



SOUTHAMPTON ROW TRUST LIMITED

Registered Company Number 03900842, Registered Charity Number 1079020

Giving more in tough times

Trustees' report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023



About Southampton Row Trust Limited

The CAF American Donor Fund is the operating name of Southampton Row Trust Limited. It is a dual-qualified Donor Advised Fund for US and UK taxpayers. With more than 20 years' experience, we offer smart, tax-effective philanthropy services for clients to maximise the impact of their giving by claiming eligible tax relief in both countries. Since 2000, we have received more than \$1 billion (USD) in charitable contributions from our clients to support charities around the world.



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CHARITY INFORMATION, TRUSTEES AND ADVISORS

Registered office

25 Kings Hill Avenue
Kings Hill
West Malling
Kent ME19 4TA

Telephone: +44 (0)3000 123 150
Email: cadf@cafonline.org

Registered charity number

1079020

Company number

03900842

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT

Principal banker

National Westminster Bank plc
332 High Holborn
London
WC1V 7PS

Trustees

Neil Heslop OBE, Chairman
Mark Greer
Ted Hart
Liz Rylatt

Company Secretary

Kate Mayor

Chair's report



The generosity of our donors with connections to both the United States and the United Kingdom has once again been demonstrated in driving forward impactful change for the causes they care about.

It has unfortunately been a year when the generosity of our donors has been required to meet significant humanitarian need around the world. From natural disasters such as the floods in Pakistan and the earthquakes in Turkey and Syria, to the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and Sudan, it has been crucial to ensure financial support gets to where it is needed.

Our donors have responded with compassion and determination to help. Through the dedicated expertise we offer clients, we have increased the amount of donations reaching charities around the world. The grants distributed to charities was our highest ever this year, with £86.2 million sent to causes around the world from our American Donor Fund, an increase from £67.8 million last year.

The causes reflected in those numbers are as diverse as our clients themselves, ranging across the arts, culture, support for social, gender and racial justice, climate

change research and innovation and global health and education. Grants made to charities in the past year include food banks in the United Kingdom, programmes to stop human trafficking in Eastern Europe, education projects in Brazil, and medical research programmes in the United States. Another charity that we are proud to support is The Mark Foundation for Cancer Research for ground-breaking cancer research initiatives headquartered in New York, as shown in this report.

Our committed experts bring a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities of those with tax obligations in both countries. It is thanks to them that the amount of funds entrusted to our stewardship reached a record £132.5 million, building on last year's £115.5 million, which will go on to support an incredible range of global causes.

It has been an extremely busy year for our growing team of dedicated experts. Our office in New York has now been open for over a year to ensure the growing needs of dual US/UK taxpayers can be met in a timely and effective manner. The team have met with more than 120 advisers and attended more than 70 conferences and events to speak to clients and prospective partners. This expansion

“In October, the Fund celebrated a significant milestone, surpassing \$1 billion donated into our stewardship since 2000.”

of our international offering will ultimately ensure more dollars and pounds go to worthy causes.

In October, the Fund celebrated a significant milestone, surpassing \$1 billion donated into our stewardship since 2000. To mark the occasion, we held a reception at a venue famed for transatlantic co-operation - the Churchill War Rooms in London. This event allowed us to thank our clients and their advisors for their unwavering generosity and show our appreciation to some of our key charity partners for their valuable work.

Our deep expertise in the regulatory and tax environment around cross-border giving means that dual UK-US taxpayers turn to the CAF American Donor Fund for knowledgeable, safe and efficient ways to grant money to causes and realise greater impact through their giving. CADF's ability to receive non-cash gifts, including complex shares, property and art works has been especially welcomed by an increasing number of donors. These donations can take a bit more time, regulatory oversight and administrative support, but they are worth that extra effort for the charities they support.

This year, we were very pleased to complete the Fund's first ever residential property gift. The contribution of a three-bedroom house in London, valued at £3.75m, was the culmination of eight months' work between the team and the donor. The proceeds of the property sale will be granted to support charities in the United States.

Looking ahead, there is always more to do and we remain committed to expanding our work in this area and to continuously improve the experience for our valued clients. To achieve this, we are listening and responding to their evolving needs so we may make sure that our technology, workforce training and expertise are at every turn multiplying the impact of their generosity. We plan to expand the capabilities of our transatlantic team to better service our clients, especially for those wishing to donate to high-risk and sanctioned areas of the world.

We are proud that our American Donor Fund has had a remarkable year, and plans are underway to build on the momentum and grow the philanthropic funds to support charities around the world.

Our purpose as an organisation is to further donations to charities around the world in the coming years and our experience with CADF clients has taught us that those fortunate enough to be able to give are eager to deepen their relationships with the charities they support, to learn from them and to ensure their giving choices deliver lasting impact. We applaud such a sentiment as it shows not just generosity, but commitment to long term sustainability.

