

TATE FOUNDATION

England & Wales · Charity number 1085314

Details

Status Registered

Legal form Charitable company

Company number [04009652](#)

Registered 2001-02-28

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

Address Millbank
London
SW1P 4RG

Phone 02078878000

Email ana.yiannikas@tate.org.uk

Website www.tate.org.uk

Activities

Objects: THE PROMOTION OF THE CHARITABLE PURPOSES OF THE TATE GALLERY WHETHER SET OUT IN STATUTE OR OTHERWISE THAT IS PRINCIPALLY TO MAINTAIN THE COLLECTION OF BRITISH PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS AND OF MODERN PAINTINGS DRAWINGS PRINTS AND SCULPTURE.

Activities: Tate Foundation's principal activities are to raise funds to support the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery

Classification

- **How:** Acts As An Umbrella Or Resource Body
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes, Arts/culture/heritage/science
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies

Geography

- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£7,405,246	£8,030,768	£13,664,980	31
2024-03-31	£5,351,572	£8,914,311	£14,290,502	31
2023-03-31	£4,547,835	£5,675,648	£17,853,241	29
2022-03-31	£5,324,672	£3,467,970	£18,981,054	0
2021-03-31	£6,727,758	£4,390,506	£17,124,352	0

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Anthony Gutman	Chair	2023-07-11
EDWARD EISLER		2015-09-23
EDWARD SCOTT MEAD		
EMMANUEL ROMAN		2013-01-17
GEORGE ECONOMOU		2013-01-17
Howard Shore		2022-07-12
JOSEPH PATRICK BARATTA		2014-07-31
Jonathan Grad		2023-01-13
Karin Hindsbo		2026-03-10
LORD STEVENSON		
Lance Uggla		2018-06-20
MALA GAONKAR		2018-06-20
Manik Jhangiani		2025-03-06
Roland Rudd		2019-06-20
SIMON DAW PALLEY		2013-01-17
SIR ANTHONY MICHAEL VAUGHAN SALZ		
Tatum Getty		2025-12-04

Accounts

Tate Foundation
Trustees' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

Company registration number 04009652
Charity registration number 1085314

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Trustees' report (including strategic report)

Reference and administrative details

Tate Foundation was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 June 2000 and is registered as a charity.

Registered address	Tate Foundation Tate Millbank London SW1P 4RG
Company registration number	04009652
Charity registration number	1085314
Bankers	Coutts & Co St Martins Office 440 Strand London WC2R 0QR
Solicitors	Withers LLP 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
Auditors	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

Trustees

The membership of the Board, together with those appointed or resigned during the year, is set out below.

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE
Joseph P Baratta II B
George Economou B
Edward Eisler B
Mala Gaonkar B, P
Jonathan Grad B
Anthony Gutman B (Chairman of Tate Foundation)
Scott Mead B, P
Simon Palley B, IC, P
Emmanuel Roman B
Roland Rudd B
Sir Anthony Salz B
Howard Shore B, P
Lord Stevenson of Coddendam CBE B
Lance Uggla B

B: Benefactor; IC: International Council; P: Tate Patron; S: Sponsor

Company Secretary
Anastasia Yiannikas

Executive

The day to day management of the charity is delegated to Tate staff, the key personnel involved are:

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE, Trustee, Tate Director

Claire Gylphé, Director of Development

Kathryn Martindale (to 28 June 2024), Niki Cornwell (from 9 September 2024 to 7 August 2025), Chief Financial Officer

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Tate Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 2 June 2000. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

Tate Foundation is governed by Trustees who constitute Directors for Companies Act purposes and Trustees for the purposes of charity law.

The role of the Trustees is non-executive and voluntary. The Trustees meet three times a year to conduct the formal business and provide a framework to be followed by Tate staff, who run the day to day activities of the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

Potential Trustees are invited to join Tate Foundation depending on their skills and experience and are appointed by the members for three years. The minimum number of Trustees is two.

Induction and training of Trustees

New Trustees are inducted and given training appropriate to their knowledge and ability. In addition, all Trustees are issued with “Guidelines for the Trustees/Directors of Tate Foundation on dealing with questions of benefit and conflicts of interest”, which describes how Trustees should identify and approach potential conflicts of interest and issues relating to benefits. Trustees complete an annual Conflict of Interest Declaration Form, which is used to monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

Fundraising practices and compliance

Tate is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and Tate Foundation raises funds in support of Tate through its Patrons, Acquisition Committees, International Council, Legacy and other fundraising schemes. Tate Foundation does not undertake mass fundraising activity and does not employ third party agencies or individuals to fundraise on its behalf. The Foundation has received no complaints in relation to its fundraising activities in this reporting period.

Organisational structure

The Tate Foundation Trustees establish a framework for the organisation, with the day to day operation and management delegated to Tate staff. The Trustees oversee policies and financial decisions and approve the contribution to Tate.

Related parties

The organisation is strongly reliant on Tate’s infrastructure and procedures, especially in relation to staff and risk management.

Objectives and activities

Tate Foundation’s objective is the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery (Tate). Tate’s guiding mission is to increase public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of British art from the sixteenth century to the present day and of international modern and contemporary art. Tate Foundation delivers public benefit through its support of Tate.

Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate. Tate Foundation’s aim for the year was to maximise income and support the long-term aspirations of the charity.

The strategy to achieve these objectives was to maximise the income from the various activities described below.

- The Tate Patrons membership scheme exists to raise money via subscriptions and special purchase funds to support Tate’s programme, assist with the acquisition of works of art for the Tate Collection and to encourage a wider interest in art.

- The International Council, Asia Pacific Acquisition Committee (APAC), Middle East and North African Acquisition Committee (MENAAC), African Acquisition Committee (AAC), Photography Acquisition Committee (PAC), South East Asia Acquisitions Committee (SAAC), Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisitions Committee (CEEPAC) and European Collection Circle (ECC) constitute supporter groups of international art enthusiasts. Membership is by invitation only. APAC, MENAAC, AAC, SAAC, CEEPAC and ECC seek to strengthen the collection via acquisitions from each geographical region, while PAC is focused on the acquisition of photography works. The Frieze Tate Fund acquires works for Tate from the Frieze Art Fair annually. Any contributions to Tate are decided by the appropriate Forums in consultation with Tate.

How Tate Foundation's activities deliver public benefit

Tate Foundation's main activities and who it aims to help are described below. All charitable activities focus on supporting Tate in promoting increased knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of British art from 1500 and International Modern and Contemporary Art and are undertaken to further charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

Who benefited

During 2024-25 those benefiting from Tate's services, which receive direct financial support from Tate Foundation, included the 6.0 million visitors to the four Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives and also the 22.2 million unique visits to the Tate website. Tate conducts outreach programmes, for local communities in Millbank, Southwark, Liverpool and St Ives. These include working with young people, under-represented communities, and families with pre-school children. Tate actively pursues diversity and promotes a multi-cultural perspective. Accessibility is an abiding principle.

Tate Foundation continues to support the acquisition of key works in the collection for the public benefit. Tate's ambition to grow the collection to become more international and diverse was supported by Tate Foundation through the acquisition of a number of important photography works and works from Europe, the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Tate Foundation contributions supported the *Now You See Us: Women Artists in Britain 1520-1920* and *The 80s: Photographing Britain* exhibitions at Tate Britain, *Expressionists: Kandinsky, Münter and The Blue Rider*, *Mike Kelley: Ghost & Spirit* and *Electric Dreams: Art And Technology Before The Internet* exhibitions at Tate Modern and the *Ithell Colquhoun: Between Worlds* exhibition at Tate St Ives. Funds were also made available to support Tate Collective, *Gathering Ground* at Tate Modern and the research and conservation of works to support the storage of the Tate Collection. In addition, key works entered the Collection as noted below.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

During 2023-24, Tate Foundation achieved its objective by making charitable grants of £6,315,907 (2023-24: £7,691,365) of which £2,460,560 (2023-24: £1,257,775) supported purchases of works of art. These works of art will be available for the public to view when they are on display within the Tate Galleries.

The remaining charitable grants of £3,855,347 (2023-24: £6,433,590) were to support Tate's day-to-day operating costs and capital programme, including making direct contributions to exhibitions, education and conservation departments.

Key performance indicators used by the Trustees include income pledged through various fundraising activities against targets. For the year ended 31 March 2025, voluntary income for non-capital projects was pledged against target as follows for the activities listed:

Voluntary income pledged	Target	Actual Pledged 2025
	£000	£000
Patrons – London	1,211	1,043
International Council	946	1,069

Frieze Art Fair	150	150
APAC	403	438
MENAAC	316	417
PAC	175	183
AAC	256	283
SAAC	241	202
CEEPAC	266	311
European Collectors Circle	528	552

Contribution to works of art purchased by Tate

Contributions during the year were made in respect of the following works of art:

Angelic Rebels: Lesbians and Safer Sex 1989/ 2023 (Five photos = Untitled no. 1, Untitled no. 2, Untitled no. 3, Untitled no. 4, Untitled no. 5), Tessa Boffin
Annual National Convention of Black-Led Churches in England at Bingley Hall, where Symphony Hall now stands 1983/2024, Vanley Burke
Anti-Nazi Demonstration, West Bromwich 1979/2024, Vanley Burke
Autumn Forest 1965, Balraj Khanna
Behind the Curtain c.1957, Gertrudes Altschul
Blackpool Day Trip 1975/2024, Vanley Burke
Blank Stare 2021, Amoako Boafo
Boy with a flag, Wilfred, in Handsworth Park 1970/2024, Vanley Burke
Burning Country 1998-2020, Arahmaini (Arahmayani Feisal)
Ceramic Pot Figure 'World' c.1980s (Loder), Reinata Sadimba Passema (Loder)
Children of Faith Series 2022-23, Ali Kazim
Comme la vie est lente et comme l'espérance est violente 1959, Franciszka Themerson
Correct Distance 1988–89, Mitra Tabrizian
Cyrene 1990, Mmakgabo Mmapula Helen Sebidi (Loder)
Delivery Dancer's Sphere 2022 and Evening Peak Time is Back 2022, Ayoung Kim
Dusk 1996, David Koloane (Loder)
Dust in the wind n°3, Cedar III 2013, Joana Hadjithomas and Khalil Joreige
Dust In The Wind n°7, Cedar VII 2015, Joana Hadjithomas and Khalil Joreige
Dust In the Wind, no.9. Cedar 2C 2020, Joana Hadjithomas and Khalil Joreige
F n'F (Face and Fingers) 2008-12, Moe Satt
Fatigue 1996, Sam Nhlengethwa (Loder)
Five photographs from the Gypsies series: CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Slovakia, Kendice 1966, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Slovakia. Klenovec 1967, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Slovakia, Jarabina 1963, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Slovakia, Zehra 1967, and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Slovakia, Spisske Bystre 1966, Josef Koudelka
Floor slab, temporary military base, Riemvasmaak 2012, Jo Ractliffe
Fold 2 1988, Spooling Up 1988, Land 1988, Samia Halaby
Funny World 1997, John Mburu Njenga 'Meek' Gichugu (Loder)
Gestation 1985, Louis Khehla Maghubela (Loder)
Group of eight linocuts on paper 1968 – 1987, John Muafengejo (Loder)
Heat 1974–77, Anne Bean
I you me we us 2018, Margaret Salmon
Impressions Passing Untitled 199, Roshini Kempadoo
Intolerance 1998, Abdoulaye Konaté
Leaking tap, Riemvasmaak 2012, Jo Ractliffe
Mask Painting 1992, Atta Kwami (Loder)
Master Rituals II: Weston's Nudes 2020, Tarrah Krajnak
Mattress Shoes 1973, Birgit Jürgenssen
Mess, temporary military base, Riemvasmaak 2012, Jo Ractliffe
Military watchtower in a domestic garden, Riemvasmaak 2013, Jo Ractliffe
Mrs. Walker and her customers at her hairdressers show, Rockery Road, Handsworth 1979/2024, Vanley Burke
Muted Situation #22: Muted Tchaikovsky's 5th 2018, Samson Young
My People (La Mia Gente) 1968, Bertina Lopes
Nocturne at Ridge Street and Stanton 1987, Martin Wong

Out-riders head the Africa Liberation Day rally at Rookery Road, Handsworth Africa
Liberation Day, Handsworth Park 1977/2024, Vanley Burke
Rasad 2024, Britto Arts Trust
Reconstituted Weapons: A Tiger's Leap (Spear) 2022, Nikita Kadan
Royal Massacre Series 2001, Shashi Bikram Shah
Saffron field 1967, Balraj Khanna
Selwyn comforts his sister Doreen on her wedding day 1979/2024, Vanley Burke
Siffa Sound System, playing the Carnival, Handsworth Park 1983/2024, Vanley Burke
Taking Stock (unfinished) 1983–4, Hans Haacke
The Broken Pole II 2019, Nikita Kadan
The crowd listens to speakers from Africa, America and the Caribbean bringing news and
information of the Black Diaspora 1977/2024, Vanley Burke
The Haunted 2017, Saodat Ismailova
The house of the chicken farmers, Riemvasmaak 2012, Jo Ractliffe
The Sahelian Masquerades 1985–1993 (4 works): 7.31.4 Omo Voni (Mother and Child) 1985,
7.31.5 Orhare Orise (Orise Well/ Spirit Well), 1985, 7.31.6 Oshare Ro Phophu Ukoko (Pipe
and Umbrella Man) 1985, 7.31.7 Odjevwe Ogba Erhue (Gate to the Cattle Ranch) 199, Images
I Brown Base 1993; Images III Red/Blue Base; Leiebe Motifs 1995, Bruce Onabrakpeya
(Loder)
The Wall 1994, Nike Davies Okundaye (Loder)
Three Female Figures Embracing 1975 (Loder), Reinata Sadimba Passema (Loder)
Throne 1989, Jackson Hlungwani (Loder)
Trade Winds 1992, Keith Piper
Untitled [Abstract Painting] 1991 , Pais Ernesto Shikhani (Loder)
Untitled 2020, Seyni Awa Camara
Untitled LXIX 2021, Merikokeb Berhanu
Untitled LXXIV 2022, Merikokeb Berhanu
View from the Hill Where My Father Used to Chase His Cattle 1961, Thomas Mukarobgwa
(Loder)
WeAreCloserThanYouEverImagined 2020, Shilpa Gupta
Young Man in Green 2023, Claudette Johnson
Young men on a seesaw in Handsworth Park 1984/2024, Vanley Burke
Milnyawuy 2024, Naminapu Maymuru-White
Society for aching bodies: package of three works, Bani Abidi
Spící Venouš (Sleeping Venus) 1969, Eva Švankmajerová
The Lovers 2024, Mohammed Z. Rahman
The Spaghetti House 2024, Mohammed Z. Rahman

Financial review

The accounts have been prepared under FRS 102. Total income for the year was £7,405,246 (2023-24: £5,351,572).

The deficit for the year was £625,523 (2023-24 deficit: £3,562,739).

Reserves policy

It is the Trustees' policy to review the reserves on an annual basis to consider if they are appropriate for the current activity of the Foundation and requests for grants from Tate. As a standard, reserves should be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of total income, excluding major capital project donations, which should provide sufficient working capital for one year. A level of £1,851,311 is required to comply with this policy.

Free reserves, defined as unrestricted funds excluding designated funds and works of art, at 31 March 2025 were £5,501,038 (2023-24: £7,481,843). Restricted reserves at this date were £6,725,943 (2023-24: £6,370,659). Total reserves held by Foundation at that date were £13,664,981 (2023-24: £14,290,502).

Investments

Current asset investments of £21,662,554 (2023-24: £18,876,608) held at 31 March 2025 were term deposits.

Plans for future periods

Tate Foundation continues to support Tate's strategic development. Tate Foundation will continue to represent the interests of those individuals who give significant financial support or gifts of art to Tate by appointing Trustees of the Foundation from amongst its supporters who are best qualified to offer advice and support to the Tate Executive on the fulfilment of Tate Foundation's strategic objectives. This includes building the Patrons and International Council membership schemes, securing gifts to the Collection through the acquisition committees and increasing major donations to Tate, particularly endowed gifts.

Grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations with increased targets in the coming financial year, including proceeds from the Tate Modern 25th Anniversary Fundraising Gala.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Tate Foundation Board has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management processes are in place. The actual risk management processes are the responsibility of senior staff (who are Tate management) and are embedded in the management process. The Board places strong reliance on the risk analysis and control environment operated by Tate and the Tate Audit Committee.

Tate Foundation has prepared a risk register, which details the major risks the organisation faces and identifies the controls in place to mitigate those risks. The register also covers compliance with statutory requirements and internal control procedures as well as investment risk. The risk register is kept under review on an ongoing basis by Tate's management and risks are discussed by the Board as part of the operational update at each meeting. The focus is on ensuring that risks are managed effectively by senior Tate staff. Tate Foundation's operations and risk management processes are also reviewed periodically by Tate's Internal Audit. However, it is recognised that a risk management system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, factors that impact on the ability to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The principal risks and uncertainties which could impact Tate Foundation's performance, and the associated mitigating activities, are summarised below.

