



Annual Report & Accounts
30 June 2023

Your Partner in Giving.
Helping you achieve your philanthropic goals



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CONTACTS, OFFICIALS & ADVISORS

Chair

Ceris Gardner

Trustees *(who served during the year)*

Ceris Gardner

Mary Boakye

Richard Cassell

Vivien Gould

Eileen R. Heisman

David Rowe

Chief Executive Officer

John Canady

Company Number

(England & Wales)

11542102

Charity Registration Number

(England & Wales)

1181128

Independent Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

25 Farringdon Street

London

EC4A 4AB

Bankers

Bank of America NA

2 King Edward Street

London

EC1A 1HQ

Principal Investment Managers

UBS

5 Broadgate

London

EC2M 2QS

Cazenove Capital

1 London Wall Place

London

EC2Y 5AU

Partners Capital

5 Young Street

London

W8 5EH

Solicitors

Withers LLP

20 Old Bailey

London

EC4M 7AN

Registered Address

20 Old Bailey

London

EC4M 7AN

Principal Address

125 Old Broad Street

Suite 610

London

EC2N 1AR

WELCOME FROM THE CHAIR

I am delighted to share with you our *Trustees' Report and Accounts* for fiscal year 2022/23.

This past year has been marked by global economic uncertainty and political turmoil. In the UK, the rising cost of living has pushed many families further into financial distress. Thousands of people continue to be affected by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Around the world, natural disasters have devastated entire communities. Against the backdrop of a difficult year, our donors have responded with unprecedented compassion and generosity. I am pleased to report that National Philanthropic Trust UK has made grants to more charitable organisations than ever before, helping 303 charities.

National Philanthropic Trust UK provides donor-advised funds (DAFs) to help donors support the charities and causes most important to them. As a registered UK charity, contributions to National Philanthropic Trust UK are recognised for tax relief in the UK.

Our goal is to make charitable giving simple and efficient, and we reached new milestones in fiscal year 2022/23:

- Donor-recommended grants were £16.2 million this fiscal year, bringing the cumulative grants since inception to £35.4 million.
- Contributions to donor-advised funds were £27.5 million.
- Charitable assets in DAF accounts reached £91.6 million, an increase of 21% from the prior year, all of which will support qualified charities in the UK and around the world.

We can only meet our mission of increasing philanthropy in society through collaboration with others. I am grateful to National Philanthropic Trust UK's trustees, staff, partners and, most importantly, our generous donors.

Warm regards,
Ceris Gardner

Ceris Gardner
Chair, National Philanthropic Trust UK



IN FISCAL YEAR 2022/23:

NPT UK made

493

donor-recommended grants,
ranging from **£100** to **£1.3 million**

NPT UK granted

£16.2 MILLION

in total

303 UNIQUE CHARITIES

received donor-recommended grants,
with donors supporting a wide range
of organisations large and small, in the
UK and around the world

NPT UK made grants to

15 COUNTRIES



WHAT WE DO

What is a donor-advised fund?

A **DONOR-ADVISED FUND (DAF)** is a philanthropic fund administered by a charity, like NPT UK. *A DAF is a flexible alternative to a charitable trust or foundation.*

Donors establish a DAF account and make charitable contributions by donating **cash** or **appreciated assets**. Donors **recommend investments** to grow the assets in the DAF, and **recommend grants** to charities anywhere in the world at any time. Donors receive UK tax relief for each contribution to their DAF account.



How a donor-advised fund works



TRUSTEES' REPORT





The Trustees (who are also the directors for purposes of Company Law) present their statutory report with the financial statements of NPT UK for the year ended 30 June 2023. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019).

NPT UK's mission is to inspire, support and increase charitable giving in society, primarily through charitable donor-advised funds (DAFs), which benefit charities and voluntary organisations in the UK and internationally.

Mission & Historical Background

NPT UK's mission is to inspire, support and increase charitable giving in society, primarily through charitable DAF accounts, which benefit charities and voluntary organisations in the UK and internationally.

NPT UK was established as a registered charity in England and Wales in May 2019 by National Philanthropic Trust, a charitable 501(c)(3) organisation in the United States (U.S.), in response to growing international interest in DAFs. DAFs are a significant and popular form of giving in the U.S. and are growing in popularity in the UK and in other countries around the world.