I extend my sincere appreciation to those who continue to place their trust in us and we commit all our effort to delivering the giving experience service that our donors deserve. At CAF, we are committed to growing philanthropic giving to achieve the greatest possible impact, and drive forward progress towards a fair and sustainable future for all.

Neil Heslop OBE
Chairman



£132.5m

Entrusted to our stewardship



\$1bn

Donated into our stewardship since 2000



£3.75m

Value of first residential property gift



£86.2m

Sent to causes around the world

Trustees' report

Including the strategic report

The charity's objectives and activities contribute to public benefit through a grantmaking programme exclusively for charitable purposes (as described in the Charities Act 2011).

The charity carries out its objectives by enabling donors liable for tax in both the UK and the US to enhance their charitable giving by obtaining tax relief on their donations in both countries. Donors may suggest to the Trustees how their donation might be distributed to organisations carrying out charitable activities across the world.

To facilitate and grow such charitable giving the charity provides donors with access to sector-leading online services, which allow donors to track their donations and grant suggestions. The charity carries out ongoing detailed due diligence on all grant recipients, providing assurance to donors that the funds they contributed are applied for charitable purposes.

There are no plans to alter the charity's objectives and operations in the foreseeable future.

The Trustees' objective is to achieve long-term growth in the average value of funds received and granted by the charity.

Achievements and performance

In line with the Trustees objective to achieve long-term growth, during the year under review income from donations grew to a record £103.5m, up from £94.8m in the previous year. The charity's donors continued to give generously despite the range of economic uncertainties which prevailed throughout the year.

This generosity enabled the charity to award a record value of grants. Although the number of grants awarded fell slightly from 1,343 to 1,266, the aggregate value awarded to charities in the UK, USA and elsewhere around the world reached £87.1m, compared with £67.8m in 2021/22.

Charities benefiting from grant awards in the past year have included food banks in the UK, programmes to stop human trafficking in Eastern Europe, education projects in Brazil, and medical research programmes in the USA. A charity that we are proud to support is The Mark Foundation for Cancer Research for ground-breaking cancer research initiatives headquartered in New York. We have been working with The Foundation for more than five years helping to grant tens of millions of US dollars annually to accelerate the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. The Foundation supports ground-breaking science by funding individual scientists and multi-disciplinary teams, as well as venture investment in early-stage companies.

The Foundation's CEO, Ryan Schoenfeld, says: "The Mark Foundation actively partners with scientists, research institutions, and philanthropic organizations worldwide to fund high-impact cancer research that holds the potential to transform the lives of patients. We are thankful for the opportunity to work with the CAF American Donor Fund in a way that helps us achieve that mission. Since 2017, The Mark Foundation has awarded more than \$200 million in grants to enable innovative basic, translational, and clinical cancer research, including drug discovery."

In April 2022, the charity launched a new office in New York, to better support clients and other stakeholders based in the Northeast of the United States. This represents a further opportunity for continued growth as Trustees remain committed to increase and expand the support offered to donors and charities around the world.

Financial review

Principally as a result of the generosity of donors, total income for the year increased to £106.6m (2022: £95.7m).

There was significant growth in donations received and credited to Donor Advised Funds (DAFs) and Donor Advised Gifts (DAGs), which reached £72.4m (2022: 50.4m). However, donors who would usually have contributed share gifts were less inclined to gift non-cash assets whilst investment performance and valuations were impacted negatively. Consequently, donations to Premier Donor Advised Funds (PDAF), which are held to support longer-term grantmaking, fell to £30.7m (2022: £43.5m).

Largely as a result of the significant increase in interest rates paid on US dollar and sterling cash balances, investment income grew to £2.5m (2022: £0.9m). This was mitigated by net losses on investments held of £1.6m (2022: £1.2m).

Grants awarded from of DAFs and DAGs grew to £68.7m (2022: £53.6m) and those from PDAFs were £17.5m (2022: £14.2m). A record level of grantmaking by the charity.

A significant proportion of the charity's funds are received, held and paid away in US dollars. This results in foreign exchange gains and losses arising upon their translation to sterling (the charity's reporting currency). During 2022/23 sterling weakened significantly against the US dollar before regaining ground to finish the year at a rate almost unchanged from the prior year-end rate. Consequently, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has been less significant in 2022/23, with gains of £0.4m reported (2022: £2.7m).

The record levels of donations received and grants awarded are in line with the Trustees' objective to achieve ongoing growth and resulted in designated funds held to support future grantmaking increasing to £132.5m at 30 April 2023 (2022: £115.5m).

Our aims for next year

The Trustees' objective for the coming year is to sustain the long-term growth in the average value of funds received and granted by the charity.

Risk management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which comprises:

- An annual review of the risks the charity may face
- The establishment of systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the plan
- The implementation of procedures designed to minimise any potential impact on the charity should those risks materialise.

