

**Fairshare Educational
Foundation T/A ShareAction**

**Annual Report and Financial
Statements**

31 January 2023

Company Limited by Guarantee
Registration Number
05013662 (England and Wales)

Charity Registration Number
1117244

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Reference and administrative details

Board of Trustees and Directors	Paul Dickinson (Chair) (term ended August 2023) Carl Liederman (Chair from August 2023) (appointed January 2023) Jane Cooper (resigned March 2022) Lisa (Rebecca) Warren (term ended November 2022) Olivia Dickson Alice Steenland Kevin Chuah Nicholas Glicher Sonia Shah (appointed April 2022) Hugh Wheelan (appointed April 2022) Ian Brindley (appointed January 2023)
Chief Executive	Catherine Howarth
Charity name	Fairshare Educational Foundation (Trading as ShareAction)
Registered and principal office	Runway East 2 Whitechapel Road London E1 1EW
Company registration number	05013662
Charity registration number	1117244
Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Principal bankers	HSBC 60 Queen Victoria Street London EC4N 4TR

Report of the Chair of the Board Year to 31 January 2023

It has been an honour and a privilege to join ShareAction's board of trustees this year, especially at a time when the organisation is scaling up in size and has an ambitious new strategy. Last financial year, ShareAction increased its staff size by 34% and its income by 40% to £5.1m. ShareAction also continued to enhance its operations, investing in its enabling functions, including a successful move to a new office in east London, positioning us well to deliver further impact in the years ahead.

ShareAction's mission to harness the power of investment to address global challenges is more important than ever. The World Meteorological Organization has warned that the rise in global temperature is likely to breach 1.5C for the first time. Around the world, communities are feeling the impacts of an increasing number of extreme storms, floods, drought and wildfires. Low paid workers facing a cost-of-living crisis are finding it harder than ever to get by. Meanwhile, consumption of unhealthy food continues to take a costly toll on public health.

I am proud to see how ShareAction has worked collaboratively with progressive investors, organisations and members of the public who share our values to tackle these issues. Our increase in funding from charitable grants from trusts, foundations, and individuals demonstrates a real commitment by our supporters in the power of responsible investment and how it can drive the transition to net zero economies and build fairer, healthier, and more equitable societies.

I would like to thank all the ShareAction staff for their incredible work over the past year. I would also like to thank all the foundations, trusts and donors who support ShareAction by backing our shared vision of a financial sector that delivers greater public good.

I would particularly like to thank our former Chair, Paul Dickinson, for his leadership and stewardship for all these years. Paul completed his nine year term with the ShareAction board in August and we are all truly grateful for his immeasurable contributions. He has been critical in overseeing the development of ShareAction to becoming the impactful, stable organisation that it is today.

Looking ahead, I am excited by the organisation's plans to drive further impact: to increase company engagement, to reform regulation on fiduciary duty, and to embed an ambitious new impact-driven definition of responsible investment across the finance sector, to cut through greenwashing and inertia. I am confident that ShareAction will continue to play an important role holding to account key decision makers to drive the bold environmental and social action the world needs.



Carl Liederman, Chair

Date: 18 October 2023

The Trustees (who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of the Companies Act) present their annual report together with audited financial statements of Fairshare Educational Foundation (trading as ShareAction) (the charitable company) for the year ended 31 January 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 20 to 23 therein and comply with the charitable company's governing document, applicable laws and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Objectives and activities

Activities and specific objectives

ShareAction's charitable objects can be summarised as: "the promotion of ethical and responsible investment for the public benefit in order to advance: the relief of poverty, protection of the environment, promotion of human rights, sustainable development, and compliance with the law and ethical standards of conduct". The following ancillary charitable objectives complement this core object:

- ◆ to advance the education of the public in the principles and effects of ethical and responsible investment (RI); and
- ◆ to undertake and promote research relating to ethical and responsible investment, making the results publicly available.

The company has been set up as a non-profit making charitable company. In designing their policies to meet their objectives the Trustees have paid due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

Our theory of change captures our work under three focus areas – investor strategies, corporate strategies and movement-building strategies.

Investor and Public Policy Strategies

With this work, we aim to **educate and influence investors and policymakers**, through:

- ◆ Surveys and published rankings that make transparent the RI performance of institutional investors and define higher standards;
- ◆ Tailored engagement with institutional investors to drive up their RI performance;
- ◆ Building and supporting networks of asset owners that enable peer-to-peer support for ambitious RI practice;
- ◆ Advocacy to policy makers and regulators in support of RI, investor transparency and investor accountability.

