

FOUNDATION GIVING TRENDS 2022

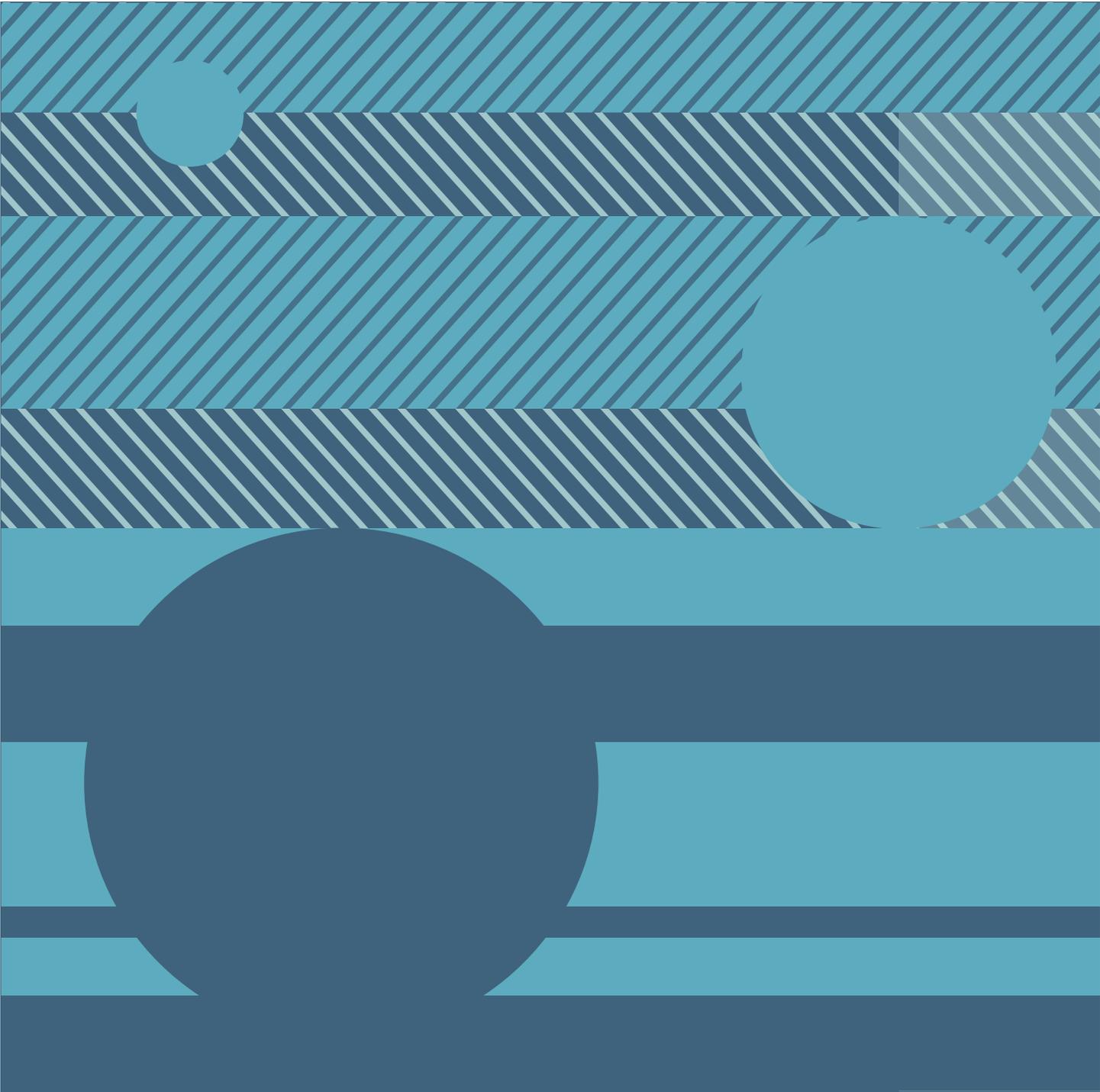


TOP 300 FOUNDATION GRANT-MAKERS

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON GIVING, INCOME AND ASSETS
ON THE TOP UK INDEPENDENT CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS



Dr Catherine Walker



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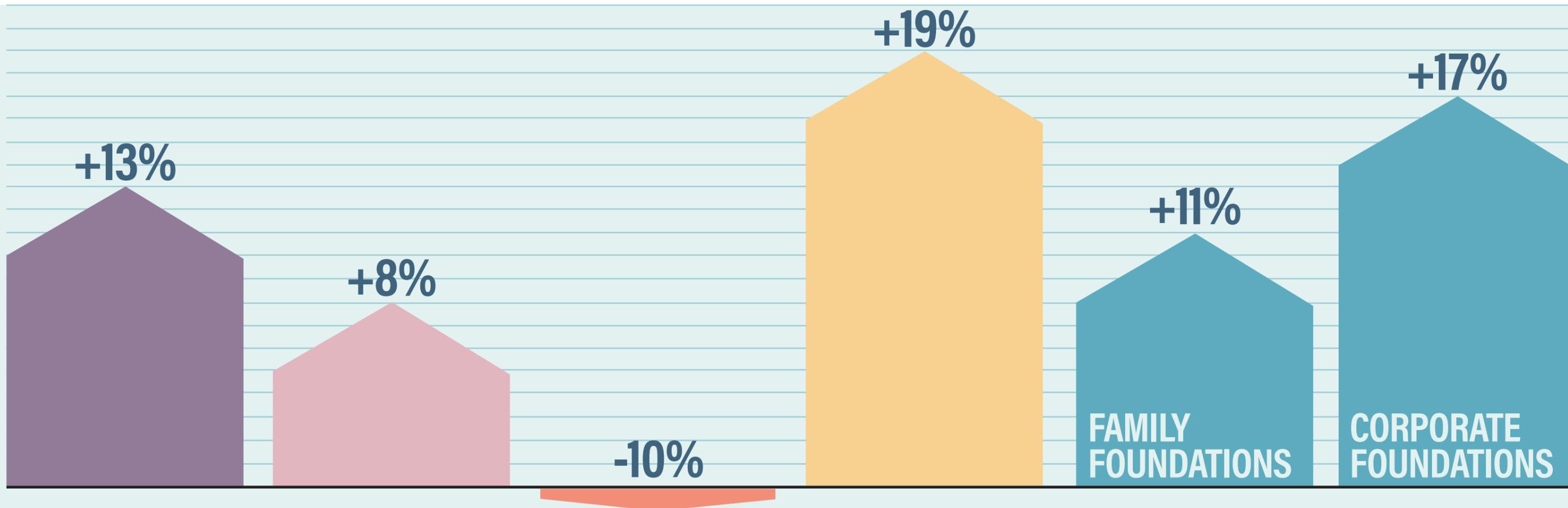
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KEY FINDINGS

Top 300 foundations



£3.7bn

GRANT-MAKING

In 2020-21 the Top 300 foundations showed strong real-terms annual growth in grant-making of 13%, reaching a record £3.7bn.

£5.1bn

TOTAL SPENDING

Total spending grew by 8% between 2019-20 and 2020-21.

£3.8bn

FINANCIAL RESOURCES - INCOME

Total reported income from all sources was £3.8bn in 2020-21, 10% lower than the previous year.

£87.3bn

FINANCIAL RESOURCES - ASSETS

The value of assets grew in 2020-21 by 19% to £87.3bn.

FAMILY AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

Grant-making by family foundations grew by 11% while grant-making by corporate foundations grew even more robustly by 17% from the previous year.

COVID-19 FUNDING

Top 300 foundations continued to respond and adapt, both financially and in their funding practice, in 2020-21

INTRODUCTION

THE *FOUNDATION GIVING TRENDS* SERIES PRESENTS ANNUAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ON TRENDS IN THE GIVING, SPENDING, INCOME AND ASSETS OF THE LARGEST PHILANTHROPICALLY-FUNDED FOUNDATIONS IN THE UK (BY VALUE OF GRANT-MAKING).

WHAT IS FGT?

Foundation Giving Trends (FGT) provides a single, authoritative and reliable annual measure of the extra funding that private philanthropy contributes to public good through foundations, building transparency and an up-to-date evidence platform for practitioners, policymakers and researchers. While we provide the evidence of what is happening around foundations' current finances and financial trends in the sector, it is not the role of FGT to provide analysis, commentary or advocacy on policy or practice.

Funded by Pears Family Charitable Foundation (since 2008) and published by the Association of Charitable Foundations (ACF) since 2014, 2022 is the 14th year of analysis of family foundations and the 9th year of analysis of the Top 300.

WHAT THE REPORT COVERS

This report provides the picture for 2020–21, mapping the financial landscape in three ways, tracking annual change in the finances of:

- the Top 300 foundations, representing around 90%¹ of the value of giving by philanthropically-funded foundations
- the Top 150 family foundations
- the Top 50 corporate foundations.

Many of the Top 300 are family or corporate foundations and may appear in the Top 300, family, and/or corporate analyses.

Foundations are selected and ranked for the tables by the value of their annual giving. To obtain an accurate measure of the trends experienced by foundations, their financial results are benchmarked against their own historic performance, and not against the results of previous years' tables.

The focus of *Foundation Giving Trends* is on the unique and additive value of general funding from private philanthropic sources.

HOW COLLABORATIVE FUNDING IS CHANGING THE PICTURE

The world we live in is constantly changing and evolving and the FGT methodology needs to adapt with it. We have highlighted for several years now the positive increase in funder collaboration and co-funded projects, sometimes across sectors. Examples include: the #iwill Fund run by the National Lottery Community Fund (with government funding) which matches grants for youth social action and in which a number of Top 300 foundations are active participants, e.g. **Pears Family Charitable Foundation, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, Comic Relief, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation** and **BBC Children in Need**.

FOUNDATION

Although not a technical term, 'foundation' or 'trust' are increasingly and interchangeably used for charities with an independent board and private, independent and sustainable funding, often an endowment, and whose main activity is to give grants to other charities, causes or individuals.

ASSETS

Total value of financial and non-financial resources (including items such as capital investments, property, valuable cultural objects) after deducting liabilities etc, as reported in annual accounts.

CHARITABLE SPENDING

Total value of all types of direct spending on charitable mission, including grant-making, but excluding administrative and other indirect overheads, as recorded in annual accounts.

ENDOWMENT

A gift of capital or shares made into a foundation to be invested to produce an annual return which can be spent on charitable purposes over the long term, rather than distributed immediately. Permanent endowments have to be maintained in perpetuity, while trustees may draw down or spend out the capital in 'expendable' endowments.

GIVING

Total value of annual charitable grants made as recorded in annual accounts.

INCOME

Total amount of funds from all sources recorded in accounts as the annual income for the year.

CORPORATE FOUNDATION

This term is a generally-used but non-technical term for charitable foundations established and funded by the corporate sector, through company endowments, covenants or annual gifts. While many companies donate to good causes directly, some establish foundations to carry out their philanthropic activities independently, and some give in both ways. The associations between corporate foundations and their parent company vary enormously.

FAMILY FOUNDATION

Family foundation' and 'family trust' are commonly-used, but non-technical, terms for foundations funded principally by the personal gift of an individual donor, family business, or family member(s). Almost three-quarters of the largest 100 family foundations in the UK have a living family trustee. While some (notably US) commentators maintain that the existence of founders and families on the board is a key distinguishing criterion, this is not the approach taken in this report.

Collaborative funding complicates *Foundation Giving Trends'* distinct focus on, and analysis of, private philanthropic funds in two ways: It means some foundations' reported total income and expenditure figures include: firstly, elements of government money, and secondly, other Top 300 foundations' money, which leads to a certain amount of double-counting.

Pre-Covid, we estimated that over the Top 300 foundations as a whole the total amount of

external funding received by foundations in collaborative projects accounted for around £20m. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented levels of collaboration between funders and government departments and agencies. In this edition, an unprecedented £95m of government and collaborative funding received as income from external sources was excluded from calculations.

DEFINITION OF FOUNDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

THE TOP 300 FOUNDATIONS ARE REGISTERED CHARITIES, AND DEFINED AS CHARITABLE GRANT-MAKERS THAT:

- DERIVE INCOME FROM ALMOST ENTIRELY PRIVATE, PHILANTHROPIC SOURCES (INCLUDING ENDOWMENTS)
- DEVOTE MORE THAN HALF OF THEIR CHARITABLE SPENDING TO MAKING GRANTS
- ARE PRINCIPALLY GRANT-MAKING AND NOT OPERATING OR PROVIDING DIRECT SERVICES
- ARE SET UP WITH A PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF MAKING GRANTS TO UNRELATED ORGANISATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS, AND DO NOT SUPPORT A SINGLE INSTITUTION/ BENEFICIARY OR CAUSE
- ARE LARGEST BY VALUE OF GRANTS.

HOW FOUNDATION GIVING TRENDS ACCOUNTS FOR COLLABORATIVE FUNDING

Where a foundation's funding becomes predominantly statutory, it no longer meets the criteria for the Top 300 table and we remove it. Where additional statutory funds do not form the majority but are substantial and material, and can be accurately identified, we have excluded them from our calculations and the totals stated in the body of the report (but not from the figures presented in the Table of Top 300 foundations). The detail available from the published accounts on external funding varies.

While it is usually relatively simple to identify government funding and co-funding coming into foundations, this money is often rather harder to track through to spending, especially grant totals (excluding support

costs, overheads, etc.) As a result we usually refrain from quoting figures that have been granted out of government money or co-funded pots. In 2020–21, however, the situation was rather unusual in that a large amount of government money was coming through in the form of the DCMS Community Match Challenge² which had to be spent within the same financial year.³ We were therefore able to identify at least £70m of grants which came directly from government money or from other Top 300 foundations to be on-granted (including the London Community Response – see Covid analysis). These have been excluded from our calculations and the totals quoted in this report.

Data changes in the 2022 edition

Foundation Giving Trends 2022 marks a transition year as we change the way we source the data for FGT, while the underlying data on which we base our calculations remains the same (see Methodology for further details).⁴ This year we have also slightly changed the way we present the

data. The findings have previously often been presented with and without Wellcome Trust which, due to the scale of its assets and spending, can skew the annual results. This year, for greater clarity, we present all results including Wellcome Trust, and present results excluding Wellcome Trust in a separate section (see page 42).

The foundation world in 2020–21

Building on previous editions, *Foundation Giving Trends 2022* covers the period 2020–21, a time dominated by the Covid-19 pandemic, including, for a number, the second year of battling its effects on society. In practice, the analysis in this report includes foundations' annual accounts with

year ends ranging from February 2020 to December 2021. In this edition then, just under 60% of the Top 300 foundations had their financial year end in 2021, with one third (33%) having year ends after March 2021.

The findings in this edition of FGT should therefore be viewed through the lens of a global pandemic in full throttle, with all of the social chaos and economic volatility that caused. As the **Paul Hamlyn Foundation** commented: *"In the annals of finance, fiscal 2020/21 has been one of the most remarkable ... No one expected to witness the simultaneous falls in GDP globally that occurred in calendar year 2020. The UK economy fell by -9.9%, the EU by -6.6%, the US by -2.3%. This was a dramatic end to the co-ordinated economic advance seen since the crisis of 2008/09."* Then: *"After a year of trial in the real world, the Foundation along with the invested funds of most others, showed a strong gain on our investments for the period."*⁵

This caused many and various issues for foundations. For example: *"It was a year when we had to do two big and difficult things – put our charity on a sustainable financial footing following the biggest financial shock in our history, and at the same time support our community during the biggest challenge it has ever faced."* (**Blood Cancer UK**)⁶

A series of government bailouts stabilised parts of the economy but could not possibly paper over all of the cracks. The elevated government spending relied on massive borrowing which would inevitably lead to a 'spending hangover'⁷ at some point, with *'higher taxes and some inflation ... the likely consequences.'*

Looking to the future

In the depth of the 2020–21 Covid crisis, foundations continued to look broadly at the wider challenges for society and their implications for the future. **Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales** noted in their 2021 accounts: *"As small and local charities reacted to the waves of the pandemic, other challenges arose. Disintegrating support systems, changing government policy, the rising cost of living, a refugee crisis."*⁸

And it was clear that the effects of the global pandemic would have far-reaching ramifications which foundations would need to take into account. "Permacrisis" became the word of the year in 2022 for a reason. As **Comic Relief** commented: *"It is clear it will take the poorest communities years to get over the effect of the pandemic. With rising poverty, mental health issues, homelessness and domestic abuse, the role of charities in helping support the most vulnerable has never been more in demand and more important."*⁹

Cattanach remarked: *"Many challenges are unlikely to disappear with the pandemic; most predate COVID-19 and have been further exacerbated by it."*¹⁰

The future, then as now, did not look particularly bright, but foundations were trying to find ways to look forward with confidence and determination to help to rebuild society through their support, as **The Vodafone Foundation** observed: *"The Covid-19 pandemic has potentially stalled many decades of progress on economic and social development. I remain optimistic that, by working together, we can emerge from this crisis a stronger and more cohesive society. We will continue, with our partners, to work together for a better future."*¹¹

“
Foundations stepped up during the Covid-19 pandemic, increasing their spend on grant-making while simultaneously adapting their grant-making practices; collaborating with other funders, pooling funds and flexing their grant-making; all while keeping their own costs stable.