The main risks identified are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss as a result of a failure of a counterparty to meet obligations as they fall due. The charity's principal financial assets are bank balances and financial investments. Cash balances are deposited with major UK banks as approved by the Investment Advisory Committee of the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), the charity's ultimate parent.

Financial investments held in respect of PDAFs are invested in accordance with policies approved by the Investment Advisory Committee of CAF. Original donors plan grant suggestions by reference to the market values and liquidity profile of the assets held for their PDAF.

The exposure of PDAFs to credit risk is mitigated by investing primarily in pooled investment funds.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the charity does not have sufficient financial resources to meet obligations as they fall due.

The charity's principal obligations relate to grants payable. The charity does not award grants out of anticipated future income.

"The Mark Foundation actively partners with scientists, research institutions, and philanthropic organizations worldwide to fund high-impact cancer research that holds the potential to transform the lives of patients," said Ryan Schoenfeld, CEO, The Mark Foundation. "We are thankful for the opportunity to work with CAF in a way that helps us achieve that mission. Since 2017, The Mark Foundation has awarded more than \$200 million in grants to enable innovative basic, translational, and clinical cancer research, including drug discovery."

PDAF funds are invested in accordance with investment policies which require investments to be highly liquid. Investments take into account anticipated liquidity requirements to fund grants. Should additional liquidity be required to fund donations, investments are disposed of. In the event of a shortfall in anticipated proceeds, the value of the grant would be reduced.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk from adverse movements in external markets including changes in investment values and foreign currency exchange rates that will reduce the value of assets.

PDAFs are invested to fund long-term philanthropic goals of donors. The value of investments determines the value of funds available to make grants. Accordingly, a movement in equity markets or interest rates may affect the value of PDAF funds held by the charity, but does not impact the level of reserves.

The charity holds bank balances principally in sterling and US dollars. The US dollars held principally arise as a result of donations received in that currency and are primarily intended to fund grants which are also awarded and paid in US dollars, thus mitigating the risk to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Share capital and dividends

The charity's authorised share capital of 100 ordinary shares of £1 each was issued at par upon incorporation and is held by CAF America.

The charity's regulations state that no dividends shall be paid to shareholders. They also preclude shareholders from participating in the distribution of any remaining property should the charity be wound up or dissolved.

Public benefit

The aim of the charity is to encourage, support and develop the work of charities in the UK, the USA and elsewhere in the world by providing a range of services which ensure the most effective handling and distribution of charity funds. The activities provide public benefit by creating value for other charities and organisations around the world in carrying out exclusively charitable activities.

When reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities and setting the grantmaking policy, the Trustees paid due regard to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission, HM Revenue & Customs and the US Internal Revenue Services.

Fundraising

There have been no UK fundraising activities undertaken in the current or preceding year.

Grantmaking policy

The charity supports cross-border tax-effective giving by enabling donors liable for tax in both the UK and the USA to obtain tax relief in both countries on their charitable giving. Donors suggest, but they may not direct, how the Trustees might distribute their donation. This may be to organisations carrying out charitable activities across the world.

Each grant suggestion is reviewed having regard for grantmaking guidance issued by the Charity Commission, HM Revenue & Customs and the US Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service. If it is considered that a donor's suggestion is not in accordance with issued guidance, then steps are taken to ensure that the funds are paid to an organisation with similar charitable objects.

The Trustees always seek feedback from the beneficiary charities on the actual use of grants given, and the achievements made, to monitor the effective use of grants made.

Funds received to support grantmaking are held as designated funds pending distribution to beneficiary charities. Grants are only awarded up to a level equal to the funds already contributed and received from donors. No grants are awarded in anticipation of future income.

Reserves policy

The charity's policy is to maintain, but not exceed, an appropriate level of reserves to support the activities of the charity, taking into account the risks to which it is exposed and existing and projected future levels of income and expenditure.

The policy and determination of the required level of reserves are set in accordance with Charity Commission guidelines and are reviewed annually by Trustees.

In determining the appropriate level of reserves, Trustees consider the risks inherent in the charity's activities including operating risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and other risks to which it may be exposed. They also consider the charity's operating environment, including regulatory changes that may impact the required level of reserves.

The free reserves of the charity are determined as its unrestricted funds less funds which have been designated for future grantmaking. Funds received to support future grantmaking are classified as designated funds upon receipt. At 30 April 2023, £132.5m (2022: £115.5m) of the charity's unrestricted funds were designated for future grantmaking and consequently the charity's free reserves were £1.24m (2022: £1.65m).

This level of free reserves is considered by the Trustees to be adequate to meet their plans for the coming year.