Corporate Strategies

Our corporate-focused work **is designed to change companies' behaviour, by:**

- ◆ Publishing briefings and analytical reports on companies' performance and companies' exposure to risks in respect of a range of environmental and social topics. These publications are designed to inform and facilitate investor engagement with companies;
- ◆ Coordinating collaborative investor dialogue with companies to secure commitments to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts;
- ◆ Organising escalated investor activism (e.g. shareholder resolutions) where dialogue proves ineffective at shifting companies onto a sustainable pathway.

Movement-building Strategies

Here we work with individual savers and other organisations to **inspire support for RI and amplify our message, through:**

- ◆ Public communication campaigns designed to build support for RI;
- ◆ Growing and supporting networks of civil society groups and individual investors to enable personal and collective action on RI.

Notable achievements

Some notable highlights from 2022/23 include:

- ◆ Our campaigning secured a pay-rise for 19,000 Sainsbury's workers after we coordinated and filed the UK's first ever real Living Wage resolution at the supermarket. Although shareholders did not support Sainsbury's becoming an official Real Living Wage employer, this led to a pay-rise for thousands of workers.
- ◆ We partnered with race equality organisations including the Runnymede Trust and Reboot to launch a campaign to boost Ethnicity Pay Gap reporting in FTSE 100 companies. Disclosing this information is a crucial step towards tackling inequality in the workplace.
- ◆ In partnership with The Health Foundation and Guy's & St Thomas' Foundation and the support of global investors managing \$5.7 trillion, we launched a major new initiative - Long-Term Investors in People's Health - to harness the huge potential of the investment sector to build healthier, fairer societies. Health has been an ESG blind spot for many investors, but we're determined to change that.
- ◆ This year we were pleased to see two major banks – Lloyds and HSBC - commit to stop financing new oil and gas fields, following years of persistent campaigning. However, our analysis of Europe's biggest banks showed there is more to be done - banks are still falling short on action to tackle the climate crisis and protect nature at the scale and pace needed.

Notable achievements (continued)

- ◆ We attended the UN biodiversity summit COP15 to make the case for investor action to protect nature, promoting our briefing paper on how financial institutions can help reverse biodiversity loss. It was welcome to see world leaders agree a new Global Biodiversity Framework and a target for large businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. We are engaging the investment community to use the Framework as a foundation to drive up more ambitious standards.
- ◆ Working with investors, we started collaborative engagements with the biggest companies in the European chemical sector, asking them to commit to overhaul their operations to align with 1.5°C and assessing their plans to do so. The petrochemical industry is responsible for 5.8 per cent of global emissions. We published a new standard for credible chemical sector transition plans to inform this engagement.
- ◆ We scrutinised regulation in the UK and Europe to ensure it's helping to secure a fairer, healthier future for people and planet. In the UK we worked with supportive parliamentarians to table amendments to strengthen the Financial Services and Markets Bill. In Brussels, we were encouraged to see support from four major political groups at the European Parliament to improve regulation for the insurance industry, known as Solvency II.
- ◆ We co-hosted with the Oxford Sustainable Finance Group a one-day Symposium on how civil society is influencing the investment community in respect of sustainability. The event was well attended and well received with high-level speakers and a positive atmosphere throughout. The symposium marked the first co-owned event in what may become a more formal partnership between ShareAction and the University of Oxford.

Risk management

During the year we continued to develop our financial risk management framework, formalising our visibility and decision making around our key financial risks of solvency and liquidity. This provides an approach to managing risk that encourages frequent consideration of risk throughout the organisation and increases our focus on the most strategic risks that we face. This will also provide a platform for us to build out our risk management and compliance processes as ShareAction continues to grow.

As the organisation evolves, becomes more international, and takes on larger projects we continue to monitor and update our risk register. Below, a summary of what we see as our key risks and relevant mitigations.

Risk and Description

Mitigating Actions

Investor Engagement

ShareAction being unable to maintain its relationships and influence with investors.

This is mitigated through use of Salesforce as a tool for managing external relationships, quality control on publications and regular communications with investors.

Risk management (continued)

Risk and Description

Mitigating Actions

IT Security

If ShareAction were to experience a hack or breach of our systems, this could trigger GDPR-related issues, loss of data, reputational issues and/or significant business interruption.

Regular internal audits of cyber security. Outsourced IT support provider monitoring systems. Mandatory data security training for staff.

Collaborative engagement appetite

If worries about the competition law implications of participating in ShareAction's collaborative engagement initiatives, means that ShareAction is unable to encourage ambitious investor stewardship, this would weaken the effectiveness of these groups.

Monitoring of legal environment. Engagement with participants of collaborative engagement initiatives. Active discussions are ongoing with regulators.

Raising funds

If ShareAction is unable to raise sufficient funding to deliver our planned future activities, we will be less effective at achieving our strategic objectives

Financial risk metrics are in place to review future secured and pipeline funding levels. Fundraising resources are regularly reviewed to ensure they are appropriate to meet the organisation's needs.

