Registered number: 02161565
Charity number: 800365

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE COMPANY AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Company registered number

02161565

Charity registered number

800365

Registered office

10 St Bride Street, London, EC4A 4AD

Company secretary

Mrs Diana Rawstron

Director of the Institute

Rt Hon Professor the Lord Kakkar, PC

Independent auditors

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

Bankers

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

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

Solicitors

Goodman Derrick LLP, 10 St Bride Street, London, EC4A 4AD

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

The Trustees present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the group and the company, The Thrombosis Research Institute for the year 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2019. The Trustees confirm that the Annual Report and financial statements of the company comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the company's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Second Edition, effective 1 January 2019.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution and organisational structure

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

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

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

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

Method of appointment or election of Trustees

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

Policies adopted for the induction and training of Trustees

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

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

Volunteers

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

Related party relationships

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

At the year-end, all the Trustees of the Institute were also Trustees of Thrombosis Research Trust.

Risk management

The Trustees are responsible for the management of risks faced by the Institute, and a formal review of the Institute's risk management processes has taken place. The Trustees are satisfied that the major risks have been identified and that they have been adequately mitigated where necessary. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

Policies and objectives

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

Aims of the Institute and mission statement

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

Strategies for achieving objectives

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

Grant making policies

The Institute awards grants to various individuals to enable them to study in the field of thrombosis research. It also funds research in other countries. The Institute paid grants in the year totalling £16,889 (2018: £11,131) to the Department of Molecular Immunology, University of Szeged (Hungary) who are collaborating with the Institute in the vaccine development project.

STRATEGIC REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Review of activities

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

Laboratory research addresses the immunology of atherosclerosis with the ongoing objective of developing a 'vaccine against atheroma'. This programme encompasses discovery and translational elements including the discovery and early evaluation of novel biomarkers to predict atherosclerotic risk and burden.

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

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

The Institute remains committed to large population based studies to evaluate clinical outcomes in patients with newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation and acute venous thromboembolism. The programmes conducted in 35 countries and 1100 sites for the atrial fibrillation programme and 25 countries and 450 sites in the venous thromboembolic programme continue to provide fascinating insights into 'real-world' outcomes in these important patient populations.

The Institute continues to support educational activities by regularly bring together clinicians and scientists in the field of thromboembolic disease.

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

Fundraising activities/income generation

The Trustees regularly review the opportunities, and are currently in the process of identifying projects for specific funding. There is an ongoing programme for fundraising. Funds are raised through grant and sponsorship applications and fundraising from the public is not actively pursued.

Investment policy and performance

For the year under review, the Institute's endowment funds were placed with Ruffer LLP for long-term investment in the stock markets. Surplus operational funds were placed on call deposits with its banks.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

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

Principal risks include:

Financial:

being able to attract continuing funding for research projects is critically important. This risk is mitigated by close financial monitoring, financial planning and project based cost centres. Independent investment advice guides the investment of the Institute's assets. The Institute carries full insurance covering its assets and activities.

Research conduct:

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

Health and safety:

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

Reputation and charitable status:

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

Going concern

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

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

Reserves policy

The Institute is engaged in carrying out scientific research and clinical trials which require it to maintain a state of the art research facility, and for which the Trustees consider it prudent to maintain reserves where possible of not less than one year's running expenses. Given the levels of unrestricted annual expenditure of £10,871,859 in order to carry out its activities this year, the Trustees consider it is prudent to maintain the unrestricted reserves of £14,412,433 currently retained, representing funds that have been hypothecated to particular projects for which grants have been received.

The Trustees monitor the position of the Institute reserves regularly at their meetings.

Financial Review

The Institute continues to raise funds for its core and educational activities. As a result of reduced interest rates, investment income, which derives from bank deposits, has remained low.

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

Future developments

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

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

Pay policy for senior staff

The Institute Director's salary is set by the Board of Trustees. Senior staff are recruited and paid at a rate commensurate with the posts they hold. These rates are regularly checked against industry standards.

