EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST

REGISTERED CHARITY NO: 1198479

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
REFERENCE & ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Official Charity Name:	Embiricos Family Charitable Trust
Charity Registration Number:	1198479
Registered Office/Address:	42 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 5AW
Trustees:	Mr George Embiricos Mr Richard Moore Dr Foteini Loverdou Mr Ioannis Markianos-Daniolos
Bankers:	National Westminster Bank Plc PO Box 34, 15 Broadgate, London, EC2P 2AP JP Morgan Private Bank 390 Madison Ave. Floor 29, New York, NY 10017
Investment Advisors:	Galini SAM Le Montaigne 7 Avenue de Grande Bretagne 98000 Monaco
Accountants:	Moore Family Office Limited 42 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 5AW
Auditor:	Stephen Jones R.E. Jones & Co. 132 Burnt Ash Road, Lee, London, SE12 8PU

Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 December 2025

The Trustees present their report for the year ended 31 December 2025 under the Charities Act 2011, together with the accounts for the period and confirm that they comply with the requirements of the Act, the Declaration of Trust 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 (FRS102) effective 1 January 2015.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Embiricos Family Charitable Trust is an unincorporated charitable Trust created by Declaration of Trust on 9 August 2021 and registered with the Charity Commission of England & Wales on 31 March 2022. The Trustees are directed to hold the capital and income of the Trust Fund on trust for such charities and for such charitable purposes, as they in their absolute discretion think fit.

Trustees serve an indefinite term based on their relative experience and contribution to the Charity as a whole. The Trustees aim to keep the skill requirements of the Trustee body under review and in the event that a Trustee retires, or additional new Trustees are required, the existing Trustees will collectively discuss the change. There is no formal induction or training of new Trustees. However, appointment would be by nomination and the Trustees would review the skills of each nominated person to select members with the relevant experience and skills and, where appropriate, Trustee training would be provided. The four Trustees are considered to be the Key Management Personnel and are actively involved in the administration of the Charity and currently meet twice a year to agree the broad strategy and areas of activity, consider grants, their grant making, reserves and risk management policies and to review the investment performance and financial position of the Charity.

All Trustees give of their time freely and no Trustee remuneration was paid in the year. Details of Trustee administration expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in note 4 to the accounts. Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and in accordance with the Charity's policy withdraw from decisions where a conflict or interest arises.

All funds are unrestricted and the Trustees retain sufficient capital for the maintenance of the Charity.

Risk Management

The Trustees are responsible for the management of the risks faced by the Charity. Risks are identified and assessed, and controls are established throughout the year. A formal review of the Charity's risk management process is undertaken on an annual basis. The key controls used by the Charity include formal agendas and minutes for all Trustee meetings, comprehensive planning, budgeting and accounting and clear authorisation and approval levels of all grants and other expenditure.

Through the risk management processes established, the Trustees are satisfied that the major risks identified have been adequately managed. The major risks identified by the Trustees are the volatility of investment returns, fluctuations in currency rates on the non-Sterling cash deposits, and the proper use of the grants given by the Charity each year. The Trustees have independent advisers who monitor the risks and advise accordingly.

Objects, Objectives and Principal Activities for the Public Benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities and setting the grant making policy for the year. Being a grant giving charity, the main activities are providing donations to organisations which further the Charity's purposes. In doing so, the Trustees carry out relevant due diligence and research on each one.

Under the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have discretion to pay or apply the Trust Fund, or the income thereof, including but not limited to, charities in the United Kingdom and in Greece to:

- relieving elderly people who are in need by reason of financial hardship or poor health;
- providing care or specially designed or adapted housing, and items, services or facilities calculated to relieve the needs of such persons;
- and generally for such purposes or objects which are from time to time recognised as exclusively charitable according to the law of England and Wales as the Trustees in their absolute discretion think fit.

Grant-Making Policies

The Trustees frequently review their grant making policy in the light of the following factors:

1. Limiting the administrative costs of the Charity in the making and monitoring of donations.
2. Maximising support for those causes for which the Trustees assess the Charity's activities provide a significant social reward.

Unsolicited applications are accepted, but the Trustees do receive a very high number of grant applications which, in line with the Trustees' grant making policy, are mostly unsuccessful. The Trustees prefer to make donations to charities whose work they have researched, and which is in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Charity for the year. Financial circumstances will be relevant only in determining the amount of an award.

The Trustees will require reports from the donation recipients providing details of how the grants have been allocated and spent. Grants will only be continued where the recipient provides sufficient relevant information to the Trustees and satisfies the Trustees that continuation of funding is in the interests of the Charity's purposes

Achievements and performance

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the Trustees received capital donations totalling £100,000 (year ended 31 December 2024: £79,229). These additions have been invested with JP Morgan Private Bank to provide capital growth and income for the long term benefit of the Charity with a view to furthering the charitable purposes.

Financial review (including Reserves Policy)

The Charity is reliant on the income from its investments, and from donations that it receives, which it will use to provide donations to support its key objectives. The Charity's income during the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to £275,523 (year ended 31 December 2024: £259,197) and comprised capital donations to the Charity, and interest earned on cash deposits. The Trustees report an income deficit for the year ended 31 December 2025 of £193,544 (year ended 31 December 2024 a surplus: £157,167) before brought forward balances.