Carol Mack OBE

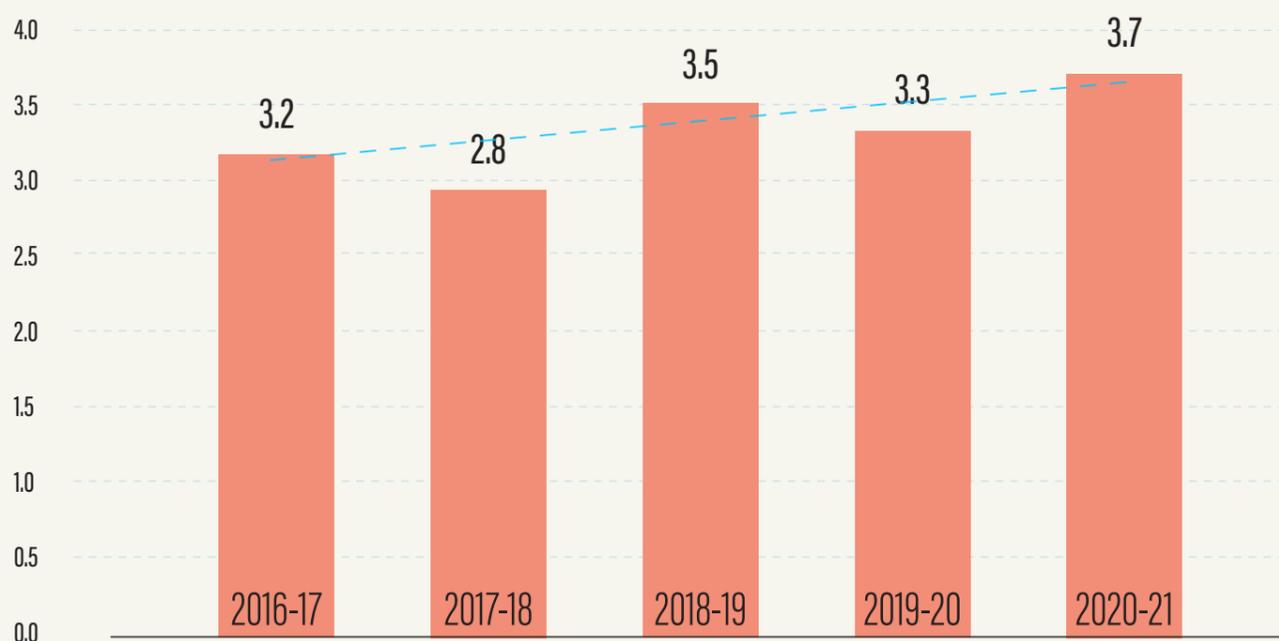
GRANT-MAKING

GRANT-MAKING GREW TO £3.7BN IN 2020-21

KEY FINDINGS

- Grant-making by the Top 300 foundations was up by 13% in real-terms on the previous year
- Grant-making reached a new high of £3.7 billion in 2020-21

How has grant-making evolved over the last five years? (£ billion)



Key trends and events

- 57% of Top 300 foundations increased their grant-making in 2020-21 in real-terms
- Ten foundations increased their grant-making by more than £10m each (with five posting increases of over £20m)
- Two foundations new to the table contributed £33m in 2020-21
- The average annual growth of grant-making over the last five years was 5.7%

Top 300 grant-making (including Wellcome Trust) reached £3.7bn in 2020-21, growing by 13% in real-terms from the previous year (2019-20)

57% of Top 300 foundations increased their grant-making in 2020-21 in real-terms

- This is a similar percentage to the previous year (51%)
- While averages need to be treated with caution in the foundation world, the average real-terms increase in the value of grant-making this year among those Top 300 foundations was £3.5m (2019-20: £2.9m) excluding Wellcome Trust. The average decrease (for those decreasing their grant-making) was £2m (2019-20: £2.2m).

Ten foundations increased their grant-making by more than £10m each (with five posting increases of over £20m)

- Wellcome Trust's** grant total in 2021 increased by £111m to £793.7m. Wellcome Trust typically has rather 'lumpy' spending patterns which "principally reflects timing of

*grant awards and renewals (which typically cover funding for five years)."*¹²

- Reuben Foundation** increased their grant spending in 2020 by over £85m, putting them into the top 20 givers this year. The bulk of this was: "a transformational gift to the University of Oxford for the establishment of Reuben College, Oxford, the first new college at the university for 30 years" plus "a series of major donations to a variety of different charitable organisations and institutions relating to the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic."¹³
- The **Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)**'s grant spending increased by nearly £53m in 2020. **CIFF's** focus in this financial year was mainly on Climate Change, including a donation of over £38m to the European Climate Foundation "To transform the European Green Deal from ambitious political rhetoric into a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework that can put the EU on track to achieve net zero emissions by 2050." **CIFF** was also a strong voice in urging companies to disclose their emissions and publicly plan to reduce them.¹⁴

- **Leverhulme Trust** increased its grant spending in 2021 by £46m which largely reflected the funding of three new Leverhulme Research Centres to support cross-disciplinary research across the sciences, humanities and social sciences. Besides this, The **Leverhulme Trust** gave over £5m in “contingency funding awarded to beneficiaries to help with additional costs due to Covid” out of a £10m fund created for this purpose¹⁵.
- The **Thompson Family Charitable Trust** made a gift of £12m in 2021 to the King Edward VII Hospital, an independent private hospital, to enable “comprehensive refurbishment and upgrade of ... patient bedrooms”¹⁶, following a similar gift in 2018 “to develop the main Hospital and ... buying robotic surgery equipment.”¹⁷ This increased their grant-making in the year by £11m.
- **Westminster Foundation's** grant-making increased by over £10m in 2020 due to the provision of Covid-19 funding: “At the beginning of the pandemic, we moved quickly to make £12.5m of funding available, with £2.5m in short-term crisis grants and £10m in long-term support. These figures represent a six-fold increase in funding from the previous year and resulted in the Foundation deploying over 100 grants more than in 2019.”¹⁸

Two family foundations new to the table contributed £33m in 2020-21

- The recently-registered **Yusuf and Farida Hamied Foundation** made its first grants totalling £28m in 2020, while **Thirty Percy Foundation** gave nearly £5m in 2020-21 (see Family and Corporate Foundations section).

The average annual growth of grant-making over the last five years was 5.7%

- Including Wellcome Trust, the average annual growth in grant-making over the last five years was 5.7%. This year's annual growth of 13% far exceeds this average.

Government and co-funding

- It is also interesting to note that government and co-funding contributed around £70m to grant-making by the Top 300 in 2020-21 (although this is excluded from the analysis).

WHICH FOUNDATIONS GAVE THE MOST IN 2020-21?		A/C YEAR	GRANTS (£ MILLION)	NET ASSETS (£ MILLION)
1	Wellcome Trust	SEP-21	793.7	36,260.6
2	The Children's Investment Fund Foundation	DEC-20	245.0	4,395.4
3	Leverhulme Trust	DEC-21	135.8	3,579.8
4	Garfield Weston Foundation	APR-21	96.7	9,797.5
5	Reuben Foundation	DEC-20	89.7	17.7
6	Football Foundation	MAY-21	69.9	28.2
7	Comic Relief	JUL-21	65.8	90.7
8	Arcadia	DEC-21	65.4	2.5
9	Bridge House Estates* **	MAR-21	58.6	1,643.2
10	Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	DEC-21	51.6	1,445.8
11	BBC Children in Need**	JUN-21	49.9	50.1
12	Gatsby Charitable Foundation	APR-21	48.5	517.1
13	AKO Foundation	DEC-21	40.9	1,071.7
14	Henry Smith Charity**	DEC-20	39.2	1,202.1
15	Paul Hamlyn Foundation	MAR-21	39.0	905.6
16	Amanat Charitable Trust	NOV-20	36.1	20.7
17	Wolfson Foundation	APR-21	35.7	875.0
18	Sigrid Rausing Trust	DEC-20	32.1	1.8
19	Pears Family Charitable Foundation**	MAR-21	31.8	27.8
20	Grace Trust	DEC-20	30.8	54.1

* The grant-making arm of Bridge House Estates is City Bridge Trust

** These foundations' figures include spending from grants received from DCMS and other sources

HOW TOP 300 FOUNDATIONS RESPONDED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC 2020-21

FOUNDATIONS CONTINUED TO RESPOND AND ADAPT, BOTH FINANCIALLY AND IN THEIR FUNDING PRACTICE, IN 2020-21

KEY FINDINGS

- Top 300 foundations were identified as giving at least £275m to charitable organisations, pooled funds and individuals in grants to combat the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-21, excluding government and co-funding
- Over the first two years of the global pandemic (2019-20 and 2020-21) the Top 300 foundations were identified as giving more than £430m to charitable organisations, pooled funds and individuals in eg 'emergency', 'recovery' and 'renewal' grants
- The Top 300 foundations developed dedicated approaches for responding to beneficiary need during the Covid-19 pandemic - collaborating, pooling funds and flexing their grant-making
- Over £42m of Covid funding from the DCMS Community Match Challenge and the National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF) was distributed by Top 300 foundations in 2020-21

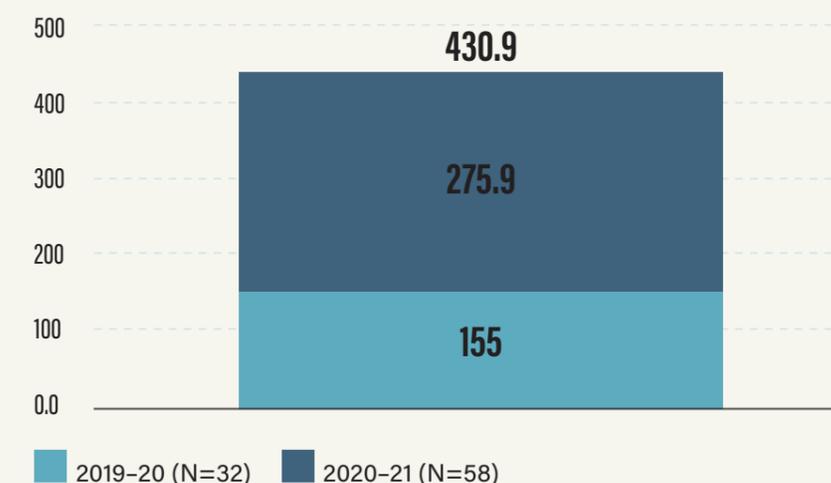


“

Cattanach was clear that, as an independent funder, we have an active duty to support organisations through the COVID-19 pandemic as best we can.”
(Cattanach)¹⁹

To provide some key insights into how foundations responded to the crisis, a qualitative thematic analysis of the reports and accounts of the top 50 foundations (by giving) plus a number of other foundations that directly identified Covid as a major factor in their own funding was carried out. Common themes and approaches across the sample were identified, and are summarised here with illustrative quotations from annual reports (see Methodology for further details). This analysis reports foundations' experiences in their own words, and does not aim to provide an independent evaluation of foundations' response to the crisis.

How much did the Top 300 foundations give in Covid-related grants in the first two years of the Covid-19 pandemic? (£ million)*



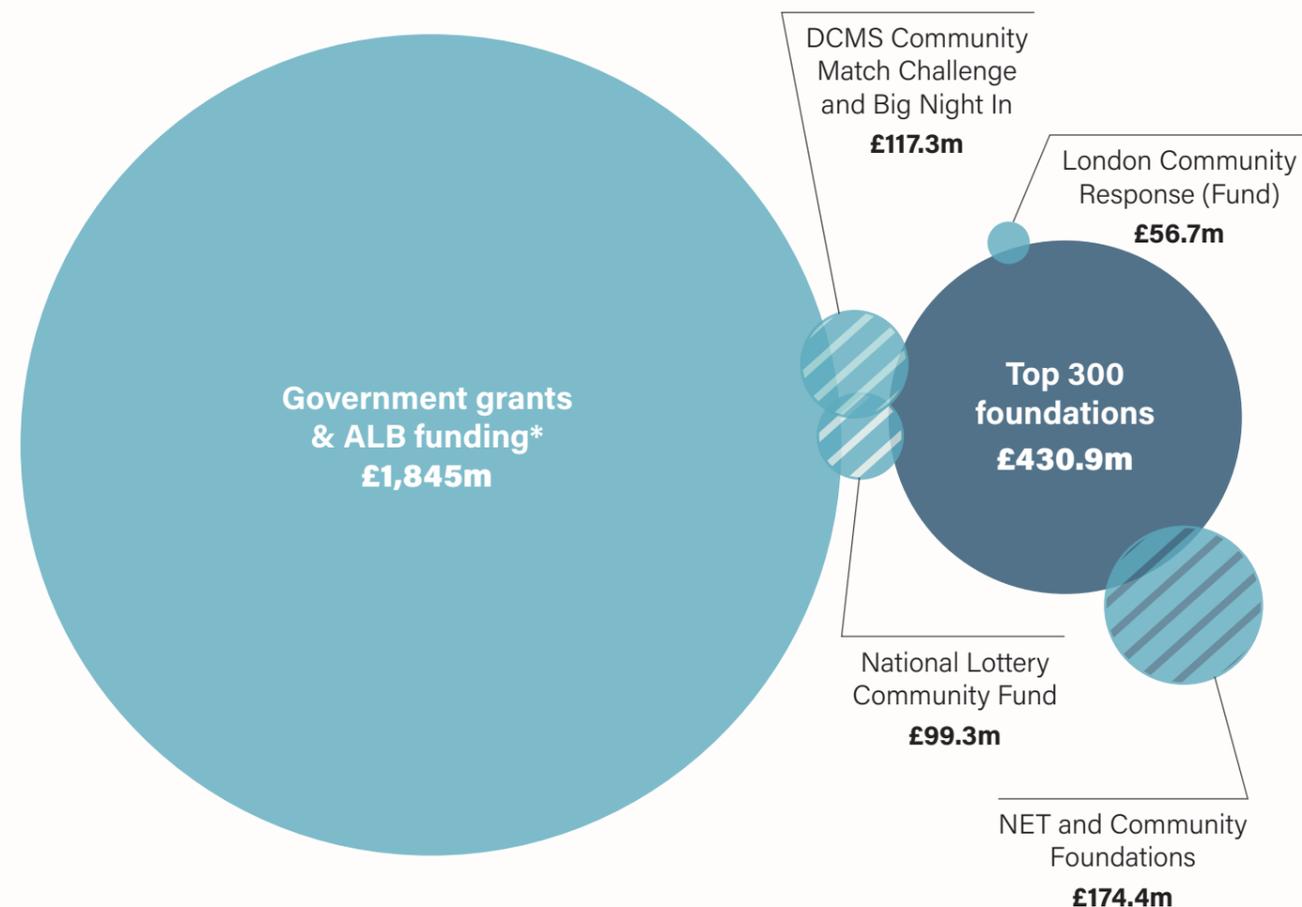
* see Methodology for details about the samples used.

What is meant by 'Covid funding'?

In this analysis 'Covid funding' relates to any funding identified as purposed for the alleviation of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic - however foundations define this. Grants might be for issues which relate very directly to Covid-19, for example research into the disease or vaccines, PPE, medical equipment, etc. Or funding might be focussed on helping charitable organisations or individuals to cope with the effects of the pandemic in its various forms, for example the consequences of lockdown, increased need and the imperative to redesign services.

The analysis was only able to take into account grants which were labelled in annual reports and accounts as "Covid" related, and this is likely to be an underestimate of the true total amount of grants which went towards alleviating the effects of Covid. Indeed, it could be argued that most, even all, funding given after the start of the pandemic was, in some senses, 'Covid funding' as so many foundations reported a significant shift of focus to flexing grants and adapting as much funding as possible to support the maintenance of civil society under the funding threats which Covid triggered - whether to fundraising, financial transactions or service delivery itself.

How does the Covid-related giving of the Top 300 foundations relate to other Covid funding to the charity sector?²⁰



* Government grants & ALB funding includes: DCMS Coronavirus Community Support Fund, Devolved Governments, Culture Recovery Fund, Culture Recovery Fund for Heritage and other government grants plus Sport England.

Figures taken from 360Giving's report "UK Covid relief and recovery grants: Data analysis" covering the period March 2020 to October 2021, including "Data released by 174 grantmakers on their relief and recovery funding during the Coronavirus pandemic cover[ing] 66,000 grants worth almost £2.4 billion."

- The Top 300 philanthropically-funded independent grant-making foundations played a central and highly collaborative role in the funding response to Covid-19 as shown in the illustration.
- Top 300 foundations gave grants to and through the London Community Response (Fund), the National Emergencies Trust (NET) and Community Foundations.
- Top 300 foundations were key to distributing DCMS Community Match Challenge (CMC) funding and Covid funding from the National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF²¹). In 2020–21 over £42m of Government money was distributed by Top 300 foundations in addition to their own money.
- Both BBC Children In Need and Comic Relief (which combined to create the Big Night In, matched by funding from DCMS) are Top 300 foundations.
- Top 300 Covid funding was equivalent to one quarter (23%) of "Government grants and Arms Length Bodies' (ALB)²² Funding" during this period (worth £1,845m, as shown in the illustration).

A shift of funding focus in the second year of the Covid-19 pandemic

2020–21 was the second full year of a global pandemic and continued the trend of being "a year like no other"²³, with foundations, once again, being asked to step up to the funding challenge.

"COVID-19 has challenged governments, businesses, charities and individuals in ways we could never have imagined before the pandemic. But despite the immense difficulties that have had to be faced, the determination that so many have shown to adapt and innovate has been a constant inspiration." (Alzheimer's Research UK)

We reported in the 2021 edition of FGT evidence of grant-makers responding quickly, flexibly and innovatively to stand with the sector in 2019–20. Emergency funding to alleviate the immediate effects of the pandemic became a priority for many. In the pandemic's second year (2020–21) emergency funding was still needed, and the data shows that the Top 300 increased their giving to respond to this demand, augmenting both those grants dedicated to alleviating the effects of Covid on beneficiaries and other (non-Covid-related) grants.

"In 2020 we agreed increased spending in response to the Covid-19 crisis, and ... we have agreed to continue an increased level of funding in the coming year." (Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust)

"[T]he total amount donated during the year was significantly greater than the target in a normal year ... The Foundation has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by making ... a greater number of more sizeable donations than would be typical over the period." (Hiscox Foundation)

Many foundations acted quickly to pool funds (with other funders, with charities, with Government, or with the general public) to create larger grant programmes which could reach further and faster than the usual grant programmes.

