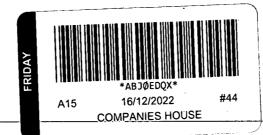
Registered number: 11372685

#### AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY CIC

(A company limited by guarantee)

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



(A company limited by guarantee)

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Laurie Boult

Pamela Creaven (Resigned 18th August 2022) Sir Brian Pomeroy (Resigned 31st July 2021) Jackie Freeman (Appointed 12th August 2021) Tracey Bright (Appointed 14th September 2022)

Registered number

11372685

**Registered office** 

7th Floor

One America Square

17 Crosswall London EC3N 2LB

Independent auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP 55 Ludgate Hill London EC4M 7JW

**Bankers** 

NatWest P.O Box 12258

1 Princes Street

London EC2R 8BP

#### (A company limited by guarantee)

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(A company limited by guarantee)

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of the company is to raise income to support Age UK's charitable education and research programmes, through running a Lottery. In the financial year 2021/22 the Company was involved in running a Lottery for the year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

#### **Results and Dividends**

The loss for the period, after taxation and gift aid, amounted to £517,531.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Laurie Boult
Pamela Creaven (Resigned 18th August 2022)
Sir Brian Pomeroy (Resigned 31st July 2021)
Jackie Freeman (Appointed 12th August 2021)
Tracey Bright (Appointed 14th September 2022)

#### **Business review**

Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC ("EDRES") is a subsidiary of the charity Age UK. Its purpose is to run a society lottery and raffle, thereby creating a surplus which can be gift aided to Age UK, for use in the furtherance of the charitable objective of supporting Age UK's local programmes that benefit people in later life. The company is run in co-ordination with Age UK Information and Advice Lottery CIC ("INFAD") and Age UK Local Programmes Lottery CIC ("LOPRO"), which are similar in structure to EDRES but which serve different Age UK charitable objects. All three companies are licensed by the Gambling Commission, in each case to run lotteries (including raffles) with proceeds up to the value of £50 million per financial year.

The recipient of proceeds from the Age UK Lottery rotates across the three companies every month, meaning that in each quarter, each company receives proceeds for one month. Proceeds during the financial year will not however be equalised across the three companies, because of seasonal variations in levels of player recruitment, and the occurrence of raffles and Superdraws which benefit the company that happens to be receiving proceeds when they take place. In practice the operations of lottery and raffles is the same across all three companies and no company-specific objectives are sought by the lottery management. Accordingly, comments below in the business review address the aggregate performance of the three Lottery companies rather than that of EDRES in isolation.

Age UK's lottery and raffles were managed in 2021/22 by employees of the three lottery companies. They were administered by two External Lottery Managers and the responsible persons within Age UK, holding Personal Management Licences issued by the Gambling Commission, were Laurie Boult (Fundraising and Engagement Director, Age UK) and Amelie Duggan (Director of Public Fundraising and Engagement, Age UK).

The primary regulators of the operation of the Age UK Lottery CICs are the Gambling Commission and the Fundraising Regulator.

Following changes announced by the Gambling Commission to the income limit allowed for a single Lottery Licence the Age UK Board decided on 22<sup>ND</sup> July 2021 to apply for a new licence in the name of Age UK. The Age UK licence was granted on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022 and the three Lottery CIC licences were surrendered on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2022. The Change will allow simplification of the Group Structure and reduce cost.

(A company limited by guarantee)

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Financial performance

The 21/22 financial year was a challenging year in terms of recruitment in a continuing/post-COVID marketing environment.

The financial performance of the Lottery CICs in 2021/22 was below Age UK's internal budget, set prior to the start of the financial year. Operating surplus was £5.2m which was £0.6m below budget. Of note full year results contain an exceptional irrecoverable VAT item of £0.6m. The full year operating surplus before the Exceptional irrecoverable VAT item of £0.6m is £5.8M, which is in line with budget.

Income across Lottery and Raffle was £0.4M lower than budget at £11.3M.

The Lottery income was £0.3M lower reflecting lower entries recruited across all acquisition channels.

Raffles Income was £0.1M below budget dues to £104K lower ticket sales partially offset by £44K higher donations and Gift Aid.

On the cost side, while player acquisition targets were under target, marketing and administration expenses were lower than expected.

The individual results for EDRES show a profit for the year, before taxation, of £1.5M which is a decrease of £0.5M to prior year (2021:£2.0M). This was mainly due to an increase in marketing and shared service costs in the year of £0.5M compared to 2021, and a fall in turnover by £0.1M to £3.6M in 2022 (2021: £3.7M). The company paid £2,046,635 to Age UK in 2022 relating to the gift aid of profits declared in 2021 (2021: gift aid payment of £1,297,858 for 2020 profits).