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees (who for the purposes of company law are directors of The Thrombosis Research Institute) 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 Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the Institute for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Institute will continue in operation.

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

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

Provision of information to Auditors

So far as each of the Trustees is aware at the time the report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Institute's auditors are unaware, and
- the Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, haysmacintyre have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

This report was approved by the Trustees, on 20 March 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Patrick Burgess

Patrick Burgess, Chair

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Thrombosis Research Institute (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the group Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities incorporating Income and Expenditure Account, the group Consolidated Balance Sheet, the group Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of the charity's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 group's or the parent 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 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- the parent charitable company has not kept adequate and sufficient accounting records, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company 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, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

Murtaza Jessa (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Haysmacintyre LLP
Statutory Auditors
10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1AG
Date: 30/04/2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCORPORATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Note	Endowment funds 2019 £	Restricted funds 2019 £	Unrestricted funds 2019 £	Total funds 2019 £	*Total funds 2018 £*
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	2	-	-	500,750	500,750	*300,088*
Charitable activities	3	-	-	12,798,564	12,798,564	*15,935,810*
Investments		-	-	14,491	14,491	*6,664*
Other income		-	-	39,586	39,586	*4,976*
Total income and endowments		-	-	13,353,391	13,353,391	*16,247,538*
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds		-	-	-	-	*42,120*
Charitable activities	4	-	113,683	10,758,176	10,871,859	*13,584,055*
Total expenditure		-	113,683	10,758,176	10,871,859	*13,626,175*
Net income before investment gains/(losses)		-	(113,683)	2,595,215	2,481,532	*2,621,363*
Net gains/(losses) on investments	10	(1,085)	-	-	(1,085)	*46,911*
Net income / (expenditure) before other recognised gains and losses		(1,085)	(113,683)	2,595,215	2,480,447	*2,668,274*
Net movement in funds		(1,085)	(113,683)	2,595,215	2,480,447	*2,668,274*
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward		1,978,207	366,414	11,817,218	14,161,839	*11,493,565*
Total funds carried forward		1,977,122	252,731	14,412,433	16,642,286	*14,161,839*

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02161565

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		2,184,451		2,097,114
Investments	10		1,977,964		1,979,049
			4,162,415		4,076,163
Current assets					
Debtors	11	2,513,415		1,630,628	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,295,076		21,006,381	
		19,808,491		22,637,009	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(7,239,705)		(12,500,755)	
Net current assets			12,568,786		10,136,254
Total assets less current liabilities			16,731,201		14,212,417
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(88,915)		(50,578)
Net assets			16,642,286		14,161,839
Charity Funds					
Endowment funds	14		1,977,122		1,978,207
Restricted funds	14		252,731		366,414
Unrestricted funds	14		14,412,433		11,817,218
Total funds			16,642,286		14,161,839

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 20 March 2020 and signed on their behalf, by:

Patrick Burgess

Patrick Burgess, Chair

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

THE THROMBOSIS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02161565

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		2,184,451		*2,097,114*
Investments	10		1,977,964		*1,979,049*
			4,162,415		*4,076,163*
Current assets					
Debtors	11	4,965,088		*4,068,149*	
Cash at bank		14,660,308		*18,439,826*	
		19,625,396		*22,507,975*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(7,165,719)		*(12,484,272)*	
Net current assets			12,459,677		*10,023,703*
Total assets less current liabilities			16,622,092		*14,099,866*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(675,247)		*(636,910)*
Net assets			15,946,845		*13,462,956*
Charity Funds					
Endowment funds			1,977,122		*1,978,207*
Restricted funds			252,731		*366,414*
Unrestricted funds			13,716,992		*11,118,335*
Total funds			15,946,845		*13,462,956*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 20 March 2020 and signed on their behalf, by:

Patrick Burgess, Chair Patrick Burgess

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	16	(3,517,016)	*5,146,485*
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		14,491	*6,664*
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(208,780)	*(20,491)*
Net cash used in investing activities		(194,289)	*(13,827)*
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(3,711,305)	*5,132,658*
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		21,006,381	*15,873,723*
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	17	17,295,076	*21,006,381*

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of 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 UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Second Edition, effective 1 January 2019 - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) and Balance Sheet consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertaking. The results of the subsidiary are consolidated on a line by line basis.