"The most significant increase in funding this year was to groups with a national or multi-regional focus ... This is primarily due to three significant grants going into pooled funds, for onward distribution: £450,000 to the Justice Together Initiative, a funder collaboration aiming to transform access to justice in the UK immigration system; £450,000 to The Listening Fund, a pooled fund run by the Blagrave Trust which supports youth-focused organisations to develop their listening practice and £220,000 to The Rosa Fund, to provide support to organisations led by and for Black and minoritised women." (Tudor Trust)

The London Community Response – coordinated by London Funders with funds administered by City Bridge Trust*

*“When Covid-19 hit the [City Bridge Trust] (CBT) team acted swiftly: collaborating with other London funders to launch the London Community Response (LCR) ... The LCR was a pioneering collaboration of over 65 institutional, statutory and corporate funders who united to maximise their impact. It galvanised over £53.3m** of funding from across these funders and enabled 3,327 grants to be made. It also presented an opportunity to fund new organisations and test new ideas. Significant innovations in funding practice resulted, with the associated funders pooling expertise and streamlining processes to accelerate impact.”*

“The LCR launched on 27 March 2020, just four days after the first national lockdown was announced. Coordinated by London Funders, it featured a set of eight funding principles

anchored in equitable grant-making and drawing on learning from previous joint-funder responses to emergencies. A common online application form allowed civil society organisations to make applications for emergency support.”

“At the same time, BHE [Bridge House Estates] established the London Community Response Fund (LCRF) ... to enable funders (including grant-makers, Livery Companies, and City businesses) who chose not to directly fund via the LCR to join the collaboration ... CBT allocated a total of £15.2m from its own resources from BHE, with £13.1m leveraged from 19 other funders ... The National Lottery Community Fund contributed significantly, providing funds for 201 grants totalling £6.7m” (City Bridge Trust – Annual Report and Accounts 2021)

* City Bridge Trust is a Top 300 foundation and the grant making arm of Bridge House Estates.

** Updated total figure = £57.7m as of 24th March 2023 (<https://londonfunders.org.uk/resources-publications/publications/london-community-response-learning-reports>). LCR external funding was removed from CBT totals before analysis for the main report.

While many funders continued to offer emergency funding in 2020–21, some turned their focus to recovery, rebuilding, and renewal, with, for example, **Comic Relief** offering “recovery funding investments” and **Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales** opening the “Renew” grant programme.

“The principal support to charities was provided through the Renew grant programme – a new programme to help charities rebuild their activities from the effects of the pandemic.” (Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales)

“Throughout 2021, our focus was on a grants programme strategy that would help Scotland recover from the pandemic. Through our Reach Grants Programme, 146 charities shared over £1.9m addressing areas such as poor mental health, food and fuel poverty, social isolation and unemployment.” (Bank of Scotland Foundation)

“In 2021-22 we will: work with our partners to help them to recover from the negative impacts of the pandemic; continue to work in collaboration with other foundations to improve our collective impact in the recovery phase.” (Barrow Cadbury Trust)

Some also felt that maintaining a long term view was important, as was being there for existing and new beneficiaries.

“From the start of the pandemic, the trustees felt that it was important to maintain a horizon beyond the immediate emergency response to Covid, to provide some level of consistency and reassurance to groups as they adapted, regrouped and rebuilt.” (Tudor Trust)

“Along with our peers, we have heard the value in trusts and foundations being flexible and in sticking by organisations as they have needed to prioritise and adjust their programmes. The case for additional funding and new partnerships has also been well made, to reach into communities and networks new to us where the needs have been greatest.” (Paul Hamlyn Foundation)

As normal service was torn down, some foundations reported seeing an opportunity to “Build back better”:

“As the world looked for solutions to the immediate challenges of COVID-19, long-term recovery was increasingly seen as an opportunity to address systematic inefficiencies and inequalities across sectors, with policymakers and public alike calling to ‘build back better.’” (FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society)

Foundations also reported placing an emphasis on listening to their beneficiaries, evaluating their own experiences during Covid, improving their practices and “identify[ing] lessons for the longer term recovery” (**Health Foundation**)

“The strategy for 2021 to 2023 ... will focus on a beneficiary centred approach that listens and responds to beneficiaries’ changing needs, aiding recovery and building resilience in the Christian charitable sector.” (Benefact Trust Ltd)

Helping the sector improve its own resilience was key for several funders who invested in supporting infrastructure and leadership. A timely contribution in light of new research showing that: “There has been a significant decline in the number of infrastructure organisations in the last 12 years, despite an overall growth in the voluntary sector organisations they support and enable”²⁴

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Two events brought issues surrounding Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) to the fore during the period this edition covers. Firstly, the death of George Floyd in the US in May 2020 and the response to this, including the Black Lives Matter movement; and secondly, the disproportionate impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on communities experiencing racial inequity. In this environment, supporting greater equality and diversity gained sustained prominence on many foundation agendas as part of their thinking around building back better.

“Racial inequity and injustice was at the forefront of our minds throughout the year, with the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on Black, Asian and other Minority Ethnic communities revealing and reinforcing the systemic links between poverty, poor health and racism. ... Since May, Tudor has been actively reflecting on where we are and where we should be as a funder that aims to support community-led change towards a more just and equitable society.” (Tudor Trust)

“Deeply rooted and significant race and ethnic inequalities that already exist within our society have only intensified during the pandemic. And for too long, the charities that are best equipped to support people experiencing racial inequity – those which are led by their communities – have been under funded. ... so in 2020 we committed to distribute 25% of our unrestricted grants to charities led by and for communities experiencing racial inequity. We continued this commitment in 2021.” (Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales)

“Acknowledging the disproportionate impact of Covid-19 on racialised communities and other groups affected by structural inequality, a key feature of the collaboration was the LCR [London Community Response] equity and inclusion partners; Ubele Initiative, Inclusion London, Consortium and Women’s Resource Centre, who co-developed each wave of funding.” (City Bridge Trust)

“led by the co-operative value of equity, we committed to listening to and acting on the voices of those who are rarely heard.” (Co-op Foundation)

Related to this, a number of foundations looked to support specific groups most disadvantaged by the pandemic e.g. women, children and young people, communities experiencing racial inequity, disabled people and older people.

“Through previous research, Smallwood were already aware of the disproportionate effect that poverty and austerity has had on Black and minoritised communities prior to the outbreak but a survey that we collaborated with, led by Women’s Resource Centre and Rosa UK in March/April 2020, reported that these communities were being adversely affected during the pandemic, too. Through the emergency grants we were able to increase the number of funds awarded to organisations led by Black and minoritised women to 31%, compared to 3% for previous programmes.” (Smallwood Trust)

“We also supported specific work examining the impacts on women and key workers and we remain committed to highlighting inequalities faced by other populations including those relating to age (especially young people), disability and ethnicity. The Black Lives Matter movement in particular has focussed attention on deep-seated structural inequalities which continue to impact on many black and ethnic communities.” (abrdn Financial Fairness Trust)

“In line with our focus on tackling injustice this past year we progressed our work on funding gender and racial justice initiatives through the Global Majority Fund. We also piloted a Fund Reference Group for the first time which comprised people with lived experience of the issues we fund, who guided the direction of the fund and fed into key funding

decisions... [The] Global Majority Fund: providing funding to address racial injustice across the UK, [is] in partnership with the National Emergencies Trust (NET), The Clothworkers’ Foundation, Barclays and the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation.” (Comic Relief)

Foundations looked for every opportunity to collaborate, pool funding and make money go further for maximum impact for beneficiaries: Greggs Foundation

“We knew that demand through our hardship programme would rise over 2020 and that many organisations supporting their communities would struggle to keep afloat... By the end of 2020 we were regularly receiving more than twice the number of weekly applications than we had in the preceding year, reflecting the increase in hardship over that time... To enable us to continue to focus on these fundamental areas at the very core of our purpose, we looked at withdrawing £1m from our investment portfolio. We applied for a Community Match Challenge grant through the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and

were delighted to receive a £1m offer to fund our hardship and holiday programmes through our Breakfast Club schools. We were also grateful to receive a £100,000 donation through the Barclays’ 100 x 100 programme to support these programmes too, at such a crucial time.”

“In 2020 we were also successful in obtaining a grant of £40,024 from the Community Foundation of Tyne and Wear and Northumberland to provide vital support through our hardship programmes. Other long standing partner Trusts and Foundations also continued to support the North East Hardship programme and, in many cases,

increased their funding in 2020 to help us meet the huge increase in demand.” (Greggs Foundation Report and Financial Statements 2020)

Looking to the future

Despite the evidence of an increase in levels of grant making, some programmes had to be paused, redirected, or repurposed towards Covid-relief. In the 'new normal' foundations face a number of tough choices, and may feel that the charity sector is relying on them to be a consistent, independent and flexible partner when other forms of emergency funding dry up.

"One of the questions for us is what happens in 2021–22 when most government and emergency support has run its course. The need to be there in rebuilding sector infrastructure and resilience and sustaining good new practice into the medium and longer term is felt to be important." (Paul Hamlyn Foundation)

In analysing foundations' accounts, certain keywords and phrases have come up time and again in 2020–21. Words such as: Adaptation, flexibility, agility, innovation, creativity, better practice, trust, a lighter touch, communication, working more closely with beneficiaries, being both proactive & reactive, and collaboration.

These appear to illustrate how best practice was forced to evolve more quickly than usual during the Covid pandemic. In fact, there was seen to be a good deal of pressure on foundations to change, with Philea (Philanthropy Europe Association) commenting that:

*"Organisations may survive in their current state, but they will lose legitimacy and perceived value if they do not adapt."*²⁵

Further research will be needed to show whether and how new practices evolved during the Covid-19 pandemic persist into the future.

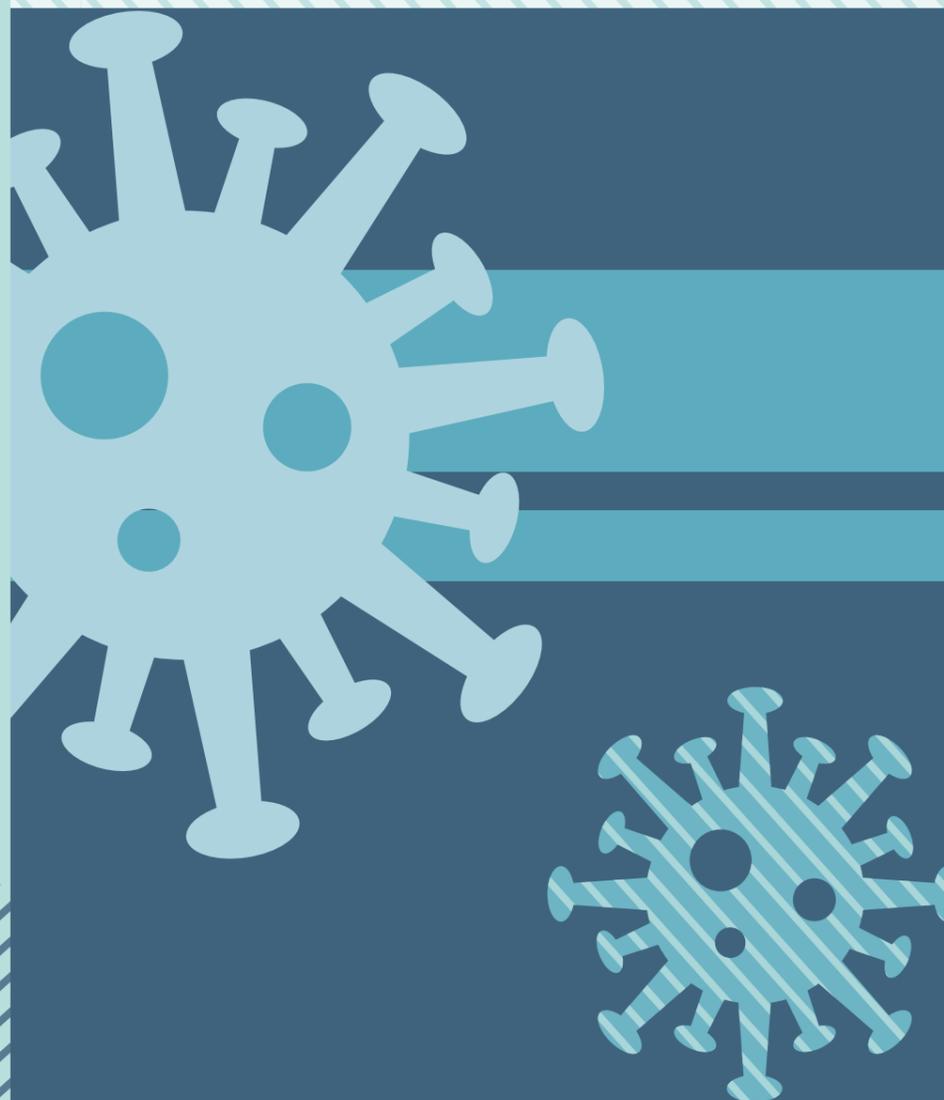
"Despite all the learning and good efforts, commentators are concerned that foundations are still too inward looking"²⁶, that "a very small portion of the funding community are actually moving away from the existing funding paradigm"²⁷, and "that foundations are applying emerging approaches only to emergency grants and not mainstreaming them."²⁸

Despite this, one recent study has found that many charities perceive that funders have retained their flexibility in the post-pandemic world. The Third Sector Trends in England and Wales 2022 report²⁹ found that the proportion of third sector organisations

(TSOs) receiving unrestricted funding increased from 46% to 60% between 2019 and 2022; while the proportion of TSOs who reported being approached by their grant funders rose from 25% to 40% over the same period. Pressure from funders to provide evidence of impact and expectations that practice should be 'innovative' also relaxed.

It is not a done deal yet though, as this report concludes:

"Some grant funders have, of course, always operated in a responsive way to the needs of charities and social enterprises and trusted them to get things done. Others have been keener to shape and direct the way their money impacts on local communities and require evidence to show change is achieved. So it is not surprising that even during the pandemic, many trusts and foundations were working on new strategies for grant funding – suggesting that they intended to limit the free flow of unrestricted investment and return to conditional funding." (Third Sector Trends in England and Wales 2022)



FINANCIAL RESOURCES - INCOME

Total reported income from all sources was **£3.8 billion**

KEY FINDINGS

- Total income fell by 10% in real-terms in 2020-21 to £3.8bn
- Investment income fell by 14% in 2020-21 to £1.1bn
- Voluntary income decreased by 9% in 2020-21 to £2.1bn

Foundations' main philanthropic financial resources include their endowments and capital, the return on their investments, and income from various sources including investments, rents, regular voluntary gifts, and fundraising.

This section focuses specifically on annual income as reported by foundations. This is a key indicator of spending potential amongst foundations whose income derives largely from

regular or new gifts and fundraising, but is becoming less useful for foundations which can draw on capital reserves and gains, as well as investment income, to fund annual spending. Widespread adoption of total return approaches to investment by foundations (where both income and capital gains are regarded as incoming resources) limit the value of reported annual income as an indicator of their

total financial capacity. This is demonstrated by the wide gap this year between income and expenditure.

It should also be borne in mind that while major new gifts are recorded in income in the year of receipt, and can seem to inflate it significantly, they are generally not available for immediate spending as they are often placed in investment funds to generate income over time.

Top 300 total income (including Wellcome Trust) in 2020-21 was £3.8bn, 10% less in real-terms than the previous year (2019-20)

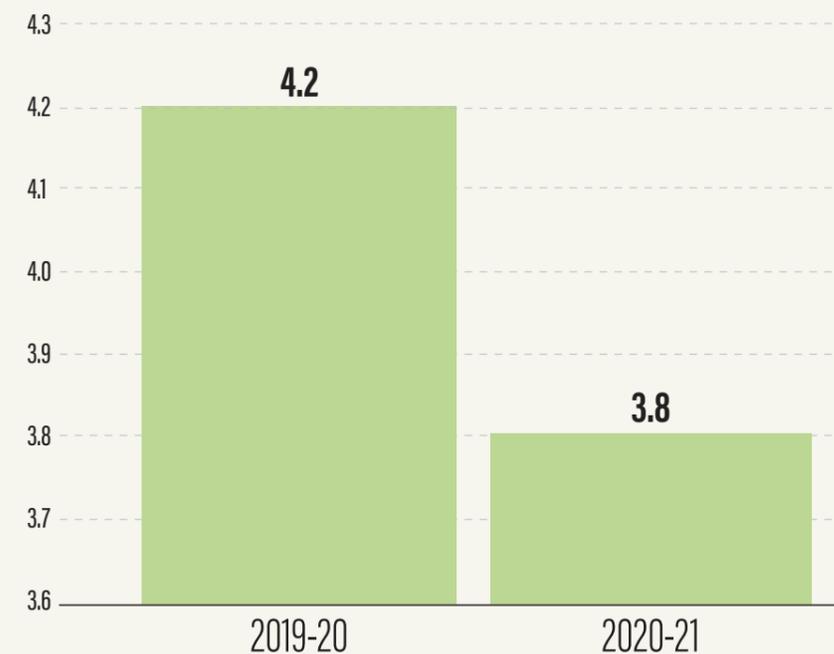
VOLUNTARY INCOME

For the purposes of this report voluntary income refers to income derived from private donated sources such as gifts, legacies, corporate donations, grants from other trusts, but excluding government/quasi-government grants.

TOTAL RETURN

A total return approach is where a charity spends both income and capital gains from their investments. This approach is increasingly adopted by charities. For those charities with permanent endowment, trustees can exercise a power to adopt a total return approach.

What happened to total income in 2020-21? (£ billion)



Trends in income in 2019-20 to 2020-21

Type of income	2019-20 (£ million) (real-terms)	2020-21 (£ million)	Annual adjusted change 2019-20 to 2020-21 (real-terms)
Voluntary	2,352	2,133	-9%
Investment	1,259	1,088	-14%
TOTAL*	4,231	3,819	-19%

* This total includes a relatively small amount of miscellaneous income from trading and other sales, transfers, etc., not itemised in the table.