Financial review (including Reserves Policy) (continued)

The governance costs of the Charity for the year ended 31 December 2025 were £15,318 (year ended 31 December 2024: £21,799) and included accountancy and audit fees.

The Trustees have a balanced investment policy and retain an appropriate level of capital for the maintenance of the Charity. At the year end the Trustees held unrestricted funds of £4,955,853 (2024: £5,366,694) which make up the expendable reserves.

Investment Policy and Performance

The Declaration of Trust confers upon the Trustees wide powers of investment, in all respects, as if they were absolute owners beneficially entitled to the underlying assets. At present the Charity's Funds comprise cash and a managed investment fund.

Charity monies requiring investment may be invested in the purchase of such stocks, funds, shares, securities or other investments of whatsoever nature as the Trustees shall in their absolute discretion think fit. The Trustees shall have the same full and unrestricted powers of investing and converting investments in all other respects as if they were absolutely entitled to the Trust Fund beneficially.

The Trustees' policy is to invest the funds available in a secure market, endeavouring to obtain a reasonable income, compatible with protection of the capital value involved and considering inflationary factors. With this in mind, the Trustees have engaged with Galini SAM to guide and act for them on a professional basis. The Trustees will monitor the performance of the investments in line with their short and long term aims and objectives, as well as undertaking regular reviews with the investment managers at the Trustees' meetings throughout the financial year.

The Trustees confirm that the Charity's assets are sufficient to fulfil its obligations in respect of unrestricted funds and that all investments held by them on behalf of the Charity have been acquired in accordance with the powers available to them under the Declaration of Trust.

Investments are shown at fair value rather than book cost in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting by Charities. In the year to 31 December 2025, The Charity made realised gains of £NIL (year ended 31 December 2024 : £138,057) and an unrealised gain of £25,252 (year ended 31 December 2024: £45,761).

Plans for the future

The Trustees intend to invest and distribute the available funds of the Charity in line with their objects.

The Accounts

The Trustees are satisfied with the financial position of the Charity and confirm that they have adequate assets available to fulfil their obligations.

1. All cash, apart from a small working balance, is held on interest bearing bank accounts.
2. The accounts comply with current statutory requirements.
3. Investments have been acquired in accordance with the powers contained within the governing document.

Richard Moore
Trustee

Date: 30/10/2026

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The law applicable to charities in England and Wales 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 Charity and of the income and expenditure of the Charity, for that period. In preparing financial statements the Trustees should follow best practice and:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The Trustees are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Embiricos Family Charitable Trust the ('charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of 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 charity's affairs as at 31 December 2025 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;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- sufficient 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; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees 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 charity'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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error; and to respond appropriately to those risks.

Based on our understanding of the charity and industry, and through discussion with the trustees and other managers (as required by auditing standards), we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law. 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 preparation of the financial statements such as the Charities Act, Charities SORP (FRS 102), taxation and pension legislation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alter to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

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 inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with Trustee's and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations (including health and safety) and fraud; and
- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships, including related party transactions that may indicate risks of material misstatements due to fraud; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made after year-end for financial statement preparation.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. 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.

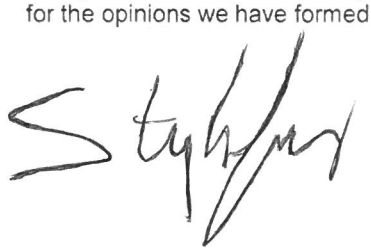
Prior year corresponding figures

The corresponding figures have not been audited, but as part of our audit procedures, these figures have been found to be reasonable.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity'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 charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stephen Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
F E Jones & Co
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
132 Burnt Ash Road
London, SE12 8PU

Date: 30 October 2026

EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 Income Account £	2025 Capital Account £	2025 Total Unrestricted Funds £	2024 Total Unrestricted Funds £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations		-	100,000	100,000	79,229
Investments	2	175,523	-	175,523	179,968
Total		175,523	100,000	275,523	259,197
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	7	369,067	-	369,067	22,801
Total		369,067	-	369,067	22,801
Net income before net gains/(losses) on investments		(193,544)	100,000	(93,544)	236,396
Net gain on investments	8	-	25,252	25,252	183,818
Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange		-	(342,549)	(342,549)	60,084
Net income/(expenditure) and net movement in funds		(193,544)	(217,297)	(410,841)	480,298
Reconciliation of Funds:					
Total Funds Brought Forward at 1 January 2025		254,762	5,111,932	5,366,694	4,886,396
Total Funds Carried Forward at 31 December 2025		£ 61,218	£ 4,894,635	£ 4,955,853	£ 5,366,694

The notes on pages 13 to 16 form part of these accounts.

EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Investments	8		2,964,899		436,801
Total Fixed Assets			2,964,899		436,801
Current Assets					
Cash at Bank		2,170,689		4,938,181	
Total Current Assets		2,170,689		4,938,181	
Current Liabilities					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	179,735		8,288	
Net Current Assets			1,990,954		4,929,893
Net Assets			£ 4,955,853		£ 5,366,694
Represented by the Unrestricted Funds of the Charity					
Capital Account			4,894,635		5,111,932
Income Account			61,218		254,762
			£ 4,955,853		£ 5,366,694

Approved by the Trustees
and signed on their behalf on 30/10/2026

Mr Richard Moore
Trustee

The notes on pages 13 to 16 form part of these accounts.

EMBIRICOS FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Net cash used in operating activities (Page 12)	(97,620)	47,311
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	175,523	179,968
Foreign exchange	(342,549)	60,084
Payments to acquire investments	(2,502,846)	(1,570,784)
Receipts from the disposal of investments	-	1,317,801
Net cash provided by investing activities	(2,669,872)	(12,931)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(2,767,492)	34,380
Cash and cash equivalent brought forward	4,938,181	4,903,801
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	£ 2,170,689	£ 4,938,181

1. **Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities**

	2025 £	2024 £
Net movement in funds for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(410,841)	480,298
Adjustment for:		
Net (gains) on investments	(25,252)	(183,818)
Net losses/(gains) on foreign exchange	342,549	(60,084)
Interest	(175,523)	(179,968)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	171,447	(9,117)
Net cash used in operating activities	£ (97,620)	£ 47,311

2. **Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds**

	2025 £	2024 £
Balance at 1 January 2025	4,938,181	4,903,801
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	(2,767,492)	34,380
Balance at 31 December 2025	£ 2,170,689	£ 4,938,181

3. **Analysis of cash and cash equivalents**

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,170,689	4,938,181
	£ 2,170,689	£ 4,938,181

1. Principal Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

These accounts have been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2025. The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard application in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014, the Financial Reporting Standard application in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

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.

(b) Reconciliation with previous Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

In preparing the accounts, the Trustees have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS 102 and the Charities SORP FRS 102 a restatement of comparative items was needed. No restatements were required.

(c) Fixed asset investments

Listed investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

The Charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

The main form of financial risks faced by the Charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors, and foreign exchange movement.

Realised gains (or losses) on 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 year. 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.

(d) Debtors

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

1. **Principal Accounting Policies (continued)**

(e) 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.

(f) Creditors and provisions

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

(g) Income recognition

Investment income is credited to the income account when receivable. Bank interest is accrued for at the year end but there is no accrual for interest on fixed interest investments at the year end.

(h) Foreign currencies

Assets and monetary liabilities in other currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into pounds sterling at the rate ruling on that date. Transactions during the year have been translated into pounds sterling at the rate ruling on the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising during the year are dealt with in the income account or the capital account.

(i) Funds Added

Funds added to the Charity are credited to the capital account when receivable.

(j) Donations

Donations are charged to the income or capital account on the date of approval by the Trustees.

(k) Governance Costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the Charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs also include costs related to the independent examination and administration costs.

2. Investment Income

	2025 £	2024 £
Interest Received	175,523	179,968
	£ 175,523	£ 179,968

3. Governance Costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Accountancy fee	10,525	16,036
Audit Fee	2,233	2,100
Other	2,560	3,663
	£ 15,318	£ 21,799

4. Information regarding Trustees, Key Management Personnel and Related Parties

a) The Charity had no employees.

b) None of the Trustees have been paid any remuneration or received any other benefits from the Charity.

c) There were no travel expenses reimbursed or paid to the Trustees during the year (year ended 31 December 2024: None).

d) The Trustees have not purchased indemnity insurance.

The accountancy fee for the year ended 31 December 2025 relates to the charges of Moore Family Office Limited, to whom the Trustees had given responsibility for the day to day administration and accountancy of the Charity. During the year Trustee, Mr Richard Moore, was a Director of Moore Family Office Limited who charged fees of £10,525 plus VAT (2024: £16,036 plus VAT).

5. Creditors; amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Accountancy costs	2,544	3,308
Audit costs	2,640	4,980
Donation	174,551	-
	£179,735	£ 8,288

6. Grants paid or payable

	2025 £	2024 £
Adoption UK	-	1,002
Embirikeio Old People's Home & Hospital	348,749	-
Godolphin & Latymer School	5,000	-
Total Donations (note 7)	£353,749	£ 1,002

7. Costs of grant making

	Income Fund £	Capital Fund £	2025 Total £	2024 Total £
Donations (note 6)	353,749	-	353,749	1,002
	353,749	-	353,749	1,002
Governance Costs (note 3):	15,318	-	15,318	21,799
	£ 369,067	£ -	£ 369,067	£ 22,801

8. Fixed Asset Investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Fair value brought forward at 1 January 2025	436,801	-
Additions	2,502,846	1,570,784
Disposals	-	(1,317,801)
	2,939,647	252,983
Unrealised gain	25,252	45,761
Realised gain	-	138,057
Fair Value carried forward at 31 December 2025	£ 2,964,899	£ 436,801

The following investments represent more than 5% of the total portfolio fair value:

Stone Point Credit Fund	14.79%
US Treasury Stock	85.21%