No separate SOFA has been presented for the company alone as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

After reviewing the forecasts, liquidity position as well as the potential impact of COVID-19 on the charity, the trustees consider there to be no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The trustees therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the accounts of The Thrombosis Research Institute and all of its subsidiary undertakings ('subsidiaries').

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its own Income and Expenditure Account.

The income and expenditure account for the year dealt with in the accounts of the company was £2,480,447 *(2018 - £2,668,274)*.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of any fixed asset may not be recoverable. Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts are recognised as impairments. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Investments

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

1.5 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.6 Company status

The company is a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the Trustees named on page 1. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the company.

1.7 Fund accounting

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

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

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

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.8 Income

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

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the company is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Trust 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 company has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the company, or the company is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

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

1.9 Grant making

The Institute awards grants to various individuals to enable them to study in the field of thrombosis research and also funds research in other countries. During the year, grants were given to enable research to be carried out in Hungary.

1.10 Expenditure

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

Governance costs are those incurred in connection with compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Costs of generating funds are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities and Governance costs are costs incurred on the company's educational operations, including support costs and costs relating to the governance of the company apportioned to charitable activities.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.11 Estimation uncertainty

In the view of the trustees in applying the accounting policies adopted, no judgements were required that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements nor do any estimates or assumptions made carry a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year apart from the following:

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

1.12 Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the company; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

1.13 Debtors

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

1.14 Cash at Bank and in hand

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

1.15 Pensions

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

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Defined benefit schemes

The Institute is a participating employer in the Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL), Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) and NHS Pension Scheme details of which are given in note 20. All schemes are centralised defined benefit schemes, and are contracted out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

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

The SAUL and USS schemes are "last man standing" schemes so that in the event of insolvency of any of the participating employers in SAUL or USS respectively, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation.

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

1.16 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the Balance Sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the company anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised within interest payable and similar charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.17 Financial Instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Income from donations and legacies

	Total funds 2019 £	*Total funds 2018 £*
General donations	500,750	*300,088*

3. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Research	12,798,564	*15,935,810*
Education and symposia	-	-
	12,798,564	*15,935,810*

4. EXPENDITURE

	Direct - staff costs £	Direct - other costs £	Support costs £	Total 2019 £	*Total 2018 £*
Charitable activities					
Research	2,228,491	7,002,787	1,543,699	10,774,977	*13,494,843*
Education and symposia	75,802	-	7,530	83,332	*75,712*
Sub total	2,304,293	7,002,787	1,551,229	10,858,309	*13,570,555*
Other costs					
Governance	-	13,550	-	13,550	*13,500*
Raising funds	-	-	-	-	*42,120*
Total	2,304,293	7,016,337	1,551,229	10,871,859	*13,626,175*

In 2018 £102,537 was spent from restricted funds and £13,523,638 was spent from unrestricted funds.

5. SUPPORT COSTS COMPRISE OF:

	Research £	Education & Symposia £	Governance £	2019 £	*2018 £*
Staff costs	831,079	4,053	-	835,132	*875,534*
Premises costs	380,194	1,855	-	382,049	*410,134*
Other costs	332,426	1,622	-	334,048	*384,766*
Total	1,543,699	7,530	-	1,551,229	*1,670,434*

Support costs have all been allocated to activities as above based on staff costs.

6. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Staff costs	-	-
Audit fees	13,550	*13,500*
Support costs	-	-
Total	13,550	*13,500*

7. NET INCOME/ EXPENDITURE

This is stated after charging:

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the charitable group	121,443	*105,478*
Audit fees	13,550	*13,500*

During the current and previous year, no Trustees received any remuneration, benefits in kind or any reimbursed expenses.