The Trustees are alert to these risks and the Finance, Audit, Risk and Controls (FARC) Committee actively monitor them on behalf of the board.

Public benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in Section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. Our continued success in using the tools of the investment world to promote good corporate citizenship contributes to embedding better social and environmental practice among large publicly listed firms. This in turn has a range of real-world effects that deliver public benefit including, for example, lower carbon emissions, more nutritious diets, and higher wages for the lowest earners. These positive outcomes are in line with our charitable objects.

In addition, our considerable influence on the stewardship and responsible investment policies of large pension funds, insurance companies, asset managers and charitable trusts contributes to the embedding of better practices within UK and international investment community. The major investors we influence look after the retirement savings of millions of working people, including many on modest incomes. Our work, particularly on fiduciary duties, encourages major investment firms and pension schemes to stay focused on the interests and wellbeing of the people whose funds they manage. Encouraging large institutional investors to act as responsible stewards of other people's assets is critically important to

achieving a pension system that delivers the greatest possible benefit. We consider this an important element of the public benefit that flows from our activities.

Our training and educational events have helped to equip and support people in the UK who want to use their investments as a leverage point for dialogue with companies. The feedback from our training has shown how empowering people find it to access that kind of knowledge, and to have the opportunity to influence companies with a significant social and environmental footprint.

Financial review

Results for the year

We ended the year showing good year-on-year growth with income of £5,064,689 (2022 - £3,606,201) and an unrestricted surplus of £275,448 (2022 – unrestricted surplus of £72,466).

The charity received grants and donations totalling £4,616,447 (2022 - £3,226,462). Unrestricted grants and donations were received from 11 organisations (2022 – 13), and restricted grants were received from 31 organisations (2022 – 20). The charity received £167,902 in donations from individuals (2022 - £145,194). The amount of cash held and cash equivalents had increased at year-end to £4,181,884 (2022 - £2,033,372).

In the current year, 11 member organisations contributed fees amounting to £17,500 (2022 – 10 member organisations - £18,000). CRIN income remained stable with 23 CRIN members contributing membership fees of £107,042 (2022 - 20 members contributing fees of £97,733). Income from our Workforce Disclosure Initiative generated £240,537 from 64 signatories (2022 – £194,219 from 57 signatories).

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the charity to maintain a reserve of unrestricted funds that is at least equivalent to three months' budgeted core expenditure, plus half of the maximum wind down costs of activities for grants that are ending in the next 12 months. The upper limit of our reserves target is three months' budgeted core expenditure, plus the total maximum wind down costs of activities for grants that are ending in the next 12 months.

The reserve is necessary to provide a buffer against unbudgeted and unexpected expenditure, thereby ensuring that adequate resources are always available to meet fixed and variable operational costs and unfunded projects, and to ensure that restricted funds, which currently provide the majority of the charity's incoming resources, are always safeguarded for the purpose for which they were provided.

Furthermore, as a crucial management tool, regular monitoring of adherence to the policy is undertaken at meetings of the Board and FARC Committee so that the Trustees may satisfy themselves as to the on-going financial viability of the charity. The leadership team track reserves as a key metric in their monthly management accounts.

It is the Board's opinion that the current level of reserves is commensurate with the risks identified in its latest risk assessment, but the Board will review this policy at regular intervals, making any amendments necessary to ensure that it is always adequate for the charitable

company's purposes.

At 31 January 2023, the charity held unrestricted funds of £1,406,878 (2022 - £1,131,430) and £nil restricted funds (2021 - £40,000). After adjusting for the value of fixed asset investments, and excluding those reserves which have been designated, free reserves stood at £1,098,555 (2022 - £1,124,128) This level of free reserves is at the top of our targeted range stated in our reserves policy but it is anticipated that reserves will be in line with target in the upcoming year, having factored in further growth in activities that is anticipated.

Financial review (continued)

Reserves policy (continued)

During the year a new designated fund was created to help aid the charity's impact, growth and sustainability. As at 31 January 2023 the Development Fund had a balance of £300,000, with plans in place in the upcoming financial year to utilise part of the fund for infrastructure projects and developing new initiatives.

Future plans

ShareAction will continue to operate major programmes focussed on health, decent work, biodiversity and climate change in 2023/24 and beyond. We are actively fundraising to support this, with continued growth in turnover and expenditure in the year, and further investment in infrastructure to support this.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Fairshare Educational Foundation (trading as ShareAction) is a company limited by guarantee without share capital and, since December 2006, also a registered charity. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association (subsequently amended) which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association. Each member's liability is limited to £1.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

The directors of the company are also charity trustees for the purposes of charity law. The Trustees are elected annually at the Annual General Meeting or may be co-opted by the Trustees to fill a vacancy or to bring the number of trustees up to the maximum number allowed by the Articles of Association. Any retiring Trustee may be re-appointed provided that his or her period in office does not exceed six consecutive years (or nine years in the case of a Trustee elected to the chair mid-term)

It is the practice of the charity to openly advertise opportunities to join the board of trustees.