Key trends and events

- Combined voluntary income fell but not across the board - fewer than half of the foundations with voluntary income saw a real-terms fall in 2020-21
- Amidst a growing shift towards total return approaches, reported investment incomes were lower in 2020-21
- Some foundations saw trading and other income fall (often as a result of the Covid pandemic)

Combined voluntary income fell but not across the board

- Voluntary income in 2020-21 was £2.1bn, 9% less in real-terms than the previous year (2019-20)
- Fewer than half (47%) of those foundations with voluntary income saw a fall in 2020-21
- The fall in voluntary income was primarily driven by large falls in a small number of foundations
- There were two main causes of decreases in voluntary income this year:
 - » A natural drop following large increases in the previous year (2019-20), as was the case for eg **The AKO Foundation**, the **Souter Charitable Trust**, the **Gerald and Gail Ronson Family Foundation**, and the **Gatsby Charitable Foundation**.
 - » Covid-related falls in fundraised donations, as was the case eg for the **Football Foundation** (whose income from the FA and Premier League suffered as a

result of Covid lockdowns)³⁰; and **BBC Children in Need** (whose fundraised income was down for the second year running “*due mainly to the limitations imposed by Covid-19 on our Corporate Partners and the uncertainty around fundraising activities.*”)³¹

- Nevertheless, there were some large gifts into foundations in 2020-21, including some sizeable gifts of shares or fund units:
 - » The **Michael Uren Foundation** which registered a legacy gift worth over £130m in 2021 from the estate of the late Sir Michael Uren OBE, British businessman and philanthropist, who died in 2019.³²
 - » The **Sir John Fisher Foundation** which received ‘donations and legacies’ worth over £57m in 2021 from another trust set up by a relative of the settlor.³³
 - » **Moondance Foundation** received a gift of shares in Admiral Group plc worth over £47m from one of the family trustees.³⁴

- As well as large monetary gifts:

- » The **Denise Coates Foundation** received £100m from two companies in the Bet365 Group.³⁵
- » The **Children’s Investment Fund Foundation** (CIFF) received donations of over £50m in 2020 from TCI Fund Management Limited – a related party ultimately controlled by Sir Christopher Hohn, CIFF’s founder.³⁶
- » The **Peter Sowerby Foundation**, which featured in our Covid case studies in the last edition, received a legacy of over £27m from the estate of Dr Sowerby, the settlor, who died in 2019.³⁷

SETTLOR

A settlor is the entity that establishes a trust. The settlor goes by several other names: donor, grantor, trustor, and trustmaker. Regardless of what this entity is called, its role is to legally transfer control of an asset to a trustee, who manages it for one or more beneficiaries.

Investopedia

Amidst a growing shift towards total return approaches, reported investment incomes were lower in 2020-21

- Including Wellcome Trust, reported investment income in 2020-21 was £1.1bn, 14% less than in the previous year (2019-20); while more than three-quarters (78%) of foundations with investments recorded lower investment income in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.
- The fall in investment income may be due to a number of factors, including when financial year ends fall for our sample, reduced dividends due to the Covid pandemic, an increase in foundations investing in different kinds of assets which yield less dividend income, or are focused on capital growth over time.

» “Returns received by Gatsby have been volatile as a result of an uncertain macro-environment that has been caused by conditions arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Income is increasingly difficult to find, and in view of the extreme volatility emphasis remains in preserving capital and managing cash.” (The Gatsby Charitable Foundation³⁸)

- Foundations are increasingly adopting a total return approach to investment where a charity can use increases in the value of their investments as income, and this is affecting how we measure and assess the resources available to foundations.³⁹
- Since both income and capital gains can be used by foundations to fund their work, any fall in investment income does not necessarily indicate that foundations are worse off, and further emphasises that income is not always the best indicator of foundation health and spending. As **Wellcome Trust** commented:

» “When the investment portfolio performance is sufficiently strong, we release discretionary funding to support new ambitious, large-scale and high-impact activities tackling big health challenges.”⁴⁰

- In 2020-21 total expenditure was £1.3bn higher than reported income, illustrating that foundations will have drawn a large amount from capital returns. This is a much higher figure than that previously reported, and demonstrates the changing resource landscape.

Some foundations saw trading and other income fall (often as a result of the Covid pandemic)

- A number of foundations saw their trading and other income fall (often as a result of the Covid pandemic).
- The **London Marathon Foundation**, for example, saw income from the London Marathon and other associated sporting events fall in 2020 by over £25m. As they commented: “In a world where people could not mass, all mass participation events ... after... 1 March 2020 had to be cancelled.”⁴¹

FINANCIAL RESOURCES - ASSETS

The value of total net assets grew strongly in 2020-21

KEY FINDINGS

- Total net assets reached a new high of £87bn in value in 2020-21 amid major market volatility
- Total net assets grew by 19% in 2020-21

Foundations' main philanthropic financial resources include their endowments and capital, the return on their investments, and income from various sources including investments, rents, regular voluntary gifts, and fundraising.

This section focuses specifically on asset values as reported by foundations. This is a key indicator of spending potential amongst foundations which can draw on capital reserves and gains, as well as income, to fund annual spending. Widespread

adoption of total return approaches to investment by foundations (where both income and capital gains are regarded as incoming resources) make asset values a more important indicator of their total financial capacity than previously.



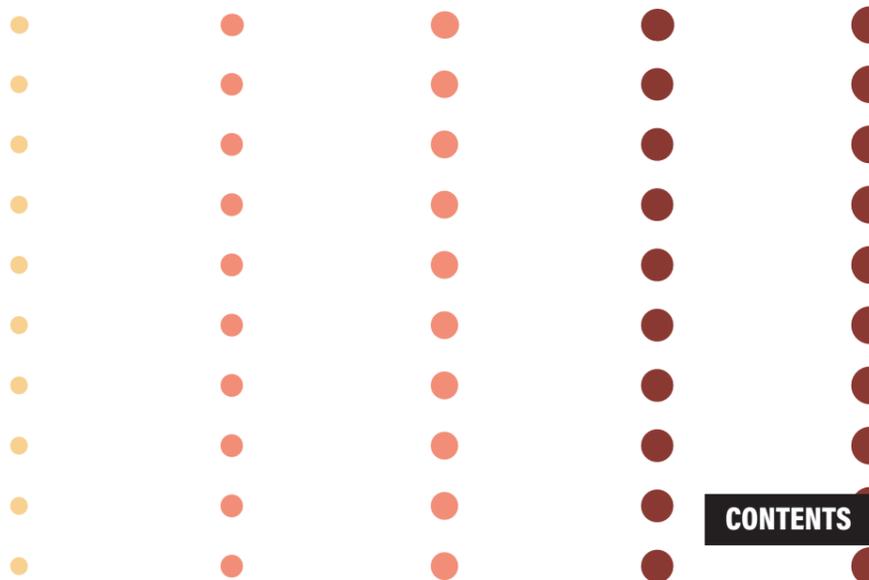
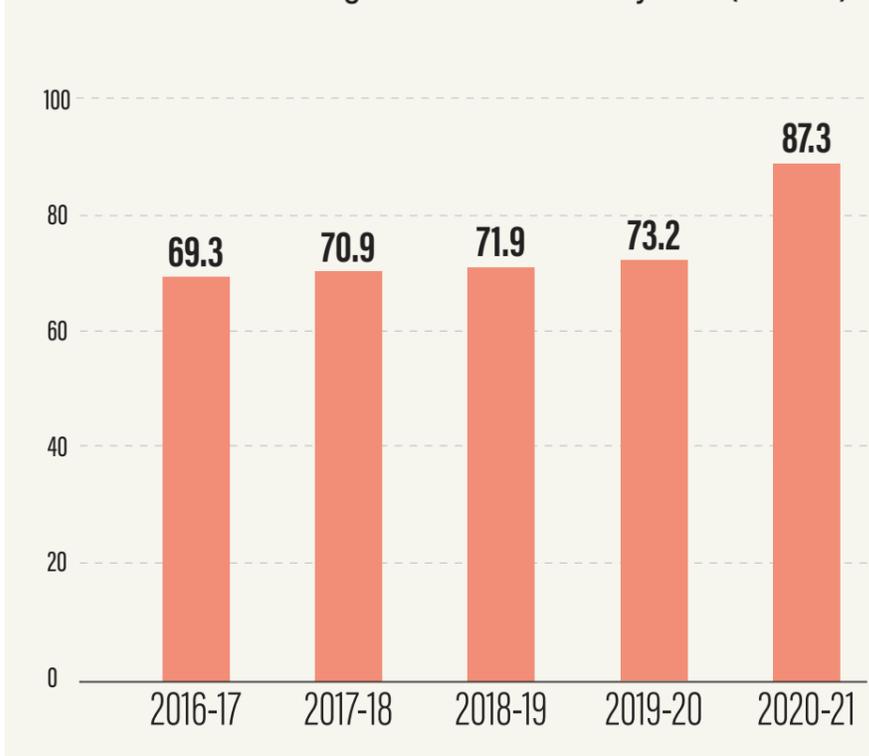
Trends in assets in 2019-20 to 2020-21

Type of asset	2019-20 (£ million) (real-terms)	2020-21 (£ million)	Annual adjusted change (£ million) (real-terms)
Total investments	72,026	86,854	21%
TOTAL NET ASSETS*	73,197	87,259	19%

* Includes Programme Related Investments which have not been measured this year due to the data changeover.

Top 300 total net assets (including Wellcome Trust) grew to £87.3bn in 2020-21, growing by 19% in real-terms from the previous year (2019-20)

How did total net assets grow over the last five years? (£ billion)



Key trends and events

- The growth in total net assets was underpinned by strong growth in the value of investments in 2020-21
- 76% of foundations saw their total investments grow in 2020-21
- This growth follows a fall in investment value last year and highlights the volatility in the markets at this time
- The average annual growth in assets over the last five years was 6.3%



The growth in total net assets was underpinned by strong growth in investments in 2020-21

- After the short, sharp fall in the markets at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, this year saw markets rise dramatically around the world, with the FTSE 100 gaining 14.3% in 2021, its best year since 2016; European markets rallied by 22%; and the US Standard & Poor's 500 jumped up 27%.⁴²
- "2020-21 saw our strongest investment returns since 1995, when Wellcome plc was sold to Glaxo. Financial assets were supported by ultra-low interest rates, quantitative easing (QE), expansionary fiscal policy, and a revival in sentiment as economies re-opened." (Wellcome Trust)⁴³

76% of foundations saw their total investments grow in 2020-21

- While two-thirds of the increase in monetary terms was due to the two largest asset holders (**Wellcome Trust** and **Garfield Weston Foundation** (the latter following a large fall last year)) over three-quarters (76%) of the Top 300 saw real-terms increases in the value of their investment portfolios in 2020-21. The growth in the value of assets of the Top 300 excluding these two foundations was still over 9%.

This growth followed falls in investment value last year and highlights the volatility in the markets at this time.

- Individual foundations' asset levels were heavily dependent on when their financial year began and ended (as noted in the last edition).

- As The **Paul Hamlyn Foundation** commented: *"Perversely, after having fallen sharply in March 2020, world investment markets reached their lows in the third week of that month and for most of the following twelve, in the face of grizzly economic and health news, they advanced strongly. After a year of trial in the real world, the Foundation along with the invested funds of most others, showed a strong gain on our investments for the period."*⁴⁴
- Fourteen foundations registered investment gains of over £100m while individual losses were confined to less than £40m.
- "A number of big events, such as Covid, US elections and Brexit, have had a dramatic impact on financial markets over the past 12 months. There are still risks to the worldwide economic recovery and therefore the possibility of a market correction remains." (Jamma International)

WHICH FOUNDATIONS HOLD THE LARGEST ASSETS IN 2020-21?		A/C YEAR	NET ASSETS (£ MILLION)
1	Wellcome Trust	SEP-21	36,260.6
2	Garfield Weston Foundation	ARP-21	9,797.5
3	Children's Investment Fund Foundation	DEC-20	4,395.4
4	Leverhulme Trust	DEC-21	3,579.8
5	Bridge House Estates*	MAR-21	1,643.2
6	Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	DEC-21	1,445.8
7	Henry Smith Charity	DEC-20	1,202.1
8	The Health Foundation	DEC-20	1,106.6
9	AKO Foundation	DEC-21	1,071.7
10	Paul Hamlyn Foundation	MAR-21	905.6

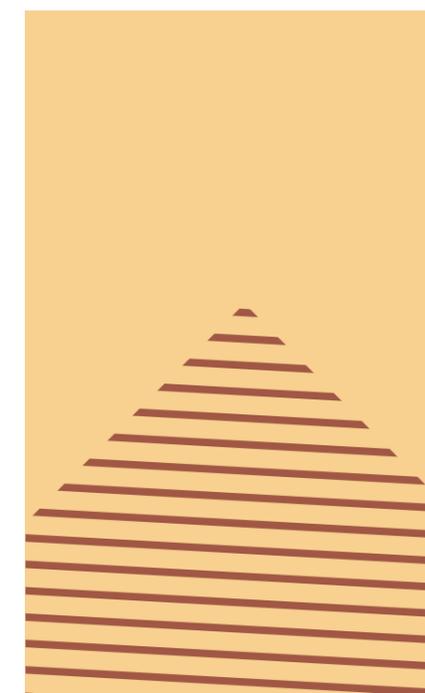
* The grant-making arm of Bridge House Estates is City Bridge Trust

The average annual growth in assets over the last five years was 6.3%

- Including Wellcome Trust, the average year on year growth in assets over the last five years was 6.3%. While growth in 2020-21 clearly rose well above this, it remains to be seen how much of this gain will be held onto in coming years.
- Comparative year on year growth in UK GDP over the same period was 0.8%.⁴⁵
- It should be noted however that it's the long-term average value of assets, rather than their annual value, that influences spending levels.

Social investment

In this edition we have not carried out an analysis of social investment as we have done over the last four years due to the data changeover. Such analysis has growing and vital importance to the sector, with increasing numbers of foundations investing assets in social investments or Programme Related Investments (PRI). Last year (2019-20) the value of foundations' social investments reached £164.4m, and we would expect that total to have grown in this year.



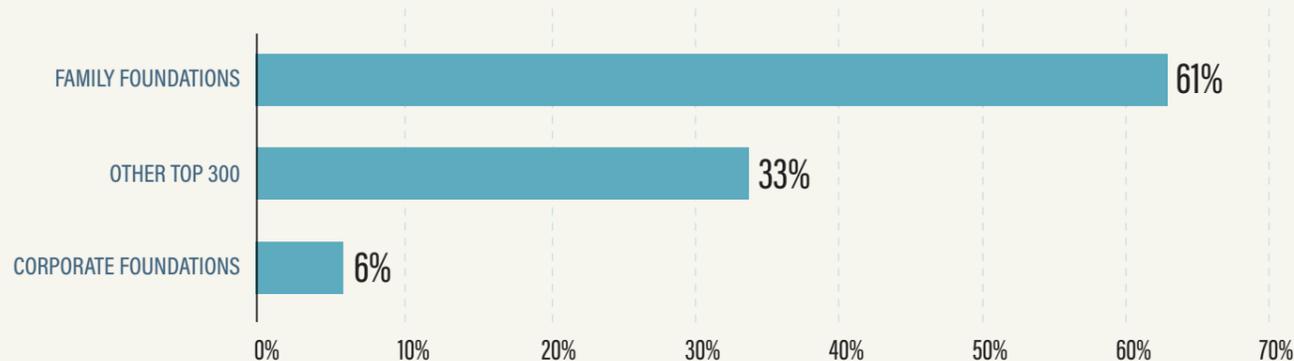
FAMILY AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

Giving by both family and corporate foundations grew strongly in 2020-21

KEY FINDINGS

- Giving by family foundations reached £2.3bn in 2020-21, an increase of 11%
- Giving by corporate foundations reached a new high of £239m in 2020-21, increasing by 17%
- Family and personal foundations contributed 61% of giving by the Top 300, while corporate foundations contributed 6% in 2020-21
- Corporate foundations experienced large rises in voluntary and total income

What proportion of overall giving do family and corporate foundations contribute?



FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

'Family foundation' and 'family trust' are commonly-used but not technical, terms for foundations funded principally by the personal gift of an individual donor, family business, or family member(s). Almost three-quarters of the largest 100 family foundations in the

UK have a living family trustee. While some (notably US) commentators maintain that the existence of founders and families on the board is a key distinguishing criterion, this is not the approach taken in this report.

Key trends and events

- 55% of Top 150 family foundations increased their grant-making in 2020-21 in real-terms
- Six family foundations increased their grant-making by more than £10m each in real-terms (once government and co-funding are taken out)
- Four recently-registered family foundations contributed over £35m
- The total income of the Top 150 family foundations was down in 2020-21, driven by falls in both investment income and voluntary income

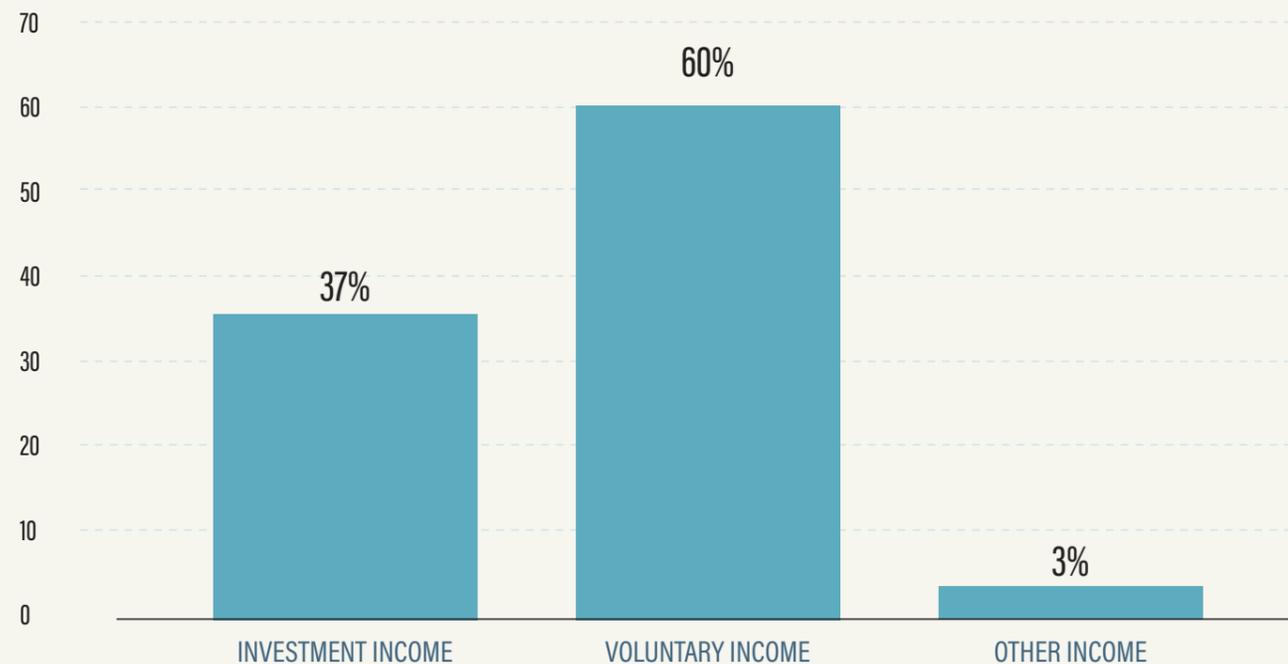
Top 150 family foundation grant-making (including Wellcome Trust) reached £2.26bn in 2020-21, growing by 11% in real-terms from the previous year (2019-20)

- Notable increases in grant-making among family foundations in 2020-21 included:
 - » **Wellcome Trust, CIFF, Leverhulme Trust, Thompson Family Charitable Trust and Westminster Foundation** as detailed in the main Grant-making section.
 - » **Pears Family Charitable Foundation** also recorded a real-terms increase of over £10m in grant-making this year, putting them into the top 20 for the first time. This was largely due to Covid-19 response grants, partly in partnership with **DCMS** and **Paul Hamlyn Foundation** (government and co-funding has been removed from the analysis,

see Introduction). Also, during this period £2.1m supported a collaborative project with **Girlguiding and Scouts** and £1m to **Anna Freud Centre** for Child Mental Health's digital training platform.