NPT UK aims to achieve its mission in a number of areas:

- research and promote DAFs as a cost-effective vehicle for giving;
- support a broad range of donors—corporate, individual and charitable—through the establishment of philanthropic giving vehicles;
- provide grantmaking advice, expertise and support to donors;
- maximise donations through gift aid recovery and use of government incentives in the UK for charitable contributions; and
- optimise funds for grant making through the prudent investment and stewardship of charitable contributions.

The Trustees have paid due regard to public benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charitable company should undertake.

Governing Document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, the Articles of Association, and constituted as a company limited by guarantee as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

The charity's sole member is National Philanthropic Trust, a U.S. charitable 501(c)(3) organisation.

Measuring Impact & Public Benefit

As a grantmaking charity, providing public benefit is at the heart of the charity's activity. NPT UK seeks to advance philanthropy in society, primarily through the provision of charitable DAFs.

Donors to NPT UK can recommend grants from their DAFs to support organisations of their choice, provided that such organisations pursue charitable purposes as the term is defined under UK law. NPT UK reviews and must approve all grant recommendations before issuing the grant.

The Trustees seek to certify that each grant recommended from a DAF account is in furtherance of a charitable purpose and offers an identifiable benefit to the public or a significant section of the public. Furthermore, any private benefit that may arise to any person or company as a result is not more than incidental.

Charitable Objectives

The charitable objectives are to increase the amounts available for charitable purposes by:

- encouraging giving;
- facilitating efficient collection, investment and distribution of funds to minimise overheads;
- maximising eligibility for tax relief to increase the benefit to charitable purposes in proportion to the cost; and
- applying those funds raised in support of such exclusively charitable purposes as the Trustees shall from time to time determine.

Fundraising Statement

NPT UK does not actively solicit donations and therefore is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator or subscribed to any fundraising codes of practice. When donations from individuals are received, the charity aims to protect personal data and never sells data or swaps data with other organisations. During fiscal year 2022/23, the charity received no complaints about fundraising activities.

Energy & Carbon Reporting

NPT UK is committed to looking after the environment and is striving to become more energy conscious with a focus on reducing carbon emissions and the promotion of energy efficient actions. NPT UK is exempt from disclosing energy consumption as less than 40,000kWh of energy was consumed during fiscal year 2022/23.

Plans for Future Periods

We will continue to promote philanthropy in society by working with donors to help them effectively manage their charitable giving. In addition to raising awareness of DAFs with donors, we will also partner with their advisors—wealth managers, tax advisors, solicitors and estate planners—to ensure advisors are aware of the benefits of incorporating philanthropy and DAFs into their client discussions. Our efforts to be a partner in giving are all focused on increasing charitable giving in the UK and beyond.

Grantmaking Priorities & Exclusions

The Trustees regularly review NPT UK's policies, objectives and guidelines to ensure that grants made are in support of exclusively charitable purposes and for public benefit. As such, grants cannot be paid to:

- support activities which are not exclusively charitable;
- individuals;
- provide any private benefit (e.g. payment of tuition, dues, membership fees, benefit tickets or goods bought at charitable auction); and
- satisfy any political contributions or support campaign activities.

Charities are notified electronically of grants awarded and grant payments are made electronically. Grant recipients may or may not submit to NPT UK regular or one-off progress reports, depending on the nature of the project, the purpose and terms of the grant and the size of the grant awarded.

Trustees

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

At any one time, the charity shall have at least three Trustees who meet in person and by teleconference a minimum of three times every year and additionally as required. The identification of potential new Trustees is carried out by the Board of Trustees, the aim being to appoint those with the appropriate expertise and experience for NPT UK's work.

On agreeing to become a Trustee of the charity, new Trustees are thoroughly briefed by their co-Trustees and key management on the history of the charity, day-to-day management, responsibilities of the Trustees, current objectives and future plans. The Trustees are also encouraged to attend training and update courses.

Register of Trustees' interests

In accordance with Company Law and the Charity Commission guidance that charity Trustees and key management who may have a personal interest in any matter before the Trustees should declare that interest and refrain from taking part in any discussion relating to it. A 'Register of Trustees' Interests' is maintained and updated annually.

Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and register them with the Chief Executive Officer, and in accordance with the charity's policy, withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and register them with the Chief Executive Officer, and in accordance with the charity's policy, withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

Governance

Organisational structure

The Trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. They meet a minimum of three times annually to review developments with regard to the charity and its grantmaking and investment activities, and to make any important decisions. When necessary, the Trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers.