8. Staff costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £	*2018* *£*
Wages and salaries	1,930,383	*1,727,502*
Social security costs	222,425	*196,311*
Pension costs	151,485	*142,092*
	2,304,293	*2,065,905*

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	*2018* *No.*
Research staff	24	*19*
Support & Administrative staff	10	*10*
	34	*29*

Average headcount expressed as a full time equivalent:

	2019 No.	*2018* *No.*
Staff	28	*28*

The number of higher paid employees was:

	2019 No.	*2018* *No.*
In the band £60,001 - £70,000	1	2
In the band £70,001 - £80,000	0	*1*
In the band £80,001 - £90,000	2	*1*
In the band £90,001 - £100,000	1	*1*
In the band £250,001 - £260,000	0	*1*
In the band £250,001 - £260,000	0	*1*
In the band £360,001 - £370,000	2	*1*

Remuneration and benefits paid to key management personnel amounted to £955,937 (2018 - £832,128).

9. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicle £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2018	3,933,832	626,619	-	4,560,451
Additions	-	127,573	81,207	208,780
At 31 July 2019	3,933,832	754,192	81,207	4,769,231
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2018	1,919,649	543,688	-	2,463,337
Charge for the year	78,677	42,766	-	121,443
At 31 July 2019	1,998,326	586,454	-	2,584,780
Net book value				
At 31 July 2019	1,935,506	167,738	81,207	2,184,451
At 31 July 2018	*2,014,183*	*82,931*	-	*2,097,114*

Company	Freehold property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2018	3,933,832	626,619	-	4,560,451
Additions	-	127,573	81,207	208,780
At 31 July 2019	3,933,832	754,192	81,207	4,769,231
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2018	1,919,649	543,688	-	2,463,337
Charge for the year	78,677	42,766	-	121,443
At 31 July 2019	1,998,326	586,454	-	2,584,780
Net book value				
At 31 July 2019	1,935,506	167,738	81,207	2,184,451
At 31 July 2018	*2,014,183*	*82,931*	-	*2,097,114*

10. Fixed asset investments

Group	Listed investments £	Loans to group undertakings £	Total £
Market value			
At 1 August 2018	1,978,207	842	1,979,049
Loss on revaluation	(1,085)	-	(1,085)
At 31 July 2019	1,977,122	842	1,977,964

Group investments at market value comprise:

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Listed investments	1,977,122	*1,978,207*
Group companies (see below)	842	*842*
Total market value	1,977,964	*1,979,049*

All the fixed asset investments are held in the UK

Listed investments

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

Group undertakings

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

Thrombosis Research Trust (supports the work of the Institute)
Cyte Limited (clinical trials)
TRI Technology Transfer Limited (intellectual property)
TRI Clinical Trials Limited (research and development)

Thrombosis Research Trust is consolidated on the basis of common control. Cyte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Trust.

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

10. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Company	Listed securities £	Trade investments £	Total £
Market value			
At 1 August 2018	1,978,207	842	1,979,049
Revaluations	(1,085)	-	(1,085)
At 31 July 2019	1,977,122	842	1,977,964

Company investments at market value comprise:

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Listed Investments	1,977,122	*1,978,207*
Group	842	*842*
Total	1,977,964	*1,979,049*

All the fixed asset investments are held in the UK

11. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2019 £	*2018 £*	2019 £	*2018 £*
Trade debtors	2,031,888	*1,264,989*	2,031,888	*1,264,988*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,466,536	*2,446,289*
Other debtors	39,921	*37,865*	39,921	*37,865*
Prepayments and accrued income	189,340	-	189,340	-
VAT recoverable	252,266	*327,774*	237,403	*319,007*
	2,513,415	*1,630,628*	4,965,088	*4,068,149*

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2019	*2018*	2019	*2018*
	£	*£*	£	*£*
Pension fund deficit reduction plan (see note 13	388	*3,251*	388	*3,251*
Trade creditors	830,855	*612,452*	788,171	*600,946*
Other taxation and social security	8,967	*-*	-	*-*
Other creditors	11,620	*13,477*	10,232	*12,976*
Accruals and deferred income	6,387,875	*11,871,575*	6,366,928	*11,867,099*
	7,239,705	*12,500,755*	7,165,719	*12,484,272*