- Total income of the Top 150 family foundations fell by 9% in 2020-21.
- Investment income fell by 14%.
- Voluntary income fell by 3.5%.

What proportion of the Top 150 family foundations' total income comes from voluntary sources?*



* Excluding Wellcome Trust (to preserve comparisons with previous editions)

- This income picture is the opposite of what we saw five years ago when investment income made up 57% of the overall income of the Top 150 family foundations, illustrating, again, that investment income is becoming less important to many foundations.
- While voluntary income fell by 3.5% there were some notable gifts into family foundations in 2020-21.
- Eleven family foundations saw increases in their voluntary income from settlors and trustees of over £10m each.

- » The **John Swire 1989 Charitable Trust** received a share donation from a related settlement, which was winding up, worth £14.2m in 2020. The trustees decided to sell the shares.
- » The **CH Foundation (UK)**, another giving vehicle of Sir Christopher Hohn, received 'donations and legacies' worth over £15.6m in 2020.

- » **Christian Vision**, the giving vehicle of Lord Robert Edmiston, British billionaire businessman, received donations of over £19m in 2020 from the principal donors intended *"to build ... a substantial expendable endowment to help ensure the longer-term financial security of the charity's activity."*
- » **Pears Family Charitable Foundation** received gifts of around £27m from the Pears family, part of which was to match DCMS Community Match Challenge funding in response to Covid-19 (see COVID section).

CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS

'Corporate foundation' is a generally-used but non-technical term for charitable foundations established and funded by the corporate sector, through company endowments, covenants or annual gifts.

While many companies donate to good causes directly, some establish foundations to carry out their philanthropic activities independently, and some give in both ways. The associations between corporate foundations and their parent company vary enormously.

Key trends and events

- 64% of Top 150 corporate foundations increased their grant-making in 2020-21
- Three corporate foundations increased their grant-making by more than £5m each (once government and co-funding are taken out)
- Corporate foundations experienced large rises in voluntary and total income

Grant-making by corporate foundations reached £239m in 2020-21, growing robustly by 17% in real-terms from the previous year (2019-20) when they experienced a large fall

- Increases in grant-making among corporate foundations included:
 - » The **Steve Morgan Foundation**, which mainly grants in Merseyside, Cheshire and North Wales, continued to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic by match funding £10m from the DCMS Community Match Challenge as the only partner in the North West of the UK, resulting in an overall increase of £5.7m in real-terms (after the government funding is discounted).

» The **Generation Foundation**, whose mission is *"to drive the urgent transition to an equitable society in which global temperature rises do not exceed 1.5°C"* increased its grant-making by £7.4m in 2020. Over £7m of this was devoted to climate change projects, including £2m to Principles for Responsible Investment to produce a report in support of Investor Climate Action *"determining the extent to which investors are permitted, or even required, to ensure their investment decisions have a positive impact on the economy, society and the environment"*.⁴⁶

- The voluntary income of the Top 50 corporate foundations increased by 31% in 2020–21, while investment income fell by 3%, leading to a 22% rise in total income.
- The proportion of gifts into corporate foundations is generally higher than in other foundations as most are not endowed.
- While 58% of corporate foundations that receive voluntary income saw a gain in this kind of income in 2020–21, the bulk of the increase in voluntary income was due to three corporate foundations that collectively received nearly £50m more than the previous year in voluntary gifts.
 - » **Goldman Sachs Gives** (UK) received over £39m from The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., an increase of over £19m.
 - » **GambleAware's** voluntary income increased by over

£16m 2021, with this rise being due *"in part to a commitment by the top four gambling companies (Entain, William Hill, Flutter and Bet365) to donate £100m to GambleAware over the next five years."*⁴⁷

» The **Belron Ronnie Lubner Charitable Foundation** was launched in 2020 and makes its entrance to the tables this year with voluntary income of over £11m. The Foundation is tied to The Belron Group, an international auto-glass replacement business founded by South African entrepreneur Ronnie Lubner and his son.



WHICH FAMILY AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS TOPPED THE TABLES IN 2020-21?		Grant (£ million)	Net Assets (£ million)
Family Foundations			
1	Wellcome Trust	793.7	36,260.6
2	Children's Investment Fund Foundation	245.0	4,395.4
3	Leverhulme Trust	135.8	3,579.8
4	Garfield Weston Foundation	96.7	9,797.5
5	Arcadia	65.4	2.5
Corporate Foundations			
1	Steve Morgan Foundation* **	25.8	304.7
2	Goldman Sachs Gives (UK)	25.5	107.5
3	Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales**	15.9	33.5
4	Vodafone Foundation	12.6	5.5
5	GambleAware	12.5	22.3

* This is a family business foundation ranked in the corporate table.

** These foundations' figures include spending from grants received from DCMS and other sources



TOTAL SPENDING

TOTAL SPENDING GREW BY 8% IN 2020-21

KEY FINDINGS

- Total spending by the Top 300 foundations reached £5.1 billion in 2020-21
- Spending was up by 8% in real-terms on the previous year

Trends in spending in 2019-20 to 2020-21

Type of spending	19-20 (£ million) (real-terms)	2020-21 (£ million)	Annual adjusted change 2019-20 to 2020-21 (real-terms)
Grants	3,288	3,708	13%
Support & Governance	314	317	1%
Investment Management	273	229	-16%
TOTAL*	4,758	5122	8%

* This total includes other charitable spending, money spent on raising funds and a small amount of miscellaneous spending not itemised in the table.

Key trends and events

- The strong growth in total spending was driven by the growth in grant-making
- Support and governance costs remained at a similar level
- Investment management costs decreased in 2020-21

Top 300 total spending (including Wellcome Trust) grew by 8% in real-terms between 2019-20 and 2020-21, reaching £5.1bn

The strong growth in total spending was driven by the growth in grant-making

- Grant-making made up 72% of total spending in 2020-21 (2019-20: 70%). Grant spending combined with direct charitable spending on activities such as policy, research and programmes typically accounts for around 83% of foundations' total spending. These activities are underpinned by support and governance activities, including investment management.

Support and governance costs remained at a similar level

- Combined support and governance costs⁴⁸ were £317m in 2020-21, representing around 6% of total spending (the same proportion as the previous year). These costs have remained roughly similar to last year, despite the increase in grant-making, increasing by just 1% including Wellcome Trust.

Investment management costs decreased in 2020-21

- Investment management costs⁴⁹ decreased this year by 16%. These decreases are largely due to a restructure in 2020 of the holdings of one of the largest investment holders in the Top 300 - The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) resulting in the waiving of investment management fees by a related party.

CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE

KEY FINDINGS

- Foundation Giving Trends this year saw a larger than usual influx of foundations new to the table - 35 (2021 ed: 19).
- Around one third (11) of these were family foundations while 10 were corporate foundations. Five were recently-registered.

Family foundations new to the table

- The **Yusuf and Farida Hamied Foundation** is a family foundation registered in 2019. The Foundation made its first grants totalling £28m in 2020, including a grant of over £25m to Cambridge University Department of Chemistry which will be named after Dr Yusuf Hamied - an alumnus and leading scientist - until 2050.⁵⁰
- **Thirty Percy Foundation**, formerly the Skagen Foundation, has given over £2m per annum since 2020. The Foundation describes itself as contributing "to the future security and wellbeing of our world ... in ways that are imaginative, collaborative and unexpected."⁵¹

- The **John Pearce Foundation** is a family foundation registered in 2018 and funded by a bequest from John Pearce, noted racehorse owner. Its charitable work is largely in the world of horse racing, however in 2020, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the foundation's scope was expanded to include palliative care charities including a £1m gift to the Priscilla Bacon Hospice in Norfolk, prompted by a video appeal by Stephen Fry. "The Covid-19 pandemic has only served to highlight the need for flexible, community-oriented palliative care and we are confident the hospice's new state-of-the-art facility will be able to provide just that."⁵²

- Other family foundations new to the table include: **Bill Brown's Charitable Settlement of 1989, Catherine Cookson Charitable Trust, Cattnach, D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust, Dyna and Fala Weinstock Charitable Trust, Alexis and Anne-Marie Habib Foundation, and Huo Family Foundation.**

Corporate foundations new to the table

- The income of the **abrdu Financial Fairness Trust** (formerly Standard Life Foundation) is generated from the investment of unclaimed assets donated by Standard Life after its demutualisation in 2006. Among the Trust's key objectives is funding "strategic work, including policy work, campaigning and research, which has the potential to improve financial well-being at a national scale."⁵³ Alongside its grants, the Trust commissioned YouGov in 2020 to carry out a 'financial impact tracker' to capture the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on personal and household finances.
- The **Barratt Developments PLC Charitable Foundation** was registered as a new corporate foundation in 2020 to mark building Barratt Group's 500,000th home. To celebrate this achievement, the Foundation donated, in aggregate, £500,000 to ten employee-nominated charities. "The Foundation will draw together all of the charitable work undertaken by the employees of the Barratt Developments PLC under one body. This will allow it to improve the impact it has across the communities in which the Barratt Group operates."⁵⁴
- Other corporate foundations new to the table this year include: **Allen & Overy Foundation, Berkeley Foundation, Genesis Charitable Trust, Howden Group Foundation, Hiscox Foundation, Keith Howard Foundation, Morrisons Foundation, Screwfix Foundation, and Virgin Money Foundation.**

Other Top 300 foundations new to the table

- The **J Van Mars Foundation**, settled by members of the band Coldplay, joins the Top 300 for the first time this year. Coldplay have previously been described as "one of music's most charitable bands"⁵⁵ with the band members all appearing separately in the Sunday Times Giving List 2021.⁵⁶ The Foundation gave large grants to both ClientEarth and The Ocean Cleanup in 2021.
- **Black Heart Foundation** was founded by influential businessman Ric Lewis, founding partner of Tristan Capital Partners. In 2020 it was reported that rapper Stormzy donated £500,000 to the Foundation to provide scholarships for students from underrepresented and underprivileged backgrounds, with the majority of recipients from Black or minority ethnic families.⁵⁷

RESULTS EXCLUDING WELLCOME TRUST

This section presents the key findings in each section excluding Wellcome Trust (whose size means that its results can

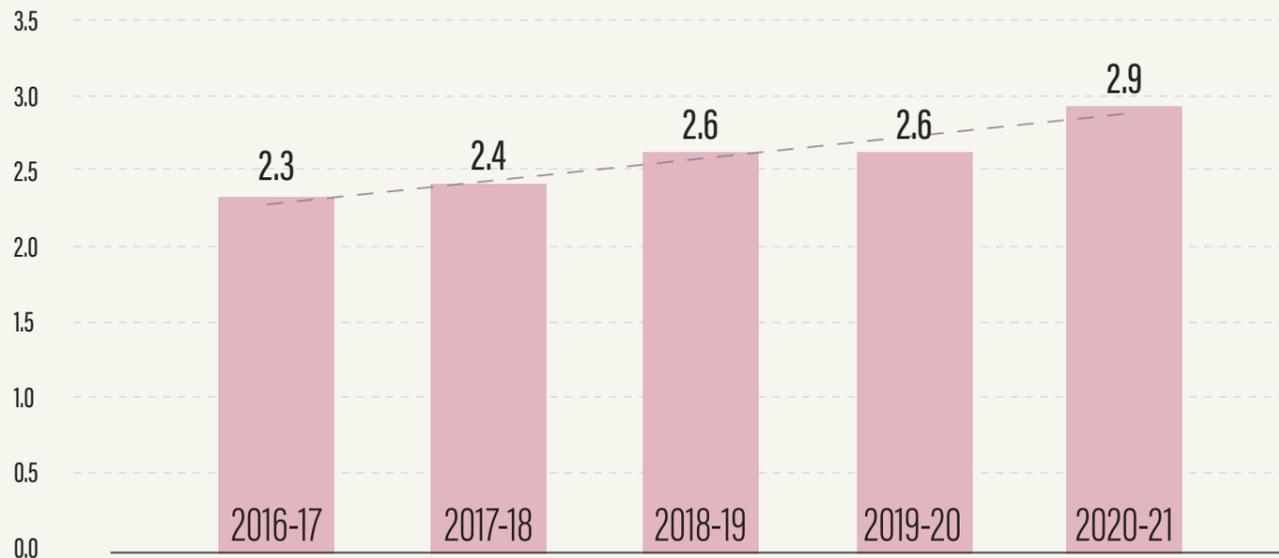
skew the data). These headline findings should be viewed within the context provided in each section of this report, and

are provided here purely for ease of seeing the FGT funding landscape without Wellcome Trust.

Grant-making

- Excluding Wellcome Trust, grant-making grew by 12% in real-terms, reaching a new high of £2.9m in 2020-21

How has grant-making evolved over the last five years? (£ billion)

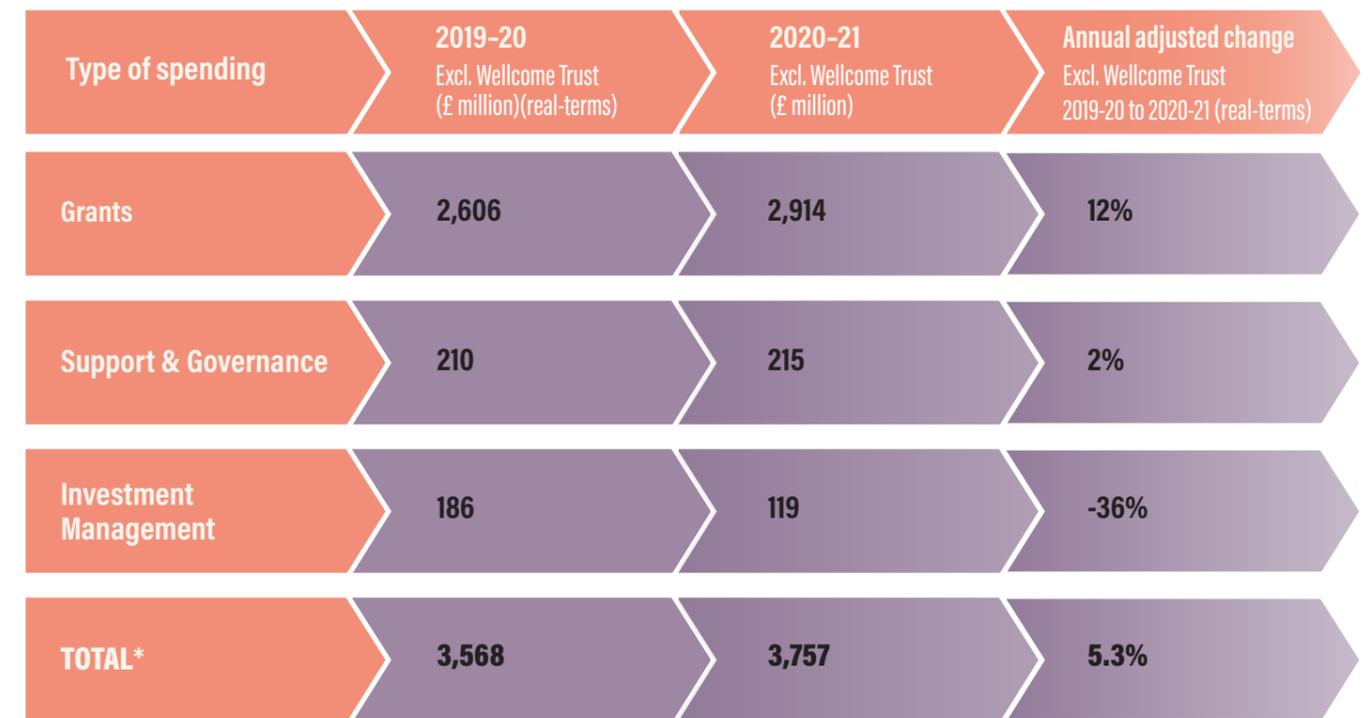


Total Spending

- Excluding Wellcome Trust, total spending was £3.8bn in 2020-21, growing by 5.3% in real-terms from the previous year (2019-20)
- Combined support and governance costs⁵⁸ were £215m in 2020-21, increasing by just 2% excluding Wellcome Trust in real-terms.
- Investment management costs⁵⁹ decreased this year by 36% excluding Wellcome Trust in real-terms. These decreases are largely due to a restructure in 2020 of the holdings of one of the largest investment holders in the Top 300 – The **Children’s Investment**

Fund Foundation (CIFF) resulting in the waiving of investment management fees by a related party.