Area of principal risk/uncertainty	Description and examples of mitigating activities
- Challenges to the overall economic climate leading to increased pressure on supporter's discretionary expenditure and philanthropic focus (e.g. health, cost of living and geopolitical conflict relief). - Geopolitical or public health issues impact on our networks, global presence and ability to fundraise in certain regions. - Potential reduction in Tate programme against which to fundraise due to reduced activity in a challenging financial environment. - Impact on fundraising due to heightened external scrutiny of ethical considerations.	- Fundraising propositions and membership schemes are subject to continual review to ensure they are relevant and attractive to a changing market, and focus on a cause rather than specific programme. Advice is sought from non-executive advocates and Trustees. - Prospect pools are carefully identified and managed to ensure they only include those who have capacity to give and who are aligned with Tate's mission and values. Additionally, an ongoing programme of high-quality stewardship is in place so that Tate retains a relationship with donors and sponsors so they may be approached in the future. - Active supporter prospecting and monitoring of existing relationships is supported by research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - A robust system of financial management and control is in place, including: - Management of forecast in current financial year and budget planning for future years; - Quarterly reforecasts include implementing Action Plans to address specific risks; - Effective financial control; - Holding a contingency against key operational risks and having a reserves policy.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditors during the year and, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report, including the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board on 4 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Anthony Gutman
Chair of Trustees

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Tate Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report (including Strategic Report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Tate Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tate Foundation ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 11, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

.....
Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date:

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an income and expenditure account)

(for the year ended 31 March 2025)

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Restricted funds	2025 Total	2024 Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	4	3,557,367	2,691,718	800,000	7,049,085	4,961,701
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-	-
Investments	5	356,161	-	-	356,161	389,871
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total		3,913,528	2,691,718	800,000	7,405,246	5,351,572
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds						
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,340,791)	(374,071)	-	(1,714,862)	(1,222,946)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(3,853,543)	(2,462,363)	-	(6,315,906)	(7,691,365)
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total		(5,194,334)	(2,836,434)	-	(8,030,768)	(8,914,311)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	(1,280,806)	(144,716)	800,000	(625,522)	(3,562,739)
Transfers between funds	16	(700,000)	500,000	200,000	-	-
Other gains/(losses)						
Net movement in funds		(1,980,806)	355,284	1,000,000	(625,522)	(3,562,739)
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward	16	7,919,843	6,370,659	-	14,290,502	17,853,241
Total funds carried forward	16	5,939,037	6,725,943	1,000,000	13,664,980	14,290,502

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16-24 form part of these accounts.

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	11	438,000	438,000
		438,000	438,000
Current assets			
Debtors	13	985,403	357,104
Investments	12	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	12	21,663,106	18,876,608
		22,648,509	19,233,712
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(9,421,529)	(5,381,210)
Net current assets		13,226,980	13,852,502
Total assets less current liabilities		13,664,980	14,290,502
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	-	-
Net assets		13,664,980	14,290,502
Funds			
Unrestricted			
Designated	16	-	-
Other	16	5,939,037	7,919,843
Restricted	16	6,725,943	6,370,659
Endowment	16	1,000,000	-
Total funds		13,664,980	14,290,502

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 4 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Anthony Gutman
Chair of Trustees

Company registration number 04009652

The notes on pages 16-24 form part of these accounts.

Statement of cash flows

(for the year ended 31 March 2025)

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
<i>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</i>	20(i)	2,430,337	(3,688,577)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest		356,161	389,871
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of borrowing		-	-
Cash inflows from new borrowing		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</i>		2,786,498	(3,298,706)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		18,876,608	22,175,314
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</i>	20(ii)	<u>21,663,106</u>	<u>18,876,608</u>

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Tate Foundation's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

Tate Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The functional currency is GBP sterling.

Going concern basis of preparation for the accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate Gallery. The trustees are confident that the company can continue to cover its operating costs as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Subscriptions and donations

Donations that have a formal gift agreement will be recognised at the date of the agreement, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources. All other donations will be recognised on a cash received basis, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources.

Legacies

Receipt of a legacy will be recognised when there has been grant or probate; the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate; and that any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of Tate Foundation or have been met.

Unrestricted funds

These resources arise from the accumulated surpluses and deficits in the operation for charitable purposes and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objective of the charity.

Designated funds

Funds designated for a particular use by the Trustees.

Restricted funds

These resources arise from contributions received for specific purposes. These funds are expended in accordance with these purposes.

Financial instruments

Tate Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Charitable grants payable

This expenditure represents contributions made to Tate towards acquisition of works of art by Tate and towards Tate projects. The expenditure is recognised when Tate Foundation is committed to provide such funding.

Raising funds

This expenditure represents the costs of fundraising.

Borrowings

Interest is charged to the statement of financial activities as it accrues.

Governance costs

This expenditure is audit and legal fees.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value rather than at historical cost. Any unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are stated at valuation as at the date of introduction of FRS 30: Accounting for Heritage Assets. They are not depreciated or revalued as a matter of routine, as the assets are deemed to have indeterminable lives. Impairment reviews are carried out only if the asset suffers physical deterioration or doubts arise as to their authenticity.

Notes (continued)

2 Statement of financial activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account) (for the year ended 31 March 2024)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Total £
Income and endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	4	2,221,452	2,740,249	4,961,701
Other trading activities		-	-	-
Investments	5	389,871	-	389,871
Other		-	-	-
Total		2,611,323	2,740,249	5,351,572
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds				
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,169,955)	(52,991)	(1,222,946)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(4,327,885)	(3,363,480)	(7,691,365)
Other		-	-	-
Total		(5,497,840)	(3,416,471)	(8,914,311)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	(2,886,517)	(676,222)	(3,562,739)
Transfers between funds	16	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses)				
Net movement in funds		(2,886,517)	(676,222)	(3,562,739)
Reconciliation of funds:				
Total funds brought forward	16	10,806,360	7,046,881	17,853,241
Total funds carried forward	16	7,919,843	6,370,659	14,290,502

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

3 Staff numbers and costs

Tate supplies employees and recharges the cost to Tate Foundation. The charge for the year is £1,048,923 (2023-24: £622,160) and also includes agency staff charged directly to Tate Foundation of £nil (2023-24: £nil).

Notes (continued)

4 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Endowment funds £	2025 £	2024 £
Endowment Fund	-	-	800,000	800,000	-
Tate Patrons	1,060,593	-	-	1,060,593	1,122,544
International Council members	1,068,569	-	-	1,068,569	796,908
Tate Fund	1,364,091	77,500	-	1,441,591	292,659
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	-	437,938	-	437,938	356,258
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	-	417,161	-	417,161	318,077
African Acquisitions Committee	-	282,794	-	282,794	265,401
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	-	201,869	-	201,869	237,464
Photography Acquisition Group	-	182,654	-	182,654	253,773
Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisition Committee	-	311,154	-	311,154	271,840
European Collectors Circle	-	551,561	-	551,561	305,804
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	-	-	-	-	-
Frieze Fund	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
Legacies	64,114	59,087	-	123,201	590,973
Performance Fund	-	20,000	-	20,000	-
	3,557,367	2,691,718	800,000	7,049,085	4,961,701

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 £	2024 £
Bank interest	356,161	-	356,161	389,871
	356,161	-	356,161	389,871

6 Net income/(expenditure)

<i>Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:</i>	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	14,340	13,645

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2025 was £14,340 (2023-24: £13,645).

Notes (continued)

7 Charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2025 £	2024 £
Contributions towards works of Art purchased by Tate	583,543	1,877,016	2,460,559	1,257,775
Contributions to Tate	3,270,000	585,347	3,855,347	6,433,590
	3,853,543	2,462,363	6,315,906	7,691,365

There were £2,355,347 of accrued contributions at 31 March 2025 (2023-24: £3,686,469).

8 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses in the year ended 31 March 2025 (2023-24: nil).

9 Raising funds

	Staff costs £	Members' benefits £	Other costs £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Unrestricted funds	750,540	4,469	585,782	1,340,791	1,169,955
Restricted funds:					
Acquisition Committees	298,383	-	55,609	353,992	41,894
Frieze Fund	-	-	20,079	20,079	11,097
	1,048,923	4,469	661,470	1,714,862	1,222,946

10 Support costs

All support services including Finance, Human Resources and Information Systems are provided by Tate. This service is estimated to have a value of £168,281 (2023-24: £167,707) and has been charged to costs of generating donations and legacies in the statement of financial activities.

Notes (continued)

11 Heritage assets

Tate Foundation owns a collection of 9 modern works of art. These assets were donated to Tate Foundation in the 1980s and have a collective value of £438,000 as at the 31 March 2025 (2023-24: £438,000). The assets were valued in 2009 by Tate Gallery curators using industry standard methods of valuation. There have been no additions, disposals, revaluations or impairment of heritage assets in any of the four previous accounting periods. The Trustees do not have a general acquisitions and disposal policy but look at each work of art on a case by case basis.

At 31 March 2025, one of these works of art was on loan to the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art; the remainder were on loan to Tate galleries where they are under the care of the Collection Care department, details of which can be found at <http://www.tate.org.uk/about/our-work/conservation>. The loans and details of the works of art are recorded on the Tate Gallery database system.

	Value at 1 April 2024 £	Revaluations £	Additions £	Disposals £	Value at 31 March 2025 £
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000

12 Investments and cash at bank and in hand

Current asset investments are held in various term deposits of no more than 3 months in length and accordingly are treated as liquid resources for the purposes of the cashflow statement.

13 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	216,666	239
Taxation and social security	-	-
Other Debtors	-	22,240
Prepayments and accrued income: amount falling due within one year	678,000	248,753
Receivable from Tate and associates	90,737	85,872
	985,403	357,104

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	41,892	6,129
Taxation and social security	20,816	42,920
Other creditors	-	268
Accruals and deferred income	32,504	16,374
Payable to Tate and associates	9,326,317	5,315,519
	9,421,529	5,381,210

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Deferred income	-	-
	-	-

16 Reconciliation of movements in funds

	At 1 April 2024 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
Endowment					
Tate Future Endowment Fund	-	800,000	-	200,000	1,000,000
Total Endowment	-	800,000	-	200,000	1,000,000
Restricted funds					
International Council	59,936	-	-	-	59,936
Tate Fund	46,857	77,500	-	-	124,357
Latin American Acquisitions Committee	53,367	-	-	-	53,367
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	736,234	437,938	(388,876)	-	785,296
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	426,688	417,161	(189,876)	-	653,973
African Acquisitions Committee	753,508	282,794	(473,630)	-	562,672
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	431,053	201,869	(355,395)	-	277,527
Photography Acquisition Group	541,385	182,654	(232,070)	-	491,969
Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisition Committee	384,317	311,154	(106,525)	-	588,946
European Collectors Circle Collection Fund	387,295	551,561	(432,009)	-	506,847
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	160,727	-	-	-	160,727
Frieze Fund	42,500	-	-	-	42,500
Capital projects fundraising	184,413	150,000	(112,706)	-	221,707
Legacies	-	-	(500,000)	500,000	-
Performance Fund	2,014,822	59,087	-	-	2,073,909
Other restricted reserves	32,209	20,000	(45,347)	-	6,862
	115,348	-	-	-	115,348
Total restricted funds	6,370,659	2,691,718	(2,836,434)	500,000	6,725,943
Unrestricted funds					
Designated	-	-	-	-	-
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000
Other	7,481,843	3,913,528	(5,194,334)	(700,000)	5,501,037
Total unrestricted funds	7,919,843	3,913,528	(5,194,334)	(700,000)	5,939,037
Total funds	14,290,502	7,405,246	(8,030,768)	-	13,664,980

Notes (continued)

Endowment funds

Endowment funds are funds that the donor has stated are to be held as capital and consist of the Tate Future Endowment, to provide a long-term source of funding to ensure that Tate Gallery can consistently support cultural leadership and transform its impact across society, through art that resonates around the world and programs that inspire millions to realise their creative potential. The capital element remains permanently intact and only the income can be spent.

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are held for acquisition of works of art or for decision by the membership councils. Further details may be found in the Trustees' report.

Part of the Collection Fund is restricted and is there to support the Tate Collection.

The Capital projects fundraising fund was for three major projects which have now been completed: the Tate Modern Project, Tate Britain Millbank Project and Tate St Ives Phase II. All funds on the Tate Britain Millbank Project and the Tate St Ives Phase II have been received. In the year to March 2025, £nil of Tate Modern Project donations were returned to unrestricted reserves (2023-24: £nil).

Other restricted reserves include amounts given for specific acquisitions and projects.

Unrestricted funds

Funds available for general use.

A transfer of £200,000 was made from Unrestricted funds to Endowment funds which related to amounts received in 2023-24 in relation to the Endowment fund.

Trustees agreed to transfer £500,000 from Unrestricted funds to Restricted funds to support the build and display of Tate Modern Exhibitions.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Endowment funds £	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Works of art	438,000	-	-	438,000	438,000
Current assets	14,922,566	6,725,943	1,000,000	22,648,509	19,233,712
Current liabilities	(9,421,529)	-	-	(9,421,529)	(5,381,210)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	<u>5,939,037</u>	<u>6,725,943</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>13,664,980</u>	<u>14,290,502</u>

18 Related parties

One Trustee donated £800,000 to support the permanent future Endowment (2023-24: £200,000).

The only other related party transactions during the year were those with the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery who employ the Development Office staff who serviced Tate Foundation, and who provided support for back office functions including Human Resources, Information Systems, Finance and Legal. This was at a charge of £1,217,204 (2023-24: £816,477). These transactions were in addition to the charitable contributions paid to Tate as set out in note 7.

19 Liability of members

Tate Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, with no share capital. Each member of the company, of which there are currently two, is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the winding up of the company.

Notes (continued)

20 Statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 £	2024 £
<i>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</i>	(625,522)	(3,562,739)
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(356,161)	(389,871)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	(628,299)	924,197
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	4,040,319	(660,164)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	2,430,337	(3,688,577)

(ii) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash in hand	-	-
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	21,663,106	18,876,608
	21,663,106	18,876,608

Accounts

Tate Foundation
Trustees' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2024

Company registration number 04009652
Charity registration number 1085314

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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Trustees' report (including strategic report)

Reference and administrative details

Tate Foundation was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 June 2000 and is registered as a charity.

Registered address	Tate Foundation Tate Millbank London SW1P 4RG
Company registration number	04009652
Charity registration number	1085314
Bankers	Coutts & Co St Martins Office 440 Strand London WC2R 0QR
Solicitors	Withers LLP 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
Auditors	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

Trustees

The membership of the Board, together with those appointed or resigned during the year, is set out below.

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE
Joseph P Baratta II B
George Economou B
Edward Eisler B
Mala Gaonkar B, P
Jonathan Grad B
Anthony Gutman B (Chairman of Tate Foundation from 7 March 2024)
Scott Mead B, P
Simon Palley B, IC, P
Franck Petitgas B (President of Tate Foundation until 7 March 2024; retired 7 March 2024)
Emmanuel Roman B
Roland Rudd B (Chairman of Tate Foundation until 7 March 2024)
Sir Anthony Salz B
Howard Shore B, P
Lord Stevenson of Coddenham CBE B
Lance Uggla B

B: Benefactor; IC: International Council; P: Tate Patron; S: Sponsor

Company Secretary
Anastasia Yiannikas

Executive

The day to day management of the charity is delegated to Tate staff, the key personnel involved are:

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE, Trustee, Tate Director
Claire Gylphé, Director of Development
Kathryn Martindale, Chief Financial Officer

Structure, governance and management**Governing document**

Tate Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 2 June 2000. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

Tate Foundation is governed by Trustees who constitute Directors for Companies Act purposes and Trustees for the purposes of charity law.

The role of the Trustees is non-executive and voluntary. The Trustees meet three times a year to conduct the formal business and provide a framework to be followed by Tate staff, who run the day to day activities of the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

Potential Trustees are invited to join Tate Foundation depending on their skills and experience and are appointed by the members for three years. The minimum number of Trustees is two.

Induction and training of Trustees

New Trustees are inducted and given training appropriate to their knowledge and ability. In addition, all Trustees are issued with "Guidelines for the Trustees/Directors of Tate Foundation on dealing with questions of benefit and conflicts of interest", which describes how Trustees should identify and approach potential conflicts of interest and issues relating to benefits. Trustees complete an annual Conflict of Interest Declaration Form, which is used to monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

Fundraising practices and compliance

Tate is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and Tate Foundation raises funds in support of Tate through its Patrons, Acquisition Committees, International Council, Legacy and other fundraising schemes. Tate Foundation does not undertake mass fundraising activity and does not employ third party agencies or individuals to fundraise on its behalf. The Foundation has received no complaints in relation to its fundraising activities in this reporting period.

Organisational structure

The Tate Foundation Trustees establish a framework for the organisation, with the day to day operation and management delegated to Tate staff. The Trustees oversee policies and financial decisions and approve the contribution to Tate.

Related parties

The organisation is strongly reliant on Tate's infrastructure and procedures, especially in relation to staff and risk management.

Objectives and activities

Tate Foundation's objective is the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery (Tate). Tate's guiding mission is to increase public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of British art from the sixteenth century to the present day and of international modern and contemporary art. Tate Foundation delivers public benefit through its support of Tate.

Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate. Tate Foundation's aim for the year was to maximise income and support the long-term aspirations of the charity.

The strategy to achieve these objectives was to maximise the income from the various activities described below.

- The Tate Patrons membership scheme exists to raise money via subscriptions and special purchase funds to support Tate's programme, assist with the acquisition of works of art for the Tate Collection and to encourage a wider interest in art.
- The International Council, Asia Pacific Acquisition Committee (APAC), Middle East and North African Acquisition Committee (MENAAC), African Acquisition Committee (AAC), Photography Acquisition Committee (PAC), South East Asia Acquisitions Committee (SAAC), Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisitions Committee (CEEPAC) and European Collection Circle (ECC) constitute supporter groups of international art enthusiasts. Membership is by invitation only. APAC, MENAAC, AAC, SAAC, CEEPAC and ECC seek to strengthen the collection via acquisitions from each geographical region, while PAC is focused on the acquisition of photography works. The Tate Liverpool Commissioning Circle is a supporter group focused on innovative future programme, the commissioning of major new works showcasing emerging artists and creating community and outreach programmes. The Frieze Tate Fund acquires works for Tate from the Frieze Art Fair annually. Any contributions to Tate are decided by the appropriate Forums in consultation with Tate.

How Tate Foundation's activities deliver public benefit

Tate Foundation's main activities and who it aims to help are described below. All charitable activities focus on supporting Tate in promoting increased knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of British art from 1500 and International Modern and Contemporary Art and are undertaken to further charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

Who benefited

During 2023-24 those benefiting from Tate's services, which receive direct financial support from Tate Foundation, included the 6.36 million visitors to the four Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives and also the 24.75 million unique visits to the Tate website. Tate conducts outreach programmes, for local communities in Millbank, Southwark, Liverpool and St Ives. These include working with young people, under-represented communities, and families with pre-school children. Tate actively pursues diversity and promotes a multi-cultural perspective. Accessibility is an abiding principle.

Tate Foundation continues to support the acquisition of key works in the collection for the public benefit. Tate's ambition to grow the collection to become more international and diverse was supported by Tate Foundation through the acquisition of a number of important photography works and works from Europe, the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Tate Foundation contributions supported the *Isaac Julien: What Freedom Is To Me*, *Sarah Lucas: Happy Gas* and *Women in Revolt!: Art and Activism In The UK 1970-1990* exhibitions at Tate Britain, as well as the *Hilma af Klint & Piet Mondrian: Forms Of Life, A World In Common: Contemporary African Photography* and *Philip Guston* exhibitions at Tate Modern. Financial support was also made available to support Tate Collective, Tate Family Programme, Tate Schools & Teachers Programme, Tate Research and Tate Conservation.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

During 2023-24, Tate Foundation achieved its objective by making charitable grants of £7,691,365 (2022-23: £4,238,983) of which £1,257,775 (2022-23: £1,119,983) supported purchases of works of art. These works of art will be available for the public to view when they are on display within the Tate Galleries.

The remaining charitable grants of £6,433,590 (2022-23: £3,119,000) were to support Tate's day-to-day operating costs and capital programme, including making direct contributions to exhibitions, education and conservation departments.

Key performance indicators used by the Trustees include income pledged through various fundraising activities against targets. For the year ended 31 March 2024, voluntary income for non-capital projects was pledged against target as follows for the activities listed:

Voluntary income pledged	Target	Actual Pledged 2024
	£000	£000
Patrons – London	1,233	1,104
International Council	874	797
Frieze Art Fair	150	150
APAC	356	356
MENAAC	281	318
PAC	242	254
AAC	242	265
SAAC	229	237
REAAC	255	272
European Collectors Circle	381	306

Contribution to works of art purchased by Tate

Contributions during the year were made in respect of the following works of art:

Big Blue 1974, Carla Accardi
Lackadaisical Sunset to Sunset 2022, Mounira Al Solh
The Arab League Hotel 1971, Dia Al-Azzawi
Group of 14 gelatin silver prints, James Barnor
Pteridophilia I 2016, Zheng Bo
Meanings in the Round 1939; *Juxtaposition* 1939; *The End of the Marathon* 1942; and *The Debutante* 1955, Emmy Bridgwater
Some Two or Three Offerings for Our Ancestors, 29 2021 and *The Echo of an Ancient Form of Knowledge* 2021, Edgar Calel
Untitled 1977, Mohammed Chabaa
Untitled (The Nude) 1979, Luis Chan
A History of a City in a Box 2019, Ndidi Dike
Profile 1936, Ei-Q (also known as Hideo Sugita)
Untitled 1976, Romany Eveleigh
NETWORK & CONTACT (N22 DISCREET MIX) 2023; *TIME (2 GROW UP MIX)* 2023; *MY POOR TRAPPED IMMIGRANT PARENT CONSUMED BY BITTERNESS; WHOSE CRUSHED DREAMS TURNED INTO MY TRAUMA (The Sidewardly Mobile Mix)* 2023; and *Two traumatised young men connect whilst roaming the city of London, helping each other to survive... (THE INNER CHILDREN MIX)* 2023, Adam Farah-Saad
Brain 1993; *Image of Luo River Writing* 1994; and *Nüwa (The Mother Goddess)* 2006, Guo Fengyi
Untitled (Praying Mantis) 1970, Leonor Fini
Boating Scene 1.2.2 2019, Tishan Hsu
The Affair 1987-88 and *Confrontation* 1989-1991, Bhajan Hunjan
"Sex" 2019-20; *"Sunset, 312"* 2019; and *"Untitled (Imagine)"* 2019, Anne Imhof
Through the Looking-Glass 1875, Louise Jopling
Invasions 123 2022, Alevtina Kakhidze
Homage to Frida Kahlo 1987, Rita Keegan
On 22 and 23 August, Wenceslas Square was Cleared of People, August 1968; *At the Czechoslovak Radio Building, Vinohradská Avenue, Prague*, August 1968; *England* 1976 from *Exiles*; *Ireland* 1972 from *Exiles*; *Czechoslovakia* 1968 from *Exiles*; *Spain* 1971 from *Exiles*; *Spain* 1975 from *Exiles*; *Wales* 1974 from *Exiles*; and *Ireland* 1977 from *Exiles*, Josef Koudelka
Love for Work (Liubov krabote) 1990; *Star* 1987; and *USSR* 1987, Evgenij Kozlov (E-E)
Castle 1966, Malcolm Le Grice
From A Question of Color 1963–c.75, Joel Meyerowitz

Sewn with Threads 2019/ Side thawenca and My Mother 2019 Miri Daj, Malgorzata Mirga-Tas
Bikin Kesenangan (Making Pleasure) 1998, I Gusti Ayu Kadek Murniasih
Little Devil 2022, Frida Orupabo
12 photographs (7 gelatin silver prints; 5 inkjet prints), Horace Ove
Sites of Conflict 2018, Ram Rahman
Psalms 1997, Donald Rodney
Dripping (Cieknie) 1989, Erna Rosenstein
Hay Straw 1969 and printed 2019, Zorka Saglova
Dreams Have No Titles 2022, Zineb Sedira
Machine No. 6 2967, Shinkichi Tajiri
Hexen 2.0 2009-11, Suzanne Treister
The Spirit of the Camala 2023, Santiago Yahuarcani
Group of 10 works on paper from late 1950s to early 1960s, Li Yuan-Chia

Financial review

The accounts have been prepared under FRS 102. Total income for the year was £5,351,572 (2022-23: £4,547,835).

The deficit for the year was £3,562,739 (2022-23 deficit: £1,217,813).

Reserves policy

It is the Trustees' policy to review the reserves on an annual basis to consider if they are appropriate for the current activity of the Foundation and requests for grants from Tate. As a standard, reserves should be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of total income, excluding major capital project donations, which should provide sufficient working capital for one year. A level of £1,337,893 is required to comply with this policy.

Free reserves, defined as unrestricted funds excluding designated funds and works of art, at 31 March 2024 were £7,481,843 (2022-23: £10,368,360). Restricted reserves at this date were £6,370,659 (2022-23: £7,046,881). Total reserves held by Foundation at that date were £14,290,502 (2022-23: £17,853,241).

Investments

Current asset investments of £18,876,608 (2022-23: £22,175,314) held at 31 March 2024 were term deposits.

Plans for future periods

Tate Foundation continues to support Tate's strategic development. Tate Foundation will continue to represent the interests of those individuals who give significant financial support or gifts of art to Tate by appointing Trustees of the Foundation from amongst its supporters who are best qualified to offer advice and support to the Tate Executive on the fulfilment of Tate Foundation's strategic objectives. This includes building the Patrons and International Council membership schemes, securing gifts to the Collection through the acquisition committees and increasing major donations to Tate, particularly endowed gifts.

Grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations with increased targets in the coming financial year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Tate Foundation Board has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management processes are in place. The actual risk management processes are the responsibility of senior staff (who are Tate management) and are embedded in the management process. The Board places strong reliance on the risk analysis and control environment operated by Tate and the Tate Audit Committee.

Tate Foundation has prepared a risk register, which details the major risks the organisation faces and identifies the controls in place to mitigate those risks. The register also covers compliance with statutory requirements and internal control procedures as well as investment risk. The risk register is kept under review on an ongoing basis by Tate's management and risks are discussed by the Board as part of the operational update at each meeting. The focus is on ensuring that risks are managed effectively by senior Tate staff. Tate Foundation's operations and risk management processes are also reviewed periodically by Tate's Internal Audit. However, it is recognised that a risk management

system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, factors that impact on the ability to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

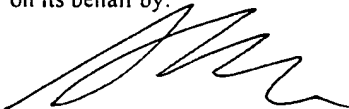
The principal risks and uncertainties which could impact Tate Foundation's performance, and the associated mitigating activities, are summarised below.

Area of principal risk/uncertainty	Description and examples of mitigating activities
- Challenges to the overall economic climate leading to increased pressure on supporter's discretionary expenditure and philanthropic focus (e.g. health, cost of living and geopolitical conflict relief). - Geopolitical or public health issues impact on our networks, global presence and ability to fundraise in certain regions. - Potential reduction in Tate programme against which to fundraise due to reduced activity in a challenging financial environment. - Impact on fundraising due to heightened external scrutiny of ethical considerations.	- Fundraising propositions and membership schemes are subject to continual review to ensure they are relevant and attractive to a changing market, and focus on a cause rather than specific programme. Advice is sought from non-executive advocates and Trustees. - Prospect pools are carefully identified and managed to ensure they only include those who have capacity to give and who are aligned with Tate's mission and values. Additionally, an ongoing programme of high-quality stewardship is in place so that Tate retains a relationship with donors and sponsors who may be approached in the future. - Active supporter prospecting and monitoring of existing relationships is supported by robust research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - A robust system of financial management and control is in place, including: - Management of forecast in current financial year and budget planning for future years; - Quarterly reforecasts include implementing Action Plans to address specific risks; - Effective financial control; - Holding a contingency against key operational risks and having a reserves policy.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditors during the year and, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report, including the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board on 11 July 2024 and signed on 18 July 2024 on its behalf by:



Anthony Gutman
Trustee

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Tate Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report (including Strategic Report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Tate Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tate Foundation ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 10, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

.....
Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

8 August 2024
Date:

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an income and expenditure account)

(for the year ended 31 March 2024)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Total £	2023 Total £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	4	2,221,452	2,740,249	4,961,701	4,458,069
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-
Investments	5	389,871	-	389,871	89,766
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		2,611,323	2,740,249	5,351,572	4,547,835
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,169,955)	(52,991)	(1,222,946)	(1,436,665)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(4,327,885)	(3,363,480)	(7,691,365)	(4,238,983)
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		(5,497,840)	(3,416,471)	(8,914,311)	(5,675,648)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	(2,886,517)	(676,222)	(3,562,739)	(1,127,813)
Transfers between funds	16	-	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses)					
Net movement in funds		(2,886,517)	(676,222)	(3,562,739)	(1,127,813)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	16	10,806,360	7,046,881	17,853,241	18,981,054
Total funds carried forward	16	7,919,843	6,370,659	14,290,502	17,853,241

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15-23 form part of these accounts.

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 (restated) £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	11	438,000	438,000
		438,000	438,000
Current assets			
Debtors	13	357,104	1,281,301
Investments	12	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	12	18,876,608	22,175,314
		19,233,712	23,456,615
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(5,381,210)	(6,041,374)
Net current assets		13,852,502	17,415,241
Total assets less current liabilities		14,290,502	17,853,241
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	-	-
Net assets		14,290,502	17,853,241
Funds			
Unrestricted			
Designated	16	-	-
Other	16	7,919,843	10,806,360
Restricted	16	6,370,659	7,046,881
Total funds		14,290,502	17,853,241

2022-23's figures have been restated to reclassify £22,175,314 from Investments to Cash to reflect the balance's underlying nature.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 11 July 2024 and signed on 18 July 2024 on its behalf by:



Anthony Gutman
Trustee

Company registration number 04009652

The notes on pages 15-23 form part of these accounts.

Statement of cash flows

(for the year ended 31 March 2024)

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
<i>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</i>	20(i)	(3,688,577)	2,667,158
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest		389,871	89,766
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of borrowing		-	-
Cash inflows from new borrowing		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</i>		(3,298,706)	2,756,924
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>22,175,314</u>	<u>19,418,390</u>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</i>	20(ii)	<u>18,876,608</u>	<u>22,175,314</u>

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Tate Foundation's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

Tate Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The functional currency is GBP sterling.

Going concern basis of preparation for the accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate Gallery. The trustees are confident that the company can continue to cover its operating costs as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Subscriptions and donations

Donations that have a formal gift agreement will be recognised at the date of the agreement, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources. All other donations will be recognised on a cash received basis, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources.

Legacies

Receipt of a legacy will be recognised when there has been grant or probate; the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate; and that any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of Tate Foundation or have been met.

Unrestricted funds

These resources arise from the accumulated surpluses and deficits in the operation for charitable purposes and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objective of the charity.

Designated funds

Funds designated for a particular use by the Trustees.

Restricted funds

These resources arise from contributions received for specific purposes. These funds are expended in accordance with these purposes.

Financial instruments

Tate Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Charitable grants payable

This expenditure represents contributions made to Tate towards acquisition of works of art by Tate and towards Tate projects. The expenditure is recognised when Tate Foundation is committed to provide such funding.

Raising funds

This expenditure represents the costs of fundraising.

Borrowings

Interest is charged to the statement of financial activities as it accrues.

Governance costs

This expenditure is audit and legal fees.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value rather than at historical cost. Any unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are stated at valuation as at the date of introduction of FRS 30: Accounting for Heritage Assets. They are not depreciated or revalued as a matter of routine, as the assets are deemed to have indeterminable lives. Impairment reviews are carried out only if the asset suffers physical deterioration or doubts arise as to their authenticity.

Notes (continued)

2 Statement of financial activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account) (for the year ended 31 March 2023)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 Total £
Income and endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	4	2,274,879	2,183,190	4,458,069
Other trading activities		-	-	-
Investments	5	89,766	-	89,766
Other		-	-	-
Total		2,364,645	2,183,190	4,547,835
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds				
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,423,805)	(12,860)	(1,436,665)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(2,788,043)	(1,450,940)	(4,238,983)
Other		-	-	-
Total		(4,211,848)	(1,463,800)	(5,675,648)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	(1,847,203)	719,390	(1,127,813)
Transfers between funds	16	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses)				
Net movement in funds		(1,847,203)	719,390	(1,127,813)
Reconciliation of funds:				
Total funds brought forward	16	12,653,563	6,327,491	18,981,054
Total funds carried forward	16	10,806,360	7,046,881	17,853,241

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

3 Staff numbers and costs

Tate supplies employees and recharges the cost to Tate Foundation. The charge for the year is £622,160 (2022-23: £579,541) and also includes agency staff charged directly to Tate Foundation of £nil (2022-23: £nil).

Notes (continued)

4 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	2023 £
Tate Patrons	1,122,544	-	1,122,544	1,120,069
International Council members	796,908	-	796,908	748,215
Tate Fund	246,392	46,267	292,659	24,789
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	-	356,258	356,258	348,663
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	-	318,077	318,077	243,249
African Acquisitions Committee	-	265,401	265,401	263,145
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	-	237,464	237,464	248,368
Photography Acquisition Group	-	253,773	253,773	296,271
Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisition Committee	-	271,840	271,840	218,785
European Collectors Circle	-	305,804	305,804	384,610
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	-	-	-	10,000
Frieze Fund	-	150,000	150,000	150,094
Capital Projects Fundraising	-	-	-	-
Legacies	55,608	535,365	590,973	401,811
	2,221,452	2,740,249	4,961,701	4,458,069

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	2023 £
Bank interest	389,871	-	389,871	89,766
	389,871	-	389,871	89,766

6 Net income/(expenditure)

<i>Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:</i>	2024	2023
	£	(restated) £
Auditors' remuneration	13,645	12,660

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2024 was £13,645 (2022-23 restated: £12,660; original: £15,598). 2022-23's comparative amount has been restated to remove the associated irrecoverable VAT on the auditors' fees which was erroneously included in the 2022-23 financial statements' disclosure figure.