Going concern

In order to assess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption basis, the Trustees have considered the charity's financial position, liquidity, unrestricted reserves and forecasts for the foreseeable future taking into account the principal risks to which the charity is exposed and the ongoing cost of living rises and geo-political uncertainties. The Trustees have considered the impact of a severe economic outcome on the charity and the effectiveness of management actions that might be taken to mitigate the impact of this stress. Trustees have also considered the circumstances under which the operations of the charity would be unable to continue. After taking into account the current level of the charity's cash and reserves and the financial performance since 30 April 2023, the Trustees have concluded that the risk of this situation occurring is remote.

Accordingly, and after making appropriate enquiries, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing of this report. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Investment powers and policy

The Trustees have the power to invest in such investments, securities or property as they see fit.

We continue to be cautious in the current financial climate, placing funds primarily on deposit with UK banks.

Investments held for Premier Donor Advised Funds (PDAFs) are aligned with the charitable objectives advised by each donor. As a result, this portfolio consists of a range of investments which may be held over the longer term, comprising pooled investment funds, equities and bonds. Funds held for PDAFs may also be managed on a discretionary basis by an investment manager in portfolios attributable to donations received from individual donors.

Related parties

CAF America, the charity's immediate controlling party, provides administrative support services to the charity.

CAF, the charity's ultimate parent, provides the charity with administrative and managerial services.

Details of the related parties and the transactions with these entities during the year are included in notes 14 and 15.

Structure, Governance and Management

Southampton Row Trust Limited is a UK charitable company limited by shares and incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006 and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of association. It is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The charity's company and charity registration numbers and address of its registered office are shown on page 3.

Throughout the year the charity was wholly owned by Charities Aid Foundation of America (CAF America), a US public charity recognised by the US Internal Revenue Service as an organisation of the kind described in section 501(c)(3) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The charity has made a US tax election to be treated as a part of CAF America so that a donation to the charity is treated as a gift to CAF America for US tax purposes. Given the charity's UK charitable status, a donation to it is also eligible for relief under UK tax legislation relating to gifts to charities.

Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), UK registered charity number 268369, has the power to appoint and remove the members of CAF America at any time and accordingly CAF is the charity's ultimate controlling entity.

Both CAF and CAF America are charitable entities and provide a range of services to donors and to other charities.

The charity's Trustees are appointed by its existing Trustees or by the Board of Directors of CAF America. The charity's Trustees meet at least twice a year. Newly appointed Trustees undertake an induction process to ensure that they gain a full understanding of the charity and their responsibilities. They are then required to complete training at regular intervals throughout their trusteeship.

The Trustees delegate management responsibilities to CAF. This delegation is controlled by requiring regular reporting to the Board of Trustees.

The charity's Trustees are committed to high standards of governance. In addition to approving donor grant suggestions and assessing charity eligibility to receive grants, the Trustees also have responsibilities in relation to the financial statements and internal control.

None of the Trustees has an interest in the shares of the company or in any associated entity in either the current or the prior financial year.

During the year the Trustees took out trustees', directors' and officers' indemnity cover under the umbrella of the CAF group.

In carrying out their duties under s172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006, the Trustees have regard to both the short- and long-term impact of their decisions, the interests of the charity's donors, its beneficiaries, and the impact of its activities on the communities in which it operates and the environment.

The charity is conscious of its impact on the environment. The entity shares premises with its ultimate parent and participates in recycling schemes, paper saving initiatives and a range of energy efficiency measures. The charity itself has a limited direct impact on the environment, other than staff commuting to work, energy and

consumables use and a relatively modest travel footprint.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities in respect of the Trustees' report and the financial statements

The Trustees (who are also directors of Southampton Row Trust Limited 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) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 incoming resources and application of resources, including 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
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed;
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company 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 charitable company and hence for making reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each person who is a Trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

1. so far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
2. the Trustees have taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Trustee in order to make himself or 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.

A resolution to appoint the auditors of the charity and to agree their remuneration will be submitted to the Trustees.

The Trustees' report on pages 6-10 was approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf on 26 July 2023.



Neil Heslop OBE
Chairman

Independent auditors' report to the members of Southampton Row Trust Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Southampton Row Trust Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 April 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, and cash flows, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Trustees' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 30 April 2023; the statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account), and the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Trustees' Report and the Strategic Report included within it, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Trustees' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit the information given in the Trustees' Report, which includes the strategic report and the directors' report for the purposes of company law, for the period ended 30 April 2023 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities in respect of the Trustees' Report and the Financial Statements, the trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purpose of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The trustees are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise

from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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.