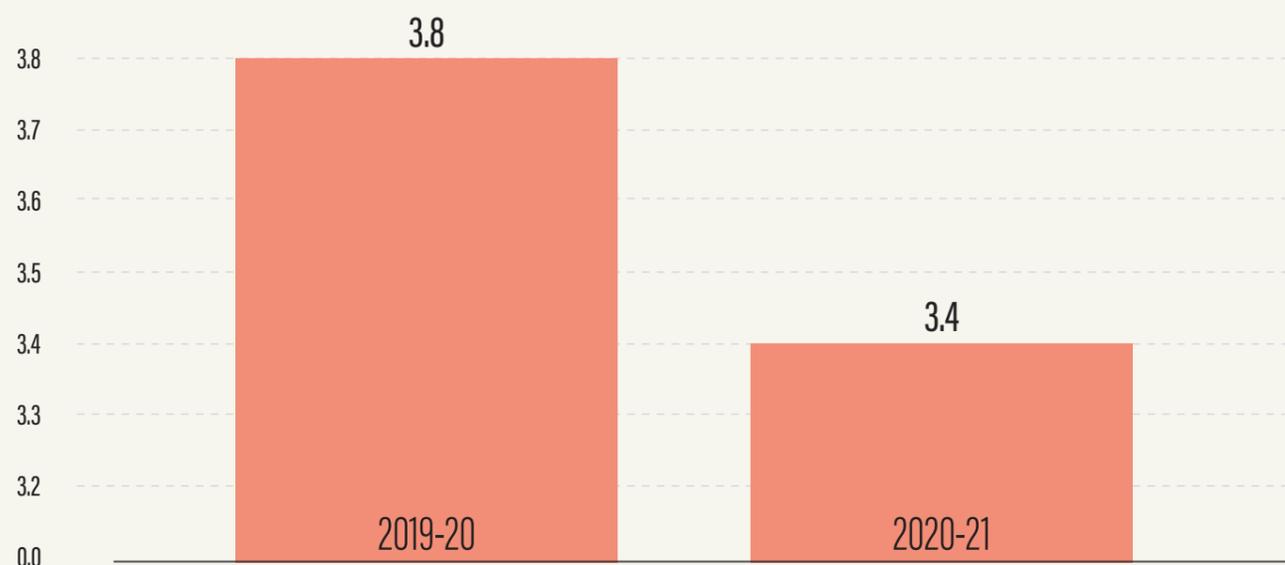
Trends in spending in 2020-21 (£ billion)



Income

- Excluding Wellcome Trust, total income in 2020–21 was £3.4bn, a fall of 9% from the previous year (2019–20)
- Investment income in 2020–21 was £802m, a fall of 14% in real-terms from the previous year (2019–20)

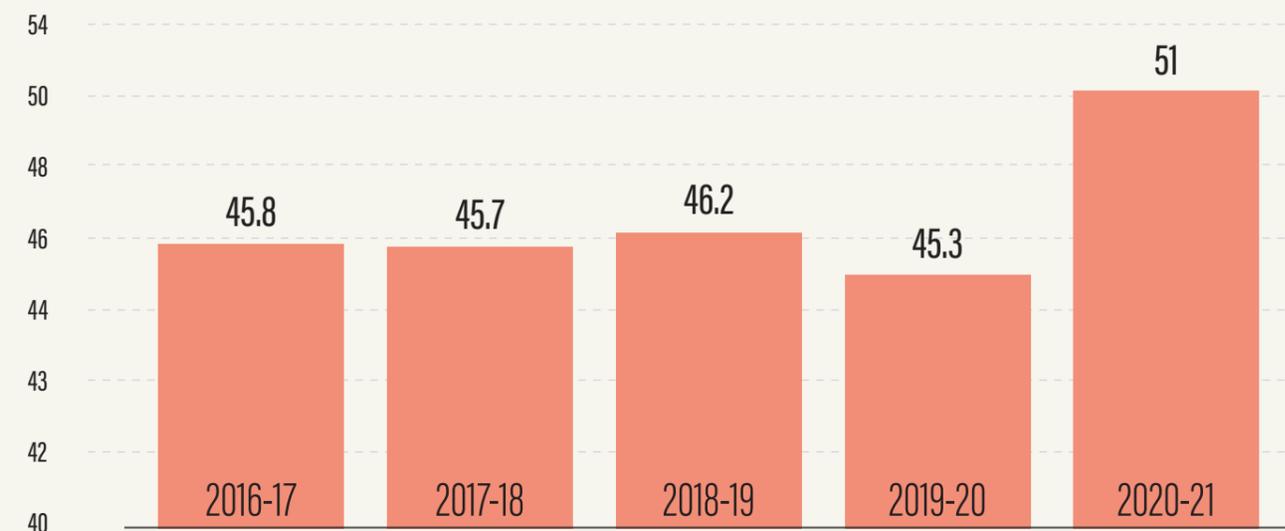
What happened to total income in 2020-21? (£ billion)



Assets

- Excluding Wellcome Trust, assets reached £51bn in 2020–21, growing by 13% in real-terms from the previous year (2019–20)
- Excluding Wellcome Trust, the average year on year growth in assets over the last five years was 3.2%

How did total net assets grow over the last five years? (£ billion)



Trends in income 2019-20 to 2020-21

Type of income	2019–20 Excl. Wellcome Trust (£ million)(real-terms)	2020–21 Excl. Wellcome Trust (£ million)	Annual adjusted change Excl. Wellcome Trust 2019-20 to 2020-21 (real-terms)
Voluntary	2,352	2,133	-9%
Investment	934	802	-14%
TOTAL*	3,769	3,415	-9%

* This total includes a relatively small amount of miscellaneous income from trading and other sales, transfers, etc., not itemised in the table.

Trends in assets 2019-20 to 2020-21

Type of asset	2019–20 Excl. Wellcome Trust (£ million)(real-terms)	2020–21 Excl. Wellcome Trust (£ million)	Annual adjusted change Excl. Wellcome Trust 2019-20 to 2020-21 (real-terms)
Type of asset	41,975	48,985	17%
TOTAL NET ASSETS*	45,247	50,998	13%

* Includes Programme Related Investments which have not been measured this year due to the data changeover.

TOP 300 FOUNDATIONS RANKED BY GIVING

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
	1(1)	1(1)	Wellcome Trust ¹	SEP-21	793.700	36,260.600
	2(2)	2(2)	Children's Investment Fund Foundation	DEC-20	245.022	4,395.416
	3(4)	3(4)	Leverhulme Trust	DEC-21	135.817	3,579.784
	4(5)	4(5)	Garfield Weston Foundation	APR-21	96.749	9,797.463
		5(143)	Reuben Foundation	DEC-20	89.708	17.720
		6(8)	Football Foundation ²	MAY-21	69.900	28.235
		7(7)	Comic Relief ³	JUL-21	65.800	90.720
	5(6)	8(6)	Arcadia	DEC-21	65.438	2.464
		9(15)	Bridge House Estates ⁴	MAR-21	58.600	1,643.200
	6(8)	10(10)	Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	DEC-21	51.625	1,445.829
		11(12)	BBC Children in Need ⁵	JUN-21	49.851	50.130
	7(7)	12(9)	Gatsby Charitable Foundation	APR-21	48.471	517.051
		13(23)	AKO Foundation	DEC-21	40.888	1,071.662
		14(17)	Henry Smith Charity ⁶	DEC-20	39.205	1,202.139
	8(10)	15(13)	Paul Hamlyn Foundation ⁷	MAR-21	39.040	905.560
		16(31)	Amanat Charitable Trust	NOV-20	36.118	20.660
	9(11)	17(14)	Wolfson Foundation	APR-21	35.719	875.038
	10(9)	18(11)	Sigrid Rausing Trust	DEC-20	32.079	1.760
	11(16)	19(27)	Pears Family Charitable Foundation ⁸	MAR-21	31.844	27.754
		20(16)	Grace Trust	DEC-20	30.794	54.074
		21(20)	Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) ⁹	DEC-20	29.633	215.535
	12	22	Yusuf and Farida Hamied Foundation	DEC-20	28.100	0.460
1(7)		23(65)	Steve Morgan Foundation ¹⁰	APR-21	25.805	304.659
2(2)		24(32)	Goldman Sachs Gives (UK)	JUN-21	25.473	107.525
		25(25)	Masonic Charitable Foundation	MAR-21	24.063	413.934
		26(18)	Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamaat International	DEC-20	23.644	48.496
		27(33)	Benefact Trust Ltd. (formerly Allchurches Trust Ltd.)	DEC-20	23.311	556.045
		28(37)	Muslim Hands	DEC-20	21.852	16.708
	13(17)	29(28)	Tudor Trust	MAR-21	21.355	272.899
		30(39)	Trust for London ¹¹	DEC-20	21.085	368.468

¹ Income included £6.7m government funding for Genome Research.

² Income included £18 million of government funding managed by Sport England.

³ Income included £17 million from DCMS, the FCDO and Scottish Government as well as other Top 300 funders.

⁴ The grant-making arm of Bridge House Estates is City Bridge Trust whose income contained £15m funding from other Top 300 funders and ALBs for the Covid-19 London Community Response Fund, grants from which totalled £13.1m in this year.

⁵ Income included £2.5 million funding from DCMS as match funding for the Big Night In appeal, grants from which totalled £8.6m.

⁶ Income included £2m from DCMS Community Match Challenge, grants from which totalled £2m.

⁷ Income included £96k restricted grant funding from NLCF, the GLA and other foundations.

⁸ Income included £5.5m from DCMS Community Match Challenge and Paul Hamlyn Foundation.

⁹ Over 45% of income came from DfID, the European Commission and other national governments or ALBs.

¹⁰ This is a family business foundation ranked in the corporate table. Income included £10m from DCMS Community Match Challenge, grants from which totalled £10m.

¹¹ Income included £540k restricted grant funding from the GLA and other Top 300 foundations.

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
	14(14)	31(24)	Rhodes Trust	JUN-21	20.641	546.518
		32(38)	Health Foundation	DEC-20	20.174	1,106.605
	15(15)	33(26)	Robertson Trust	MAR-21	19.406	781.345
		34	Headley Court Charity	DEC-20	19.266	10.818
		35(34)	United Talmudical Associates Ltd	MAR-21	18.491	1.734
	16(25)	36(57)	Mohn Westlake Foundation	DEC-20	18.329	10.831
	17(20)	37(40)	Moondance Foundation	NOV-21	18.117	485.391
	18(35)	38(88)	Thompson Family Charitable Trust	JAN-21	18.088	113.782
		39(41)	Barnabas Fund ¹²	AUG-21	16.428	0.728
		40(72)	Johnson & Johnson Foundation Scotland (formerly Johnson & Johnson Corporate Citizenship Trust)	DEC-20	16.381	57.54
		41(30)	Alzheimer's Research UK	MAR-21	15.959	17.821
3(1)		42(22)	Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales ¹³	DEC-21	15.880	33.483
	19(19)	43(35)	Christian Vision	DEC-20	15.849	402.924
		44(66)	FIA Foundation ¹⁴	DEC-20	15.419	394.522
	20(26)	45(58)	Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	DEC-20	14.892	296.336
	21(18)	46(29)	Lempriere Pringle 2015	MAR-21	14.132	16.736
		47(120)	Absolute Return for Kids (ARK) ¹⁵	AUG-21	13.854	32.615
	22(22)	48(44)	Nuffield Foundation	DEC-20	13.482	440.672
	23(29)	49(77)	Waterloo Foundation	DEC-20	13.349	216.965
		50(52)	Methodist Church In Great Britain	AUG-21	13.191	290.142
		51(45)	Art Fund ¹⁶	DEC-20	13.074	56.262
		52(70)	Helping Foundation	DEC-20	13.019	351.873
	24(114)	53(275)	Westminster Foundation	DEC-20	12.843	121.803
4(4)		54(49)	Vodafone Foundation	MAR-21	12.603	5.541
5(6)		55(64)	GambleAware	MAR-21	12.511	22.333
		56(51)	Penny Appeal	APR-21	12.257	8.385
6(8)		57(67)	Fidelity UK Foundation ¹⁷	DEC-21	12.223	336.860
		58(60)	John Lyon's Charity	MAR-21	12.220	391.725
		59(62)	Royal Navy and Royal Marines Charity ¹⁸	DEC-20	11.424	87.234
	25(70)	60(172)	Gerald and Gail Ronson Family Foundation	DEC-20	11.338	217.145
		61(42)	JNF Charitable Trust	DEC-20	11.164	39.300
		62(55)	Leprosy Mission International	DEC-20	11.137	10.008
	26(54)	63(130)	CH Foundation (UK) ¹⁹	FEB-21	11.014	15.378
		64(79)	Tusk Trust Limited	DEC-20	11.009	2.994
7(16)		65(174)	Generation Foundation	DEC-20	10.999	18.064
		66(100)	R&A Foundation	DEC-20	10.919	13.150
	27(23)	67(47)	Keren Association Limited	MAR-21	10.753	27.888
		68(48)	Bauer Radio's Cash for Kids Charities	DEC-20	10.731	3.440
8(3)		69(46)	St James' Place Charitable Foundation (formerly St James's Place Foundation)	DEC-20	10.545	4.298
	28(28)	70(75)	Khodorkovsky Foundation	DEC-20	10.128	534.266
		71(36)	Professional Footballers' Association Charity	JUN-21	10.062	58.902
9(5)		72(53)	Virgin Unite	DEC-20	9.729	9.875

¹² Income included £40k of Government grants.

¹³ Income included £425k from DCMS for Recovery Grants Programme.

¹⁴ Income includes £74k from the United Nations Environment Programme.

¹⁵ Income included £4.75m from DCMS Community Match Challenge, grants from which totalled £4.75m.

¹⁶ Income included £893k from Arts Council England, Heritage Lottery Fund and other Top 300 funders.

¹⁷ This is a family business foundation ranked in the corporate table.

¹⁸ Income included £210k from the Armed Forces Covenant Trust Fund.

¹⁹ Grants included £5.9m to the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF).

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
		73(61)	World Federation of Khoja Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities	DEC-20	9.728	8.748
		74(86)	Aid to the Church in Need (UK)	DEC-21	9.598	3.030
		75(68)	Foyle Foundation	DEC-20	9.519	64.227
	29(60)	76(154)	Barrow Cadbury Trust ²⁰	MAR-21	9.468	96.999
		77(84)	Clothworkers' Foundation	DEC-20	9.196	232.701
	30(39)	78(98)	Hunter Foundation ²¹	MAR-21	9.176	71.517
		79(96)	LankellyChase Foundation	MAR-21	9.091	158.096
	31(36)	80(90)	Linbury Trust	APR-21	8.781	138.783
		81(115)	Legal Education Foundation ²²	JUN-21	8.715	294.785
			Rothschild Foundation*			
	32(113)	82(274)	Calleva Foundation	DEC-20	8.389	3.929
		83(159)	ITF Seafarers Trust	DEC-20	8.380	42.005
	33(12)	84(19)	Dunard Fund	MAR-21	8.074	75.881
		85(74)	Asser Bishvil Foundation	APR-21	7.873	2.867
	34(37)	86(93)	Stone Family Foundation	DEC-20	7.827	43.578
	35(31)	87(81)	Constance Travis Charitable Trust	DEC-20	7.617	166.398
10(9)		88(80)	Lloyds Register Foundation	JUN-20	7.324	327.552
		89(63)	Aberdeen Foundation	MAR-21	7.285	21.724
	36(24)	90(50)	Souter Charitable Trust	JUN-21	7.248	93.329
		91(59)	Elton John AIDS Foundation	DEC-21	6.995	15.496
		92(92)	Chevras Mo'oz Ladol	MAR-21	6.976	0.142
		93(121)	Jordan Charitable Foundation	DEC-20	6.817	142.186
		94(116)	Islamic Help	MAR-21	6.760	2.798
	37(33)	95(85)	Issa Foundation	DEC-21	6.667	21.322
	38(135)	96	Volant Charitable Trust	APR-21	6.600	75.830
	39(74)	97(178)	De Haan Charitable Trust	APR-21	6.576	13.599
	40(119)	98(285)	Rayne Foundation	NOV-20	6.268	93.35
	41(27)	99(69)	Denise Coates Foundation	MAR-21	6.176	568.342
	42(40)	100(99)	Teresa Rosenbaum Golden Charitable Trust	MAR-21	5.902	35.076
11(31)		101	Apax Foundation	DEC-20	5.900	65.079
	43(45)	102(107)	Monday Charitable Trust	MAR-21	5.786	95.256
		103(144)	Bloom Foundation	JUN-21	5.749	4.076
		104(123)	Old Dart Foundation	DEC-20	5.713	67.450
	44(48)	105(111)	John Ellerman Foundation	MAR-21	5.680	149.713
		106(89)	Mission Aviation Fellowship UK Ltd	DEC-21	5.617	9.055
	45(62)	107(156)	Clore Duffield Foundation	DEC-20	5.597	48.212
	46(32)	108(83)	Jack Petchey Foundation	DEC-20	5.554	3.429
	47(38)	109(94)	Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust	APR-21	5.532	218.079
	48(126)	110(300)	Vardy Foundation ²³	APR-21	5.501	37.352
	49(49)	111(114)	Rothschild Foundation (Hanadiv) Europe	DEC-20	5.493	135.218
		112(131)	Sequoia Trust	JUN-21	5.432	256.679
		113	A W Charitable Trust	JUN-20	5.429	255.612
	50(55)	114(137)	Law Family Charitable Foundation	APR-20	5.413	26.950

²⁰ Income contained over £5m from the National Lottery Community Fund Covid-19 Support Fund and £1.4m of restricted project funding from other funders.

²¹ Income included £0.8m from the Scottish government, and grants of over £2.1m of restricted project funding were made.

²² Income included £2.7m of restricted project funding from other funders.

* Erratum: Previously omitted due to levels of spending on a single beneficiary (Waddesdon Manor), the Rothschild Foundation's growing general grant-making levels mean they would have reached the threshold for eligibility this year with grants of £8.52m and will appear in the next edition.

²³ Income included £2m from DCMS Community Match Challenge, grants from which totalled £1.9m.