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Deferred income				
Deferred income at 1 August 2018	11,034,185	12,357,893	11,034,185	12,357,893
Resources deferred during the year	5,846,335	11,034,185	5,846,335	11,034,185
Amounts released from previous years	(11,034,185)	(12,357,893)	(11,034,185)	(12,357,893)
Deferred income at 31 July 2019	5,846,335	11,034,185	5,846,335	11,034,185

Deferred income relates to research income received in advance.

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2019	*2018*	2019	*2018*
	£	*£*	£	*£*
Pension fund deficit reduction plan (see below)	88,915	*50,578*	88,915	*50,578*
Other loans	-	*-*	586,332	*586,332*
	88,915	*50,578*	675,247	*636,910*

RECONCILIATION OF OPENING AND CLOSING PENSION DEFICIT PROVISION

	2019 £	*2018* *£*
Provision at start of year	53,829	*54,826*
Unwinding of the discount factor (interest expense)	2,412	*2,456*
Deficit contribution paid	(3,687)	*(5,663)*
Remeasurements - amendments to the contribution schedule	36,749	*2,210*
Provision at end of year	89,303	*53,829*

Split as follows:

	2019 £	*2018* *£*
Due within one year	388	*3,251*
Due after one year	88,915	*50,578*
Total	89,303	*53,829*

14. Statement of funds

STATEMENT OF FUNDS - CURRENT YEAR

	Balance at 1 August 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/(out) £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2019 £
Designated funds						
Fixed asset fund	2,097,115	-	-	68,353	-	2,165,468
General funds	9,720,103	13,353,391	(10,758,176)	(68,353)	-	12,246,965
Total	11,817,218	13,353,391	(10,758,176)	-	-	14,412,433

The Fixed asset fund was set up to assist in identifying those funds that are not free funds and represents the net book value of tangible fixed assets.

14. Statement of funds (continued)

Endowment funds

	Balance at 1 August 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/(out) £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2019 £
Garfield Weston Fund	349,016	-	-	-	(192)	348,824
Margaret Thatcher Fund	170,317	-	-	-	(93)	170,224
Emmanuel Kaye Fund	1,458,874	-	-	-	(800)	1,458,074
	1,978,207	-	-	-	(1,085)	1,977,122

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

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

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

14. Statement of funds (continued)

Restricted funds

	Balance at 1 August 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/(out) £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2019 £
Indian Mortality Study	154,388	-	-	-	-	154,388
UK Oncology	54,298	-	-	-	-	54,298
Cancer and Thrombosis Symposium at NCRI Conference	23,340	-	-	-	-	23,340
Thrombosis 2020	125,706	-	(113,683)	-	-	12,023
Emmanuel Kaye Chair	8,682	-	-	-	-	8,682
	366,414	-	(113,683)	-	-	252,731

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

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

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

Thrombosis 2020 - the fund has been set up to collect funds for the organisation of meetings to consider the problem of venous thromboembolism (VTE).

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

Total Funds	14,161,839	13,353,391	(10,871,859)	-	(1,085)	16,642,286

Statement of funds - prior year

	Balance at 1 August 2017 £	*Income* £	*Expenditure* £	*Gains/ (losses)* £	*Balance at 31 July 2018* £
Unrestricted funds					
Fixed asset fund	*2,182,101*	-	-	*(84,986)*	*2,097,115*
General funds	*6,911,217*	*16,247,538*	*(13,523,638)*	*84,986*	*9,720,103*

14. Statement of funds (continued)

Endowment funds

	Balance at 1 August 2017 £	*Income* £	*Expenditure* £	*Gains/ (losses)* £	*Balance at 31 July 2018* £
Garfield Weston Fund	*340,739*	-	-	*8,277*	*349,016*
Margaret Thatcher Fund	*166,278*	-	-	*4,039*	*170,317*
Emmanuel Kaye Fund	*1,424,279*	-	-	*34,595*	*1,458,874*
	1,931,296	-	-	*46,911*	*1,978,207*