Based on our understanding of the charitable company and its industry/environment, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to provisions of relevant tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries and bias through manipulation of key accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Assessing matters reported on the company's whistleblowing helpline and the results of management's investigation of such matters;
- Reviewing key correspondence with regulatory authorities;
- Gaining an understanding of period end controls around the preparation of the financial statements, including controls around posting of manual journals;
- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries using risk based sampling procedures, also making use of data analytics to identify journals with high risk characteristics;
- Assessing for bias in significant estimates and the assumptions used; and
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the charitable company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

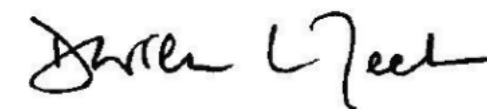
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Darren L Meek (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

31 July 2023

Statement of financial activities

(incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total		
			Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Income from:									
Donations		970	935	71,861	50,362	30,713	43,520	103,544	94,817
Legacies		-	-	573	-	-	-	573	-
Investments	2	1,156	92	-	5	1,318	833	2,474	930
Total income		2,126	1,027	72,434	50,367	32,031	44,353	106,591	95,747
Expenditure on:									
Charitable activities:									
Grants payable to charities	3	881	75	68,699	53,599	17,515	14,156	87,095	67,830
Cost of charitable activities	4	1,637	558	4	5	87	85	1,728	648
Loan loss provision	8	-	-	-	-	(33)	(35)	(33)	(35)
Total expenditure		2,518	633	68,703	53,604	17,569	14,206	88,790	68,443
Net income/(expenditure) before net gains on investments		(392)	394	3,731	(3,237)	14,462	30,147	17,801	27,304
Net losses on investments	6	-	-	(144)	(40)	(1,474)	(1,122)	(1,618)	(1,162)
Net income/(expenditure)		(392)	394	3,587	(3,277)	12,988	29,025	16,183	26,142
Transfers between funds	11	-	-	457	(736)	(457)	736	-	-
Net movement in funds before other recognised gains/(losses)		(392)	394	4,044	(4,013)	12,531	29,761	16,183	26,142
Other recognised gains/(losses)									
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		(23)	2	(66)	1,173	463	1,479	374	2,654
Net movement in funds		(415)	396	3,978	(2,840)	12,994	31,240	16,557	28,796
Reconciliation of funds									
Total funds brought forward		1,651	1,255	23,447	26,287	92,040	60,800	117,138	88,342
Total funds carried forward	11	1,236	1,651	27,425	23,447	105,034	92,040	133,695	117,138

The results are derived from ongoing operations, and all gains and losses arising in the current and preceding year are included in the above Statement of Financial Activities.

The notes on pages 17 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

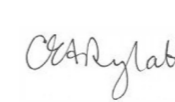
	Notes	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
				Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balances with banks:									
On demand and short-term deposits		1,302	1,770	21,275	22,600	51,372	49,112	73,949	73,482
Other term and money market deposits		-	-	-	-	22,957	-	22,957	-
Financial investments	6	-	-	-	373	30,981	41,790	30,981	42,163
Other investments	7	-	-	3,750	-	-	-	3,750	-
Loans to charities	8	-	-	-	-	796	-	796	-
Other debtors	9	109	8	2,400	478	206	1,138	2,715	1,624
Total assets		1,411	1,778	27,425	23,451	106,312	92,040	135,148	117,269
Liabilities									
Amounts falling due within one year:									
Creditors	10	175	127	-	4	1,278	-	1,453	131
		175	127	-	4	1,278	-	1,453	131
Net assets		1,236	1,651	27,425	23,447	105,034	92,040	133,695	117,138
Funds									
Charitable funds		1,236	1,651	27,425	23,447	105,034	92,040	133,695	117,138
Called up share capital (£100, 2022: £100)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total funds	11	1,236	1,651	27,425	23,447	105,034	92,040	133,695	117,138

Approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees and signed on their behalf on 26 July 2023.



Neil Heslop, OBE

Chairman



Liz Rylatt

Trustee

Charity Registration No: 1079020
Company Registration No: 03900842

The notes on pages 17 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	2023		2022	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,129		4,808
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of investments	20,520		13,204	
Purchases of investments	(5,019)		(4,644)	
Net movement in other term and money market deposits	(22,957)		-	
Donor Advised Funds investment income receivable	1,292		802	
Decrease in investment portfolio cash	139		1,677	
Net cash generated from investing activities		(6,025)		11,039
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		104		15,847
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 May		73,482		54,977
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		363		2,658
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 April		73,949		73,482
Reconciliation of net income to cash flows from operating activities				
Net income for the year		16,557		28,796
Non-cash donations received		(9,829)		(23,960)
Non-cash grants paid		-		2,729
Losses on investments		1,618		1,162
(Increase)/Decrease in loans to charity		(761)		31
Decrease in loan loss provision		(33)		(31)
Increase in other debtors		(1,064)		(374)
Decrease in grants payable		-		(72)
Increase in creditors		1,322		23
Donor Advised Funds				
investment income receivable		(1,318)		(838)
Unrealised gain on foreign currencies		(363)		(2,658)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,129		4,808

The notes on pages 17 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are:

1.1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

Southampton Row Trust Limited is a UK charitable company limited by shares and incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006 and registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The principal activities and the nature of the charity's operations are set out in the strategic report on pages 6 to 10.