Induction and training of Trustees

Most Trustees already have experience of charitable organisations on appointment but if this is not the case they are provided with best practice and guidance (our membership of NCVO affords the charity access to the relevant resources). Their experience is developed further

Trustees' report Year to 31 January 2023

through their work with ShareAction. The Trustees spend a day together to review the charity's strategy and progress annually, and also attend sessions with the staff of the charity where possible. The Chair, supported by the Governance and Nominations Committee, undertakes a yearly board review.

Structure, governance and management (continued)

Organisation structure

The Trustees are required under the Articles of Association to hold at least three board meetings each year and currently meet four times a year as a Board. The Trustees, assisted by the Chief Executive, are responsible for the governance of the charitable company. Trustees oversee and agree the strategy of the charity.

The Board delegates a number of its powers to three committees of Trustees, the FARC Committee, the HR and Remuneration Committee and the Governance and Nominations Committee. These committees meet four to six weeks prior to meetings of the Board and report thereto.

In order to deliver the strategy, the management team, which comprises the Chief Executive and five Directors, prepares a business plan and budget for review by the Trustees ahead of each financial year. Once agreed, this document, which includes a range of key performance indicators, is used to measure and assess progress at the quarterly meetings of the Board.

Statement of Fundraising

The charity is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and reports compliance on an annual basis. The charity employs a professional fundraising team who maintain a high standard of ethical fundraising and whose systems and practices are kept under continual review. It does not use the services of any third-party organisation to help in its fundraising activities. No complaints were received about its fundraising activities during the financial year 2022/23. In the event of a complaint being received, these are handled by a senior member of staff or the Chief Executive.

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served as Trustees (and directors of the company) during the year are shown on page 1.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of ShareAction for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and 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 which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the income and expenditure of the charitable company for that period.

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

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities (continued)

- ◆ observe the methods and principles in the 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);
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- ◆ prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity 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 charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the Trustees confirms that:

- ◆ so far as the Trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- ◆ the Trustee has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Trustee in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.
- ◆ This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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



Carl Liederman
Signed for and on behalf of the Trustees

Approved by the Trustees on: 18 October 2023

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fairshare Educational Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fairshare Educational Foundation (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 January 2023, which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 January 2023 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 charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable 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 Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the 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:

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

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement, 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.

Responsibilities of Trustees (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- ◆ the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charitable company through discussions with management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- ◆ the identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102); and
- ◆ we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, inspecting legal correspondence and reviewing trustee meeting minutes.

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

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

- ◆ making enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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

- ◆ performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ tested the authorisation of expenditure as part of our substantive testing thereon;
- ◆ assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in the accounting policies were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ used data analytics to identify any significant or unusual transactions and identify the rationale for them.

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

- ◆ agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- ◆ reading the minutes of trustee meetings;
- ◆ enquiring of management and those charged with governance as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- ◆ reviewing any available correspondence with HMRC and the Charity Commission.

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

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

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

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Finch', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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

Date: 26 October 2023

Statement of financial activities Year to 31 January 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £
Income:							
Donations	1	909,846	10,000	919,846	666,239	40,000	706,239
Other trading activities	2	422,143	—	422,143	357,935	—	357,935
Investment income	3	286	—	286	299	—	299
Charitable activities	4	—	3,696,601	3,696,601	—	2,520,223	2,520,223
Other income		25,813	—	25,813	21,505	—	21,505
Total income		1,358,088	3,706,601	5,064,689	1,045,978	2,560,223	3,606,201
Expenditure:							
Cost of raising funds	5	257,382	—	257,382	103,242	—	103,242
Expenditure on charitable activities	5	825,258	3,746,601	4,571,859	869,901	2,520,223	3,390,124
Total expenditure		1,082,640	3,746,601	4,829,241	973,143	2,520,223	3,493,366
Net income (expenditure) before gains/losses on investments		275,448	(40,000)	235,448	72,835	40,000	112,835
Net gains (losses) on listed investments		—	—	—	(369)	—	(369)
Net income for the year and net movement in funds		275,448	(40,000)	235,448	72,466	40,000	112,466
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward at 1 February 2022		1,131,430	40,000	1,171,430	1,058,964	—	1,058,964
Total funds carried forward at 31 January 2023		1,406,878	—	1,406,878	1,131,430	40,000	1,171,430

All of the operations undertaken by the charity during the current and preceding year are continuing operations.

