1 Diabetes	Gavin Bewick	172,315	91,308	263,623	41,826	—	41,826
King's College London A Hypoglycemia Awareness Restoration Program for people with type 1 diabetes and problematic hypoglycemia persisting	Stephanie Amiel	5,917	—	5,917	16,125	—	16,125
King's College London Harmonizing biomarkers in clinical trials of ustekinumab	Timothy Tree	—	95,656	95,656	136,163	—	136,163
University of Exeter Modulation of brain fatty acid oxidation to improve hypoglycemia counterregulation	Paul W Potter	43,323	—	43,323	5,359	9,641	15,000
University of Oxford Human Islets For Basic Research- Oxford JDRF Human Islet Resource Centre	Paul Johnson	17,664	801	18,465	—	—	—
University of Bristol JDRF International Clinical Sites - UK (Trialnet)	Polly Bingley	—	—	—	30,735	—	30,735
University of Dundee Restoring hypoglycemia awareness through dishabituatation	Rory McCrimmon	4,819	112	4,931	—	—	—
University of Oxford Role of the autoantigen tetraspanin-7 in type 1 diabetes	Kerry McLaughlin	—	—	—	20,863	—	20,863
University of Lincoln Phenotype and specificity of the islet inflammation in Type 1 diabetes	Michael Christie	—	—	—	—	54,142	54,142
University of Bristol Adult onset Type 1 Diabetes: Slow Progressors or Late Starters?	Anna Long	18,267	—	18,267	—	47,890	47,890
King's College, London Comparison of neo- and natural epitope reactivity as it relates to Disease Stage, T cell recruitment and polarization	Mark Peakman	—	—	—	—	32,447	32,447
Institute for Med Res, Univ of Cambridge TrialNet Transcriptomic Pipeline	Eoin McKinney	—	—	—	294,317	—	294,317
Cardiff University Do time-of-day-dependent changes in regulatory T-cells alter their ability to suppress the development of Type 1 diabetes in NOD mice	James Pearson	—	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
University of Exeter Killing the beta cell killers to slow progression and prevent type 1 diabetes	Martin Eichmann	—	—	—	—	14,858	14,858

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

5 Research grants (continued)

	Principal investigator	2022			2021		
		Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	Total £
University of Exeter	Yu Hsuan Carol Yang	—	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
Does it take a lot of nerve to regenerate pancreatic beta cells							
University of Bristol	Kathleen Gillespie	55,362	15,000	70,362	10,126	21,615	31,741
COVID-19 antibody screening in families with type 1 diabetes: infection rate and effects on diabetes							
PEG-Based Hydrogels for iPSCs-Derived Regenerative Therapies for Diabetes	Julie Cawley / Rocio Sancho	54,825	—	54,825	—	—	—
JDRF T1D Fund		290,464	8,816	299,280	268,883	—	268,883
University of Edinburgh (Connect Immune Research award)	Yannick Crow	16,133	—	16,133	17,822	—	17,822
Precision type 1 interferon biomarkers for the stratification of autoimmune disease							
University of Exeter	Paul Weightman Potter	—	—	—	45,186	—	45,186
Modulation of brain fatty acid oxidation to improve hypoglycaemia counter regulation							
University of Birmingham	Parth Narendran	29,167	90,952	120,119	—	—	—
Testing the feasibility and acceptability of EarLy Surveillance for Autoimmune diabetes: The ELSA Study							
King's College London	P Choudhary	—	6,481	6,481	—	—	—
Mixed methods study exploring the impact of hybrid closed-loop systems on patient reported outcomes in people with type 1 diabetes and their partners							
		1,060,748	510,859	1,571,607	1,793,554	246,797	2,040,351

6 Net income (expenditure) before transfers

This is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation	33,711	31,599
Directors' indemnity insurance	541	541
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT)		
· Audit for current year	13,067	10,585
Operating lease rentals		
· Property	152,511	158,048

7 Staff costs and numbers and remuneration of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries and wages	2,013,902	1,978,658
Social security costs	205,385	193,352
Pension contributions	94,798	112,272
	2,314,085	2,284,282
Redundancy	54,933	3,679
	2,369,018	2,287,961

The average weekly number of employees (on an average head count and a full time equivalent basis) carrying out JDRF's activities was as follows:

	Head count 2022	Head count 2021	FTE 2022	FTE 2021
Raising funds	22.0	24.0	20.6	22.2
Charitable activities	23.1	23	21.7	21.2
Central support	10.3	9	9.7	8.6
	55.4	56	52.0	52.0

The key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis comprise the trustees, and the executive management team. The total remuneration (including taxable benefits and employer's pension contributions) of the key management personnel for the year was £456,773 (2021 - £431,701).

During the year JDRF made non contractual severance payments of £54,933 (2021: £3,679). These payments were approved by the trustees for payment.

	2022 £	2021 £
Employee between £90k & £100k	1	1
Employee between £70k & £80k	1	—
Employee between £60k & £70k	2	1

The pension contributions paid during the year for these employees totalled £42,174 (2021 - £43,831).