The functional currency is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the charity operates.

1.2. Going concern basis

In order to assess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption basis, the Trustees have considered the charity's financial position, liquidity, unrestricted reserves and forecasts for the foreseeable future taking into account the principal risks to which the charity is exposed and the ongoing cost of living rises and geo-political uncertainties. The Trustees have considered the impact of a severe economic outcome on the charity and the effectiveness of management actions that might be taken to mitigate the impact of this stress. Trustees have also considered the circumstances under which the operations of the charity would be unable to continue. After taking into account the current level of the charity's cash and reserves and the financial performance since 30 April 2023, the Trustees have concluded that the risk of this situation occurring is remote.

Accordingly, and after making appropriate enquiries, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing of this report. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3. Fund accounting

The classification of funds between unrestricted general funds and unrestricted designated funds and restricted funds is an area of significant judgement and is dealt with in note 1.11.

Further details of the charity's funds and the disclosure policy are set out in note 11.

1.4. Income recognition

a) Donations and legacies

Donations received, including Gift Aid on eligible donations, are recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Non-cash donations principally comprise share gift donations which are recognised as donations received at the market value on the date of gift.

In the event that a donation or grant is subject to conditions, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled.

Legacy donations are recognised on a case-by-case basis where there has been a grant of probate or notification that a distribution will be made. In the event that the gift is in the form of an asset other than cash, or a financial asset traded on a recognised stock exchange, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title of the asset having been transferred to the charity. Where legacies have been notified with an estimated value but the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacies are treated as contingent assets and disclosed if material (see note 16).

b) Investment income

Interest receivable on term and money market deposits with banks is recognised using the effective interest method over the term of the deposit. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the value of the dividend due.

1.5. Expenditure recognition

Expenditure is recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Grants payable are payments where the grant has been approved by the Trustees and the beneficiary charity has been formally notified in writing of the award. This notification gives the recipient a reasonable expectation that they will receive the grant. In the case of an unconditional grant offer this is accrued once the recipient has been notified of the grant award, or once the grant has been paid, whichever is the earlier. Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance conditions are accrued when any remaining unfulfilled conditions attaching to that grant are outside of the control of the charity.

Governance costs comprise costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice, and are included within support costs.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost.

1.6. Allocation of support costs

All expenses are allocated or apportioned to the applicable fund. Support costs, unless directly attributable, are charged to the general fund. Support costs comprise costs of certain central functions which underpin the delivery of our services such as information systems, finance, executive management and governance.

1.7. Pension costs

There were no employees of the charity in the current or the previous year. All administrative services are provided by employees of Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), the charity's ultimate parent (see note 14). The charity paid a management charge and fees to CAF for these services which included an element in respect of the cost of defined contribution pension arrangements.

1.8. Foreign currencies

Sterling is the functional and reporting currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to sterling at the exchange rate ruling at that date.

Exchange differences arising are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA).

1.9. Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

1.10. Basic financial instruments

a) Balances with banks

On demand balances and short-term deposits represent "cash and cash equivalents" and include the charity's cleared and uncleared balances held at clearing banks which are available on demand or have an original maturity date of three months or less.

Other term and money market deposits represent balances with an original maturity of more than three months and less than five years. These are shown at the lower of cost or estimated realisable value.

b) Financial investments

A pool of investments may be held for Premier Donor Advised Funds (PDAF) to achieve an investment return to fund future grants to charitable causes. The value of the investments determines the funds available for grantmaking at any point in time.

Basic financial instruments held as 'Financial investments' are, therefore, measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are expensed in the SOFA (where material) if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition all types of investments, including debt securities, which can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the SOFA. Where the fair value of such investments cannot be reliably measured because, for example they are not publicly traded, the investments are measured at cost less impairment.

c) Other investments

Investment properties are measured initially at fair value which is typically probate value. They are subsequently reviewed at each balance sheet date for any changes in fair value which is typically open market value.

d) Debtors and creditors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid.

Creditors are recognised where there is a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in a transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any discounts due.

e) Concessionary loans receivable

Concessionary loans may be receivable from other charities as a result of loans advanced by the charity. Such loans are advanced at concessionary (non-market) rates of interest, which may include interest-free loans. These are initially recognised at the amount advanced to the borrower and are subsequently measured at the amount advanced less amounts received less any impairment.

Loans are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance on terms the charity would otherwise not consider, or indications that a borrower may become insolvent.

If there is evidence of impairment leading to an impairment loss then the amount of the loss is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan, including accrued interest, and the estimated recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the loan is reduced by the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the SOFA.

1.11. Critical accounting judgements and significant estimates

a) Critical accounting judgements

Classification of funds

Judgement has been applied in whether certain funds held should be classified as unrestricted general funds, unrestricted designated funds or restricted funds under the SORP.