Balance sheet Year to 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	8		<u>8,323</u>		<u>7,302</u>
			8,323		7,302
Current assets					
Debtors	9	735,438		240,636	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,181,884</u>		<u>2,033,372</u>	
		4,917,322		2,274,008	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(3,518,767)</u>		<u>(1,109,880)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,398,555</u>		<u>1,164,128</u>
Total net assets			<u>1,406,878</u>		<u>1,171,430</u>
The funds of the charity:					
Restricted funds	11		—		40,000
Unrestricted income funds					
. General fund			<u>1,106,878</u>		<u>1,131,430</u>
. Designated fund			<u>300,000</u>		<u>—</u>
			<u>1,406,878</u>		<u>1,171,430</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on their behalf by:



Print name: Carl Liederman

Date: 18 October 2023

Registered Company Number: 05013662

Statement of cash flows Year to 31 January 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	A	2,149,247	(111,922)
		2,149,247	(111,922)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment income		286	299
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		94	96
Purchase of investments		(755)	(4,392)
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities		(375)	(3,997)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		2,148,872	(115,919)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 February 2022	B	2,033,454	2,149,373
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 January 2023	B	4,182,326	2,033,454

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 January 2023

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	235,448	112,466
Adjustments for:		
(Gains) losses on investments	—	369
Investment income	(286)	(299)
(Increase) decrease in debtors	(494,802)	83,356
Increase (decrease) in creditors	2,408,887	(307,814)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	2,149,247	(111,922)

B Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,181,884	2,033,372
Cash held by investment managers	442	82
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,182,326	2,033,454

Principal accounting policies Year to 31 January 2023

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

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items initially recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

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

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

- ◆ the deferral of grant income received to future periods.

Assessment of going concern

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

The trustees are aware that there is uncertainty around the income of the charity but are comfortable that they have the necessary visibility in order to manage this uncertainty. In the assessment of the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, the trustees have considered the current prudent financial forecasts, the security of existing grant income, the history of ShareAction's success in raising new income and the ability of the organisation to manage its costs in line with the available income. Further, a financial risk management framework remains in operation to ensure the organisation is in the best possible position to manage the principal financial risks around liquidity and solvency.

The trustees of the charity assessed the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern and have concluded that the necessary measures (most importantly, monitoring of cash, reserves and forecasts and timely cost management) are in place to mitigate these concerns. The trustees are of the opinion that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Audit and Risk Committee ensures that these issues are given the necessary scrutiny. As a result of the trustees' assessment, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Income recognition

Income including grants received is recognised in the period in which the charity becomes legally entitled to the income, it is probable the income will be received, and that income can be measured with reasonable accuracy. Income is deferred if the donor specifies conditions that the income is to be expended in a future period or where grants are awarded on an annual basis and the grant year is not coterminous with the charity's financial year.

Income from membership subscriptions is accounted for when receivable. Fees relating to the subsequent period are carried forward as deferred income. Subscriptions are non-refundable.

Expenditure recognition and the allocation of support and governance costs

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is incurred. It includes related VAT, which cannot be fully recovered and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

- ◆ Costs of raising funds comprise the costs associated with attracting voluntary income together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.
- ◆ Charitable activities expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and an apportionment of those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Expenditure incurred on activities falling directly within one cost category is attributed to that category. Expenditure which cannot be directly attributed, including governance costs, is apportioned on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis to the cost categories involved, e.g. apportioning management costs by staff time.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving the public accountability of the charity (including audit costs) and costs in respect to its compliance with regulation and good practice.

Tangible fixed assets

Additions to computer equipment, furniture, fixtures and fittings for items individually costing over £1,000 are capitalised where the useful economic life is expected to exceed 12 months. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Depreciation is provided at the following rate:

- ◆ Computer equipment – 25% per annum (on cost)

Pensions

The charity contributes to pension arrangements on behalf of its employees. Contributions payable for the year are charged to the income and expenditure account.

Fixed asset investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price. Realised and unrealised gains (or losses) are credited (or debited) to the statement of financial activities in the year in which they arise.

Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt.

Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds and represent the net surplus made by the charity during its operations. They are available to be used for the objects of the charity at the discretion of the Trustees.

Restricted funds can be used only for a particular purpose within the objects of the charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for a particular restricted purpose.

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the income and expenditure account as incurred.

Taxation

Provision for corporation tax is not necessary, as the company is a registered charity and undertakes only charitable activities. No deferred tax provision is required.

Tax recovered from voluntary income received under Gift Aid is recognised when the related income is receivable and is allocated to the income category to which the income relates.