Notes (continued)

7 Charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	2023 £
Contributions towards works of Art purchased by Tate	(248,693)	1,506,468	1,257,775	1,119,983
Contributions to Tate	4,576,578	1,857,012	6,433,590	3,119,000
	4,327,885	3,363,480	7,691,365	4,238,983

There were £3,686,469 of accrued contributions at 31 March 2024 (2022-23: £4,238,983).

8 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses in the year ended 31 March 2024 (2022-23: nil).

9 Raising funds

	Staff costs £	Members' benefits £	Other costs £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Unrestricted funds	622,160	4,944	542,851	1,169,955	1,423,805
Restricted funds:					
Acquisition Committees	-	-	41,894	41,894	-
Frieze Fund	-	-	11,097	11,097	12,860
	622,160	4,944	595,842	1,222,946	1,436,665

10 Support costs

All support services including Finance, Human Resources and Information Systems are provided by Tate. This service is estimated to have a value of £167,707 (2022-23: £146,302) and has been charged to costs of generating donations and legacies in the statement of financial activities.

Notes (continued)

11 Heritage assets

Tate Foundation owns a collection of 9 modern works of art. These assets were donated to Tate Foundation in the 1980s and have a collective value of £438,000 as at the 31 March 2024 (2022-23: £438,000). The assets were valued in 2009 by Tate Gallery curators using industry standard methods of valuation. There have been no additions, disposals, revaluations or impairment of heritage assets in any of the four previous accounting periods. The Trustees do not have a general acquisitions and disposal policy but look at each work of art on a case by case basis.

At 31 March 2024, one of these works of art was on loan to the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art; the remainder were on loan to Tate galleries where they are under the care of the Collection Care department, details of which can be found at <http://www.tate.org.uk/about/our-work/conservation>. The loans and details of the works of art are recorded on the Tate Gallery database system.

	Value at 1 April 2023 £	Revaluations £	Additions £	Disposals £	Value at 31 March 2024 £
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000

12 Investments and cash at bank and in hand

Current asset investments are held in various term deposits of no more than 3 months in length and accordingly are treated as liquid resources for the purposes of the cashflow statement.

13 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	239	591
Taxation and social security	-	18,675
Other Debtors	22,240	17,435
Prepayments and accrued income: amount falling due within one year	248,753	1,188,598
Receivable from Tate and associates	85,872	56,002
	357,104	1,281,301

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	6,129	793
Taxation and social security	42,920	-
Other creditors	268	3,268
Accruals and deferred income	16,374	321,839
Payable to Tate and associates	5,315,519	5,715,474
	5,381,210	6,041,374

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Deferred income	-	-
	-	-

16 Reconciliation of movements in funds

	At 1 April 2023 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
Restricted funds					
International Council	59,936	-	-	-	59,936
Tate Fund	590	46,267	-	-	46,857
Latin American Acquisitions Committee	53,367	-	-	-	53,367
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	680,923	356,258	(300,947)	-	736,234
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	367,896	318,077	(259,285)	-	426,688
African Acquisitions Committee	593,014	265,401	(104,907)	-	753,508
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	279,231	237,464	(85,642)	-	431,053
Photography Acquisition Group	453,975	253,773	(166,363)	-	541,385
Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisition Committee	393,841	271,840	(281,364)	-	384,317
European Collectors Circle	646,760	305,804	(565,269)	-	387,295
Collection Fund	160,727	-	-	-	160,727
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	42,500	-	-	-	42,500
Frieze Fund	255,095	150,000	(220,682)	-	184,413
Capital projects fundraising	1,397,012	-	(1,397,012)	-	-
Legacies	1,479,457	535,365	-	-	2,014,822
Performance Fund	67,209	-	(35,000)	-	32,209
Other restricted reserves	115,348	-	-	-	115,348
Total restricted funds	7,046,881	2,740,249	(3,416,471)	-	6,370,659
Unrestricted funds					
Designated	-	-	-	-	-
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000
Other	10,368,360	2,611,323	(5,497,840)	-	7,481,843
Total unrestricted funds	10,806,360	2,611,323	(5,497,840)	-	7,919,843
Total funds	17,853,241	5,351,572	(8,914,311)	-	14,290,502

Notes (continued)

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are held for acquisition of works of art or for decision by the membership councils. Further details may be found in the Trustees' report.

Part of the Collection Fund is restricted and is there to support the Tate Collection.

The Capital projects fundraising fund was for three major projects which have now been completed: the Tate Modern Project, Tate Britain Millbank Project and Tate St Ives Phase II. All funds on the Tate Britain Millbank Project and the Tate St Ives Phase II have been received. In the year to March 2024, £nil of Tate Modern Project donations were returned to unrestricted reserves (2022-23: £nil).

Other restricted reserves include amounts given for specific acquisitions and projects.

Unrestricted funds

Funds available for general use.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets				
Works of art	438,000	-	438,000	438,000
Current assets	12,863,053	6,370,659	19,233,712	23,456,615
Current liabilities	(5,381,210)	-	(5,381,210)	(6,041,374)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	7,919,843	6,370,659	14,290,502	17,853,241

18 Related parties

The only related party transactions during the year were those with the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery who employ the Development Office staff who serviced Tate Foundation, and who provided support for back office functions including Human Resources, Information Systems, Finance and Legal. This was at a charge of £816,477 (2022-23: £751,137). These transactions were in addition to the charitable contributions paid to Tate as set out in note 7.

19 Liability of members

Tate Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, with no share capital. Each member of the company, of which there are currently two, is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the winding up of the company.

Notes (continued)

20 Statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2024 £	2023 £
<i>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</i>	(3,562,739)	(1,127,813)
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(389,871)	(89,766)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	924,197	1,818,424
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	(660,164)	2,066,313
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(3,688,577)</u>	<u>2,667,158</u>

(ii) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash in hand	-	-
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	18,876,608	22,175,314
	<u>18,876,608</u>	<u>22,175,314</u>

Accounts

Tate Foundation
Trustees' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2023

Company registration number 04009652
Charity registration number 1085314

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Trustees' report (including strategic report)

Reference and administrative details

Tate Foundation was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 June 2000 and is registered as a charity.

Registered address	Tate Foundation Tate Millbank London SW1P 4RG
Company registration number	04009652
Charity registration number	1085314
Bankers	Coutts & Co St Martins Office 440 Strand London WC2R 0QR
Solicitors	Withers LLP 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
Auditors	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

Trustees

The membership of the Board, together with those appointed or resigned during the year, is set out below.

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE
Joseph P Baratta II B
John Botts B (until 27 July 2022)
George Economou B
Edward Eisler B
Mala Gaonkar B, P
Jonathan Grad B (from 13 December 2022)
Scott Mead B, P
Simon Palley B, IC, P
Franck Petitgas B (President of Tate Foundation)
Emmanuel Roman B
Roland Rudd B (Chairman of Tate Foundation)
Sir Anthony Salz B
Howard Shore B, P (from 12 July 2022)
Lord Stevenson of Coddenham CBE B
Lance Uggla B

Company Secretary

Anastasia Yiannikas

B: Benefactor; IC: International Council; P: Tate Patron; S: Sponsor

Executive

The day to day management of the charity is delegated to Tate staff, the key personnel involved are:

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE, Trustee, Tate Director
Claire Gylphé, Director of Development
Kathryn Martindale, Chief Financial Officer

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Tate Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 2 June 2000. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

Tate Foundation is governed by Trustees who constitute Directors for Companies Act purposes and Trustees for the purposes of charity law.

The role of the Trustees is non-executive and voluntary. The Trustees meet three times a year to conduct the formal business and provide a framework to be followed by Tate staff, who run the day to day activities of the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

Potential Trustees are invited to join Tate Foundation depending on their skills and experience and are appointed by the members for three years. The minimum number of Trustees is two.

Induction and training of Trustees

New Trustees are inducted and given training appropriate to their knowledge and ability. In addition, all Trustees are issued with “Guidelines for the Trustees/Directors of Tate Foundation on dealing with questions of benefit and conflicts of interest”, which describes how Trustees should identify and approach potential conflicts of interest and issues relating to benefits. Trustees complete an annual Conflict of Interest Declaration Form, which is used to monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

Fundraising practices and compliance

Tate is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and Tate Foundation raises funds in support of Tate through its Patrons, Acquisition Committees, International Council, Legacy and other fundraising schemes. Tate Foundation does not undertake mass fundraising activity and does not employ third party agencies or individuals to fundraise on its behalf. The Foundation has received no complaints in relation to its fundraising activities in this reporting period.

Organisational structure

The Tate Foundation Trustees establish a framework for the organisation, with the day to day operation and management delegated to Tate staff. The Trustees oversee policies and financial decisions and approve the contribution to Tate.

Related parties

The organisation is strongly reliant on Tate’s infrastructure and procedures, especially in relation to staff and risk management.

Objectives and activities

Tate Foundation’s objective is the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery (Tate). Tate’s guiding mission is to increase public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of British art from the sixteenth century to the present day and of international modern and contemporary art. Tate Foundation delivers public benefit through its support of Tate.

Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate. Tate Foundation’s aim for the year was to maximise income and support the long-term aspirations of the charity.

The strategy to achieve these objectives was to maximise the income from the various activities described below.

- The Foundation continues to receive donations for the Tate Modern Project, a major capital project completed by Tate in 2016.
- The Tate Patrons membership scheme exists to raise money via subscriptions and special purchase funds to support Tate's programme, assist with the acquisition of works of art for the Tate Collection and to encourage a wider interest in art.
- The International Council, Asia Pacific Acquisition Committee (APAC), Middle East and North African Acquisition Committee (MENAAC), African Acquisition Committee (AAC), Photography Acquisition Committee (PAC), South East Asia Acquisitions Committee (SAAC), Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisitions Committee (CEEPAC) and European Collection Circle (ECC) constitute supporter groups of international art enthusiasts. Membership is by invitation only. APAC, MENAAC, AAC, SAAC, CEEPAC and ECC seek to strengthen the collection via acquisitions from each geographical region, while PAC is focused on the acquisition of photography works. The Tate Liverpool Commissioning Circle is a supporter group focused on innovative future programme, the commissioning of major new works showcasing emerging artists and creating community and outreach programmes. The Frieze Tate Fund acquires works for Tate from the Frieze Art Fair annually. Any contributions to Tate are decided by the appropriate Forums in consultation with Tate.

How Tate Foundation's activities deliver public benefit

Tate Foundation's main activities and who it aims to help are described below. All charitable activities focus on supporting Tate in promoting increased knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of British art from 1500 and International Modern and Contemporary Art and are undertaken to further charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

Who benefited

During 2022-23 those benefiting from Tate's services, which receive direct financial support from Tate Foundation, included the 5.99 million visitors to the four Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives and also the 23 million unique visit to the Tate website. Tate conducts outreach programmes, for local communities in Millbank, Southwark, Liverpool and St Ives. These include working with young people, under-represented communities, and families with pre-school children. Tate actively pursues diversity and promotes a multi-cultural perspective. Accessibility is an abiding principle.

Tate Foundation continues to support the acquisition of key works in the collection for the public benefit. Tate's ambition to grow the collection to become more international and diverse was supported by Tate Foundation through the acquisition of a number of important works from Europe, the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Tate Foundation contributions supported the Walter Sickert, Cornelia Parker and Lynette Yiadom-Boakye: Fly in league with the night exhibitions at Tate Britain, as well as the Maria Bartusová and Magdalena Abakanowicz exhibitions at Tate Modern. Financial support was also made available to support Tate Collective, Tate Family Programme, Tate Sketchbooks and Tate Research, Conservation and Archive activities.

Tate Foundation contributions continued to support the completed capital projects at Tate Modern.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

During 2022-23, Tate Foundation achieved its objective by making charitable grants of £4,238,983 (2021-22: £2,685,124) of which £1,119,983 (2021-22: £1,361,124) supported purchases of works of art. These works of art will be available for the public to view when they are on display within the Tate Galleries.

The remaining charitable grants of £3,119,000 (2021-22: £1,324,000) were to support Tate's capital and public programme, including making direct contributions to exhibitions, education and conservation departments.

Key performance indicators used by the Trustees include income pledged through various fundraising activities against targets. For the year ended 31 March 2023, voluntary income for non-capital projects was pledged against target as follows for the activities listed:

Voluntary income pledged	Target	Actual Pledged 2023
	£000	£000
Patrons – London	1,094	1,153
International Council	748	820
Frieze Art Fair	150	150
APAC	349	363
MENAAC	243	238
PAC	296	275
AAC	263	250
SAAC	248	225
REAAC	219	200
European Collectors Circle	385	438

Contribution to works of art purchased by Tate

Contributions during the year were made in respect of the following works of art:

Calling Mr Smith, 1943, Franciszka & Stefan Themerson
Bow Echo 2019, Aziz Hazara
Living Room Vape 2016; S Folding Blanket 2016; After Dinner 2018; Bedroom (Baba) 2018;
Blanket Shop 2019; Woman in Leopard Print 2019 from Back and Forth Disco 2019; Noora's
Room 2020, Farah Al Qasimi
In Vitro 2019 Al Mukhtabar, Larissa Sansour
Drawing a Line Through Landscape 2017, Nikhil Chopra
Title unknown 1930s; Shampoo 1930s, Osamu Shiihara
Lava and Moss, 2000, Steina Vasulka
Matrix I, 1970-2; Matrix II, 1974, Steina Vasulka and Woody Vasulka
Let Me Get You a Nice Cup of Tea 2019–20, Yasmin Jahan Nupur
Irresistible Grace 1982, Derek Jarman
Expedition for Four Hands and Accompaniment 2019, Anna Daučíková
The Third Choir 2014, Lydia Ourahmane
Untitled from The Hill of Poisonous Trees 2008, Dinh Q. Lê
Bear it In Mind 1976, Su Richardson
Mansau Ansau, Yee I-Lann
Bitcoin Mining and Field Recordings of Ethnic Minorities 2018, Liu Chuang
Untitled 2016, Maria Taniguchi
The George Moscone Site, San Francisco, CA, 1979–81 1979–81, printed 1981, Catherine
Wagner
Romanica II 1979, Ritzi Jacobi/ Peter Jacobi
Four Figures Sitting in Paris 1967, Syed Sadequain Ahmed Naqvi
fifty one twenty one 2020, Prabhavathi Meppayil
Manifestation 2019-20, Oscar Murillo
The Weathervane 1969, Hervé Télémaque
"Portrait of Space, Al Bulwayeb, near Siwa, Egypt 1937;
Remington Silent, London, England 1940, Lee Miller"
Ascent to the Cathedral, Spanish Civil War, Barcelona, Spain 1937; Untitled, series Ode to
Necrophilia, Mexico City 1962 (Leonora Carrington) 1962, Kati Horna
"[title not known] 1950s;
[title not known] 1950s, Shigeru Onishi"
The Handbag Project 2000–5, Joy Gregory
Burnt Pantanal II 2020; Gold Pit, Pará 2020, Richard Mosse

Borneo 2 (Steel) 1964, Kim lim
Bridge II 1976, Kim lim
The Burning of the Toll-Houses on Prince Street Bridge with St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol 1831,
James Baker Pyne
Brighter Future 2006, Barbara Walker
Untitled Vortex Drawing (3) 2022, Nnena Kalu
The Link / Ivy May Forever 2022, Lewis Hammond
Despierta te espero 2022, Sandra Vásquez de la Horra
Black Masks On Roller Skates - I 2022, Amol K. Patil

Financial review

The accounts have been prepared under FRS 102. Total income for the year was £4,547,835 (2021-22: £5,324,672). Of the total income figure, £nil (2021-22: £37,202) was received for the major capital project at Tate Modern.

The deficit for the year was £1,217,813 (2021-22 surplus: £1,856,702).

Reserves policy

It is the Trustees' policy to review the reserves on an annual basis to consider if they are appropriate for the current activity of the Foundation and requests for grants from Tate. As a standard, reserves should be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of total income, excluding major capital project donations, which should provide sufficient working capital for one year. A level of £1,136,959 is required to comply with this policy. Free reserves are currently held at a level above the reserves policy to reflect income recognised but not yet received.

Free reserves, defined as unrestricted funds excluding designated funds and works of art, at 31 March 2023 were £10,368,360 (2021-22: £12,215,563). Restricted reserves at this date were £7,046,881 (2021-22: £6,327,491). Total reserves held by Foundation at that date were £17,853,241 (2021-22: £18,981,054).

Investments

Current asset investments of £22,175,314 (2021-22: £19,418,390) held at 31 March 2023 were term deposits.

Plans for future periods

Tate Foundation continues to support Tate's strategic development. Tate Foundation will continue to represent the interests of those individuals who give significant financial support or gifts of art to Tate by appointing Trustees of the Foundation from amongst its supporters who are best qualified to offer advice and support to the Tate Gallery Board and Tate Executive on the fulfilment of Tate's strategic objectives. This includes building the Patrons and International Council membership schemes and increasing major donations to Tate, particularly to the Collection through the acquisition committees.

Grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations with increased targets in the coming financial year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Tate Foundation Board has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management processes are in place. The actual risk management processes are the responsibility of senior staff (who are Tate management) and are embedded in the management process. The Board places strong reliance on the risk analysis and control environment operated by Tate and the Tate Audit Committee.