Key management personnel

The key management personnel are considered to be the Trustees and the CEO. The Trustees are not remunerated for their roles.

Administration

NPT UK seeks to build efficient and effective administrative systems, whilst recognising the effectiveness of working in partnership with other organisations. To this end, administration, management information systems and technology functions of the charity are provided to NPT UK by two related organisations: NPT Transatlantic Limited of the UK and National Philanthropic Trust of the U.S. National Philanthropic Trust of the U.S. is the sole shareholder of NPT Transatlantic as well as the sole member of NPT UK. Both arrangements are governed by service agreements which also make provisions for data protection and confidentiality/privacy requirements.





STRATEGIC REPORT



Trustees' Duties

The Trustees of NPT UK must act in accordance with a set of general duties. These duties are detailed in section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, which is summarised as follows:

“A director of a company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- a. the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- b. the interests of the company's employees;
- c. the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d. the impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- e. the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f. the need to act fairly as between members of the company.”

The Trustees are briefed on their duties when accepting of the role and annually. Trustees fulfill their duties through a governance framework that delegates day-to-day decision making to key management and personnel (see page 12 for additional details).

The following sections of the Strategic Report highlight how the Trustees of NPT UK have successfully fulfilled their duties.

Achievements & Strategic Goals

Contributions

Our donors contributed £27,492,762 in fiscal year 2022/23 (2021/22 - £39,892,485) to NPT UK's DAF accounts. Wire transfers are the most common method of making contributions. We have also accepted appreciated securities as contributions. These contributions are turned into philanthropic capital for the causes and charities closest to our donors' hearts.

Investments

NPT UK donors can indicate an investment preference, with reference to preapproved investments and separately managed accounts, including alternative and unlisted investments, in an effort to increase the amounts available for grants. Investment performance was positive for fiscal year 2022/23, with net gains of £6,304,838 (2021/22 losses of £4,969,971). NPT UK's Trustees carefully review any new investments and also monitor the investment performance on an on-going basis.

Grantmaking

NPT UK's donors recommended 493 grants totalling £16,238,419 in fiscal year 2022/23 (2021/22 – 366 grants totalling £9,246,846). NPT UK's staff assisted our donors with the grantmaking process, from answering basic questions about philanthropy to discussing complex grant agreements. Our team has substantial knowledge about philanthropy, DAFs and industry best practices that support our donors. We work to help our donors achieve their philanthropic goals.

Financial Review

NPT UK is committed to increasing philanthropy in society and the 2022/23 fiscal year demonstrated the continued success of the charity in its mission. Income for the 2022/23 fiscal year was £29,357,715 (2021/22 - £40,692,505). The decrease in contributions is a result of volatile economic conditions and smaller annual contributions from established donors.

Expenditure for the year was £16,985,786 (2021/22 - £9,747,314). This increase was driven by the generosity of approved donor's grant recommendations to charitable organizations. As a result of fiscal year contributions exceeding charitable distributions for the year ended 30 June 2023, there was a surplus – including investment gains of £5,085,569 (2021/22 investment losses of £5,492,686) - of £17,457,498 (2021/22 - £25,452,505). Funds at the end of the year comprised £93,189,840 (2021/22 - £75,732,342) of unrestricted funds.

Reserves Policy & Funds

NPT UK's free reserves policy is to maintain, ideally, a level equivalent to between three and six months' general operating expenditure. Unrestricted operating funds are those funds which are not restricted and not represented by DAFs. At 30 June 2023, these funds were £495,082 (2021/22 - £179,335), representing 27 months of operating expenditure, and exceeds the stated policy.

The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's current activities for a period of time that allows for sufficient consideration to be given to ways in which additional funds may be raised.

Unrestricted donor-advised funds, which have been designated by the Trustees, are those funds held by NPT UK pending recommendation for onward distribution to third party charities. At 30 June 2023, these funds were £92,694,758 (2021/22 - £75,553,007).

The 2022/23 fiscal year demonstrated the continued success of the charity in its mission.

