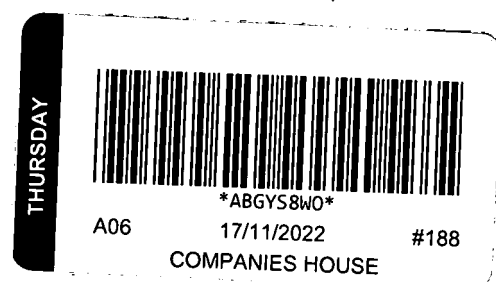


CCLA Fund Managers Limited

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2022

CCLA
GOOD INVESTMENT



**CCLA provides investment management products
and services to charities, religious organisations
and the public sector.**

**Our purpose is to help our clients maximise their impact
on society by harnessing the power of investment markets.**

**This requires us to provide a supportive and stable
environment for our staff and deliver trusted, responsibly
managed and strongly performing products and services
to organisations, irrespective of their size.**

CCLA
GOOD INVESTMENT

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Definitions

CCLA Fund Managers Limited	the 'Company' or 'CCLA FM'
CCLA Investment Management Limited	'CCLA IM', the parent company of CCLA FM
CCLA Investment Management Limited and CCLA Fund Managers Limited	together 'CCLA' or the 'Group'

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Extracts from the Annual Report & Audited Financial Statements are available in large print and audio formats and can be requested from Alison.Jermey@ccla.co.uk

Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report on CCLA Fund Managers Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Results and review of the business

The principal activities of the Company are investment management services. The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and is the manager for nine alternative investment funds ('AIFs'), being six COIF Charities Funds, The Local Authorities' Property Fund, the CCLA Catholic Investment Fund and the CCLA Diversified Income Fund. As manager, the Company delegates certain functions to CCLA IM, including portfolio management and administrative support. In return for this, the Company pays CCLA IM for recharges of costs.

Turnover increased by £6,168,000 to £41,835,000 (2021: £35,667,000) due to an increase in funds under management which rose from £7.8bn as at 31 March 2021 to £8.8bn as at 31 March 2022. Expenditure increased by £4,551,000 to £34,979,000 (2021: £30,428,000) mainly due to increased recharges to CCLA IM. This resulted in an increase to the profit margin with profit for the financial year of £5,572,000 (2021: £4,263,000).

Total equity increased from £20,996,000 as at 31 March 2021 to £26,568,000 as at 31 March 2022, which is significantly more than the Company's minimum regulatory capital requirement of £9,470,000 (2021: £10,738,000).

The Company's business and investment and operating principles are expected to remain unchanged over the next fiscal year.

The Directors consider the results and the Company's financial position at 31 March 2022 to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of CCLA IM which, with CCLA FM, forms the CCLA Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Strategic Report and within the Governance section of the CCLA IM annual report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022 (the 'CCLA Annual Report'). The CCLA Annual Report does not form part of this report.

Section 172 Statement

From the perspective of the Board, as a result of the CCLA Group governance structure, the matters that it is responsible for under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 have been considered by the Parent Company in relation to both CCLA IM and CCLA FM. The Directors of CCLA FM recognise that the long-term success of a business and the creation of value is dependent not only on its shareholders, but on maintaining relationships with all of its stakeholders and considering the external impact of the Company's activities. An explanation of how the CCLA IM Board has considered the matters set out in Section 172 is set out within the Strategic Report of CCLA Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.


Future developments

The Company's future will be impacted by the strategic and organisational decisions of its parent.

Employees and remuneration

CCLA FM does not employ staff directly. CCLA IM's staff carry out duties for both CCLA IM and the Company.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



David Sloper
Chief Executive
25 July 2022

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022. The information contained in the Strategic Report forms part of this Directors' Report.

General Information

The Company is a private limited company, limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company is the wholly-owned subsidiary of CCLA Investment Management Limited ('CCLA IM'). CCLA IM and the Company form the CCLA Group.

The Company's registered office address is Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET.

Going concern

After making enquiries that include reviewing the budget and business plans, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future and have prepared the financial statements on that basis.

Dividends

No dividend was declared in the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).

Auditors

The Company changed its auditors in the year from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP to Deloitte LLP. This followed an Audit Tender process, more fully described in the CCLA Annual Report.