Tate Foundation has prepared a risk register, which details the major risks the organisation faces and identifies the controls in place to mitigate those risks. The register also covers compliance with statutory requirements and internal control procedures as well as investment risk. The risk register is kept under review on an ongoing basis by Tate's management and risks are discussed by the Board as part of the operational update at each meeting. The focus is on ensuring that risks are managed effectively by senior Tate staff. Tate Foundation's operations and risk management processes are also reviewed periodically by Tate's Internal Audit. However, it is recognised that a risk management system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, factors that impact on the ability to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The principal risks and uncertainties which could impact Tate Foundation's performance, and the associated mitigating activities, are summarised below.

Area of principal risk/uncertainty	Description and examples of mitigating activities
- Challenges to the overall economic climate leading to increased pressure on supporter's discretionary expenditure and philanthropic focus (e.g. health, cost of living and geopolitical conflict relief). - Geopolitical or public health issues impact on our networks, global presence and ability to fundraise in certain regions. - Reduction in Tate programme against which to fundraise due to reduced activity following the Coronavirus pandemic. - Impact on fundraising due to heightened external scrutiny of ethical considerations.	- Fundraising propositions and membership schemes are subject to continual review to ensure they are relevant and attractive to a changing market, and focus on a cause rather than specific programme. Advice is sought from non-executive advocates and Trustees. - Prospect pools are carefully identified and managed to ensure they only include those who have capacity to give and who are aligned with Tate's mission and values. Additionally, an ongoing programme of high-quality stewardship is in place so that Tate retains a relationship with donors and sponsors who may be approached in the future. - Active supporter prospecting and monitoring of existing relationships is supported by robust research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - A robust system of financial management and control is in place, including: - Management of forecast in current financial year and budget planning for future years; - Quarterly reforecasts include implementing Action Plans to address specific risks; - Effective financial control; - Holding a contingency against key operational risks and having a reserves policy.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditors during the year and, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report, including the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board on 11 July 2023 and signed on 13 July 2023 on its behalf by:



Roland Rudd
Trustee

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Tate Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report (including Strategic Report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Tate Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tate Foundation ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 10, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

.....
Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date:

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an income and expenditure account)

(for the year ended 31 March 2023)

		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
	Notes				
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	4	2,274,879	2,183,190	4,458,069	5,322,708
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-
Investments	5	89,766	-	89,766	1,964
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		2,364,645	2,183,190	4,547,835	5,324,672
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,423,805)	(12,860)	(1,436,665)	(782,846)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(2,788,043)	(1,450,940)	(4,238,983)	(2,685,124)
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		(4,211,848)	(1,463,800)	(5,675,648)	(3,467,970)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	(1,847,203)	719,390	(1,127,813)	1,856,702
Transfers between funds	16	-	-	-	-
Other gains/(losses)					
Net movement in funds		(1,847,203)	719,390	(1,127,813)	1,856,702
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	16	12,653,563	6,327,491	18,981,054	17,124,352
Total funds carried forward	16	10,806,360	7,046,881	17,853,241	18,981,054

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15-23 form part of these accounts.

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	11	438,000	438,000
		438,000	438,000
Current assets			
Debtors	13	1,281,301	3,099,725
Investments	12	22,175,314	19,418,390
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		23,456,615	22,518,115
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(6,041,374)	(7,381,030)
Net current assets		17,415,241	18,543,054
Total assets less current liabilities		17,853,241	18,981,054
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	-	-
Net assets		17,853,241	17,124,352
Funds			
Unrestricted			
Designated	16	-	-
Other	16	10,806,360	12,653,563
Restricted	16	7,046,881	6,327,491
Total funds		17,853,241	17,124,352

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 11 July 2023 and signed on 13 July 2023 on its behalf by:



Roland Rudd
Trustee

Company registration number 04009652

The notes on pages 15-23 form part of these accounts.

Statement of cash flows
(for the year ended 31 March 2023)

	<i>Note</i>	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
<i>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</i>	20(i)	2,667,158	(1,336,730)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest		89,766	1,964
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of borrowing		-	-
Cash inflows from new borrowing		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</i>		2,756,924	(1,334,766)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		19,418,390	20,753,156
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</i>	20(ii)	22,175,314	19,418,390

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Tate Foundation's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

Tate Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The functional currency is GBP sterling.

Going concern basis of preparation for the accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate Gallery. The trustees are confident that the company can continue to cover its operating costs as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Subscriptions and donations

Donations that have a formal gift agreement will be recognised at the date of the agreement, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources. All other donations will be recognised on a cash received basis, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources.

Legacies

Receipt of a legacy will be recognised when there has been grant or probate; the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate; and that any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of Tate Foundation or have been met.

Unrestricted funds

These resources arise from the accumulated surpluses and deficits in the operation for charitable purposes and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objective of the charity.

Designated funds

Funds designated for a particular use by the Trustees.

Restricted funds

These resources arise from contributions received for specific purposes. These funds are expended in accordance with these purposes.

Financial instruments

Tate Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Charitable grants payable

This expenditure represents contributions made to Tate towards acquisition of works of art by Tate and towards Tate projects. The expenditure is recognised when Tate Foundation is committed to provide such funding.

Raising funds

This expenditure represents the costs of fundraising.

Borrowings

Interest is charged to the statement of financial activities as it accrues.

Governance costs

This expenditure is audit and legal fees.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value rather than at historical cost. Any unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are stated at valuation as at the date of introduction of FRS 30: Accounting for Heritage Assets. They are not depreciated or revalued as a matter of routine, as the assets are deemed to have indeterminable lives. Impairment reviews are carried out only if the asset suffers physical deterioration or doubts arise as to their authenticity.

Notes (continued)

2 Statement of financial activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account) (for the year ended 31 March 2022)

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £
Income and endowments from:			
Donations and legacies	2,338,554	2,984,154	5,322,708
Investments	1,964	-	1,964
Total	2,340,518	2,984,154	5,324,672
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
Costs of generating donations and legacies	(776,064)	(6,782)	(782,846)
Charitable activities	(1,231,394)	(1,453,730)	(2,685,124)
Total resources expended:	(2,007,458)	(1,460,512)	(3,467,970)
Net income/(expenditure)	333,060	1,523,642	1,856,702
Transfers between funds	37,202	(37,202)	-
Net movement in funds	370,262	1,486,440	1,856,702
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward	12,283,301	4,841,051	17,124,352
Total funds carried forward	12,653,563	6,327,491	18,981,054

3 Staff numbers and costs

Tate supplies employees and recharges the cost to Tate Foundation. The charge for the year is £579,541 (2021-22: £489,293) and also includes agency staff charged directly to Tate Foundation of £nil (2021-22: £nil).

Notes (continued)

4 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Tate Patrons	1,120,069	-	1,120,069	1,117,663
International Council members	748,210	5	748,215	956,682
Tate Fund	24,789	-	24,789	261,147
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	-	348,663	348,663	347,361
Middle East & North Africa				
Acquisitions Committee	-	243,249	243,249	227,756
African Acquisitions Committee	-	263,145	263,145	257,114
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	-	248,368	248,368	231,572
Photography Acquisition Group	-	296,271	296,271	294,010
Central and Eastern Europe Plus	-			
Acquisition Committee		218,785	218,785	296,901
European Collectors Circle	-	384,610	384,610	377,229
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Frieze Fund	-	150,094	150,094	150,000
Capital Projects Fundraising	-	-	-	37,202
Legacies	381,811	20,000	401,811	758,071
	2,274,879	2,183,190	4,458,069	5,322,708

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Bank interest	89,766	-	89,766	1,964
	89,766	-	89,766	1,964

6 Net income/(expenditure)

<i>Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:</i>	2023	2022
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	15,598	10,280

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2023 was £15,598 (2021-22: £10,280).

Notes (continued)

7 Charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Contributions towards works of Art purchased by Tate	94,043	1,025,940	1,119,983	1,361,124
Contributions to Tate	2,694,000	425,000	3,119,000	1,324,000
	2,788,043	1,450,940	4,238,983	2,685,124

There were £4,238,983 of accrued contributions at 31 March 2023 (2021-22: £2,685,124).

8 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses in the year ended 31 March 2023 (2021-22: nil).

9 Raising funds

	Staff costs £	Members' benefits £	Other costs £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Unrestricted funds	579,541	8,361	835,903	1,423,805	776,064
Restricted funds: Frieze Fund			12,860	12,860	6,782
	579,541	8,361	848,763	1,436,665	782,846

10 Support costs

All support services including Finance, Human Resources and Information Systems are provided by Tate. This service is estimated to have a value of £146,302 (2021-22: £133,051) and has been charged to costs of generating donations and legacies in the statement of financial activities.

Notes (continued)

11 Heritage assets

Tate Foundation owns a collection of 9 modern works of art. These assets were donated to Tate Foundation in the 1980s and have a collective value of £438,000 as at the 31 March 2023 (2021-22: £438,000). The assets were valued in 2009 by Tate Gallery curators using industry standard methods of valuation. There have been no additions, disposals, revaluations or impairment of heritage assets in any of the four previous accounting periods. The Trustees do not have a general acquisitions and disposal policy but look at each work of art on a case by case basis.

At 31 March 2023, one of these works of art was on loan to the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art; the remainder were on loan to Tate galleries where they are under the care of the Collection Care department, details of which can be found at <http://www.tate.org.uk/about/our-work/conservation>. The loans and details of the works of art are recorded on the Tate Gallery database system.

	Value at 1 April 2022 £	Revaluations £	Additions £	Disposals £	Value at 31 March 2023 £
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000

12 Investments

Current asset investments are held in various term deposits and are treated as liquid resources for the purposes of the cashflow statement.

13 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	591	-
Taxation and social security	18,675	78,459
Other Debtors	17,435	17,705
Prepayments and accrued income: amount falling due within one year	1,188,598	1,171,001
Prepayments and accrued income: amounts falling due after more than one year	-	1,000,000
Receivable from Tate and associates	56,002	832,560
	1,281,301	3,099,725

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	793	6,026
Other creditors	3,268	3,268
Accruals and deferred income	321,839	10,575
Payable to Tate and associates	5,715,474	3,955,192
	6,041,374	3,975,061

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income	-	-
	-	-

16 Reconciliation of movements in funds

	At 1 April 2022 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2023 £
Restricted funds					
International Council	59,931	5	-	-	59,936
Annual Fund	590	-	-	-	590
Latin American Acquisitions Committee	53,367	-	-	-	53,367
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	505,138	348,663	(172,878)	-	680,923
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	259,797	243,249	(135,150)	-	367,896
African Acquisitions Committee	392,369	263,145	(62,500)	-	593,014
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	261,029	248,368	(230,166)	-	279,231
Photography Acquisition Group	399,230	296,271	(241,526)	-	453,975
Central and Eastern Europe Plus Acquisition Committee	354,686	218,785	(179,630)	-	393,841
European Collectors Circle	659,370	384,610	(397,220)	-	646,760
Collection Fund	160,727	-	-	-	160,727
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	32,500	10,000	-	-	42,500
Frieze Fund	149,731	150,094	(44,730)	-	255,095
Capital projects fundraising	1,397,012	-	-	-	1,397,012
Legacies	1,459,457	20,000	-	-	1,479,457
Performance Fund	67,209	-	-	-	67,209
Other restricted reserves	115,348	-	-	-	115,348
Total restricted funds	6,327,491	2,183,190	(1,463,800)	-	7,046,881
Unrestricted funds					
Designated	-	-	-	-	-
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000
Other	12,215,563	2,364,645	(4,211,848)	-	10,368,360
Total unrestricted funds	12,653,563	2,364,645	(4,211,848)	-	10,806,360
Total funds	18,981,054	4,547,835	(5,675,648)	-	17,853,241

Notes (continued)

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are held for acquisition of works of art or for decision by the membership councils. Further details may be found in the Trustees' report.

Part of the Collection Fund is restricted and is there to support the Tate Collection.

The Capital projects fundraising fund was for three major projects which have now been completed: the Tate Modern Project, Tate Britain Millbank Project and Tate St Ives Phase II. All funds on the Tate Britain Millbank Project and the Tate St Ives Phase II have been received. Pledges for the Tate Modern Project continue to be received as scheduled. In the year to March 2023, £nil of Tate Modern Project donations were returned to unrestricted reserves (2021-22: £37,202).

Other restricted reserves include amounts given for specific acquisitions and projects.

Designated funds

In June 2019, Trustees removed the designation on an unrestricted fund which had been created to support a fundraising initiative.

Unrestricted funds

Funds available for general use.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets				
Works of art	438,000	-	438,000	438,000
Current assets	16,409,734	7,046,881	23,456,615	22,518,115
Current liabilities	(6,041,374)	-	(6,041,374)	(3,975,061)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	<u>10,806,360</u>	<u>7,046,881</u>	<u>17,853,241</u>	<u>18,981,054</u>

18 Related parties

The only related party transactions during the year were those with the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery who employ the Development Office staff who serviced Tate Foundation, and who provided support for back office functions including Human Resources, Information Systems, Finance and Legal. This was at a charge of £751,137 (2021-22: £622,344). These transactions were in addition to the charitable contributions paid to Tate as set out in note 7.

19 Liability of members

Tate Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, with no share capital. Each member of the company, of which there are currently two, is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the winding up of the company.

Notes (continued)

20 Statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2023 £	2022 £
<i>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</i>	(1,127,813)	1,856,702
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(89,766)	(1,964)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	1,818,424	214,501
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	2,066,313	(3,405,969)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	2,667,158	(1,336,730)

(ii) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash in hand	-	-
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	22,175,314	19,418,390
	22,175,314	19,418,390

TATE FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1085314

Accounts

Tate Foundation
Trustees' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

Company registration number 04009652
Charity registration number 1085314



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Trustees' report (including strategic report)

Reference and administrative details

Tate Foundation was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 June 2000 and is registered as a charity.

Registered address	Tate Foundation Tate Millbank London SW1P 4RG
Company registration number	04009652
Charity registration number	1085314
Bankers	Coutts & Co St Martins Office 440 Strand London WC2R 0QR
Solicitors	Withers LLP 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
Auditors	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 6th Floor 9 Appold Street London EC2A 2AP

Trustees

The membership of the Board, together with those appointed or resigned during the year, is set out below.

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE
Joseph P Baratta II B
John Botts B
George Economou B
Edward Eisler B
Mala Gaonkar B, P
Scott Mead B, P
Simon Palley B, IC, P
Franck Petitgas B (President of Tate Foundation)
Emmanuel Roman B
Roland Rudd B (Chairman of Tate Foundation)
Sir Anthony Salz B
Lord Stevenson of Coddenham CBE B
Lance Uggla B

Company Secretary

Tara Feshitan (resigned 22 September 2021)
Anastasia Yiannikas (appointed 27 September 2021)

Honorary Members

Abigail Baratta B
Victoria Barnsley B, P
Debby Brice B, IC
Lord Browne of Madingley FRS, FREng B, P

Susan Burns B
Christina Chandris B, IC
Melanie Clore B
Sir Howard Davies P
Dame Vivien Duffield DBE B
Maryam Eisler B
Sasan Ghandehari B
Noam Gottesman B, IC
Oliver Haarmann B
Peter Kellner B, P
Catherine Lagrange B, IC
Ronald and the Hon Mrs Rita McAulay B
Mandy Moross B
Elisabeth Murdoch B
The late Lord Paul Myners CBE B
Marilyn Ofer B, IC
The late John Porter B
Sir John Ritblat B
Lady Ritblat B
Dame Theresa Sackler DBE B (until February 2022)
The Rt Hon Sir Timothy Sainsbury B
Peter Simon B
Jon Snow B
Mercedes Stoutzker B
John Studzinski CBE B, IC
Viktor Vekselberg B (until March 2022)
Sir David Verey CBE B
Anita Zabludowicz OBE B, IC

B: Benefactor; IC: International Council; P: Tate Patron; S: Sponsor

Executive

The day to day management of the charity is delegated to Tate staff, the key personnel involved are:

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE, Trustee, Tate Director
Claire Gylphé, Director of Development
Stephen Wingfield, Director of Finance and Estates (until 30 September 2021)
Kathryn Martindale, Chief Financial Officer (from 1 October 2021)

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Tate Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 2 June 2000. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

Tate Foundation is governed by Trustees who constitute Directors for Companies Act purposes and Trustees for the purposes of charity law.

The role of the Trustees is non-executive and voluntary. The Trustees meet three times a year to conduct the formal business and provide a framework to be followed by Tate staff, who run the day to day activities of the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

Potential Trustees are invited to join Tate Foundation depending on their skills and experience and are appointed by the members for three years. The minimum number of Trustees is two.

Induction and training of Trustees

New Trustees are inducted and given training appropriate to their knowledge and ability. In addition, all Trustees are issued with "Guidelines for the Trustees/Directors of Tate Foundation on dealing with questions of benefit and

conflicts of interest”, which describes how Trustees should identify and approach potential conflicts of interest and issues relating to benefits. Trustees complete an annual Conflict of Interest Declaration Form, which is used to monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

Fundraising practices and compliance

Tate is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and Tate Foundation raises funds in support of Tate through its Patrons, Acquisition Committees, International Council, Legacy and other fundraising schemes. Tate Foundation does not undertake mass fundraising activity and does not employ third party agencies or individuals to fundraise on its behalf. The Foundation has received no complaints in relation to its fundraising activities in this reporting period.