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
		51(82)	Haddad Foundation	DEC-20	5.405	24.468
		52(46)	Stewards Company Ltd	DEC-21	5.382	168.512
		53(34)	Liz and Terry Bramall Charitable Trust	APR-21	5.349	114.853
12(12)		118(134)	British Gas Energy Trust	MAR-21	5.248	2.623
		119(106)	Mercers' Charitable Foundation	MAR-21	4.958	17.614
	54(41)	120(101)	The Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation	MAR-21	4.905	11.025
	55	121	Huo Family Foundation (UK) Ltd	DEC-20	4.845	100.313
	56(42)	122(102)	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	DEC-20	4.818	446.300
		123(151)	Rehabilitation Trust	DEC-20	4.806	0.087
	57	124	Thirty Percy Foundation	MAR-21	4.797	8.368
13(11)		125(132)	Asda Foundation Limited	DEC-20	4.759	5.087
		126(289)	Islamic Aid	JUN-21	4.744	8.789
	58	127	Becht Foundation (formerly The Becht Family Charitable Trust)	DEC-20	4.729	332.892
14(13)		128(140)	Bank of Scotland Foundation	DEC-21	4.726	2.272
	59(56)	129(141)	29th May 1961 Charitable Trust	APR-21	4.69	127.782
		130(112)	Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund ²⁴	DEC-20	4.656	5.534
		131(217)	Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851	DEC-20	4.647	138.126
		132(242)	UFI Charitable Trust	DEC-20	4.592	52.805
	60(93)	133(219)	Samworth Foundation	APR-21	4.585	70.911
	61(110)	134(269)	Albert Hunt Trust	APR-21	4.572	61.855
		135	Smallwood Trust ²⁵	DEC-20	4.515	34.483
		136(95)	Gilmoor Benevolent Fund Limited	MAR-21	4.482	50.779
		137(56)	London Marathon Foundation	DEC-20	4.428	8.521
	62(143)	138	Peter Sowerby Foundation	SEP-21	4.382	64.698
		139(119)	Band Trust	MAR-21	4.373	23.087
	63(129)	140	Kirby Laing Foundation	DEC-20	4.361	59.597
15(27)		141(259)	Anglo American Group Foundation	DEC-20	4.355	0.418
		142(135)	Sports Aid Trust	JUL-21	4.341	2.302
		143(246)	Baring Foundation	DEC-20	4.293	120.021
16(14)		144(142)	Maitri Trust	DEC-21	4.267	30.469
	64(90)	145(213)	Eveson Charitable Trust	MAR-21	4.263	113.430
		146(153)	Burdett Trust for Nursing	DEC-20	4.251	82.190
	65(72)	147(175)	Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation	DEC-20	4.215	82.864
		148(133)	Edward Gostling Foundation	MAR-21	4.129	104.951
17(15)		149(157)	Swire Charitable Trust	DEC-20	4.118	9.251
		150(165)	Goldsmiths' Company Charity	MAR-21	4.079	162.796
		151(76)	Council for World Mission (UK)	DEC-20	4.058	177.788
	66(52)	152(127)	Gannochy Trust	JUN-21	4.057	224.342
	67(85)	153(202)	John Armitage Charitable Trust	APR-21	4.048	150.098
18(10)		154(129)	Veolia Environmental Trust	MAR-21	4.048	4.326
	68(68)	155(169)	Backstage Trust	APR-21	4.011	2.423
		156	Vail Foundation	MAR-21	3.996	0.000
		157	Francis Winham Foundation	APR-21	3.957	4.705
	69(97)	158(231)	Golden Bottle Trust ²⁶	SEP-20	3.948	16.865

²⁴ Income included £2.7m from FCDO, Scottish Government, Jersey and Guernsey State aid, and the European Commission. Grants included £486k for DfID Aid Match Cambodia.

²⁵ Income included around £2.6m from DCMS and NLCF as part of the Covid-19 emergency response.

²⁶ This is a corporate foundation ranked in the family table.

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
		159(113)	Shulem B. Association Ltd	SEP-20	3.914	52.481
		160(139)	Exilarch's Foundation	DEC-20	3.914	101.894
		161(196)	Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation	DEC-20	3.878	77.340
	70(86)	162(206)	A B Charitable Trust	APR-21	3.865	1.035
		163	The Michael Bishop Foundation	APR-21	3.829	42.616
		164(218)	Charity of Sir Richard Whittington	MAR-21	3.811	123.491
	71(66)	165(167)	Sam and Bella Sebba Charitable Foundation (formerly Sam and Bella Sebba Charitable Trust)	MAR-21	3.804	64.034
		166(82)	Jagclif Charitable Trust	DEC-21	3.793	61.263
	72(57)	167(145)	Rank Foundation Limited ²⁷	DEC-20	3.779	275.258
		168(204)	World Children's Fund	MAR-21	3.766	0.978
		169(147)	Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge	DEC-20	3.732	8.212
	73(53)	170(128)	Dunhill Medical Trust	MAR-21	3.707	157.212
		171(109)	Army Central Fund	JUN-21	3.687	78.711
	74(83)	172(200)	Childwick Trust	MAR-21	3.685	87.036
	75	173	Bill Brown's Charitable Settlement of 1989	JUN-20	3.67	12.295
19(19)		174(208)	Burberry Foundation	MAR-21	3.622	3.591
	76(43)	175(103)	Raphael Freshwater Memorial Association Ltd	MAR-21	3.607	121.906
	77(130)	176	Mike Gooley Trailfinders Charity	JUN-21	3.572	24.117
		177(148)	Society of the Holy Child Jesus CIO	AUG-20	3.557	110.104
	78(71)	178(173)	Hadley Trust	MAR-21	3.544	287.221
		179(185)	Tolkien Trust	DEC-20	3.530	36.092
		180(192)	John Black Charitable Foundation	MAR-21	3.499	83.351
	79(30)	181(78)	Michael Uren Foundation	APR-21	3.472	201.891
		182(73)	Wiseheights Ltd	MAR-20	3.472	39.297
		183(125)	Racing Foundation	DEC-20	3.465	91.783
20		184	Co-op Foundation ²⁸	DEC-20	3.443	24.486
		185(136)	United Jewish Israel Appeal	SEP-21	3.436	7.239
		186(177)	People's Health Trust	SEP-21	3.423	10.196
	80(50)	187(118)	Zochonis Charitable Trust	APR-21	3.419	171.331
	81(87)	188(207)	Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation	MAR-21	3.409	146.838
		189(228)	GroceryAid	MAR-21	3.402	12.389
		190(210)	John Booth Charitable Foundation	JUN-21	3.392	26.242
		191(138)	Amabril Limited	FEB-21	3.355	26.302
		192(237)	Laureus Sport for Good Foundation	DEC-20	3.349	5.337
21(29)		193(284)	Santander UK Foundation Limited	DEC-20	3.312	19.539
	82(67)	194(168)	Dulverton Trust	DEC-21	3.306	113.584
		195(117)	Impetus - The Private Equity Foundation	DEC-20	3.290	6.184
	83(58)	196(150)	ELMA Foundation (UK)	DEC-20	3.287	8.393
		197(181)	Leathersellers' Company Charitable Fund	JUL-21	3.285	72.911
	84(84)	198(201)	Northwood Charitable Trust	APR-20	3.235	77.828
	85(88)	199(209)	Baily Thomas Charitable Fund	SEP-21	3.171	95.872
22(17)		200(193)	Greggs Foundation ²⁹	DEC-20	3.161	23.371
	86(104)	201(251)	True Colours Trust	APR-21	3.140	11.591
	87(92)	202(215)	Rufford Foundation	APR-21	3.138	113.360
		203(190)	Performing Right Society Foundation	DEC-20	3.104	1.093

²⁷ This is a family business foundation ranked in the family table. Income included £5m from DCMS Community Match Challenge and £1m from NLCF.

²⁸ Income included £30k from NLCF funding for #iwill Fund.

²⁹ Income included £680k DCMS Community Match Challenge funding.

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
		88(61)	Mayfair Charities Ltd	MAR-21	3.061	90.252
		89(76)	Said Foundation	AUG-20	3.054	59.099
23		206	Morrisons Foundation	FEB-21	3.042	2.266
		90(81)	Headley Trust	APR-21	3.020	79.438
		208(296)	IGY Foundation	MAR-21	2.989	36.324
		209	Charitable Trusts of the Congregation of Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood	DEC-20	2.955	103.285
24(20)		210(212)	United Utilities Trust Fund	MAR-21	2.931	0.589
		211(299)	Womankind (Worldwide) Limited ³⁰	MAR-21	2.919	3.109
		212(250)	Euro Charity Trust	DEC-20	2.911	3.835
	91(75)	213(179)	Pilgrim Trust ³¹	DEC-20	2.907	77.866
		214(184)	Medical Research Foundation	MAR-21	2.813	71.223
		215	Bauer Radio's Cash for Kids Charities (Scotland)	DEC-20	2.792	1.942
25(36)		216	John Laing Charitable Trust	DEC-20	2.801	64.391
	92(121)	217(292)	Shlomo Memorial Fund Limited	SEP-20	2.791	69.023
26		218	IBM United Kingdom Trust	MAR-21	2.775	0.916
	93(65)	219(164)	Asfari Foundation	DEC-20	2.772	15.244
		220(163)	Sir John Fisher Foundation	MAR-21	2.755	124.479
27(26)		221(244)	Barbour Foundation	APR-21	2.754	13.172
28(21)		222(220)	Severn Trent Water Charitable Trust Fund	MAR-21	2.750	2.564
		223	Savoy Educational Trust	MAR-21	2.744	63.025
	94(111)	224(271)	Beatrice Laing Trust	APR-21	2.728	69.365
	95(103)	225(249)	Kay Kendall Leukaemia Fund	APR-21	2.712	7.961
	96	226	The Jane Hodge Foundation	SEP-21	2.708	52.062
		227(126)	Earl Haig Fund (Scotland)	SEP-20	2.707	13.49
		228(180)	Kolyom Trust Limited	MAY-21	2.703	1.882
		229(236)	Trusthouse Charitable Foundation	JUN-21	2.681	91.478
		230(230)	Yesamach Levav	NOV-20	2.678	0.020
	97(124)	231(295)	Hugh Fraser Foundation	MAR-21	2.674	89.124
	98(64)	232(161)	CHK Foundation	JAN-21	2.653	138.578
		233(194)	Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy	DEC-20	2.652	118.585
		234(146)	Rotary Foundation of the United Kingdom	JUN-21	2.649	0.034
		235(223)	Metropolitan Police Benevolent Fund	DEC-20	2.645	3.874
	99(51)	236(124)	Colyer-Fergusson Charitable Trust	MAR-21	2.629	32.968
		237(203)	Four Acre Trust	MAR-21	2.610	4.796
	100(96)	238(229)	Joseph Rank Trust ³²	DEC-20	2.603	88.09
		239(205)	Oxford Russia Fund	DEC-20	2.600	0.000
		240(186)	AMREF Health Africa (formerly African Medical & Research Foundation) ³³	DEC-20	2.588	1.720
29(18)		241(197)	Friends Provident Foundation	SEP-21	2.588	29.931
30(23)		242(225)	Support Adoption For Pets	MAR-21	2.576	3.572
		243(104)	Newmarston Limited Group	FEB-20	2.526	53.232
		244	Chalfords Ltd	DEC-20	2.491	58.434
	101(44)	245(105)	Rachel Charitable Trust	JUN-21	2.481	20.482
		246(238)	Cadogan Charity	APR-21	2.475	54.881
		247(281)	Hampton Fuel Allotment Charity	JUN-21	2.426	61.746
		248	Ernest Cook Trust ³⁴	MAR-21	2.426	193.021

³⁰ Income included £2.9m from the Government of The Netherlands and the UK Government (FCDO).

³¹ Income included less than £100k (£85k) from other Top 300 funders.

³² This is a family business foundation ranked in the family table.

³³ Income included £398k from the FCDO and NLCF.

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
	102(89)	249(211)	Jerusalem Trust	APR-21	2,409	114.758
		250(260)	Sir Thomas White's Charity	SEP-21	2,408	83.713
	103(105)	251(252)	John James Bristol Foundation	SEP-21	2,375	89.486
31(37)		252	Global Charities	MAR-21	2,359	3.203
		253	Freshfield Foundation	APR-21	2,355	28.265
	104(142)	254	Kusuma Trust UK	DEC-20	2,352	461.471
		255	Richmond Parish Lands Charity	JUN-21	2,344	115.491
		256(273)	February Foundation	FEB-21	2,338	117.513
	105(77)	257(188)	Oglesby Charitable Trust	SEP-21	2,336	11.058
		258	Black Heart Foundation (UK) Ltd	APR-21	2,293	0.403
		259(171)	Keswick Foundation Limited	DEC-20	2,279	109.600
32(25)		260(240)	Zurich Community Trust (UK) Limited	DEC-20	2,273	5.014
		261(248)	Dorfman Foundation	APR-20	2,220	5.592
		262(279)	Walcot Educational Foundation	MAR-21	2,208	128.009
		263	Blood Cancer UK ³⁵	MAR-21	2,202	13.219
	106(100)	264(235)	Hollywood Trust	APR-21	2,187	116.158
		265(255)	Sofronie Foundation	DEC-20	2,178	0.274
	107(95)	266(226)	Lancaster Foundation	MAR-21	2,172	61.321
		267	The Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons' Fund of Benevolence	AUG-21	2,166	23.501
		268(234)	Drapers' Charitable Fund	JUL-21	2,150	79.716
	108	269	M and R Gross Charities Ltd	MAR-21	2,150	55.368
		270(97)	International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness	DEC-20	2,147	0.894
		271	Heart Research UK	DEC-21	2,143	6.826
33		272	The Berkeley Foundation	APR-21	2,138	1.820
	109(94)	273(221)	Taylor Family Foundation	MAR-21	2,131	3.494
34(32)		274	Goldman Sachs Charitable Gift Fund (UK)	JUN-21	2,131	22.501
		275	J Van Mars Foundation	MAY-21	2,124	0.838
	110(138)	276	Medlock Charitable Trust	JUL-21	2,105	41.517
		277(258)	Royal Naval Benevolent Trust ³⁶	MAR-21	2,101	53.185
	111(91)	278(214)	Beit Trust	DEC-20	2,098	108.973
	112(139)	279	Wolfson Family Charitable Trust	MAR-21	2,092	41.563
		280(286)	JCA Charitable Foundation	DEC-20	2,064	58.150
		281(243)	Dollond Charitable Trust	MAR-21	2,055	50.995
	113(63)	282(160)	Indigo Trust	APR-21	2,035	12.007
		283(158)	Three Guineas Trust	APR-21	2,035	26.442
	114(73)	284(176)	Polonsky Foundation	MAR-21	2,028	15.999
		285(265)	Tagmarsh Charity Limited	JUN-21	2,025	26.123
	115	286	Binks Trust	APR-21	2,002	10.854
35		287	Screwfix Foundation	JAN-21	1,993	0.518
	116(107)	288(257)	Charles Hayward Foundation	DEC-20	1,984	73.766
		289	Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland	SEP-21	1,977	75.813
	117(79)	290(191)	Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,915	128.463
		291	S F Foundation	JAN-21	1,877	45.089
	118(78)	292(189)	Stoneygate Trust	APR-21	1,873	11.902
36		293	Howden Group Foundation	SEP-20	1,850	2.411
		294	Rind Foundation	APR-21	1,848	3.684

³⁴ Income included £500k from DCMS/NLCF as part of the #iwill Fund.

³⁵ Income included £445k from the Department of Health and Social Care and the Scottish Wellbeing Fund.

³⁶ Income included £273k Local Authority grant "for additional costs incurred in relation to Covid-19" (related to RNBT care homes).

CORPORATE (LAST YEAR)	FAMILY (LAST YEAR)	TOP 300 (LAST YEAR)	NAME	A/C YEAR	GIVING (£ M)	NET ASSETS (£ M)
	119(101)	295(241)	P F Charitable Trust	MAR-21	1,841	133.781
	120	296	The Maurice Hatter Foundation	APR-20	1,841	20.870
		297	Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	MAR-20	1,829	58.929
	121(120)	298(290)	R L Glasspool Charity Trust	MAR-21	1,819	44.566
	122(117)	299(282)	Blagrove Trust	DEC-20	1,815	41.555
	123	300	Alexis and Anne-Marie Habib Foundation	DEC-20	1,809	18.579
37			Belron Ronnie Lubner Charitable Foundation	DEC-20	1,809	9.274
	124		D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust	MAR-21	1,784	63.472
	125		Aurora Trust (formerly Ashden Charitable Trust)	APR-20	1,764	33.851
38			Genesis Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,729	1.713
	126(102)		Allan and Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,729	29.071
	127(136)		Sir James Knott Trust	MAR-21	1,712	63.066
	128		Michael and Betty Little Trust	MAR-20	1,700	8.859
	129		Gosling Foundation Ltd	MAR-21	1,687	171.741
	130(80)		Banister Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,639	9.750
	131(128)		Henry Oldfield Trust	MAR-20	1,616	15.765
	132		Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation	DEC-20	1,546	38.759
	133(47)		Sobell Foundation	APR-21	1,545	63.493
	134		The 3 Ts Charitable Trust	MAR-21	1,540	13.002
	135		Phillips Education Foundation Ltd	APR-21	1,520	0.111
	136(141)		David & Ruth Lewis Family Charitable Trust	MAY-21	1,519	25.063
	137(122)		John Swire 1989 Charitable Trust ³⁷	DEC-20	1,502	47.896
39(35)			Credit Suisse EMEA Foundation	DEC-20	1,493	1.651
40			Allen & Overy Foundation	APR-21	1,488	0.814
	138		Dyna and Fala Weinstock Charitable Trust	MAR-21	1,477	5.939
	139		John Pearce Foundation	DEC-21	1,476	2.490
41			Virgin Money Foundation ³⁸	SEP-21	1,456	2.055
42(38)			Innocent Foundation	JUN-21	1,438	2.421
	140		Sir Joseph Hotung Charitable Settlement	APR-21	1,431	2.410
43			The Keith Howard Foundation	DEC-20	1,430	1.021
	141(118)		Peter Harrison Foundation	MAY-21	1,425	51.026
	142(108)		Bernard Lewis Family Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,414	9.060
44(30)			Beaverbrooks Charitable Trust	APR-21	1,403	7.344
	143(144)		Peacock Charitable Trust	APR-20	1,392	40.370
	144		Kantor Foundation	DEC-20	1,390	0.943
45(40)			DHL UK Foundation	MAR-21	1,387	37.900
	145(137)		Maurice and Hilda Laing Charitable Trust	DEC-20	1,378	24.593
	146		Cattanach	DEC-21	1,359	24.877
	147		Evan Cornish Foundation	APR-21	1,341	10.427
46			Hiscox Foundation	APR-21	1,338	9.683
	148		Alan Davidson Foundation	MAR-21	1,335	13.054
	149		Catherine Cookson Charitable Trust	APR-20	1,321	28.09
47(22)			Nationwide Foundation	MAR-21	1,320	4.229
	150(115)		J P Moulton Charitable Foundation	DEC-20	1,314	0.846
48			abrdn Financial Fairness Trust	DEC-20	1,313	93.364
49			Barratt Developments PLC Charitable Foundation	JUN-21	1,208	0.722
50(39)			Steel Charitable Trust	JAN-21	1,168	50.976

³⁷ This is a family business foundation ranked in the family table.