Future developments

The future developments of the Company are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

Qualifying Third Party Indemnity Provision

The Company provides qualifying Professional Indemnity and Directors and Officers Liability Insurance with a number of Lloyds underwriters through its brokers Blackmore Borley. The policy was in force during the financial year and a renewed policy was in place at the date of approval of the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office throughout the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were:

- * Richard Horlick
- * Jonathan Jesty
- * Christine Johnson⁽²⁾
- * Glenn Newson⁽²⁾
- * Ann Roughead

Peter Hugh Smith⁽²⁾ – Chief Executive

James Bevan⁽²⁾ – Chief Investment Officer

Elizabeth Sheldon – Chief Operating Officer

David Sloper⁽¹⁾ – Chief Executive

Andrew Robinson⁽²⁾ – Director, Market development

***Non-Executive Directors**

⁽¹⁾David Sloper was appointed as an Executive Director on 17 November 2021.

⁽²⁾Christine Johnson and Glenn Newson resigned as Non-Executive Directors on 1 June 2021. James Bevan and Andrew Robinson resigned as Executive Directors on 1 June 2021. Peter Hugh Smith resigned as Executive Director on 17 November 2021.

Under the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors are not subject to retirement by rotation.

Share capital

As at 31 March 2022 there were 2,700,000 (2021: 2,700,000) £1 Ordinary Shares authorised, all of which were issued to and held by CCLA IM.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

From the perspective of the Company, the streamlined energy and carbon reporting ('SECR') are integrated within the SECR of CCLA IM which, with CCLA FM, forms the CCLA Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the SECR of the Group is disclosed in the Director's Report of the CCLA Annual Report.

Financial Risk Management

Financial risks that the Company is exposed to, in addition to those identified in the Strategic Report, are as follows:

- Credit risk – the Company's cash and cash equivalents are in sterling cash deposits exposing it to the risk that the counterparty will not repay the deposit. To minimise this, the Company only deals with a list of well rated counterparties. Deposits are also spread amongst different counterparties. CCLA invests in the AAmmf Public Sector Deposit Fund and places deposits with counterparties that have a minimum short term Fitch credit rating of at least F1. Amounts placed with counterparties are reported monthly to the Group's Executive Committee. Debtors are generally due from funds managed by the Company and the risk of default is deemed minimal.
- Liquidity risk – financial instruments held by the Company consist of short-term sterling cash deposits and deposit funds designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations, which enable it to meet its objectives.
- Interest rate risk – the Company invests its surplus funds in fixed and floating rate deposits. Changes in the interest rates will result in income increasing or decreasing; however, the proportion of the Company's income that comes from interest income is small.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the policy of the Company to abide by agreed terms of payment, provided that the supplier performs according to the terms of the contract and that the invoice is duly authorised.


Independent Auditors

In accordance with Section 485 and 492 of the Companies Act 2006, resolutions proposing the re-appointment of the Auditors of the Company and authorising the Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

MIFIDPRU 8 disclosures

CCLA conducts its Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment ("ICARA") for CCLA IM – being the highest consolidation level of the Group. There are no MIFIDPRU 8 disclosures made for CCLA FM as an individual company. Please refer to the Group's website for MIFIDPRU 8 disclosures for CCLA IM (www.ccla.co.uk).

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board by:



Jackie Fox
Company Secretary
25 July 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

to the Members of CCLA Fund Managers Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of CCLA Fund Managers Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 11.

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).

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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 directors' 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and UK tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the company's obligations under the FCA Handbook and regulatory capital requirements.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- We have identified the significant risk to be the accuracy of management fee income being the primary revenue stream and have considered it as a significant risk. We have performed the following procedures to address the risk identified: Assessed the accounting policies for revenue recognition to determine if the accounting treatment is appropriate and whether the audit evidence examined supports our understanding of revenue recognition policies and procedures and their appropriateness; and evaluated the design and implementation of controls over revenue recognition including management's monitoring of the accurate and complete recording of revenue.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and internal legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the 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 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Michael Caullay CA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Glasgow, United Kingdom

26 July 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	2	41,835	35,667
Administrative expenses	3	(34,979)	(30,428)
Operating profit		6,856	5,239
Interest receivable and other similar income		23	23
Profit before taxation		6,879	5,262
Tax on profit	5	(1,307)	(999)
Profit for the financial year		5,572	4,263

The above results were derived from continuing operations. There are no other items of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 19 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022		2021	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	3,485		3,187	
Cash equivalents	8	14,250		10,231	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	14,327		10,537	
Prepayments		–		142	
		32,062		24,097	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	5,494		3,101	
Net current assets			26,568		20,996
Total assets less current liabilities			26,568		20,996
Net assets			26,568		20,996
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2,700		2,700
Profit and loss account			23,868		18,296
Total equity			26,568		20,996

The notes on pages 19 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 16 to 23 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



David Sloper

Chief Executive

Registered number: 08735639

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance as at 1 April 2020	2,700	14,033	16,733
Profit for the financial year	–	4,263	4,263
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,700	18,296	20,996
Profit for the financial year	–	5,572	5,572
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2,700	23,868	26,568

The notes on pages 19 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (‘FRS 102’) and the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied by the Company to all years presented, unless otherwise stated, and are consistently applied across the Group.