Organisational structure

The Tate Foundation Trustees establish a framework for the organisation, with the day to day operation and management delegated to Tate staff. The Trustees oversee policies and financial decisions and approve the contribution to Tate.

Related parties

The organisation is strongly reliant on Tate’s infrastructure and procedures, especially in relation to staff and risk management.

Objectives and activities

Tate Foundation’s objective is the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery (Tate). Tate’s guiding mission is to increase public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of British art from the sixteenth century to the present day and of international modern and contemporary art. Tate Foundation delivers public benefit through its support of Tate.

Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate. Tate Foundation’s aim for the year was to maximise income and support the long-term aspirations of the charity.

The strategy to achieve these objectives was to maximise the income from the various activities described below.

- The Foundation continues to receive donations for the Tate Modern Project, a major capital project completed by Tate in 2016.
- The Tate Patrons membership scheme exists to raise money via subscriptions and special purchase funds to support Tate’s programme, assist with the acquisition of works of art for the Tate Collection and to encourage a wider interest in art.
- The International Council, Asia Pacific Acquisition Committee (APAC), Middle East and North African Acquisition Committee (MENAAC), African Acquisition Committee (AAC), Photography Acquisition Committee (PAC), South East Asia Acquisitions Committee (SAAC), Russia & Eastern European Acquisitions Committee (REEAC) and European Collection Circle (ECC) constitute supporter groups of international art enthusiasts. Membership is by invitation only. APAC, MENAAC, AAC, SAAC, REEAC and ECC seek to strengthen the collection via acquisitions from each geographical region, while PAC is focused on the acquisition of photography works. The Tate Liverpool Commissioning Circle is a supporter group focused on innovative future programme, the commissioning of major new works showcasing emerging artists and creating community and outreach programmes. The Frieze Tate Fund acquires works for Tate from the Frieze Art Fair annually. Any contributions to Tate are decided by the appropriate Forums in consultation with Tate.

How Tate Foundation’s activities deliver public benefit

Tate Foundation’s main activities and who it aims to help are described below. All charitable activities focus on supporting Tate in promoting increased knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of British art from 1500 and International Modern and Contemporary Art and are undertaken to further charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission’s general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity’s aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

Who benefited

During 2020-21 those benefiting from Tate's services, which receive direct financial support from Tate Foundation, included the 3.07 million visitors to the four Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives and also the 21.8 million unique visitors to the Tate website. Tate conducts outreach programmes, for local communities in Millbank, Southwark, Liverpool and St Ives. These include working with young people, under-represented communities, and families with pre-school children. Tate actively pursues diversity and promotes a multi-cultural perspective. Accessibility is an abiding principle.

Tate Foundation continues to support the acquisition of key works in the collection for the public benefit. Tate's ambition to grow the collection to become more international and diverse was supported by Tate Foundation through the acquisition of a number of important works from the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Africa, Europe and Russia and Eastern Europe.

Tate Foundation contributions supported the Hogarth & Europe and Life Between Islands: Caribbean British Art 50s-Now exhibitions at Tate Britain, as well as the Lubaina Himid, Sophie Taeuber-Arp and Surrealism Beyond Borders exhibitions at Tate Modern. Financial support was also made available to support Tate Collective, Apprenticeships and Traineeships, the Martin Parr: Photobook Collection Access archive project and the conservation of works by artists including Anne Hardy, Barbara Hepworth and Naum Gabo.

Tate Foundation contributions continued to support the completed capital projects at Tate Modern.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

During 2021-22, Tate Foundation achieved its objective by making charitable grants of £2,685,124 (2020-21: £3,180,116) of which £1,361,124 (2020-21: £1,890,329) supported purchases of works of art. These works of art will be available for the public to view when they are on display within the Tate Galleries.

The remaining charitable grants of £1,324,000 (2020-21: £1,289,787) were to support Tate's capital and public programme, including making direct contributions to exhibitions, education and conservation departments.

Key performance indicators used by the Trustees include income pledged through various fundraising activities against targets. For the year ended 31 March 2022, voluntary income for non-capital projects was pledged against target as follows for the activities listed:

Voluntary income pledged	Target	Actual Pledged 2022
	£000	£000
Patrons – London	1,019	1,093
International Council	834	957
Frieze Art Fair	150	150
APAC	375	347
MENAAC	175	228
PAC	245	294
AAC	212	257
SAAC	188	232
REAAC	263	297
European Collectors Circle	350	377

Contribution to works of art purchased by Tate

Contributions during the year were made in respect of the following works of art:

To Add One Metre to an Anonymous Mountain 1995, Beijing East Village
Life of Imitation 2009, Video, 2 projections, colour, sound + *Life of Imitation* 2009, suite of four billboards, Ming Wong
In Search of Vanished Blood, 2012, Nalini Malani
Beijing East Village 1993-1998, RongRong
Gym 2012-21, Augustas Serapinas
Amahubo, 2018, Buhlebezwe Siwani
Colon Hypxyihen Aterix, 2012, Charlotte Prodger
Colon Hyphen Aterix, 2012, Charlotte Prodger
29 photographs, gelatin silver prints on paper, from *Harlem U.S.A* 1975-7, printed 2020, Dawoud Bey
Refuse.exe 2019, Ed Atkins
Untitled 2020, Ed Atkins
Untitled 2020, Ed Atkins
USSR 1987; Star 1987, Evgenij Kozlov (E-E)
Reveries of an Underground Forest 2019, Hera Büyüktaşçıyan
Armada 2019, Hew Locke
2 or 3 Tigers 2015, HO Tzu Nyen
gfw 9, Richter / Baselitz 2019, Jana Euler
Cipher #1 2015, Larry Achiampong
Integer #3 2015, Larry Achiampong
Decimal #3 2017, Larry Achiampong
Glyth Series 2 #2 2018, Larry Achiampong
Glyth Series 2 #3 2018, Larry Achiampong
Speckle #1 2020, Larry Achiampong
bystander #14; bystander #23, Mari Katayama
Group of 5 works *Untitled* 2017, Michael Armitage
I Strongly Believe in Our Right to Be Frivolous 2012-ongoing, Mounira Al Solh
In Search of Vanished Blood, 2012, Nalini Malani
The Collection of Jane Ryan & William Saunders 2019, Pio Abad and Frances Wadsworth Jones
Argument from Silence 2019, Seher Shah
The Snow Monkeys of Texas. Do snow monkeys remember snow mountains? 2016, Shimabuku
Snow Monkey Stance 2016, Shimabuku
Beast Type Song 2019, Sophia Al-Maria
Becoming Alluvium 2019, Thao Nguyen Phan
Salacia 2019, Tourmaline
Arrangement In Layers, Stacking Up Moments 2016-19, Veronica Ryan
The Local Monuments I: Childhood 1995, Vivienne Koorland
Fun 2001; *Fun* 2001; *Fun* 2017; 'No Worries, My Mother Is Next Door' 2017; *Gate (Tiananmen)* 2020; *Fish on a Chopping Board* 2020; *Train* 2020, Xiyadie
When we were Queens and Kings 2017, Zohra Opoku
Time don't run here' 26 photographs, inkjet prints on paper from braille books, Liz Johnson
Artur
Untitled, 1976, Linder
Untitled, 1977, Linder
How To Make A How From A Why? 2020, Abbas Zahedi
How To Make A How From A Why? 2020, Abbas Zahedi
A Fisher Girl's Light, Marianne Stokes
Echo 1983, Denzil Forrester
Shine Eye 1982, Denzil Forrester
In the Zone 1982, Denzil Forrester
Jason (Curtain) 2021, Mike Silva
The Earth And The Sky 2021; *Work Contract* 2021, Sung Tieu
Filling Gaps, 2021; *Work Contract* 2021, Sung Tieu
Jenny and Zac Holding Hands 2009, Rene Matić

VE Day, Skegness III 2020, Rene Matić
Maggie in Morley's, 2020, Rene Matić
Chiddy Doing Rene's Hair 2019, Rene Matić
Rene in Sheringham 2019, Rene Matić
Mia and Faith at BBQ, 2019, Rene Matić
Ione's Shoes 2019, Rene Matić
Rene and Dad I 2019, Rene Matić
Clap for Carers 2020, Rene Matić
Skegness, 2020, Rene Matić
Maggie and Rene II 2019, Rene Matić
Lost Bike 2019, Rene Matić
Rene at New Wave Tattoo 2020, Rene Matić
Mia and Cait Snogging I 2020, Rene Matić
Rudi at Christmas 2019, Rene Matić
The moon Has Ascended between us 1976, Obiora Udechukwu
Gidan Tailor (Tailor's House) 1976, Obiora Udechukwu
Preacher 1976, Obiora Udechukwu
The Newcomer 1983, Obiora Udechukwu
Ascent to the Cathedral, Spanish Civil War, Barcelona, Spain 1937; Untitled, series Ode to Necrophilia, Mexico City 1962 (Leonora Carrington) 1962; Untitled, series Ode to Necrophilia, Mexico City 1962 (Leonora Carrington) 1962, Kati Horna

Financial review

The accounts have been prepared under FRS 102. Total income for the year was £5,324,672 (2020-21: £6,727,758). Of the total income figure, £37,202 (2020-21: £1,539,812) was received for the major capital project at Tate Modern.

The surplus for the year was £1,856,702 (2020-21: £2,337,252).

Reserves policy

It is the Trustees' policy to review the reserves on an annual basis to consider if they are appropriate for the current activity of the Foundation and requests for grants from Tate. As a standard, reserves should be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of total income, excluding major capital project donations, which should provide sufficient working capital for one year. A level of £1,321,867 is required to comply with this policy. Free reserves are currently held at a level above the reserves policy to reflect income recognised but not yet received.

Free reserves, defined as unrestricted funds excluding designated funds and works of art, at 31 March 2022 were £12,215,563 (2020-21: £11,845,301). Restricted reserves at this date were £6,327,491 (2020-21: £4,841,051). Total reserves held by Foundation at that date were £18,981,054 (2020-21: £17,124,352).

Investments

Current asset investments of £19,418,390 (2020-21: £20,751,703) held at 31 March 2022 were term deposits.

Plans for future periods

Tate Foundation continues to support Tate's strategic development. Tate Foundation will continue to represent the interests of those individuals who give significant financial support or gifts of art to Tate by appointing Trustees of the Foundation from amongst its supporters who are best qualified to offer advice and support to the Tate Gallery Board and Tate Executive on the fulfilment of Tate's strategic objectives. This includes building the Patrons and International Council membership schemes and increasing major donations to Tate, particularly to the Collection through the acquisition committees and a planned Endowment Campaign.

Grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations with increased targets in the coming financial years following the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic in previous years. Due to the effects of the curtailment of its trading activities on its profitability during the Coronavirus pandemic, Tate Enterprises is not able to make a Gift Aid donation to Tate Foundation in 2021-22.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Tate Foundation Board has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management processes are in place. The actual risk management processes are the responsibility of senior staff (who are Tate management) and are embedded in the management process. The Board places strong reliance on the risk analysis and control environment operated by Tate and the Tate Audit Committee.

Tate Foundation has prepared a risk register, which details the major risks the organisation faces and identifies the controls in place to mitigate those risks. The register also covers compliance with statutory requirements and internal control procedures as well as investment risk. The risk register is kept under review on an ongoing basis by Tate's management and risks are discussed by the Board as part of the operational update at each meeting. The focus is on ensuring that risks are managed effectively by senior Tate staff. Tate Foundation's operations and risk management processes are also reviewed periodically by Tate's Internal Audit. However, it is recognised that a risk management system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, factors that impact on the ability to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The principal risks and uncertainties which could impact Tate Foundation's performance, and the associated mitigating activities, are summarised below.

Area of principal risk/uncertainty	Description and examples of mitigating activities
- Challenges to the overall economic climate leading to increased pressure on discretionary expenditure. - Geopolitical or public health issues impact the ability to fundraise in certain regions. - Increasingly competitive environment for philanthropic giving as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic. - Reduction in Tate programme against which to fundraise due to temporary closure during Coronavirus pandemic and longer-term effects on sector e.g. reduction in tourism. - Impact on fundraising due to heightened external scrutiny of ethical considerations.	- Fundraising propositions and membership schemes are subject to continual review to ensure they are relevant and attractive to a changing market, and focus on a cause rather than specific programme. Advice is sought from non-executive advocates and Trustees. - Active prospecting and monitoring of existing supporters is supported by robust research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - Prospect pools are carefully identified and managed to ensure they only include those who have capacity to give. Additionally, an ongoing programme of high-quality stewardship is in place so that Tate retains a relationship with donors and sponsors who may be approached in the future. - Active supporter prospecting is supported by robust research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - A robust system of financial management and control is in place, including: - Management of forecast in current financial year and budget planning for future years; - Quarterly reforecasts include implementing Action Plans to address specific risks; - Effective financial control; - Holding a contingency against key operational risks and having a reserves policy.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditors during the year and, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report, including the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board on 12 July 2022 and signed on 21 July 2022 on its behalf by:

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

Roland Rudd
Trustee

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Tate Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report (including Strategic Report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of Tate Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tate Foundation ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 10, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

.....
Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 25 July 2022

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an income and expenditure account)

(for the year ended 31 March 2022)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	4	2,338,554	2,984,154	5,322,708	6,722,762
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-
Investments	5	1,964	-	1,964	4,996
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		2,340,518	2,984,154	5,324,672	6,727,758
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(776,064)	(6,782)	(782,846)	(1,210,390)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(1,231,394)	(1,453,730)	(2,685,124)	(3,180,116)
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		(2,007,458)	(1,460,512)	(3,467,970)	(4,390,506)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	333,060	1,523,642	1,856,702	2,337,252
Transfers between funds	16	37,202	(37,202)	-	-
Other gains/(losses)					
Net movement in funds		370,262	1,486,440	1,856,702	2,337,252
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	16	12,283,301	4,841,051	17,124,352	14,787,100
Total funds carried forward	16	12,653,563	6,327,491	18,981,054	17,124,352

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 17-25 form part of these accounts

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	11	438,000	438,000
		438,000	438,000
Current assets			
Debtors	13	3,099,725	3,314,226
Investments	12	19,418,390	20,751,703
Cash at bank and in hand		-	1,453
		22,518,115	24,067,382
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(3,975,061)	(7,381,030)
Net current assets		18,543,054	16,686,352
Total assets less current liabilities		18,981,054	17,124,352
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	-	-
Net assets		18,981,054	17,124,352
Funds			
Unrestricted			
Designated	16	-	-
Other	16	12,653,563	12,283,301
Restricted	16	6,327,491	4,841,051
Total funds		18,981,054	17,124,352

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 12 July 2022 and signed on 21 July 2022 on its behalf by:



Roland Rudd
Trustee

Company registration number 04009652

The notes on pages 17-25 form part of these accounts

Statement of cash flows

(for the year ended 31 March 2022)

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
<i>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</i>	20(i)	(1,336,730)	6,890,426
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest		1,964	4,996
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of borrowing		-	-
Cash inflows from new borrowing		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</i>		(1,334,766)	6,895,422
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		20,753,156	13,857,734
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</i>	20(ii)	19,418,390	20,753,156

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Tate Foundation's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

Tate Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The functional currency is GBP sterling.

Going concern basis of preparation for the accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. As a result of the continuing impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken by governments both in the UK and overseas, the foundation's forecasts have been adjusted and continue to be reviewed on a quarterly basis. Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate Gallery. It is expected that the level of donations, including those from Tate Enterprises Limited as a result of the downturn in its trading activities during and after the Coronavirus pandemic, will fall and that grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations and the use of reserves. The trustees are confident that the company can continue to cover its operating costs as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Subscriptions and donations

Donations that have a formal gift agreement will be recognised at the date of the agreement, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources. All other donations will be recognised on a cash received basis, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources.

Donations usually also include a contribution from the Corporate Membership programme which was moved to Tate Enterprises Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tate, on 1 April 2017. Tate Enterprises gift aids all the profits from this activity to the Tate Foundation. Due to the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic on Tate Enterprises' activities, no gift aid will be paid to Tate Foundation in 2021-22.

Legacies

Receipt of a legacy will be recognised when there has been grant or probate; the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate; and that any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of Tate Foundation or have been met.

Unrestricted funds

These resources arise from the accumulated surpluses and deficits in the operation for charitable purposes and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objective of the charity.

Designated funds

Funds designated for a particular use by the Trustees.

Restricted funds

These resources arise from contributions received for specific purposes. These funds are expended in accordance with these purposes.

Financial instruments

Tate Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Charitable grants payable

This expenditure represents contributions made to Tate towards acquisition of works of art by Tate and towards Tate projects. The expenditure is recognised when Tate Foundation is committed to provide such funding.

Raising funds

This expenditure represents the costs of fundraising.

Borrowings

Interest is charged to the statement of financial activities as it accrues. Charges incurred on the RBS loan were at a rate of 1% over LIBOR per interest period on the total amount of the loan.