Investment Management

The Trustees of NPT UK are responsible for the management of all funds maintained by NPT UK. The funds are managed in accordance with the principles and standards of prudence applicable under English law. Under its Articles of Association, NPT UK has the power to invest funds that are not immediately required for charitable purposes. NPT UK's investment policy enables a diversified global portfolio of investments across a range of asset classes. The portfolio is managed by qualified investment managers approved by the Trustees. NPT UK seeks to balance risk, return and spend so as to observe proper balance between the need to meet present demands on the charity and the need to allow for future charitable objectives. NPT UK also takes Environmental, Social and Governance factors into account when making investments.

Principal Risks & Uncertainties

In line with the requirement for Trustees to undertake a risk assessment exercise and report on the same in their Annual Report, the Trustees initiated a process to assess organisational risk. The Trustees have identified five main areas where risk may occur:

- governance;
- operational;
- financial;
- environment or external; and
- compliance (law and regulation).

Governance risks include those the charity might suffer from lack of direction, skills and training of the Trustees and good use of its funds.

Operational risks include those inherent in the charity's activities including supporting unsuitable appeals from charities, continuity of staff, disaster recovery and other issues.

Financial risks include those arising as a result of poor budgetary control, inappropriate spending, inaccurate accounting and inappropriate investment policies.

Environment or external risks include the possible damage to the charity's reputation, through association with unsuitable charities, or with inappropriate investment activity.

Compliance risks include the effects of government policies, potential adverse changes in these policies and the consequences of non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The major forms of financial risk NPT UK faces are volatility in equity and other investment markets due to economic conditions, the attitude of donors relative to their recommendations on investment risk and changes in sentiment concerning equities within particular sectors or sub-sectors. Where significant reserves are held as cash, the charity faces the risk that such funds lose value in real terms, due to low interest rates and/or currency exchange rates.

Having assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular to its finances, the Trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring that controls exist over the key financial systems and by examining the operational and business risks faced by the charity, effective systems are in place to mitigate those risks. The charity maintains an up-to-date risk register in order to identify and establish effective systems to mitigate those risks.

In addition to the identified major forms of financial risk, the charity's risk register is a dynamic document and process that will change over time as different risks are identified and other risks are downgraded or removed. The risks at any one time are graded depending on their perceived likelihood and impact. Assessments are also made as to whether the risks are increasing, decreasing or remaining stable and the action plans, responsibilities and timeframes for their implementation are also reviewed regularly by Trustees during the year. There are generic risks of running any charitable or business undertaking. The most significant risk identified for NPT UK relates to:

- disaster recovery and planning, including cyber breaches.

Disaster recovery and planning refers to the significant impact that a major cyber breach or unpredictable disaster could have, such as failures in IT systems or physical damage to property and equipment by way of fire, flood or other natural forces. These risks cannot be predicted, but can be prepared for, and NPT UK does so through the creation and review of IT and disaster recovery plans; implementing digital and physical security measures; and obtaining appropriate insurance coverage.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term.

Disclosures of Information to Auditor

Each of the Trustees confirm that:

- in so far as the Trustee is aware; all relevant audit information has been disclosed to the charitable company's auditor; and
- the Trustee has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

The Trustees' Report prepared under the Charities Act 2011, which also contains all information required in a Directors' Report by the Companies Act 2006, and the incorporated Strategic Report prepared under the Companies Act 2006, were approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on behalf of the Trustees by:

Ceris Gardner

Ceris Gardner
Chair, National Philanthropic Trust UK

Date: 8 November 2023

For more information on DAFs see our website at www.nptuk.org.



STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees (who are also the directors of NPT UK for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year 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 those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS
OF NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC TRUST (UK) LIMITED**





Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Philanthropic Trust UK Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 FRS 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 30 June 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the Trustees' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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, which includes the Directors' Report and the Strategic 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 and the Strategic Report included within the Trustees' Report have 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 Directors' Report or the Strategic Report included within the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 Statement of Trustees' responsibilities set out on page 21, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the 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.

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

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the charitable company operates in and how the charitable company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur, including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, Charities SORP (FRS 102), Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011 and the charitable company's governing document. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing the financial statements including the Trustees' Report and remaining alert to new or unusual transactions which may not be in accordance with the governing documents.