#### Players and lottery entries

Across the three Age UK Lottery CICs, weekly entries at the end of the financial year stood at 185k for the Friday draw, and 12k for Tuesday, giving 197k in total. This was up 1.55% on the position at the start of the year.

#### Operations

The External Lottery Managers ("ELMs") that the Age UK Lottery CICs use, Starvale and CFP, continue to have the main roles in the operation of the lottery and raffle in 2021/22. The Age UK model is to use the ELMs for the majority of operational functions but to back them up where necessary, and to monitor their effectiveness. For example, when potential safeguarding issues are identified, or when a customer complaint needs Age UK input, it is passed through to the Lottery and Raffles team so that the relevant Age UK resources can be brought to bear.

From an operational point of view, both the Lottery and the Raffle remain predominantly postal, despite the increasing importance of online communication.

Neither the level of complaints received, nor the results of the continuous cancellation survey that is completed by 8% of leaving players, pointed to any systematic operational issues.

#### Principle risks and assurance reporting

In 2021/22, the Lottery CICs introduced Risk Registers to allow the Lottery CIC Boards to monitor major risks and uncertainties.

(A company limited by guarantee)

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The principal risk areas covered are:

Demand for the Age UK Lottery CIC product suite
Customer satisfaction
Regulatory compliance
Financial viability
Application of operational policies
Vulnerable and inappropriate players
Data protection
Customer complaint handling
Operational and third party performance
Application by Age UK of grants to the Lottery CICs' charitable objects

At the final Board meeting of 2021/22 (held on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022), the Board did not consider that any of the items on the Register represented a substantial risk requiring immediate action.

At its meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022, the Board received a report from the Charity Management Committee confirming that funds granted by the three Lottery CICs to Age UK were being duly applied to the appropriate charitable purposes.

#### Going concern

Following changes announced by the Gambling Commission to the income limit allowed for a single lottery licence the Age UK Board decided on 22 July 2021 to apply for a new licence in the name of Age UK. The Age UK licence was granted on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022 and the three Lottery CIC licences were surrendered on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2022. Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC ceased trading from 31 May 2022.

As such, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than on a going concern basis.

#### **Employee involvement**

The company depended on the skill and commitments of its employees to do well.

Selection and development procedures were designed to ensure equal opportunities exist for all applicants and employees regardless of gender, marital status, race, age or disability, decisions being based on an individual's aptitude and ability.

Employees were kept well informed and encouraged to discuss matters of concern.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Crowe U.K. LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

(A company limited by guarantee)

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently:
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the board on 20 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Jackie Freeman

Director

Date: 20 October 2022

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(A company limited by guarantee)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY CIC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes of Equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of 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 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 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.

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of preparation in respect of going concern

We draw attention to the disclosure in note 2.2, which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting. During the year the Board of Trustees of Age UK, the parent charity decided to surrender the Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC Gambling Commission licence. The licence was surrendered on 25 July 2022 although trading ceased on 31 May 2022. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

#### Other information

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

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 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.

(A company limited by guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY CIC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report, prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- · adequate and proper accounting records have not been kept; 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible tor 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.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

(A company limited by guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY CIC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

#### 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 identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the company's for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were taxation legislation, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Gambling Commission regulations.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of income and the override of controls by management including estimates and judgements. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

(A company limited by guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY CIC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

#### 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.

Nicola May

Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP Statutory Auditor

London

Date: 31st October 2022

## Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC (A company limited by guarantee)

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022 £	2021 £
	Note	_	_
Turnover	4	3,640,107	3,670,966
Cost of sales		(1,562,592)	(1,300,628)
Gross profit		2,077,515	2,370,338
Administrative expenses		(548,411)	(323,703)
Operating profit and profit before taxation		1,529,104	2,046,635
Gift Aid paid to parent charity	8	(2,046,635)	(1,297,858)
(Loss)/ profit for the financial year		(517,531)	748,777

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

### (A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 11372685

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	-	2022 £		2021 £
Current assets Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	9 10	2,300,258 8,365 2,308,623	_	2,869,810 5,000 2,874,810	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(779,519)		(828,175)	•
Net current assets		-	1,529,104		2,046,635
Total assets less current liabilities			1,529,104		2,046,635
Net assets			1,529,104		2,046,635
Capital and reserves Profit and loss account	13		1,529,104		2,046,635
Total capital and reserves		-	1,529,104		2,046,635

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 20 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Jackie Freeman

Director

Date: 20 October 2022

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

(A company limited by guarantee)

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Profit and loss Share capital account		Total equity	
	£	£	£	
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	2,046,635	2,046,635	
Profit for the year before tax and gift aid Gift Aid paid to parent charity	-	1,529,104 (2,046,635)	1,529,104 (2,046,635)	
ont the pare to parent enemy	-	(517,531)	(517,531)	
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	1,529,104	1,529,104	

#### AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 (Prior year)

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 31 March 2020	-	1,297,858	1,297,858
Profit for the year before tax and gift aid Gift Aid paid to parent charity	-	2,046,635 (1,297,858)	2,046,635 (1,297,858)
		748,777	748,777
Balance at 31 March 2021	•	2,046,635	2,046,635

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1. General information

Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC is a private company limited by guarantee without share capital, incorporated in England and Wales on 21st May 2018. The address of the registered office is 7th Floor, One America Square, 17 Crosswall, London, EC3N 2LB.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies (note 3).

#### **Exemptions**

The parent company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

- · the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- the exemption from disclosing key management personnel compensation.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

Following changes announced by the Gambling Commission to the income limit allowed for a single lottery licence the Age UK Board decided on 22 July 2021 to apply for a new licence in the name of Age UK. The Age UK licence was granted on 4th April 2022 and the three Lottery CIC licences were surrendered on 25th July 2022. Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC ceased trading from 31 May 2022.

As such, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than on a going concern basis. The use of a basis other than the going concern basis of accounting has not resulted in any changes to the recognition, measurement or presentation of transactions and balances in these financial statements.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The entity's turnover is part of the Age UK Group's lottery income.

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Interest payable

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.6 Gift aid

The directors consider Gift Aid payments to be akin to a distribution and therefore are presented outside of the Statement of comprehensive income as an adjustment to profit taken to retained earnings.

Gift Aid payments to the parent charity represent an estimate of the company's taxable profits for the period. Under the current Gift Aid arrangements, all current taxable profits are payable to Age UK and are recognised in the period that an obligation is created.

#### 2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the period that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.12 Einancial instruments

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

No materially significant estimates or judgements have been made in the production of these financial statements.

#### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Lottery sales	3,640,107_	3,670,966
	3,640,107	3,670,966

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 5. Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the annual financial statements	8,833	6,500
	8.833	6.500

#### 6. Employees

The company did not have employees in the period.

#### 7. Directors' remuneration

No directors were remunerated by the company in the period.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 8. Gift Aid and Taxation

Profits chargeable to corporation tax are gift aided to Age UK. Gift Aid distribution declared for the year ended 31 March 2022 is £1,529,104. Gift Aid paid in the year was £2,046,635 for the prior year's profits.

	2022	2021
Corporation tax	£	£
Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of prior periods	- -	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		<u> </u>

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) as set out below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,529,104	2,046,635
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	290,530	388,861
Effects of:		
Other permanent differences	(388,861)	246,593
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	-
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	91,746	-
Deferred tax not recognised	6,585	(142,268)
Gift Aid distribution to charity		(493,186)
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

An amount of £nil (2021: £Nil) has been identified as a deferred tax asset which has not been provided for above. No deferred tax provision has been recognised on the basis that taxable profits will continue to be gift aided to charity and therefore this asset is unlikely to be realised.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Any deferred tax at 31 March 2022 has been calculated based on the rate of 25% being the rate substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### 9. Debtors

		2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,300,258	2,869,810
10.	Cash at bank and in hand		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	8,365	5,000
		<u>8,365</u>	5,000
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accruals and deferred income*	779,519	828,175
		779,519	828,175

<sup>\*</sup>Deferred income relates to lottery tickets that were bought in advance. Will be released in April 2022.

#### 12. Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The company holds 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 the present value of future cash flows (amortised cost). No discounting has been applied to these financial instruments on the basis that the periods over which amounts will be settled are such that any discounting would be immaterial.

Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, short term cash deposits and debtors excluding prepayments.

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost comprise short and long term creditors excluding deferred

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

income and taxation payable.

#### 13. Reserves

#### **Profit and loss account**

Retained earnings: this reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to members.

#### 14. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

#### 15. Related party transactions and Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Age UK.

The directors consider that the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company to be Age UK, a charitable Company limited by guarantee and registered in England: registered office address 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, One America Square, 17 Crosswall, London, EC3N 2LB, Company number 6825798, principal place of business is the UK, registered charity number 1128267.

Copies of the group financial statements are available from Age UK at 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, One America Square, 17 Crosswall, London, EC3N 2LB.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 from disclosing transactions with Age UK and other wholly owned companies within the group.

#### 16. Post balance sheet event

Following changes announced by the Gambling Commission to the income limit allowed for a single lottery licence the Age UK Board decided on 22 July 2021 to apply for a new licence in the name of Age UK. The Age UK licence was granted on 4th April 2022 and the three Lottery CIC licences were surrendered on 25th July 2022. Age UK Education and Research Lottery CIC ceased trading from 31 May 2022.