Governance costs

This expenditure is audit and legal fees.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value rather than at historical cost. Any unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are stated at valuation as at the date of introduction of FRS 30: Accounting for Heritage Assets. They are not depreciated or revalued as a matter of routine, as the assets are deemed to have indeterminable lives. Impairment reviews are carried out only if the asset suffers physical deterioration or doubts arise as to their authenticity.

Notes (continued)

2 Statement of financial activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account) (for the year ended 31 March 2021)

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 £
Income and endowments from:			
Donations and legacies	2,754,714	3,968,048	6,722,762
Investments	4,996	-	4,996
Total	2,759,710	3,968,048	6,727,758
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
Costs of generating donations and legacies	(1,210,373)	(17)	(1,210,390)
Charitable activities	(1,030,269)	(2,149,847)	(3,180,116)
Total resources expended:	(2,240,642)	(2,149,864)	(4,390,506)
Net income/(expenditure)	519,068	1,818,184	2,337,252
Transfers between funds	1,539,812	(1,539,812)	-
Net movement in funds	2,058,880	278,372	2,337,252
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward	10,224,421	4,562,679	14,787,100
Total funds carried forward	12,283,301	4,841,051	17,124,352

3 Staff numbers and costs

Tate supplies employees and recharges the cost to Tate Foundation. The charge for the year is £489,293 (2020-21: £656,571) and also includes agency staff charged directly to Tate Foundation of £nil (2020-21: £nil).

Notes (continued)

4 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £	2021 £
Tate Patrons	1,117,663	-	1,117,663	1,021,020
International Council members	951,680	5,002	956,682	711,076
Tate Fund	261,140	7	261,147	1,055,444
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	-	347,361	347,361	371,963
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	-	227,756	227,756	186,076
African Acquisitions Committee	-	257,114	257,114	262,201
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	-	231,572	231,572	185,688
Photography Acquisition Group	-	294,010	294,010	261,692
Russia & East European Acquisitions Committee	-	296,901	296,901	284,098
Director's Future Fund	-	-	-	-
European Collectors Circle	-	377,229	377,229	716,518
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Frieze Fund	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Capital Projects Fundraising	-	37,202	37,202	1,539,812
Legacies	8,071	750,000	758,071	280,846
Performance Fund	-	-	-	-
Other donations received / (adjusted)	-	-	-	-
Gift aid from Tate Enterprises Limited	-	-	-	(313,672)
	2,338,554	2,984,154	5,322,708	6,722,762

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £	2021 £
Bank interest	1,964	-	1,964	4,996
	1,964	-	1,964	4,996

6 Net income/(expenditure)

<i>Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:</i>	2022	2021
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	10,280	8,885

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2022 was £10,280 (2020-21: £8,885).

Notes (continued)

7 Charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £	2021 £
Contributions towards works of Art purchased by Tate	352,394	1,008,730	1,361,124	1,890,329
Contributions to Tate	879,000	445,000	1,324,000	1,289,787
	1,231,394	1,453,730	2,685,124	3,180,116

There were £2,685,124 of accrued contributions at 31 March 2022 (2020-21: £3,180,116).

8 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses in the year ended 31 March 2022 (2020-21: nil).

9 Raising funds

	Staff costs £	Members' benefits £	Other costs £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Unrestricted funds	489,293	(1,318)	288,089	776,064	1,210,373
Restricted funds: Frieze Fund			6,782	6,782	17
	489,293	(1,318)	294,871	782,846	1,210,390

10 Support costs

All support services including Finance, Human Resources and Information Systems are provided by Tate. This service is estimated to have a value of £133,051 (2020-21: £126,475) and has been charged to costs of generating donations and legacies in the statement of financial activities.

Notes (continued)

11 Heritage assets

Tate Foundation owns a collection of 9 modern works of art. These assets were donated to Tate Foundation in the 1980s and have a collective value of £438,000 as at the 31 March 2022 (2020-21: £438,000). The assets were valued in 2009 by Tate Gallery curators using industry standard methods of valuation. There have been no additions, disposals, revaluations or impairment of heritage assets in any of the four previous accounting periods. The Trustees do not have a general acquisitions and disposal policy but look at each work of art on a case by case basis.

At 31 March 2022, one of these works of art was on loan to the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art; the remainder were on loan to Tate galleries where they are under the care of the Collection Care department, details of which can be found at <http://www.tate.org.uk/about/our-work/conservation>. The loans and details of the works of art are recorded on the Tate Gallery database system.

	Value at 1 April 2021 £	Revaluations £	Additions £	Disposals £	Value at 31 March 2022 £
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000

12 Investments

Current asset investments are held in various term deposits and are treated as liquid resources for the purposes of the cashflow statement.

13 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	-	-
Taxation and social security	78,459	-
Other Debtors	17,705	23,722
Prepayments and accrued income: amount falling due within one year	1,171,001	1,193,228
Prepayments and accrued income: amounts falling due after more than one year	1,000,000	2,000,000
Receivable from Tate and associates	832,560	97,276
	3,099,725	3,314,226

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	6,026	14,074
Taxation and social security	-	26,459
Loans	-	-
Other creditors	3,268	3,000
Accruals and deferred income	10,575	145,195
Payable to Tate and associates	3,955,192	7,192,302
	3,975,061	7,381,030

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income	-	-
	-	-

16 Reconciliation of movements in funds

	At 1 April 2021 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2022 £
Restricted funds					
International Council	54,929	5,002	-	-	59,931
Annual Fund	583	7	-	-	590
Latin American Acquisitions Committee	53,367	-	-	-	53,367
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	509,062	347,361	(351,285)	-	505,138
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	121,075	227,756	(89,034)	-	259,797
African Acquisitions Committee	281,484	257,114	(146,229)	-	392,369
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	176,515	231,572	(147,058)	-	261,029
Photography Acquisition Group	290,321	294,010	(185,101)	-	399,230
Russia & East European Acquisitions Committee	196,846	296,901	(139,601)	-	354,686
European Collectors Circle	492,085	377,229	(209,944)	-	659,370
Collection Fund	160,727	-	-	-	160,727
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	42,500	10,000	(20,000)	-	32,500
Frieze Fund	172,531	150,000	(172,800)	-	149,731
Capital projects fundraising	1,397,012	37,202	-	(37,202)	1,397,012
Legacies	709,457	750,000	-	-	1,459,457
Performance Fund	67,209	-	-	-	67,209
Other restricted reserves	115,348	-	-	-	115,348
Total restricted funds	4,841,051	2,984,154	(1,460,512)	(37,202)	6,327,491
Unrestricted funds					
Designated	-	-	-	-	-
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000
Other	11,845,301	2,340,518	(2,007,458)	37,202	12,215,563
Total unrestricted funds	12,283,301	2,340,518	(2,007,458)	37,202	12,653,563
Total funds	17,124,352	5,324,672	(3,467,970)	-	18,981,054

Notes (continued)

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are held for acquisition of works of art or for decision by the membership councils. Further details may be found in the Trustees' report.

Part of the Collection Fund is restricted and is there to support the Tate Collection.

The Capital projects fundraising fund was for three major projects which have now been completed: the Tate Modern Project, Tate Britain Millbank Project and Tate St Ives Phase II. All funds on the Tate Britain Millbank Project and the Tate St Ives Phase II have been received. Pledges for the Tate Modern Project continue to be received as scheduled. In the year to March 2022, £37,202 of Tate Modern Project donations were returned to unrestricted reserves (2020-21: £1,539,812).

Other restricted reserves include amounts given for specific acquisitions and projects.

Designated funds

In June 2019, Trustees removed the designation on an unrestricted fund which had been created to support a fundraising initiative.

Unrestricted funds

Funds available for general use.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets				
Works of art	438,000	-	438,000	438,000
Current assets	16,190,624	6,327,491	22,518,115	24,067,382
Current liabilities	(3,975,061)	-	(3,975,061)	(7,381,030)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	12,653,563	6,327,491	18,981,054	17,124,352

18 Related parties

The only related party transactions during the year were those with the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery who employ the Development Office staff who serviced Tate Foundation, and who provided support for back office functions including Human Resources, Information Systems, Finance and Legal. This was at a charge of £622,344 (2020-21: £783,046). These transactions were in addition to the charitable contributions paid to Tate as set out in note 7.

19 Liability of members

Tate Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, with no share capital. Each member of the company, of which there are currently two, is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the winding up of the company.

Notes (continued)

20 Statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
<i>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</i>	1,856,702	2,337,252
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(1,964)	(4,996)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	214,501	2,568,468
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	(3,405,969)	1,989,702
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(1,336,730)</u>	<u>6,890,426</u>

(ii) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash in hand	-	1,453
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	19,418,390	20,751,703
	<u>19,418,390</u>	<u>20,753,156</u>

Accounts

Tate Foundation
Trustees' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

Company registration number 04009652
Charity registration number 1085314

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Trustees' report (including strategic report)

Reference and administrative details

Tate Foundation was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 June 2000 and is registered as a charity.

Registered address	Tate Foundation Tate Millbank London SW1P 4RG
Company registration number	04009652
Charity registration number	1085314
Bankers	Coutts & Co St Martins Office 440 Strand London WC2R 0QR
Solicitors	Withers LLP 20 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AN
Auditors	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD

Trustees

The membership of the Board, together with those appointed or resigned during the year, is set out below.

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE
Joseph P Baratta II B
John Botts B
George Economou B
Edward Eisler B
Mala Gaonkar B, P
Scott Mead B, P
Simon Palley B, IC, P
Franck Petitgas B (President of Tate Foundation)
Emmanuel Roman B
Roland Rudd B (Chairman of Tate Foundation)
Sir Anthony Salz B
Lord Stevenson of Coddenham CBE B
Lance Uggla B

Company Secretary

Tara Feshitan

Honorary Members

Abigail Baratta B, Tate Americas Foundation
Victoria Barnsley B, P
Debby Brice B, IC
Lord Browne of Madingley FRS, FREng B, P
Susan Burns B

Christina Chandris B, IC
Melanie Clore B
Sir Howard Davies P
Dame Vivien Duffield DBE B
Maryam Eisler B
Sasan Ghandehari B
Noam Gottesman B, IC
Oliver Haarmann B
Peter Kellner B, P
Catherine Lagrange B, IC
Ronald and the Hon Mrs Rita McAulay B
Mandy Moross B
Elisabeth Murdoch B
Lord Paul Myners CBE B
Marilyn Ofer B, IC
John Porter B
Sir John Ritblat B
Lady Ritblat B
Dame Theresa Sackler DBE B, IC
The Rt Hon Sir Timothy Sainsbury B
Peter Simon B
Jon Snow B
Mercedes Stoutzker B
John Studzinski CBE B, IC, Tate Americas Foundation
The late Ian Taylor B
Viktor Vekselberg B
Sir David Verey CBE B
Anita Zabludowicz OBE B, IC

B: Benefactor; IC: International Council; P: Tate Patron; S: Sponsor

Executive

The day to day management of the charity is delegated to Tate staff, the key personnel involved are:

Dr Maria Balshaw CBE, Trustee, Tate Director
Claire Gylphé, Director of Development
Stephen Wingfield, Director of Finance and Estates

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

Tate Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 2 June 2000. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

Tate Foundation is governed by Trustees who constitute Directors for Companies Act purposes and Trustees for the purposes of charity law.

The role of the Trustees is non-executive and voluntary. The Trustees meet three times a year to conduct the formal business and provide a framework to be followed by Tate staff, who run the day to day activities of the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of Trustees

Potential Trustees are invited to join Tate Foundation depending on their skills and experience and are appointed by the members for three years. The minimum number of Trustees is two.

Induction and training of Trustees

New Trustees are inducted and given training appropriate to their knowledge and ability. In addition, all Trustees are issued with “Guidelines for the Trustees/Directors of Tate Foundation on dealing with questions of benefit and conflicts of interest”, which describes how Trustees should identify and approach potential conflicts of interest and

issues relating to benefits. Trustees complete an annual Conflict of Interest Declaration Form, which is used to monitor and manage conflicts of interest.

Fundraising practices and compliance

Tate is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and Tate Foundation raises funds in support of Tate through its Patrons, Acquisition Committees, International Council, Legacy and other fundraising schemes. Tate Foundation does not undertake mass fundraising activity and does not employ third party agencies or individuals to fundraise on its behalf. The Foundation has received no complaints in relation to its fundraising activities in this reporting period.

Organisational structure

The Tate Foundation Trustees establish a framework for the organisation, with the day to day operation and management delegated to Tate staff. The Trustees oversee policies and financial decisions and approve the contribution to Tate.

Related parties

The organisation is strongly reliant on Tate's infrastructure and procedures, especially in relation to staff and risk management.

Objectives and activities

Tate Foundation's objective is the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery (Tate). Tate's guiding mission is to increase public knowledge, understanding and appreciation of British art from the sixteenth century to the present day and of international modern and contemporary art. Tate Foundation delivers public benefit through its support of Tate.

Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate. Tate Foundation's aim for the year was to maximise income and support the long-term aspirations of the charity.

The strategy to achieve these objectives was to maximise the income from the various activities described below.

- The Foundation continues to receive donations for the Tate Modern Project, a major capital project completed by Tate in 2016.
- The Tate Patrons membership scheme exists to raise money via subscriptions and special purchase funds to support Tate's programme, assist with the acquisition of works of art for the Tate Collection and to encourage a wider interest in art.
- The International Council, Asia Pacific Acquisition Committee (APAC), Middle East and North African Acquisition Committee (MENAAC), African Acquisition Committee (AAC), Photography Acquisition Committee (PAC), South East Asia Acquisitions Committee (SAAC), Russia & Eastern European Acquisitions Committee (REEAC) and European Collection Circle (ECC) constitute supporter groups of international art enthusiasts. Membership is by invitation only. APAC, MENAAC, AAC, SAAC, REEAC and ECC seek to strengthen the collection via acquisitions from each geographical region, while PAC is focused on the acquisition of photography works. The Tate Liverpool Commissioning Circle is a supporter group focused on innovative future programme, the commissioning of major new works showcasing emerging artists and creating community and outreach programmes. The Frieze Tate Fund acquires works for Tate from the Frieze Art Fair annually. Any contributions to Tate are decided by the appropriate Forums in consultation with Tate.

How Tate Foundation's activities deliver public benefit

Tate Foundation's main activities and who it aims to help are described below. All charitable activities focus on supporting Tate in promoting increased knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of British art from 1500 and International Modern and Contemporary Art and are undertaken to further charitable purposes for the public benefit.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities.

Who benefited

During 2020-21 those benefiting from Tate's services, which receive direct financial support from Tate Foundation, included the 591,000 visitors to the four Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives and also the just under 19 million unique visitors to the Tate website. Tate conducts outreach programmes, for local communities in Millbank, Southwark, Liverpool and St Ives. These include working with young people, under-represented communities, and families with pre-school children. Tate actively pursues diversity and promotes a multi-cultural perspective. Accessibility is an abiding principle.

Tate Foundation continues to support the acquisition of key works in the collection for the public benefit. Tate's ambition to grow the collection to become more international and diverse was supported by Tate Foundation through the acquisition of a number of important works from the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Africa, Europe and Russia and Eastern Europe.

Tate Foundation contributions supported the Lynette Yiadom-Boakye: Fly In League With The Night and Turner's Modern World exhibitions at Tate Britain, as well as the Bruce Nauman and Zanele Muholi exhibitions at Tate Moderns. Financial support was also made available to support Tate's Performance Activation Fund, Schools and Teachers programme, Tate Exchange, Tate Collective, Tate Intensive and the conservation of works by artists including Tacita Dean, David Hockney, Piet Mondrian, and JMW Turner.

Tate Foundation contributions continued to support the completed capital projects at Tate Modern.

Strategic report

Achievements and performance

During 2020-21, Tate Foundation achieved its objective by making charitable grants of £3,180,116 (2020: £4,755,331) of which £1,890,329 (2020: £3,061,368) supported purchases of works of art. These works of art will be available for the public to view when they are on display within the Tate Galleries.

The remaining charitable grants of £1,289,787 (2020: £1,693,963) were to support Tate's capital and public programme, including making direct contributions to exhibitions, education and conservation departments.