Restricted funds

	Balance at 1 August 2017 £	*Income* £	*Expenditure* £	*Gains/ (losses)* £	*Balance at 31 July 2018* £
Indian Mortality Study	*154,388*	-	-	-	*154,388*
UK Oncology	*54,298*	-	-	-	*54,298*
Cancer and Thrombosis Symposium at NCRI Conference	*23,340*	-	-	-	*23,340*
Thrombosis 2020	*228,243*	-	*(102,537)*	-	*125,706*
Emmanuel Kaye Chair	*8,682*	-	-	-	*8,682*
	468,951	-	*(102,537)*	-	*366,414*
Total funds	*11,493,565*	*16,247,538*	*(13,626,175)*	*46,911*	*14,161,839*

Summary of funds - current year

	Balance at 1 August 2018 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/(out) £	Gains/ (losses) £	Balance at 31 July 2019 £
Designated funds	2,097,115	-	-	68,353	-	2,165,468
General funds	9,720,103	13,353,391	(10,758,176)	(68,353)	-	12,246,965
	11,817,218	13,353,391	(10,758,176)	-	-	14,412,433
Endowment funds	1,978,207	-	-	-	(1,085)	1,977,122
Restricted funds	366,414	-	(113,683)	-	-	252,731
	14,161,839	13,353,391	(10,871,859)	-	(1,085)	16,642,286

14. Statement of funds (continued)

Summary of funds - prior year

	Balance at 1 August 2017	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Gains/ (losses)*	*Balance at 31 July 2018*
	£	*£*	*£*	*£*	*£*
Designated funds	*2,182,101*	*-*	*-*	*(84,986)*	*2,097,115*
General funds	*6,911,217*	*16,247,538*	*(13,523,638)*	*84,986*	*9,720,103*
	9,093,318	*16,247,538*	*(13,523,638)*	*-*	*11,817,218*
Endowment funds	*1,931,296*	*-*	*-*	*46,911*	*1,978,207*
Restricted funds	*468,951*	*-*	*(102,537)*	*-*	*366,414*
	11,493,565	*16,247,538*	*(13,626,175)*	*46,911*	*14,161,839*

15. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Endowment funds 2019	Restricted funds 2019	Unrestricted funds 2019	Total funds 2019
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	2,184,451	2,184,451
Fixed asset investments	1,977,122	-	842	1,977,964
Current assets	-	252,731	19,555,760	19,808,491
Creditors due within one year	-	-	(7,239,705)	(7,239,705)
Creditors due in more than one year	-	-	(88,915)	(88,915)
	1,977,122	252,731	14,412,433	16,642,286

Analysis of net assets between funds - prior year

	Endowment funds 2018	*Restricted funds 2018*	*Unrestricted funds 2018*	*Total funds 2018*
	£	*£*	*£*	*£*
Tangible fixed assets	*-*	*-*	*2,097,114*	*2,097,114*
Fixed asset investments	*1,978,207*	*-*	*842*	*1,979,049*
Current assets	*-*	*366,414*	*22,270,593*	*22,637,007*
Creditors due within one year	*-*	*-*	*(12,500,753)*	*(12,500,753)*
Creditors due in more than one year	*-*	*-*	*(50,578)*	*(50,578)*
	1,978,207	*366,414*	*11,817,218*	*14,160,049*

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

	Group	
	2019	*2018*
	£	£
Net income for the year (as per Statement of Financial Activities)	2,480,447	*2,668,274*
Adjustment for:		
Losses/(gains) on investments	1,085	*(46,911)*
Depreciation	121,443	*105,478*
Dividends, interest and rent from investments	(14,491)	*(6,664)*
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(882,787)	*4,003,784*
Decrease in creditors	(5,222,713)	*(1,577,476)*
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(3,517,016)	*5,146,485*

17. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	Group	
	2019	*2018*
	£	£
Cash in hand	17,295,076	*21,006,381*
Total	17,295,076	*21,006,381*

18. Related party transactions

The Thrombosis Research Institute is connected with the Thrombosis Research Trust which has the object of promoting and funding research into the prevention and treatment of thrombosis diseases. During the year there were no grants or donations given by Thrombosis Research Trust to Thrombosis Research Institute. Thrombosis Research Institute has loans of £586,332 (2018: £586,332) repayable to the Thrombosis Research Trust.