The audit engagement team identified the risks of management override of controls and income recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments, evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business and challenging judgments and estimates.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://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.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Nicholas Sladden
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP,
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
25 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4AB

Date: 07/12/23



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Year to 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	2023 Unrestricted DAF ¹ Funds (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Income from:					
Donations					
Donations to giving funds	1	–	27,492,762	27,492,762	39,892,485
Investments	2	145,506	1,073,763	1,219,269	522,715
Other income		391,680	254,004	645,684	277,305
TOTAL INCOME		537,186	28,820,529	29,357,715	40,692,505
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	150,043	176,106	326,149	213,347
Charitable activities	3	71,286	16,588,351	16,659,637	9,533,967
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		221,329	16,764,457	16,985,786	9,747,314
Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment assets	8	(110)	5,085,679	5,085,569	(5,492,686)
NET INCOME AND NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	4	315,747	17,141,751	17,457,498	25,452,505
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		179,335	75,553,007	75,732,342	50,279,837
Total funds carried forward		495,082	92,694,758	93,189,840	75,732,342

¹ Donor-advised funds

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2023

Company Number: 11542102

	Notes	2023 Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	2023 Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Fixed assets					
Investments	8	–	84,214,933	84,214,933	68,749,373
Current assets					
Debtors	9	114,171	1,148,796	1,262,967	101,852
Cash at bank and in hand		441,178	7,429,200	7,870,378	7,023,976
		555,349	8,577,996	9,133,345	7,125,828
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(60,267)	(98,171)	(158,438)	(142,859)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		495,082	8,479,825	8,974,907	6,982,969
TOTAL NET ASSETS		495,082	92,694,758	93,189,840	75,732,342
Represented by the funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted operating funds	12	495,082	–	495,082	179,335
Unrestricted DAF funds	12	–	92,694,758	92,694,758	75,553,007
TOTAL FUNDS		495,082	92,694,758	93,189,840	75,732,342

These accounts were authorised and approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:

Ceris Gardner

Ceris Gardner
Trustee

Approved on: 8 November 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	10,007,124	30,490,061
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest from investments		1,219,269	522,715
Proceeds from sale of investments		24,706,689	17,048,371
Purchase of investments		(35,086,680)	(57,691,082)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(9,160,722)	(40,119,996)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the period		846,402	(9,629,935)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		7,023,976	16,653,911
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	B	7,870,378	7,023,976

A. Reconciliation of net income to net cash used in operating activities

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Net income per the statement of financial activities	17,457,498	25,452,505
Adjustments for:		
Realised and unrealised losses/(gains) on investments	(5,085,569)	5,492,686
Dividends and interest from investments	(1,219,269)	(522,715)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(1,161,115)	9,224
Increase in creditors	15,579	58,361
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10,007,124	30,490,061

B. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand	7,870,378	7,023,976
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7,870,378	7,023,976



ACCOUNTING POLICIES



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

Basis of Preparation

The accounts 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 notes.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing documents, the Companies Act 2006 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019).

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.

Status

The charity is a private company limited by guarantee and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal activity are disclosed in the Trustees' Report.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

The most significant areas of judgment and key assumptions that affect items in the accounts are in respect to the allocation of support costs between activities and the value of alternative investments as explained more fully in the policies set out on page 35. Alternative investments are recorded at estimated fair value in the absence of readily determined fair values. Management's estimates are established from valuations provided by the respective funds which are based on the recognized exchange value of the underlying security, recent transaction value, net asset value or current bid price and are believed to be a reliable best estimate of fair value. With respect to the next reporting period, the most significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity are the level of fundraising achievable, the investment return and the performance of the investment market generally.

Going Concern

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

The Trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern.

The Trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. This is because the National Philanthropic Trust, the charity's sole member, has donated to NPT UK in support of operating costs and has committed to provide financial support to the extent necessary to enable the charity to continue to pay its liabilities as they become due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Additionally, the strategy document plans for growth and this is to be closely monitored.

Income

Income in the form of contributions is recognised in the period in which the charity is entitled to receipt and the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the funds will be received. Income is deferred only when the charity has to fulfil conditions before becoming entitled to it or when the donor or funder has specified that the income is to be expended in a future accounting period.

Dividends earned on fixed asset investments are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due. Interest on cash deposits is recognised as it is earned.

Expenditure Recognition

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is included in the statement of financial activities when incurred and includes attributable VAT which cannot be recovered. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure comprises direct costs and support costs. All expenses are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings.