³⁸ Income included £270k from NLCF as part of the #iwill Fund.

METHODOLOGY

ABOUT FOUNDATIONS

With independent and sustainable resources foundations can adopt both diverse approaches and partnerships

WHAT IS A CHARITABLE FOUNDATION?

In the UK the terms 'foundation' or 'trust' are used interchangeably to describe charities with private, independent and sustainable income that fulfil their charitable goals mainly by funding and supporting individuals or other organisations. Similarly, 'Family foundation' (or trust) is a commonly used but not technical term for foundations funded principally by the personal gift of an individual donor, family or family business⁶⁰; while 'corporate foundation' is a common but not technical term for charitable foundations set up by businesses with funding from endowments, annual covenants, or gifts. (see glossary for full definitions).

There is a broad spectrum of foundations. For example, the Association of Charitable Foundations has over 400 members including many large independent foundations; local and community trusts; family and corporate foundations; and those who primarily raise money for their grant-making from the public.

Although grant-making is the primary activity for many foundations, many also carry out other activities, such as research, policy and influencing work, running programmes, and social investment. Foundations are not restricted to funding charities – many support universities, research, education, individuals or even public and private sector bodies to deliver mission-related

goals. Independent charitable foundations offer an efficient, agile, transparent and intentional way to dedicate resources irrevocably to public benefit.

The collective annual spending power of the Top 300 philanthropically-funded foundations is relatively small compared to the state but foundations can punch above their weight. Their independence means they can take risks, back marginalised causes, work with diverse partners, meet immediate needs, evade the short-termism of political cycles and support long-term solutions.

THE TOP 300

Our Top 300 foundations are registered charities, and defined as charitable grant-makers that:

- derive income from almost entirely private, philanthropic sources (including endowments)
- devote more than half of their charitable spending to making grants
- are principally grant-making and not operating or providing direct services
- are set up with a principal purpose of making grants to unrelated organisations or individuals, and do not support a single institution/beneficiary or cause
- are largest by value of grants.

The composition of the Top 300 table is remarkably stable. A 'churn' of about 11% per year is concentrated at the lower end, with negligible impact on aggregate results.⁶¹

FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING UNIVERSE

The Top 300 philanthropically-funded foundations contribute two-fifths (42%) of the total amount of grant spending carried out through all charitable foundations (as the graphic below illustrates)⁶². The other three-fifths is contributed by charitable foundations that are publicly or member-funded, operating/service-providing, or established to support a single institution/beneficiary or cause. The National Lottery Community Fund is not in the Top 300, for example, as its funding results from a government mandate although derived from the public purchase of lottery tickets.

COMPILING THE DATA

Reaching a comprehensive figure for private giving by all methods in the UK involves combining data from various sources, collected by different methodologies and at different times. This means that any estimate has some gaps and discontinuities. Key figures in this report are drawn from:

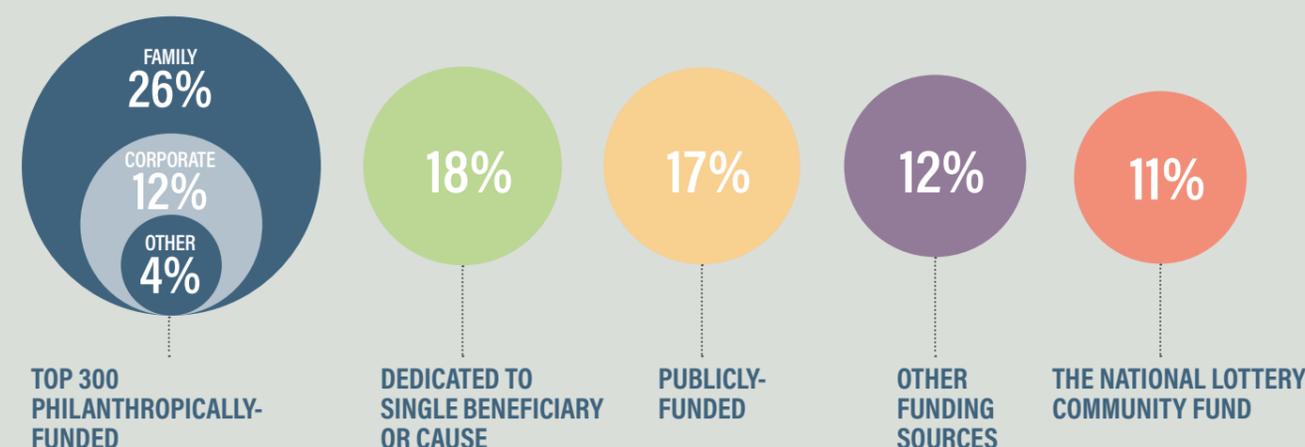
- Financial figures in annual reports and accounts and foundation websites
- Search of literature, including press reports
- Tax and estates data, general public and 'high net worth' giving surveys, and other research.

Foundation accounts are published at different times of the year, and the data used to track annual trends may This, coupled with the time taken to carry out the research, inevitably reduces the sensitivity of aggregated annual results to short-term fluctuations in inflation and the coherence of the 'annual' snapshot.

However, the consistency of the research methodology year-on-year allows for confidence in its ability to monitor annual change.

All figures for prior years are quoted in real-terms and adjusted to Quarter 4 2020 prices using the CPI Index (Office of National Statistics).

FOUNDATION GRANT-MAKING UNIVERSE



SKEW IN THE DATA

Estimates of foundation assets and spending are heavily skewed by Wellcome Trust, whose size means that its results can skew the data. A shift in its finances can affect the data disproportionately and have a significant effect on topline totals and growth rates for the Top 300 as a whole. All trends in the report are tested for any skewing effect Wellcome Trust or others may have, and these are noted. In recent years, all totals have been stated including and excluding Wellcome Trust due to these strong effects.

This year we have slightly changed the way we present the data. For greater clarity, we present all results including Wellcome Trust, and present results excluding Wellcome Trust in a separate section.

It is also worth noting that there are some other foundations with group structures and/or multiple functions, whose assets are extensive because they encompass large businesses or other activities as well as an element of charitable grant-making. The most notable examples are Bridge House Estates and Garfield Weston Foundation.

COMPILING THE DATA FOR THE ANALYSIS OF FOUNDATIONS' RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Last year's analysis, based on a purposive sample of 50 foundations, identified over £155m in grants to beneficiaries (or dedicated funds for distribution to beneficiaries) given by 32 Top 300 foundations to alleviate the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in the financial year 2019–20.

For 2020–21, we looked firstly at the grant making of the Top 50 foundations in regard to their Covid-19 related grant making. This analysis identified over £246m.

The 2020–21 analysis was then widened to include Covid-related grants in the wider population of Top 300 foundations, which resulted in a total of £275.9m of grants from 58 Top 300 foundations being identified.

The analysis was only able to take into account grants which were labelled in annual reports and accounts as "Covid" related, and this is likely to be an underestimate of the true total amount of grants which went towards alleviating the effects of Covid on the beneficiaries of those charities awarded grants.

DISCLAIMER

Selecting foundations for inclusion in this report, and classifying them as privately-funded, family, family business or corporate for the purposes of this report involves an element of judgement, based on the – often partial – evidence available. The classifications are indicative only, to help research and not formal definitions. We are keen to promote the quality of our information, and encourage foundations to get in touch if they would like to comment on it. Several foundations have already provided invaluable help.

In preparing this report, we have used the best data available to us at the time of publication and while all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, we cannot guarantee this.

GLOSSARY

ACCOUNTING YEAR

The 12-month period used by foundations for their annual financial reporting (calendar year, government fiscal year, or other).

ASSETS

Total value of financial and nonfinancial resources (including items such as capital investments, property, valuable cultural objects) after deducting liabilities etc, as reported in annual accounts.

CHARITABLE SPENDING

Total value of all types of direct spending on charitable mission, including grant-making, but excluding administrative and other indirect overheads, as recorded in annual accounts.

CORPORATE FOUNDATION

This term is a generally-used but non technical term for charitable foundations established and funded by the corporate sector, through company endowments, covenants or annual gifts. While many companies donate to good causes directly, some establish foundations to carry out their philanthropic activities independently, and some give in both ways. The associations between corporate foundations and their parent company vary enormously.

DONOR ADVISED FUND (DAF)

A philanthropic fund managed by a charitable financial intermediary organisation which enables donors to make an irrevocable charitable contribution, receive immediate tax relief and then recommend charitable grants from the fund over time.

ENDOWMENT

A gift of capital or shares made into a foundation to be invested to produce an annual interest which can be spent on charitable purposes over the long term, rather than distributed immediately. Permanent endowments have to be maintained in perpetuity, while trustees may draw down or spend out the capital in 'expendable' endowments.

FOUNDATION

Although not a technical term, 'foundation' or 'trust' are increasingly and interchangeably used for charities with an independent board and private, independent and sustainable funding, often an endowment, and whose main activity is to give grants to other charities, causes or individuals.

FAMILY FOUNDATION

'Family foundation' and 'family trust' are commonly-used, but non-technical, terms for foundations funded principally by the personal gift of an individual donor, family business, or family member(s). Almost three-quarters of the largest 100 family foundations in the UK have a living family trustee. While some (notably US) commentators maintain that the existence of founders and families on the board is a key distinguishing criterion, this is not the approach taken in this report.

GIVING

Total value of annual charitable grants made as recorded in annual accounts.

INCOME

Total amount of funds from all sources recorded in accounts as the annual income for the year.

OPERATING CHARITIES

Charities whose main activities include providing goods and services, campaigning, research etc and for whom grant-making is not a principal activity.

SETTLOR

A settlor is the entity that establishes a trust. The settlor goes by several other names: donor, grantor, trustor, and trustmaker. Regardless of what this entity is called, its role is to legally transfer control of an asset to a trustee, who manages it for one or more beneficiaries.

SORP

The Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) refers to the guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales, the Scottish Charity Regulator, the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland, and the Irish Charities Regulator on how charities should produce their annual reports and accounts. Charities must use the SORP to prepare their accounts unless the trustees have opted to prepare receipts and payments accounts and their charity is a non-company charity which had an income of £250,000 or less in the reporting period.

TOTAL RETURN

a total return approach means that, while preserving the charity's investment, trustees can, in addition to spending income, spend some of the capital gains, providing the value of the initial capital rises with inflation over the long term.

VOLUNTARY INCOME

For the purposes of this report it refers to income derived from private donated sources such as gifts, legacies, corporate donations, grants from other trusts, but excluding government/ quasi-government grants.

NOTES & REFERENCES

1. The Charity Commission for England and Wales provides figures for charities that make grants as part of operating activity, but does not identify the number of UK foundations whose predominant/sole activity is grant-making. In Charity Trends 1997 (CAF) an estimate of approximately 10,000 such foundations was compiled, with the giving of the Top 300 foundations representing around 90% of the total. No more recent survey is available.
2. The Community Match Challenge was an £85 million pot of money, part of the £750 million funding package for the VCSE sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. Government invited "philanthropists, foundations and grant making organisations to put forward new funding" which was matched on a pound for pound basis. The funding was intended "for those who are most vulnerable and have been hardest hit by the coronavirus outbreak." DCMS expected awards to be made "principally to charitable grant makers providing aid to small and medium sized charities." (Guidance: Community Match Challenge and Voluntary and Community Sector Emergencies Partnership. Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-match-challenge-and-voluntary-and-community-sector-emergencies-partnership>)
3. DCMS Standard Terms and Conditions of Grants. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/962948/Draft_DCMS_standard_terms_and_conditions_of_grant_agreements_V2.pdf
4. As explained in [this blog post](#) and in the Methodology section.
5. Paul Hamlyn Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements 2020/21.
6. Blood Cancer UK Annual Report and Accounts 2020/21.
7. Paul Hamlyn Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements 2020/21.
8. Lloyd's Bank Foundation for England and Wales Trustees' Report and Financial Statements 2021.
9. Charity Projects Annual Report and Accounts 2020-2021.
10. Cattanach SCIO Annual Report & Financial Statements 31st December 2021.
11. Vodafone Foundation Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020/21.
12. Wellcome Trust Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021.
13. Reuben Foundation Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements 2020.

14. Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2020.
15. Leverhulme Trust Trustees Report and Financial Statements 2021.
16. King Edward VII's Hospital Annual Report and Financial Statements, 31 March 2020.
17. King Edward VII's Hospital Friends Newsletter, Spring 2018.
18. Westminster Foundation Trustees' Report & Financial Statements 2020.
19. Cattanach SCIO Annual Report & Financial Statements 31st December 2021.
20. The figures for government and other Covid grants portrayed here are taken from 360Giving's report "UK Covid relief and recovery grants: Data analysis" which covered a similar timeframe (March 2020 to October 2021) and included "Data released by 174 grantmakers on their relief and recovery funding during the Coronavirus pandemic cover[ing] 66,000 grants worth almost £2.4 billion." We believe this to be the best comparison data currently available. https://covidresearch.threesixtygiving.org/data/covid_grants_research.pdf
21. NLCF: The Coronavirus Community Support Fund (CCSF). The Community Match Challenge distributed £84.6m in match funding using 20 charity funding partners – more than half of which was distributed by Top 300 foundations. In fact, an evaluation of the Government's VCSE COVID-19 Emergency Funding Package concluded that: "The funding package's success in achieving its aims can in part be ascribed to the government's approach in partnering with established funders.... For example, a series of large foundations with extensive networks and delivery arms across the country. These funders and the organisations they fund know the needs of service users well and were able to respond quickly." Where this funding could be identified and isolated it was taken out of the foundation totals during the analysis.
22. An arm's length body (ALB) is a "term commonly used to cover a wide range of public bodies, including non-ministerial departments, non-departmental public bodies, executive agencies and other bodies, such as public corporations." It is another avenue for government to deliver policies and public services "where it is appropriate for the body to be distanced from government or to draw on external technical expertise." Nearly all government departments oversee ALBs and "they operate with varying degrees of independence" (<https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Central-oversight-of-Arms-length-bodies-Summary.pdf>). Examples include Sports England and the National Lottery Community Fund.
23. Paul Hamlyn Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements 2020/21.
24. <https://www.threesixtygiving.org/infrastructure-funding/>
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27. Wiepking, P. (2021, June 1). Leaving it to trust. Alliance Magazine. <https://www.alliancemagazine.org/analysis/leaving-it-to-trust/> In Kilicalp, S. (2022) Future-proofing foundations for a post-Covid-19 world. Philea.

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29. Chapman, T. (2023) Third Sector Trends in England and Wales 2022: finances, assets and organisational wellbeing. Community Foundation Tyne & Wear and Northumberland.
30. The Football Foundation Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st May 2021.
31. BBC Children in Need Annual Report and Accounts year to 30 June 2021.
32. The Michael Uren Foundation Trustees' Report and Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 5 April 2021.
33. Sir John Fisher Foundation Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.
34. Moondance Foundation Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 November 2021.
35. Denise Coates Foundation Report and Financial Statements 28 March 2021.
36. Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2020.
37. Peter Sowerby Foundation Annual Report 30 September 2021.
38. Gatsby Charitable Foundation Annual Report 5 April 2021.
39. <https://www.thirdsector.co.uk/tailor-charity-investments-resilient-revenue-stream/finance/article/1718401>
40. Wellcome Trust Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021.
41. London Marathon Charitable Trust Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.
42. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/live/2021/dec/31/stock-markets-2021-ftse-wall-street-oil-commodities-inflation-business-live>
43. Wellcome Trust Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021.
44. Paul Hamlyn Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements 2020/21.
45. ONS Gross Domestic Product Year on Year Growth <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/timeseries/ihyp/pn2>
46. The Generation Foundation Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2020.
47. <https://www.begambleaware.org/news/gambleaware-publishes-donations-2020-2021>
48. Total support and governance costs are combined since not all foundations record governance costs separately.
49. It should be noted that the SORP (FRS102) charity accounting rules allow investment management costs to be subsumed under fundraising expenditure and some foundations now include these costs within their support costs, so the figures given here are likely to be an underestimate.

50. Yusuf and Farida Hamied Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.
51. Thirty Percy Foundation Trustees' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.
52. John Pearce Foundation Annual Report of the Trustees and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.
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54. Barratt Developments PLC Charitable Foundation Trustees' Report and Audited Accounts for the period ended 30 June 2021.
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58. Total support and governance costs are combined since not all foundations record governance costs separately.
59. It should be noted that the SORP (FRS102) charity accounting rules allow investment management costs to be subsumed under fundraising expenditure and some foundations now include these costs within their support costs, so the figures given here are likely to be an underestimate.
60. Moody, M et al. (2011) What is a family foundation? *The Foundation Review*. Vol 3 Issue 4. <http://bit.ly/MoodyFR>
61. Although this year there is a slightly elevated churn, likely due to the data changeover, that we expect to return to normal levels next year.
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ORGANISATIONS

The Association of Charitable Foundations (ACF) is the leading membership association for foundations and independent grant-makers in the UK. acf.org.uk

The Researchery is an independent consultancy providing the evidence base for a more informed, effective and impactful voluntary sector. theresearchery.com

Pears Foundation is an independent, British family foundation rooted in Jewish values. Its work is concerned with building long-term relationships, providing core funding and offering more than money through organisational and leadership development programmes: www.pearsfoundation.org.uk

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