# **CIC 34**

## **Community Interest Company Report**

For official use (Please leave blank)	
Company Name in	AGE UK EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LOTTERY
full	CIC
Company Number	11372685
Year Ending	31 March 2022

Please complete in typescript, or in bold black capitals. Please ensure the company name is consistent with the company name entered on the accounts.

This template illustrates what the Regulator of Community Interest Companies considers to be best practice for completing a simplified community interest company report. All such reports must be delivered in accordance with section 34 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and contain the information required by Part 7 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005. For further guidance see chapter 8 of the Regulator's guidance notes and the alternate example provided for a more complex company with more detailed notes.

(N.B. A Filing Fee of £15 is payable on this document. Please enclose a cheque or postal order payable to Companies House)

# PART 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT In the space provided below, please insert a general account of the company's activities in the financial year to which the report relates, including a description of how they have benefited the community.

The Company operated a licensed society lottery to provide funding for Age UK's campaigning and research activities that advance education in relation to issues affecting older people in the UK.

The community benefited through Age UK's charitable activities, funded by the company and is a registered charity with the following purposes: "(1) preventing or relieving the poverty of older people; (2) advancing education; (3) preventing or relieving sickness, disease or suffering in older people (whether emotional, mental of physical); (4) promoting equality and diversity; (5) promoting the human rights of older people in accordance with the universal declaration of human rights; (6) assisting older people in need by reason of ill-health, disability, financial hardship, social exclusion or other disadvantage; and (7) such other charitable purposes for the benefit of older people as the trustees from time to time decide".

The company provided funding for Age UK's policy and research activities in pursuit of part (2) of Age UK's charitable purposes.

#### These activities include:

- Using a variety of methods to elicit the views and experiences of older people, families
  and carers about their needs and the problems and solutions they face, these methods
  include interviews, focus groups, surveys, group meetings and public events. As a
  consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic the majority of this activity moved online in
  2020-21 and we have continued to use a similar approach in 2021-22.
- Commissioning, analysing and synthesising policy and research into issues of concern
  to older people such as their physical and mental health and their emotional wellbeing;
  their requirements in terms of information and advice; and their access to services of all
  kinds in an increasingly digital world, given many older people are not online. Most
  recently analysis has focused on the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on older people
  and work is beginning on the relationship between climate change and how it adversely
  impacts older people.
- Drawing on Age UK's deliberative work with older people and other evidence to raise
  the awareness of and educate a wide range of different audiences about the needs of
  older people and how best these are met, including the media, opinion formers,
  professionals who work with older people and the general public.

The company will not support or fund any campaigning activities where this would be outside the scope of Regulation 3 of the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

PART 2 – CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS – Please indicate who the company's stakeholders are; how the stakeholders have been consulted and what action, if any, has the company taken in response to feedback from its consultations? If there has been no consultation, this should be made clear.

Our stakeholders are our customers (including but not exclusively older people), and members of the Age UK local and national network.

Communication with stakeholders includes feedback from, and market research done about customers. Stakeholders from Age UK are consulted via the Company's schedule of Board meetings.

Where feedback has been positive, we've maintained that element and where it's been negative, we have varied /improved in that area.

(If applicable, please just state "A social audit report covering these points is attached").

PART 3 – DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION – if you have provided full details in your accounts you need not reproduce it here. Please clearly identify the information within the accounts and confirm that, "There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed" (See example with full notes). If no remuneration was received you must state that "no remuneration was received" below.

Please see note 7 to the Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022. There were no other transactions or arrangements in connection with the remuneration of directors, or compensation for director's loss of office, which require to be disclosed. No remuneration was received.

PART 4 – TRANSFERS OF ASSETS OTHER THAN FOR FULL CONSIDERATION – Please insert full details of any transfers of assets other than for full consideration e.g. Donations to outside bodies. If this does not apply you must state that "no transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made" below.

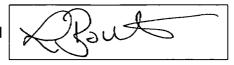
No transfer of assets other than for full consideration has been made

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

#### PART 5 - SIGNATORY

The original report must be signed by a director or secretary of the company

Signed



Date 13/12/2022

Office held: Director

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Clare Parry		
Clare.parry@ageuk.	.org.uk	
•	Tel 020 3033 1559	
DX Number	DX Exchange	

When you have completed and signed the form, please attach it to the accounts and send both forms by post to the Registrar of Companies at:

For companies registered in England and Wales. Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ DX 33050 Cardiff

For companies registered in Scotland: Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh or LP – 4 Edinburgh 2

For companies registered in Northern Ireland. Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

The accounts and CIC34 cannot be filed online

(N.B. Please enclose a cheque for £15 payable to Companies House)