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The Company’s functional currency is pounds sterling. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. There are no such critical accounting estimates or matters of judgement to note in these financial statements.

(b) Turnover

The Company’s primary source of turnover is fee income from investment management activities. The fees are generally based on an agreed percentage of the valuation of the assets under management and are recognised as the service is provided and it is probable that the fee will be received.

(c) Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses represent amounts incurred by the Company in the conducting of its business, as well as fees to CCLA IM for management and administrative services.

(d) Interest income

Interest income comprises interest on cash, bank balances and short-term money market deposits and is accounted for on an accruals basis.

(e) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes deposits held at call with banks.

(f) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(g) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(h) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

Under FRS 102 a qualifying entity may take advantage of certain disclosure exemptions provided that certain criteria are met. These criteria have been met. The Company is considered to be a qualifying entity under FRS 102 on the basis that its parent, CCLA IM, consolidates the Company's results and includes the equivalent disclosure, as required, within its financial statements which are available as disclosed in note 11.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b) from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in the Group financial statements, includes the Company's cash flows;
- (ii) the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(e) from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Group or investees in the Group; and
- (iii) the exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(c) from making certain disclosures in relation to financial instruments.

(i) Financial instruments

Basic financial assets and liabilities, including debtors, cash at bank and in hand, cash equivalents and creditors are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Debtors are derecognised on receipt of cash or on recognition of a provision if the debtor balance is in doubt. Debtors are stated after the deduction of provisions for bad and doubtful debts, if any.

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities as shown on the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Turnover

The turnover of the Company was made entirely in the United Kingdom and derives from the management of pooled funds.

3. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are recognised on an accruals basis as services are provided.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Administrative expenses include:		
Intercompany recharges	34,700	30,000
FCA fees	189	290
Other	60	122
Auditors remuneration:		
Fees payable for the audit of the Company	30	16
	<u>34,979</u>	<u>30,428</u>

In accordance with SI 2008/489, the Company has not disclosed fees payable to the Company's auditors for 'Other services' as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of CCLA IM.

4. Directors' emoluments

The emoluments of the Directors, who are employed and paid by CCLA IM, are disclosed within the Directors' Report of the CCLA Annual Report. Their emoluments are integrated within the Directors Remuneration Report of CCLA IM, which, with CCLA FM, forms the CCLA Group and are not managed separately. It is not considered practical to allocate any element of their remuneration for services to the CCLA group to the Company.

5. Tax on profit

(a) The charge for tax on the profit is made up as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the financial year	1,307	999
Total current tax	1,307	999
Tax on profit	<u>1,307</u>	<u>999</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Tax on profit (*continued*)

(b) The tax assessed for the year is at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. There are no adjustments as shown below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	6,879	5,262
UK corporation taxation on profits at 19% (2021: 19%)	1,307	999
Effects of adjustments	–	–
Tax on profit	1,307	999

6. Debtors

Trade debtors represent amounts the Company is due to receive from third parties, including related parties, in the normal course of business.

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade debtors	3,485	3,187

7. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

8. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise the deposits held in the Public Sector Deposit Fund ('PSDF'). The deposits held in the PSDF are highly liquid investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertaking	2,000	38
Trade creditors	1,427	1,146
Corporation tax	501	529
Other taxation and social security	1,504	1,345
Accruals and deferred income	62	43
	5,494	3,101

Amounts owed to CCLA IM are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

10. Called up share capital

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Authorised:		
2,700,000 (2021: 2,700,000) Ordinary shares of £1	2,700	2,700

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Allotted and fully paid:		
2,700,000 (2021: 2,700,000) Ordinary shares of £1	2,700	2,700

11. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is CCLA IM, a company incorporated in England and Wales. In the opinion of the Directors, CCLA IM has no ultimate controlling party.

CCLA IM is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2022.

The consolidated financial statements of CCLA Investment Management Limited are available from Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET, and can be obtained from www.ccla.co.uk.

Company Information

Registered number 08735639

Registered Office Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET
T: 0844 561 5000
www.ccla.co.uk

Independent Auditors Deloitte LLP, 110 Queen Street, Glasgow, G1 3BX

Bankers HSBC Bank Plc, 60 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TR

CCLA Fund Managers Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



www.ccla.co.uk

CCLA is the trading name for CCLA Investment Management Limited (Registered in England & Wales No. 2183088) and CCLA Fund Managers Limited (Registered in England & Wales No. 8735639).

Both companies are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Registered address: Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET.

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