The Trustees consider the unrestricted general funds comprise those funds which the Trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects of the charity.

Whereas, the Trustees consider that funds held pending suggestions by the original donors for the onward donation to charitable organisations or for investment pending onward donation, are more appropriately classified as unrestricted designated funds. Subject to the Trustees being satisfied that these funds will be applied for charitable purposes, and in accordance with relevant regulations, there is no expectation that they will be applied for any purposes other than in accordance with suggestions received from the original donors.

Legacies

Judgement has been applied in recognising income from legacies gifted to the charity. Legacies are recognised as income where receipt is probable, which is determined from a review of a number of criteria including grant of probate, sufficiency of assets and the existence of any conditions to be met.

b) Significant estimates

There are no sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2. Investment income

	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
			Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Dividends received	-	-	-	5	877	832	877	837
Interest on balances with banks	1,156	92	-	-	441	1	1,597	93
	1,156	92	-	5	1,318	833	2,474	930

3. Grants awarded

Charitable sector	2023		2022	
	No. of Grants	£000	No. of Grants	£000
Animal welfare	9	212	6	19
Arts, culture, heritage or science	191	6,705	209	3,766
Citizenship or community development	69	1,830	72	23,655
Education	406	24,279	448	21,590
Environmental protection or improvement	47	2,774	90	2,484
Health	126	37,653	112	2,182
Human rights or conflict resolution	45	2,770	51	1,750
Armed forces and the emergency services	8	227	3	108
Relief of poverty	60	1,754	53	1,149
Relief of those in need	157	4,590	152	4,403
Religion	111	906	108	1,754
Amateur sport	5	67	8	88
Other charitable purpose	32	3,329	31	4,882
	1,266	87,095	1,343	67,830

No grants were paid to individuals (2022: none).

4. Cost of charitable activities

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cost of charitable activities includes the following:		
Allocated support costs paid to:		
CAF (see notes 13 and 14)	1,607	517
CAF America (see notes 13 and 14)	14	14
Other direct costs	107	117
	1,728	648
Other support costs consisting of governance costs:		
Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts (excluding irrecoverable VAT)	43	33
Legal and professional expenses	22	27

5. Staff costs and Trustees

There were no employees in the current or the previous year. All administrative services were provided by employees of CAF. The charity paid a management charge and fees for these services (see note 4).

None of the Trustees received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the current or the previous year, nor were any expenses paid on their behalf. None of the Trustees had an interest in the shares of the company or in any associated entity during the current or the previous year.

6. Financial investments

The following tables show the carrying amounts of financial investments held at fair value in respect of Premier Donor Advised Funds (PDAFs), which form part of the charity's unrestricted designated funds.

PDAF funds are held pending the receipt of suggestions for onward donations from the original donor. Until such suggestions are received and grants are subsequently approved by the Trustees, there is no constructive obligation or liability to pay a defined amount within a set time period to a beneficiary. A portion of the funds contributed by donors to their PDAF is typically held in cash in order to meet short-term giving expectations, with the balance invested to meet medium to long-term philanthropic objectives. The approval by the Trustees of grants from PDAF funds is planned by reference to the market values and liquidity profile of the assets held for a PDAF.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Held at fair value for unrestricted designated funds:		
At 1 May	41,743	30,234
Additions	11,095	28,605
Disposal proceeds	(20,520)	(15,933)
Realised gains (losses) / gains	(2,101)	1,992
Unrealised gains / (losses)	483	(3,154)
	30,700	41,743
Investment portfolio cash	281	419
	30,981	42,163
At 30 April		
Historical cost of investments held at fair value	28,016	39,527

The following hierarchy is used to estimate the fair value of investments:

Level 1 - The quoted price for an identical asset in an active market.

Level 2 - When quoted prices are unavailable, the fair value is taken as the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset (derived from market data).

6. Financial investments (continued)

Level 3 - If the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, a valuation technique is used to estimate the fair value. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arms length exchange motivated by normal business considerations. If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, the assets are valued at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

No level 2 or level 3 assets were held at 30 April 2023 or 2022.

Represented by:	2023		2022	
	Level 1 £000	Total £000	Level 1 £000	Total £000
Listed Securities:				
Overseas Government fixed interest	548	548	409	409
UK equities	473	473	495	495
Overseas equities	10,379	10,379	16,011	16,011
Unit trusts and other pooled investments	18,859	18,859	24,378	24,378
Investment trusts	441	441	451	451
	30,700	30,700	41,744	41,744
Investment portfolio cash	281	281	419	419
	30,981	30,981	42,163	42,163

7. Other investments

	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
			Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Investment properties	-	-	3,750	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 April	-	-	3,750	-	-	-	-	-

8. Loans to charities

Concessionary loans:	Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
	Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts receivable in less than one year	-	-	-	33	-	33
Amounts receivable in one to five years	-	-	796	-	796	-
Less: Provisions	-	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
	-	-	796	-	796	-

Concessionary loans may be receivable from other charitable organisations as a result of loans advanced by the charity at concessionary (non-market) rates of interest. There were no concessionary loans committed but not taken up at the reporting date.