Resources expended comprise the following:

- Expenditure on raising funds comprise the costs associated with generating donations, fundraising costs and the fees paid to investment managers in connection with the management of the charity's investments. It includes costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those indirect costs necessary to support them (see c. below).
- Expenditure on charitable activities comprise grants and costs of raising awareness of the charity's work and its methods. Grants are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the grant and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the fiscal year are expensed and disclosed as payable. Grants where the beneficiary has not been informed or has to meet certain conditions before the grant is released are not accrued for but are noted as financial commitments in the notes to the accounts.
- Support costs are those costs which enable fund generation and charitable activities to be carried out. These costs include information technology, provision of office services and equipment and public relations. Support costs are allocated on the basis of time spent on these activities.

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. Deposits for more than three months but less than one year have been disclosed as short term deposits. Cash placed on deposit for more than one year is disclosed as a fixed asset investment.

Financial Instruments

The charitable company applies the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments Issues" of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charitable company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are offset only when the charitable company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investments

Listed investments (with the exception of FX products and derivatives, which form an immaterial part of investments held and are therefore treated the same) are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

Alternative investments, including hedge funds and private equity funds, are recorded at estimated fair value generally established on the basis of the valuations provided by respective investment managers that determine the unit value based on the net asset value (NAV) of the underlying investments.

Money market time deposits are fixed term cash deposits designed to provide a higher rate of return, but cannot be freely accessed before maturity. They are valued based on the amount of cash invested.

Realised gains (or losses) in investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial period. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fund Accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity.

Judgement has been applied in whether certain funds held by NPT UK should be classified as restricted funds or unrestricted funds.

Trustees consider that funds held by NPT UK in donor-advised funds pending recommendation for onward distribution to third party charities are classified as designated within unrestricted funds. However, the Trustees note the following:

- there is an expectation from the donor that these funds will be used in line with their recommendations.
- in the ordinary course of business, there is no expectation that these funds will be used for any purposes other than onward distribution and associated administrative costs.

Taxation

NPT UK is a registered charity and as such its income and gains falling within Sections 471 to 489 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 are exempt from corporation tax to the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives. Accordingly, no provision for current or deferred taxation is considered necessary.

Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax is not recoverable by the charity and as such is included in the relevant costs in the statement of financial activities.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2023

1. Donations to giving funds

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Monies received as contributions to Donor Advised Funds (DAFs) (Unrestricted funds)	27,492,762	39,892,485
	27,492,762	39,892,485

2. Investment income

Listed and unlisted investments	975,871	508,872
Interest on cash held as part of investment portfolio	243,398	13,843
	1,219,269	522,715

Investment income was wholly unrestricted in both years.

3. Total expenditure

	Raising Funds (£)	Charitable Activities (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Direct costs				
Grants (a)	–	16,238,419	16,238,419	9,246,846
Allocated support costs (b)				
Other	232,992	410,819	643,811	427,907
Governance costs (d)	101,556	2,000	103,556	72,561
TOTAL	334,548	16,651,238	16,985,786	9,747,314

(a) Grants

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Education	6,151,846	1,511,374
Social welfare	5,021,362	2,251,971
The Arts	1,350,534	1,032,858
General charitable organisations	1,260,241	1,178,830
Medicine and health	1,092,023	1,020,886
Nature and the environment	959,500	1,941,111
Religion	280,090	249,526
International	122,823	60,290
	16,238,419	9,246,846

The following institutions received total grants which are considered to be material in the context of NPT UK's expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2023. Grants are not made to individuals.

	2023 (£)
1851 Marine Trust	1,469,310
Yale University	1,300,742
UT Foundation UK Limited	814,619
Impetus – The Private Equity Foundation	800,000
Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial Hospice LTD	800,000
Institut Pasteur Paris	620,123
Alawn Foundation for Development	600,450
	6,405,244

The following institutions received total grants which are considered to be material in the context of NPT UK's expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022. Grants are not made to individuals.

	2022 (£)
The Woodland Trust	1,015,000
Impetus – The Private Equity Foundation	800,000
The Foundation and Friends of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	425,000
Harpenden Spotlight on Africa	416,000
International Foundation for Research and Education	398,707
Boxwise London CIC	347,500
	3,402,207

(b) Allocated support costs

Support costs are allocated based on time spent on activities.