Principal accounting policies Year to 31 January 2023

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate in operation on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the closing rates at the year-end date. All revaluation differences and foreign exchange differences are taken to the statement of financial activities.

1 Donations

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Grants and donations received			
<i>Grants</i>			
. Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	225,000	—	225,000
. Ford Foundation	40,667	—	40,667
. Fred Mulder Foundation	20,000	—	20,000
. Friends Provident Foundation	100,000	—	100,000
. Lankelly Chase Foundation	50,000	—	50,000
. Oak Foundation	181,277	—	181,277
. Paul Hamlyn Foundation	50,000	—	50,000
. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	5,000	—	5,000
. The Tudor Trust	30,000	—	30,000
. Treebeard Trust	25,000	—	25,000
	726,944	—	726,944
<i>Donations</i>			
. Donations from individuals	157,902	10,000	167,902
. Prism – The Gift Fund	25,000	—	25,000
Total 2023	909,846	10,000	919,846

	<i>Unrestricted funds £</i>	<i>Restricted funds £</i>	<i>Total 2022 £</i>
<i>Grants and donations received</i>			
<i>Grants</i>			
. Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	100,000	—	100,000
. Friends Provident Foundation	100,000	—	100,000
. Generation Foundation	50,000	—	50,000
. Lankelly Chase Foundation	50,000	—	50,000
. Oak Foundation	43,312	—	43,312
. Paul Hamlyn Foundation	50,000	—	50,000
. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	32,400	—	32,400
. The Tudor Trust	25,000	—	25,000
. Treebeard Trust	25,000	—	25,000
. The John Ellerman Foundation	18,333	—	18,333
. Wallace Global Fund	2,000	—	2,000
	496,045	—	496,045
<i>Donations</i>			
. Donations from individuals	145,194	—	145,194
. Network for Social Change	—	40,000	40,000
. Prism – The Gift Fund	25,000	—	25,000
Total 2022	666,239	40,000	706,239

Notes to the financial statements Year to 31 January 2023

2 Other trading activities

	Unrestricted	
	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Full members	17,500	18,000
CRIN membership fees	107,042	97,733
RINU membership fees	57,065	47,983
WDI signatories fee income	240,537	194,219
Total	422,143	357,935

3 Investment income

	Unrestricted	
	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Bank interest receivable	190	181
Dividends receivable	96	118
Total	286	299

4 Income from charitable activities

	Restricted	
	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Alex Ferry Foundation	5,000	5,000
Arcus Foundation	25,136	—
Baring Foundation	1,667	—
Barrow Cadbury Trust	33,510	38,800
Broad Reach Foundation	6,783	—
Stichting Foundation for International Law for the Environment	1,043,682	—
Department for International Development	—	55,345
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	—	10,920
European Commission – Horizon Europe	24,160	—
Finance Dialogue / European Climate Foundation	59,588	392,665
Ford Foundation	40,667	—
Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood	5,000	5,000
Friends Provident Foundation	51,140	28,337
Global Commons Alliance	17,657	—
Guy's and St. Thomas' Charity	495,120	416,188
Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	833	2,000
IKEA / New Venture Fund	478,906	453,510
KR Foundation	116,772	160,113
Lankelly Chase	42,992	1,000
Laudes Foundation	181,048	—
Living Wage Foundation	23,810	—
Marmot Charitable Trust	48,333	20,000
Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre	13,050	—
Network for Social Change	2,333	11,667
Omidyar Network	14,944	—
Partners for a New Economy	71,443	—
Sunrise Project	422,753	639,525
Synchronicity Earth	—	25,000
The Health Foundation	335,021	134,394
The Joseph Rowntree Foundation	13,331	3,750
Transforma	3,483	—
Trust for London	23,169	40,000
Waterloo Foundation	19,717	—
We Mean Business/ New Venture Fund	75,553	77,008
Total	3,696,601	2,520,223

5 Expenditure

	Raising funds £	Campaigning and education £	Total 2023 £
<i>Direct costs</i>			
Staff costs (note 6)	—	2,620,824	2,620,824
Research & communication	4,989	598,535	603,523
	<u>4,989</u>	<u>3,219,359</u>	<u>3,224,347</u>
<i>Support costs</i>			
Staff costs (note 6)	222,285	744,301	966,586
Other staff expenses	7,095	147,216	154,311
Legal & professional	3,624	74,027	77,651
Operating lease rentals	6,100	124,621	130,721
General office costs	3,165	55,527	58,692
Website & ICT expenses	5,989	122,340	128,329
Travel and subsistence	2,952	60,299	63,251
Bank charges	353	7,216	7,569
Auditors' remuneration			
. Audit fee (including VAT) – current year	496	10,137	10,633
Write offs	(354)	(7,226)	(7,579)
Foreign exchange losses	687	14,042	14,730
	<u>252,393</u>	<u>1,352,500</u>	<u>1,604,893</u>
Total	<u>257,382</u>	<u>4,571,859</u>	<u>4,829,241</u>