9. Debtors

	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
			Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Interest and dividends receivable	81	7	-	-	72	45	153	52
UK income tax recoverable	-	-	1,827	454	134	1,093	1,961	1,547
Other debtors	28	1	-	24	-	-	28	25
Accrued income	-	-	573	-	-	-	573	-
	109	8	2,400	478	206	1,138	2,715	1,624

10. Creditors

Amounts due to:	Unrestricted general funds		Unrestricted designated funds				Total	
			Donor advised funds and gifts		Premier donor advised funds			
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
CAF	115	52	-	-	-	-	115	52
Other creditors	60	75	-	4	1,278	-	1,338	79
	175	127	-	4	1,278	-	1,453	131

The intercompany balances, none of which represent loan arrangements, are interest free and payable on demand.

11. Charitable funds

All of the charities funds constitute unrestricted funds as follows:

General funds

General funds are credited with surpluses arising from operations and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charity's objectives.

Designated Donor Advised Funds and Gifts

The assets representing these funds have been gifted to the charity by donors. Donors may make suggestions (they may not direct) to the charity's Trustees regarding the distribution of their donations to charitable organisations based across the world.

Designated Premier Donor Advised Funds

The assets representing these funds have been gifted to the charity by donors and are invested to generate an income which may be distributed to charities in addition to any capital distribution. Donors may make suggestions (they may not direct) to the charity's Trustees regarding the distribution of the income and capital to charitable organisations based across the world.

Transfers between funds

Transfers between funds arise upon original donors requesting that their donations are held under one of the charity's other giving funds.

12. Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Authorised, allotted, issued and fully paid:		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The charity's regulations state that no dividends shall be paid to shareholders. They also preclude shareholders from participating in the distribution of any remaining property should the charity be wound up or dissolved.

13. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds

	2023 £	2022 £
Opening shareholders' funds	100	100
Result for the year and net additions to shareholders' funds	-	-
Closing shareholders' funds	100	100

14. Parent and ultimate parent entity

All of the charity's issued share capital is owned by Charities Aid Foundation of America (CAF America). The charity's Trustees are appointed by its existing Trustees or by the Board of Directors of CAF America. CAF America is the charity's controlling entity and the smallest group into which the charity is consolidated. CAF America is a US 501(c)(3) public charity recognised by the US Internal Revenue Service. CAF America is incorporated in the State of Delaware. CAF America's headquarters are located at: 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 375, Alexandria, VA 22314 USA.

Charities Aid Foundation (CAF), UK registered charity number 268369, has the power to appoint and remove the members of CAF America at any time and accordingly CAF is the charity's ultimate controlling entity and the largest group into which the charity is consolidated. The accounts of CAF can be obtained from CAF at: 25 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4TA.

15. Related party transactions

CAF America

During the year the charity awarded a grant of £81,214 (2022: £74,521) from the general fund for CAF America's general purposes. This general fund grant was fully paid by the charity at 30 April 2023.

During 2022/23 £1,208,339 (2022: nil) was awarded and paid to CAF America from the charity's donor advised funds and was for the credit of similar donor advised funds held by CAF America.

During 2022/23 £461,591 (2022: £950,008) was received from CAF America for the credit of donor advised funds from similar funds held by CAF America.

In addition, the charity was charged £13,515 (2022: £13,608) by CAF America for the provision of administration support services for the year. This was fully paid at 30 April 2023.

Charities Aid Foundation (CAF)

During the year the charity awarded a grant of £800,000 (2022: nil) from the General Fund for CAF's general purposes. This grant was fully paid by the charity at 30 April 2023.

In addition, the charity awarded grants of £181,046 (2022: £3,740,440) to CAF. The entire amount was awarded and paid from the charity's donor advised funds and was for the credit of similar donor advised funds held by CAF.

The charity was charged £1,441,632 (2022: £517,352) by CAF for the provision of administration services for the year. At the balance sheet date, £113,597 (2022: £52,013) was unpaid by the charity.

16. Contingent assets

At the balance sheet date, the charity had been notified of a single legacy for which probate was not yet granted or other factors indicated that the legacy should not be recognised as income. The value of the legacy is estimated as £100,000 (2022: one legacy with an estimated value of £425,000).

17. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.



CONTACT US

Visit www.cafonline.org to find out more

The CAF American Donor Fund is the operating name of Southampton Row Trust Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales with the company number 03900842 and with the Charity Commission registered charity number 1079020. Southampton Row Trust Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of CAF America, a US 501 (c) (3) public charity.