19. Post balance sheet events

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 virus represents significant challenge post balance sheet. The trustees have reviewed the forecast and liquidity position on the basis that there may be some delays in the renewed funding for their work but fortunately the charity has sufficient reserves to continue the work in the foreseeable future.

The charity also holds endowments funds in investment funds. The market value at the year-end was £1.98m. This remains largely unchanged since the year end despite a significant downturn in the stock market. The main reason for this is that there was a significant increase in the value from July 2019 to December 2019 and these gains are now reversed.

20. Principal subsidiaries

Thrombosis Research Trust

Subsidiary name	Thrombosis Research Trust
Charity registration number	275275
Basis of control	common control
Total assets as at 31 July 2019	£ 699,176
Total liabilities as at 31 July 2019	£ 3,720
Total funds as at 31 July 2019	£ 695,456
Gross income for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ 295
Expenditure for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ 3,720
Deficit for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ (3,425)

Cyte Limited

Subsidiary name	Cyte Limited
Company registration number	10549612
Basis of control	Subsidiary
Equity shareholding %	100%
Total assets as at 31 July 2019	£ 2,536,787
Total liabilities as at 31 July 2019	£ 2,536,785
Total equity as at 31 July 2019	£ 2
Turnover for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ 3,309,112
Expenditure for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ 869,327
Profit for the year ended 31 July 2019	£ 2,439,785

21. Pensions

Group Personal Pension Plan

The Institute operates a defined contribution Group Personal Pension Plan which is open to all staff employed since 1st January 2009. The scheme has been established in accordance with the Government's Stakeholder Regulations as well as the new Personal Pension Accounts proposed for 2012. The contribution structure has been set at an employer's contribution of between 6% and 10% of pensionable salary and employee's contribution of 6%. The Institute's pension contributions paid in respect of this plan for the year was 2019: £65,775 (2018 £75,404).

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

Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL)

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

Funding Policy

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

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

A formal actuarial valuation of SAUL is carried out every three years by a professionally qualified and independent actuary. The last actuarial valuation was carried out with an effective date of 31 March 2017. Informal reviews of SAUL's position, reflecting changes in market conditions, cash flow information and new accrual of benefits, are carried out between formal valuations.

The funding principles were agreed by the Trustee and employers in June 2018 and are due to be reviewed at SAUL's next formal valuation in 2020.

At the 31 March 2017 valuation SAUL was fully funded on its Technical Provisions basis so no deficit contributions were required. The Trustee and the Employers have agreed that the ongoing Employers' contributions will continue at a rate of 16% of CARE Salaries.

Accounting Policy
The Institute is a Participating Employer in SAUL. The actuarial valuation applies to SAUL as a whole and does not identify surpluses or deficits applicable to individual employers. As a whole, the market value of SAUL's assets was £3,205 million representing 102% of the liabilities for benefits accrued up to 31 March 2017.

It is not possible to identify an individual Employer's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of SAUL. The Institute accounts for its participation in SAUL as if it were a defined contribution scheme and pension costs are based on the amounts actually paid (i.e. cash amounts) in 2019 of £5,461 (2018: £5,333) in accordance with paragraphs 28.11 of FRS 102.

As there was a Technical Provisions surplus at 31 March 2017 there is no defined benefit liability (i.e. the present value of any deficit contributions due to SAUL) to be recognised by the Institute.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

Significant accounting policies
The Institute participates in Universities Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The Institute is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", the Institute therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the Institute has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the Institute recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and therefore an expense is recognised.

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

The total cost charged to the Statement of Financial Activities is £50,226 (2018: £48,536).