	Raising funds £	Campaigning and education £	Total 2022 £
<i>Direct costs</i>			
Staff costs (note 6)	—	1,843,991	1,843,991
Research & communication	—	500,235	500,235
	<u>—</u>	<u>2,344,226</u>	<u>2,344,226</u>
<i>Support costs</i>			
Staff costs (note 6)	72,658	734,656	807,314
Other staff expenses	8,535	86,299	94,834
Legal & professional	4,924	49,790	54,714
Depreciation	—	—	—
Operating lease rentals	4,899	49,534	54,433
General office costs	1,523	15,395	16,918
Website & ICT expenses	8,619	87,152	95,771
Travel and subsistence	1,882	19,028	20,910
Bank charges	423	4,279	4,702
Auditors' remuneration			
. Audit fee (including VAT) – current year	1,089	11,011	12,100
Write offs	(1,311)	(13,255)	(14,566)
Other expenses	—	—	—
Foreign exchange losses	181	1,829	2,010
	<u>103,422</u>	<u>1,045,718</u>	<u>1,149,140</u>
Total	<u>103,422</u>	<u>3,389,944</u>	<u>3,493,366</u>

6 Particulars of employees

The average number of employees analysed by function was:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Campaigning and education	53	44
Management and administration	13	8
Fundraising and communications	9	4
	75	56

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	3,028,749	2,257,064
Social Security costs	325,448	224,249
Pension costs	233,213	169,993
	3,587,410	2,651,306

The number of employees earning over £60,000 in the period, excluding pension contributions was:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
£60,001 - £70,000	1	1
£70,001 - £80,000	5	2
£80,001 - £90,000	1	—
£90,001 - £100,000	1	1

No trustees received any remuneration for their services during the year (2022 – none). One trustee during the year received reimbursement for travelling expenses totalling £250 (2022 – £134 for two trustees).

The key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis comprise the trustees and those members of staff who attend board meetings. The total cost of employment of the key management personnel for the year was £619,618 (2022 – £618,199).

7 Taxation

The company has been set up as a non-profit making charitable foundation and in December 2006 was registered as a charity and, therefore, is not liable to corporation tax on income or gains derived from its charitable activities, as they fall within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

8 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Listed investments		
Market value at 1 February	7,220	3,293
Additions at cost	755	4,391
Disposals at market value	(94)	(96)
Net unrealised losses / gains	—	(366)
Market value at 31 January	<u>7,881</u>	<u>7,220</u>
Cash held by investment managers for re-investment	442	82
	<u>8,323</u>	<u>7,302</u>
Cost of listed investments at 31 January	<u>10,128</u>	<u>9,279</u>

All listed investments were dealt in on a recognised stock exchange.

9 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	669,620	202,157
Other debtors	39,863	10,937
Prepayments	12,955	18,892
Accrued income	13,000	8,650
	<u>735,438</u>	<u>240,636</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	41,618	90,420
Other taxes and social security costs	102,671	78,406
Accruals	106,948	95,305
Deferred income	3,228,785	821,207
Other creditors	38,745	24,542
	<u>3,518,767</u>	<u>1,109,880</u>

Deferred income comprises deferred membership income (general, CRIN, RINU and WIDU) and deferred grant income:

	2023 £	2022 £
General membership income	8,583	8,083
CRIN membership income	46,075	43,148
RINU membership income	39,627	31,266
WDI membership income	87,835	75,092
Grant income	3,046,665	663,618
	<u>3,228,785</u>	<u>821,207</u>