(c) Comparative information

Comparative information for total expenditure, analysed by fund, is as follows:

	Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Raising funds	114,028	99,319	213,347
Charitable activities	49,466	9,484,501	9,533,967
	163,494	9,583,820	9,747,314

(d) Governance costs

Governance costs comprised:

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Trustee grants	2,000	2,000
Legal expenses	81,509	46,801
Accountancy and audit fees	20,047	23,760
	103,556	72,561

4. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Auditor's remuneration (inclusive of VAT)	16,380	14,400
Accountancy fees	3,667	9,360

5. Key management personnel

The key management personnel during the year were the Trustees and the Chief Executive Officer. The total cost of employment of the key management personnel (including employer's national insurance and pension contributions) are incurred by NPT Transatlantic Limited as governed by the service agreement with NPT UK and adequately disclosed in the accounts of NPT Transatlantic Limited.

6. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

No Trustee received any remuneration or were reimbursed for any expenses from the charity for their services (2021/22: £nil).

7. Taxation

NPT UK is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, or on income and gains arising from investment, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

8. Investments

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Market value at 1 July	68,749,373	33,599,348
Additions at cost	35,086,680	57,691,082
Disposals at market value	(24,706,689)	(17,048,371)
Net realised and unrealised (losses)/gains	5,085,569	(5,492,686)
MARKET VALUE AT 30 JUNE	84,214,933	68,749,373

Investments at market value comprised:

	UK (£)	Overseas (£)	2023 Total (£)	2022 Total (£)
Accounts and investments on call	3,149,703	2,177	3,151,880	3,674,734
Money market time deposits	911,185	–	911,185	201,383
Listed investments	16,967,418	–	16,967,418	16,012,756
Bonds	4,116,394	–	4,116,394	2,991,213
Multi asset funds	29,998,223	–	29,998,223	19,946,126
Alternative investments	2,969,167	26,100,666	29,069,833	25,923,161
	58,112,090	26,102,843	84,214,933	68,749,373
HISTORICAL COST OF INVESTMENTS			79,270,669	73,463,221

9. Debtors

	Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Debtors and prepaid expenses	–	–	–	–
Other debtors	114,171	1,148,796	1,262,967	101,852
	114,171	1,148,796	1,262,967	101,852
TOTAL 2022	101,852	–	101,852	

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Purchase ledger balances	22,238	–	22,238	13,326
Audit fee and accrued expenses	33,529	98,171	131,700	126,033
Due to NPT-US	4,500	–	4,500	3,500
	60,267	98,171	158,438	142,859
TOTAL 2022	49,006	93,853	142,859	

11. Financial instruments

	2023 (£)	2022 (£)
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through surplus/deficit	84,214,933	68,749,373

12. Movement in funds

	Balance as at 1 July 2022 (£)	Income (£)	Expenditure (£)	Realised & Unrealised gains/(losses) (£)	Balance as at 30 June 2023 (£)
Unrestricted operating funds	179,335	537,186	(221,329)	(110)	495,082
Unrestricted DAF funds	75,553,007	28,820,529	(16,764,457)	5,085,679	92,694,758
	75,732,342	29,357,715	(16,985,786)	5,085,569	93,189,840

	Balance as at 1 July 2021 (£)	Income (£)	Expenditure (£)	Realised & Unrealised gains/(losses) (£)	Balance as at 30 June 2022 (£)
Unrestricted operating funds	65,512	277,312	(163,494)	5	179,335
Unrestricted DAF funds	50,214,325	40,415,193	(9,583,820)	(5,492,691)	75,553,007
	50,279,837	40,692,505	(9,747,314)	(5,492,686)	75,732,342

Unrestricted operating funds can be applied towards fulfilling NPT UK's charitable purposes.

Unrestricted DAF funds represent funds available for the support of charitable activities.

13. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2023 Total Funds (£)
Fixed assets	–	84,214,933	84,214,933
Current assets	555,349	8,577,996	9,133,345
Current liabilities	(60,267)	(98,171)	(158,438)
	495,082	92,694,758	93,189,840

	Unrestricted Operating Funds (£)	Unrestricted DAF Funds (£)	2022 Total Funds (£)
Fixed assets	–	68,749,373	68,749,373
Current assets	228,341	6,897,487	7,125,828
Current liabilities	(49,006)	(93,853)	(142,859)
	179,335	75,553,007	75,732,342

14. Related party transactions

Purchases of £58,250 (2021/22 - £31,500) were made from the National Philanthropic Trust in respect of operating expenses. At 30 June 2023 £4,500 (2021/22 - £3,500) was owed to the National Philanthropic Trust.