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder section of the Scheme is at 31 March 2014 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method. The valuation as at 31 March 2017 is underway but not yet completed.

Since the Institute cannot identify its share of Retirement Income Builder Section of the Scheme assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for the section as a whole.

The 2014 valuation was the third valuation for USS under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the Scheme was £41.6 billion and the value of the Scheme's technical provisions was £46.9 billion indicating a shortfall of £5.3 billion. These figures will be revised once the 2017 Scheme Valuation is complete.

Defined benefit liability numbers for the Scheme for accounting purposes have been produced using the following assumptions as at 31 March 2017 and 2018.

	2018	2017
Discount rate	2.64%	2.57%
Pensionable salary growth	n/a	n/a
Price inflation (CPI)	2.02%	2.41%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions have been updated for the 31 March 2018 accounting position, based on updated analysis of the Scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2017 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

	2018	2017
Mortality base table	Pre-retirement: 71% of AMC00 (duration 0) for males and 112% of (duration 0) for females	98% of SAPS S1NA "light" YOB unadjusted for males.
	Post retirement: 96.5% of SAPS S1NMA "light" for males and 101.3% of RFV00 for females	99% of SAPS S1NA "light" YOB with a -1 year adjustment for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2016 with a smoothing parameter of 8.5 and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females.	CMI_2014 with a long term rate of 1.5% p.a.

	2018	2017
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.5	24.4
Females currently aged 65 (years)	26.0	26.6
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.5	26.5
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.8	29.0
Scheme assets	£63.6bn	£60.0bn
FRS 102 liabilities	£72.0bn	£77.5bn
FRS 102 deficit	£8.4bn	£17.5bn
FRS 102 funding level	88%	77%

NHS Pension Scheme

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

The Institute's pension contributions for the year was £11,757 (2018 : £11,332).

The Scheme is subject to a full valuation every five years. The results of the latest valuation at 31 March

2004 have been published. Between valuations, the Government Actuary provides an update of the scheme liabilities on an annual basis. The latest assessment of the liabilities of the Scheme is contained in the Scheme Actuary report, which forms part of the annual NHS Pension Scheme (England and Wales) Resource Account, published every October. These accounts can be viewed on the NHS pensions Agency website at www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/pensions/valuation.aspx. Copies can also be obtained from The Stationery Office.

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

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

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

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

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

22. Financial Instruments

	2019 £	*2018 £*
Financial assets measured at fair value	1,977,122	*1,978,207*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,059,860	*1,302,854*
	4,036,982	*3,281,061*
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	820,993	*625,929*

Financial assets measured at fair value comprise investments.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors.
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors.

CONSOLIDATED DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

		2019 £		2018 £
INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	13,298,514		16,235,898	
		13,298,514		16,235,898
Less: Direct expenditure				
Research costs including salaries		9,394,997		12,076,291
		3,903,517		4,159,607
OTHER INCOME				
Bank interest	14,492		6,664	
Gain/ (loss) on currency exchange	13,819		(48,208)	
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments	(1,085)		46,911	
Sundry income	25,881		4,976	
Total OTHER INCOME		53,107		10,343
Less: OTHER EXPENDITURE				
Advertising	19,041		19,710	
Office costs	193,171		241,456	
Premises costs	98,181		100,909	
Professional fees	13,746		18,683	
Consultancy fees	95,941		63,516	
Legal fees	4,382		13,752	
Motor expenses	5,779		-	
Insurance	65,650		65,223	
Bank charges and interest	12,357		13,456	
Motor, travel and accommodation	245,616		260,876	
Repairs	191,907		204,173	
Staff costs	381,737		370,702	
Depreciation	121,443		105,478	
Audit	13,550		13,500	
Other costs	12,276		9,472	
Loss on disposal	1,400		770	
Total OTHER EXPENDITURE		1,476,177		1,501,676
NET SURPLUS FROM ACTIVITIES		2,480,447		2,668,274
Net income for the year		2,480,447		2,668,274