11 Restricted funds

	Balance at 1 February 2022 £	Income and gains £	Expenditure £	Balance at 31 January 2023 £
Alex Ferry Foundation	—	5,000	(5,000)	—
Arcus Foundation	—	25,136	(25,136)	—
Baring Foundation	—	1,667	(1,667)	—
Barrow Cadbury Trust	—	33,510	(33,510)	—
Broad Reach Foundation	—	6,783	(6,783)	—
Stichting Foundation for International Law for the Environment	—	1,043,682	(1,043,682)	—
Donations from individuals	—	10,000	(10,000)	—
European Commission – Horizon Europe Finance Dialogue/European Climate Foundation	—	24,160	(24,160)	—
Ford Foundation	—	59,588	(59,588)	—
Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood*	—	40,667	(40,667)	—
Friends Provident Foundation	—	5,000	(5,000)	—
Global Commons Alliance	—	51,140	(51,140)	—
Guy's & St Thomas' Charity	—	17,657	(17,657)	—
Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus*	—	495,120	(495,120)	—
IKEA Foundation	—	833	(833)	—
Joseph Rowntree Foundation	—	478,906	(478,906)	—
KR Foundation	—	13,331	(13,331)	—
Lankelly Chase	—	116,772	(116,772)	—
Laudes Foundation	—	42,992	(42,992)	—
Living Wage Foundation	—	181,048	(181,048)	—
Marmot Charitable Trust	—	23,810	(23,810)	—
Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre	—	48,333	(48,333)	—
Network for Social Change	40,000	13,050	(13,050)	—
Omidyar Network	—	2,333	(42,333)	—
Partners for a New Economy	—	14,944	(14,944)	—
Sunrise Project	—	71,443	(71,443)	—
The Health Foundation	—	422,753	(422,753)	—
Transforma	—	335,021	(335,021)	—
Trust for London	—	3,483	(3,483)	—
Waterloo Foundation	—	23,169	(23,169)	—
We Mean Business/ New Venture Fund	—	19,717	(19,717)	—
Total restricted funds	40,000	3,706,601	(3,746,601)	—

11 Restricted funds (continued)

	<i>Balance at 1 February 2021 £</i>	<i>Income and gains £</i>	<i>Expenditure £</i>	<i>Balance at 31 January 2022 £</i>
Alex Ferry Foundation	—	5,000	(5,000)	—
Barrow Cadbury Trust	—	38,800	(38,800)	—
Department for International Development	—	55,345	(55,345)	—
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	—	10,920	(10,920)	—
European Climate Foundation (ECF)	—	392,665	(392,665)	—
Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood*	—	5,000	(5,000)	—
Friends Provident Foundation	—	28,337	(28,337)	—
Guy's & St Thomas' Charity	—	416,188	(416,188)	—
Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus*	—	2,000	(2,000)	—
IKEA Foundation	—	453,510	(453,510)	—
Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust	—	3,750	(3,750)	—
KR Foundation	—	160,113	(160,113)	—
Lankelly Chase	—	1,000	(1,000)	—
Marmot Charitable Trust	—	20,000	(20,000)	—
Network for Social Change	—	51,667	(11,667)	40,000
Sunrise Project	—	639,525	(639,525)	—
Synchronicity Earth	—	25,000	(25,000)	—
The Health Foundation	—	134,394	(134,394)	—
Trust for London	—	40,000	(40,000)	—
We Mean Business/ New Venture Fund	—	77,008	(77,008)	—
Total restricted funds	—	2,560,223	(2,520,223)	40,000

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

Total funds are represented by:

	<i>Unrestricted funds £</i>	<i>Restricted funds £</i>	<i>Total funds £</i>
Year to 31 January 2023			
Investments	8,323	—	8,323
Current assets	4,917,322	—	4,917,322
Creditors	(3,518,767)	—	(3,518,767)
Total	1,406,878	—	1,406,878
<i>Year to 31 January 2022</i>	<i>Unrestricted funds £</i>	<i>Restricted funds £</i>	<i>Total funds £</i>
Investments	7,302	—	7,302
Current assets	2,234,008	40,000	2,274,008
Creditors	(1,109,880)	—	(1,109,880)
Total	1,131,430	40,000	1,171,430

During the year a new designated fund was created within unrestricted funds to help aid the charity's impact, growth and sustainability. As at 31 January 2023 the Development Fund had a balance of £300,000.

13 Pensions

The charity contributes to pension arrangements on behalf of its employees. Within each employee's contract of employment there is a clause whereby the charity will, if requested, contribute to the individual personal pension arrangements of the employee at the rate of 8% of gross salary. The pension cost for the year amounted to the figure shown in note 6.

14 Legal status of the company

The charity is a company limited by guarantee with no share capital and a registered charity. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability of each member is limited to £1. At the year-end there were ten full members and one associate member.

15 Related party transactions

The charity received a donation of £100,000 (2022: £100,000) from Friends Provident Foundation, a related party by virtue of the fact that one of the charity's trustees, Paul Dickinson, is also a trustee of Friends Provident Foundation. Friends Provident Foundation also gave a restricted donation of £51,084 (2022: £28,337) and paid £4,725 (2022: £4,500) for CRIN membership in the year.

£2,000 (2022: £2,000) was received from Amnesty International UK Charitable Trust for ShareAction membership. This is a related party by virtue of the fact that one of the charity's trustees, Lisa (Rebecca) Warren, was also a trustee of Amnesty International UK Charitable Trust during the year.

A further £1,520 in total donations was received by the charity from Trustees in 2022/23.

16 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2023 the charity had the following future minimum commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases

	2023 £	2022 £
- within one year	232,560	—
- between one and five years	174,420	—
	406,980	—