7 Taxation

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes. The charity's trading subsidiary JDRF Trading Limited gift aids available profits to the charity.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2021	108,381	155,303	7,176	270,860
Additions in the year	—	17,699	—	17,699
At 30 June 2022	108,381	173,002	7,176	288,559
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2021	75,137	91,469	7,176	173,782
Charge for the year	11,081	22,630	—	33,711
At 30 June 2022	86,218	114,099	7,176	207,493
Net book value				
At 30 June 2022	22,163	58,903	—	81,066
At 30 June 2021	33,244	63,834	—	97,078

9 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Investment in unquoted subsidiary undertaking at cost	10,001	10,001

10 Subsidiary undertaking

The charitable company owns the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of JDRF Trading Limited, a company registered in England on 17 December 2007. The subsidiary is used for non-primary purpose trading activities. All activities have been consolidated on a line by line basis in the statement of financial activities. Available profits are gift aided to the charitable company. A summary of the results of the subsidiary is shown below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	338,579	282,097
Cost of sales	—	—
Gross profit	338,579	282,097
Administrative expenses	(64,617)	(53,979)
Operating profit	273,962	228,118
Taxation	—	—
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	273,962	228,118
Gift aid distribution to parent undertaking	(273,962)	(228,118)
Movement in retained earnings	—	—

The aggregate of the assets, liabilities and funds was:

	2022 £	2021 £
Assets	395,981	327,313
Liabilities	(385,980)	(317,312)
Funds	10,001	10,001

11 Parent undertaking

The parent undertaking's gross income and the results for the year are disclosed as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Gross income	5,569,940	6,093,549
Results for the year	120,220	615,385

12 Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	94,450	72,394	21,849	9,250
Other debtors	—	—	—	—
Amounts due from subsidiary	235	—	204,540	159,790
Prepayments	204,506	222,209	204,506	222,209
Accrued income	315,453	129,044	315,453	129,044
	614,644	423,647	746,348	520,293

Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2022

13 Creditors: amounts due within one year

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	51,749	55,010	51,749	55,010
Taxation and social security	78,594	65,437	66,081	48,665
Other creditors	45,845	28,249	45,845	28,249
Rent free benefit over lease period	14,487	19,836	14,487	19,836
Deferred income	174,088	144,750	7,425	4,000
Accrued costs	189,223	124,260	189,223	124,260
	553,986	437,542	372,311	280,020

Included in deferred income are amounts received in advance for events and sponsorship as set out below:

	Group		Charity	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Brought forward as at 1 July	144,750	122,642	4,000	—
Additional income deferred in year	174,088	144,750	7,425	4,000
Brought forward funds released in year	(144,750)	(122,642)	(4,000)	—
Carried forward as at 31 June	174,088	144,750	7,425	4,000

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

Group	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	—	81,066	81,066	—	97,078	97,078
Net current assets	771,360	1,765,736	2,537,096	406,757	1,720,145	2,126,902
Net assets at 30 June	771,360	1,846,802	2,618,162	406,757	1,817,223	2,223,980

Charity	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds 2022 £	Restricted funds £	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	—	81,066	81,066	—	97,078	97,078
Investments	—	10,001	10,001	—	10,001	10,001
Net current assets	771,360	1,755,735	2,527,096	406,757	1,710,144	2,116,901
Net assets at 30 June	771,360	1,846,802	2,618,162	406,757	1,817,223	2,223,980

15 Movement in funds

	At 1 July 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 30 June 2022 £
Restricted funds				
Research funding	307,852	918,175	(1,060,749)	165,278
Steve Morgan Foundation	2,690	—	—	2,690
Support and awareness	10,000	33,000	—	43,000
CMC Funding	86,215	937,500	(463,323)	560,392
Total restricted funds	406,757	1,888,675	(1,524,072)	771,360
Unrestricted funds				
General funds	1,817,223	4,019,844	(3,990,265)	1,846,802
Total funds	2,223,980	5,908,519	(5,514,337)	2,618,162

	At 1 July 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 30 June 2021 £
Restricted funds				
Research funding	338,626	728,551	(759,325)	307,852
Steve Morgan Foundation	28,930	1,000,000	(1,026,240)	2,690
Support and awareness	27,600	73,500	(91,100)	10,000
CMC Funding	—	1,687,500	(1,601,285)	86,215
Total restricted funds	395,156	3,489,551	(3,477,950)	406,757
Unrestricted funds				
General funds	985,322	2,886,095	(2,054,194)	1,817,223
Total funds	1,380,478	6,375,646	(5,532,144)	2,223,980

Purpose of restricted funds

Restricted funds are received for the purpose of carrying out particular activities; usually research grant funding, support and awareness and advocacy activities. They either directly contribute to these activities, or are applied to core costs related to information/education about type 1 diabetes and the related dissemination of research information.

16 Operating lease commitments

The group and charity had future minimum commitments at the year end under operating leases as follows:

	2022 Land and buildings £	2021 Land and buildings £
Payments which fall due:		
Less than one year	171,699	179,409
Between two and five years	470,720	472,245
	642,419	651,654

17 Related party transactions

Trustee expenses for the year totalled £nil (2021 - £nil) and charitable donations received from trustees totalled £50,923 (2021 - £38,575).

There were no other transactions with related parties which required disclosure during the year (2021 - none).