Key performance indicators used by the Trustees include income pledged through various fundraising activities against targets. For the year ended 31 March 2021, voluntary income for non-capital projects was pledged against target as follows for the activities listed:

Voluntary income pledged	Target	Actual Pledged 2021
	£000	£000
Patrons – London	1,073	1,021
International Council	990	711
Frieze Art Fair	150	150
APAC	375	372
MENAAAC	178	186
PAC	229	262
AAC	200	262
SAAC	188	186
REAAC	269	284
European Collectors Circle	525	717

Contribution to works of art purchased by Tate

Contributions during the year were made in respect of the following works of art:

Tri-form tri-colour 1968, Ann Sutton
Both sides 1967, Ann Sutton

Spiral colour and area progression 1965, Ann Sutton
Diminishing square thickness 1965, Ann Sutton
The Square, The Line and The Ruler 2019, Anna Boghiguan
Institution vs The Mass 2019, Anna Boghiguan
Tongues 1998 (Activation Version), Anu Pöder
Bricolage 1964, Carol Rama
Buff in Bloom, Glow and Thumos 2016, Daiga Grantiņa
Isola Bella 2007-8, Danica Dakić
Changing Room 2014, Helen Cammoch
Don't Look At The Finger 2017, Hetain Patel
Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, Japan 1962, 1962, printed 2015, Hiro (Yasuhiro Wakabayashi)
The Pole of the East 2004, Huang Yong Ping
L'Ange Chasse (Fallen Angel)/ Angel Hunt 1966, Jagoda Buić
L'Ange Chasse (Fallen Angel)/ Angel Hunt 1966, Jagoda Buić
Ass Priest 2017, Jesse Darling
Our Labyrinth 2015-present, Lee Mingwei
Razorbill 2020, Lynette Yiadom-Boakye
In Place of the Public: Airport Series 1983, JFK TWA New York 1990, O'Hare Chicago 1994, Martha Rosler
Exergie (butter Dance) 2000, Melati Suryodarmo
The Weight of Hands 2010, Minouk Lim
Weed Killer 2017, Patrick Staff
Levant 2018, Paul Maheke
Mutual Survival, Lorde's Manifesto 2015, Paul Maheke
New Jersey Night from Westside Highway 1975, *Lower Manhattan from the Harbor* 1976, Ricie
1985, Draped Male Nude (111) Animals Shaggy Cow, Hyrkin Farm (II), Peter Hujar
Fire! 1975, Rasheed Araeen
Software Garden 2018, Rory Pilgrim
That is where, as you heard, the elephant danced the malinga/The place where they now grow flowers, 2016, Sammy Baloji
Room for Deportees 2017, Siah Armajani
Nisyros (Vivian's bed) 2016-17, Vivian Suter
Gorbachev 1990, Vladislav Mamyshev-Monroe
Male and Female Singers and Actors 1990, Vladislav Mamyshev-Monroe
Lighter, yellow/green I 2008, Wolfgang Tillmans
Lighter, blue concave II 2010, Wolfgang Tillmans
Lighter 44 2008, Wolfgang Tillmans
Lighter, blue up IX 2013, Wolfgang Tillmans

Financial review

The accounts have been prepared under FRS 102. Total income for the year was £6,727,758 (2020: £6,574,490). Of the total income figure, £1,539,812 (2020: £1,592,708) was received for the major capital project at Tate Modern.

The surplus for the year was £2,337,252 (2020: £608,191).

Reserves policy

It is the Trustees' policy to review the reserves on an annual basis to consider if they are appropriate for the current activity of the Foundation and requests for grants from Tate. As a standard, reserves should be maintained at a minimum level of 25% of total income, excluding major capital project donations, which should provide sufficient working capital for one year. A level of £1,296,987 is required to comply with this policy. Free reserves are currently held at a level above the reserves policy to reflect income recognised but not yet received.

Free reserves, defined as unrestricted funds excluding designated funds and works of art, at 31 March 2021 were £11,845,301 (2020 restated: £9,786,421). Restricted reserves at this date were £4,841,051 (2020: £4,562,679). Total reserves held by Foundation at that date were £17,124,352 (2020: £14,787,100).

Investments

Current asset investments of £20,751,703 (2020: £13,854,093) held at 31 March 2021 were term deposits.

Plans for future periods

Tate Foundation continues to support Tate's strategic development. Tate Foundation will continue to represent the interests of those individuals who give significant financial support or gifts of art to Tate by appointing Trustees of the Foundation from amongst its supporters who are best qualified to offer advice and support to the Tate Gallery Board and Tate Executive on the fulfilment of Tate's strategic objectives. This includes building the Patrons and International Council membership schemes and increasing major donations to Tate, particularly to the Collection through the acquisition committees and a planned Endowment Campaign.

As a result of the continued impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken by governments both in the UK and overseas, the Foundation's forecasts have been adjusted. It is expected that the level of donations will remain the same in the next financial year and that grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations. Due to the effects of the curtailment of its trading activities on its profitability during the Coronavirus pandemic, Tate Enterprises is not able to make a Gift Aid donation to Tate Foundation in 2020-21, nor is it anticipated that Tate Enterprises Limited will be able to make one in 2021-22.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Tate Foundation Board has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management processes are in place. The actual risk management processes are the responsibility of senior staff (who are Tate management) and are embedded in the management process. The Board places strong reliance on the risk analysis and control environment operated by Tate and the Tate Audit Committee.

Tate Foundation has prepared a risk register, which details the major risks the organisation faces and identifies the controls in place to mitigate those risks. The register also covers compliance with statutory requirements and internal control procedures as well as investment risk. The risk register is kept under review on an ongoing basis by Tate's management and risks are discussed by the Board as part of the operational update at each meeting. The focus is on ensuring that risks are managed effectively by senior Tate staff. Tate Foundation's operations and risk management processes are also reviewed periodically by Tate's Internal Audit. However, it is recognised that a risk management system can only seek to manage, rather than eliminate, factors that impact on the ability to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The principal risks and uncertainties which could impact Tate Foundation's performance, and the associated mitigating activities, are summarised below.

Area of principal risk/uncertainty	Description and examples of mitigating activities
- Increasingly competitive environment for philanthropic giving as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic. - Reduction in Tate programme against which to fundraise due to temporary closure during Coronavirus pandemic and longer-term effects on sector e.g. reduction in tourism. - Challenges to the overall economic climate leading to increased pressure on discretionary expenditure. - Impact on fundraising due to heightened external scrutiny of ethical considerations.	- Fundraising propositions and membership schemes are subject to continual review to ensure they are relevant and attractive to a changing market, and focus on a cause rather than specific programme. Advice is sought from non-executive advocates and Trustees. - Prospect pools are carefully identified and managed to ensure they only include those who have capacity to give. Additionally, an ongoing programme of high-quality stewardship is in place so that Tate retains a relationship with donors and sponsors who may be approached in the future. - Active supporter prospecting is supported by robust research and due diligence in line with Tate's Ethics and Donations policies. - A robust system of financial management and control is in place, including: - Management of forecast in current financial year and budget planning for future years; - Quarterly reforecasts include implementing Action Plans to address specific risks; - Effective financial control; - Holding a contingency against key operational risks and having a reserves policy.

Auditors

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditors during the year and, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report, including the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board on 30th June 2021 and signed on 1st July 2021 on its behalf by:



Roland Rudd
Trustee

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of Tate Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report (including Strategic Report) and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102. Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees confirm that:

- so far as each trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tate Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tate Foundation ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity SORP, and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

.....
Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 7 July 2021
.....

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Statement of financial activities

(Incorporating an income and expenditure account)

(for the year ended 31 March 2021)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Income and endowments from:					
Donations and legacies	4	2,754,714	3,968,048	6,722,762	6,541,445
Other trading activities		-	-	-	-
Investments	5	4,996	-	4,996	33,045
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		2,759,710	3,968,048	6,727,758	6,574,490
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	9	(1,210,373)	(17)	(1,210,390)	(1,210,968)
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs		-	-	-	-
Investment management costs		-	-	-	-
Charitable activities	7	(1,030,269)	(2,149,847)	(3,180,116)	(4,755,331)
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		(2,240,642)	(2,149,864)	(4,390,506)	(5,966,299)
Net gains on investments		-	-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)	6	519,068	1,818,184	2,337,252	608,191
Transfers between funds	16	1,539,812	(1,539,812)	-	-
Other gains/(losses)					
Net movement in funds		2,058,880	278,372	2,337,252	608,191
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	16	10,224,421	4,562,679	14,787,100	14,178,909
Total funds carried forward	16	12,283,301	4,841,051	17,124,352	14,787,100

The results for the year were derived solely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16-24 form part of these accounts

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	11	438,000	438,000
		438,000	438,000
Current assets			
Debtors	13	3,314,226	5,882,696
Investments	12	20,751,703	13,854,093
Cash at bank and in hand		1,453	3,641
		24,067,382	19,740,430
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(7,381,030)	(5,391,330)
Net current assets		16,686,352	14,349,100
Total assets less current liabilities		17,124,352	14,787,100
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	-	-
Net assets		17,124,352	14,787,100
Funds			
Unrestricted			
Designated	16	-	-
Other	16	12,283,301	10,224,421
Restricted	16	4,841,051	4,562,679
Total funds		17,124,352	14,787,100

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 30th June 2021 and signed on 1st July 2021 on its behalf by:



Roland Rudd
Trustee

Company registration number 04009652

The notes on pages 16-24 form part of these accounts

Statement of cash flows

(for the year ended 31 March 2021)

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
<i>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</i>	20(i)	6,890,426	3,767,323
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest		4,996	33,045
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of borrowing		-	-
Cash inflows from new borrowing		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
<i>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</i>		6,895,422	3,800,368
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		13,857,734	10,057,366
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</i>	20(ii)	20,753,156	13,857,734

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Tate Foundation's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) and the Companies Act 2006.

Tate Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

The functional currency is GBP sterling.

Going concern basis of preparation for the accounts

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. As a result of the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken by governments both in the UK and overseas, the foundation's forecasts have been adjusted and continue to be reviewed on a quarterly basis. Tate Foundation receives donations and holds funds in anticipation of grant requests from Tate Gallery. It is expected that the level of donations, including those from Tate Enterprises Limited as a result of the downturn in its trading activities during and after the Coronavirus pandemic, will fall and that grant requests from Tate Gallery will be fulfilled by in-year donations and the use of reserves. The trustees are confident that the company can continue to cover its operating costs as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Subscriptions and donations

Donations that have a formal gift agreement will be recognised at the date of the agreement, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources. All other donations will be recognised on a cash received basis, unless there are terms and conditions which must be met before Tate Foundation is entitled to the resources.

Donations usually also include a contribution from the Corporate Membership programme which was moved to Tate Enterprises Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tate, on 1 April 2017. Tate Enterprises gift aids all the profits from this activity to the Tate Foundation. Due to the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic on Tate Enterprises' activities, no gift aid will be paid to Tate Foundation in 20-21.

Legacies

Receipt of a legacy will be recognised when there has been grant or probate; the executors have established that there are sufficient assets in the estate; and that any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of Tate Foundation or have been met.

Unrestricted funds

These resources arise from the accumulated surpluses and deficits in the operation for charitable purposes and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objective of the charity.

Designated funds

Funds designated for a particular use by the Trustees.

Restricted funds

These resources arise from contributions received for specific purposes. These funds are expended in accordance with these purposes.

Financial instruments

Tate Foundation only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Charitable grants payable

This expenditure represents contributions made to Tate towards acquisition of works of art by Tate and towards Tate projects. The expenditure is recognised when Tate Foundation is committed to provide such funding.

Raising funds

This expenditure represents the costs of fundraising.

Borrowings

Interest is charged to the statement of financial activities as it accrues. Charges incurred on the RBS loan were at a rate of 1% over LIBOR per interest period on the total amount of the loan.

Governance costs

This expenditure is audit and legal fees.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value rather than at historical cost. Any unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are disclosed in the statement of financial activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are stated at valuation as at the date of introduction of FRS 30: Accounting for Heritage Assets. They are not depreciated or revalued as a matter of routine, as the assets are deemed to have indeterminable lives. Impairment reviews are carried out only if the asset suffers physical deterioration or doubts arise as to their authenticity.

Notes *(continued)*

2 **Statement of financial activities** (Incorporating an income and expenditure account) *(for the year ended 31 March 2020)*

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2020 £
Income and endowments from:			
Donations and legacies	2,607,849	3,933,596	6,541,445
Investments	33,045	-	33,045
Total	2,640,894	3,933,596	6,574,490
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
Costs of generating donations and legacies	(1,192,092)	(18,876)	(1,210,968)
Charitable activities	(1,796,773)	(2,958,558)	(4,755,331)
Total resources expended:	(2,988,865)	(2,977,434)	(5,966,299)
Net income/(expenditure)	(347,971)	956,162	608,191
Transfers between funds	1,592,621	(1,592,621)	--
Net movement in funds	1,244,650	(636,459)	608,191
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward	8,979,771	5,199,138	14,178,909
Total funds carried forward	10,224,421	4,562,679	14,787,100

3 **Staff numbers and costs**

Tate supplies employees and recharges the cost to Tate Foundation. The charge for the year is £656,571 (2020: £573,655) and also includes agency staff charged directly to Tate Foundation of £nil (2020: £391).

Notes (continued)

4 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 £	2020 £
Tate Patrons	1,021,020	-	1,021,020	1,280,010
International Council members	711,076	-	711,076	969,094
Tate Fund	1,055,444	-	1,055,444	48,497
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	-	371,963	371,963	396,297
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	-	186,076	186,076	216,867
African Acquisitions Committee	-	262,201	262,201	244,546
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	-	185,688	185,688	240,619
Photography Acquisition Group	-	261,692	261,692	268,366
Russia & East European Acquisitions Committee	-	284,098	284,098	319,110
Director's Future Fund	-	-	-	-
European Collectors Circle	-	716,518	716,518	465,083
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
Frieze Fund	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Capital Projects Fundraising	-	1,539,812	1,539,812	1,592,708
Legacies	280,846	-	280,846	1,181
Performance Fund	-	-	-	20,000
Other donations received / (adjusted)	-	-	-	4,067
Gift aid from Tate Enterprises Limited	(313,672)	-	(313,672)	305,000
	2,754,714	3,968,048	6,722,762	6,541,444

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 £	2020 £
Bank interest	4,996	-	4,996	33,045
	4,996	-	4,996	33,045

6 Net income/(expenditure)

<i>Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:</i>	2021	2020
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration	8,885	8,700

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2021 was £8,885 (2020: £8,700).

Notes *(continued)*

7 Charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 £	2020 £
Contributions towards works of Art purchased by Tate	608,982	1,281,347	1,890,329	3,061,368
Contributions to Tate	421,287	868,500	1,289,787	1,693,963
	1,030,269	2,149,847	3,180,116	4,755,331

There were £3,140,116 of accrued contributions at 31 March 2021 (*2020: £2,808,429*)

8 Trustees' remuneration

The Trustees received no remuneration or expenses in the year ended 31 March 2021 (*2020: nil*).

9 Raising funds

	Staff costs £	Members' benefits £	Other costs £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Unrestricted funds	656,571	11,948	541,854	1,210,373	1,192,092
Restricted funds: Frieze Fund	-	-	17	17	18,876
	656,571	11,948	541,871	1,210,390	1,210,968

10 Support costs

All support services including Finance, Human Resources and Information Systems are provided by Tate. This service is estimated to have a value of £126,475 (*2020: £131,764*) and has been charged to costs of generating donations and legacies in the statement of financial activities.

Notes (continued)

11 Heritage assets

Tate Foundation owns a collection of 9 modern works of art. These assets were donated to Tate Foundation in the 1980s and have a collective value of £438,000 as at the 31 March 2021 (2020: £438,000). The assets were valued in 2009 by Tate Gallery curators using industry standard methods of valuation. There have been no additions, disposals, revaluations or impairment of heritage assets in any of the four previous accounting periods. The Trustees do not have a general acquisitions and disposal policy but look at each work of art on a case by case basis.

At 31 March 2021, one of these works of art was on loan to the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art; the remainder were on loan to Tate galleries where they are under the care of the Collection Care department, details of which can be found at <http://www.tate.org.uk/about/our-work/conservation>. The loans and details of the works of art are recorded on the Tate Gallery database system.

	Value at 1 April 2020 £	Revaluations £	Additions £	Disposals £	Value at 31 March 2021 £
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000

12 Investments

Current asset investments are held in various term deposits and are treated as liquid resources for the purposes of the cashflow statement.

13 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	-	49,743
Taxation and social security	-	-
Other Debtors	23,722	157
Prepayments and accrued income: amount falling due within one year	1,193,228	1,093,048
Prepayments and accrued income: amounts falling due after more than one year	2,000,000	3,000,000
Receivable from Tate and associates	97,276	1,739,748
	3,314,226	5,882,696

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	14,074	61,606
Taxation and social security	26,459	2,233
Loans	-	-
Other creditors	3,000	1,124,572
Accruals and deferred income	145,195	182,754
Payable to Tate and associates	7,192,302	4,020,165
	7,381,030	5,391,330

Notes (continued)

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred income	-	-
	-	-

16 Reconciliation of movements in funds

	At 1 April 2020 £	Incoming £	Outgoing £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2021 £
Restricted funds					
International Council	54,929	-	-	-	54,929
Annual Fund	583	-	-	-	583
Latin American Acquisitions Committee	53,367	-	-	-	53,367
Asia Pacific Acquisitions Committee	568,546	371,962	(431,446)	-	509,062
Middle East & North Africa Acquisitions Committee	155,497	186,076	(220,498)	-	121,075
African Acquisitions Committee	222,091	262,201	(202,808)	-	281,484
South East Asia Acquisitions Committee	53,325	185,690	(62,500)	-	176,515
Photography Acquisition Group	208,738	261,692	(180,109)	-	290,321
Russia & East European Acquisitions Committee	148,326	284,097	(235,577)	-	196,846
European Collectors Circle	123,605	716,518	(348,038)	-	492,085
Collection Fund	160,727	-	-	-	160,727
Liverpool Commissioning Circle	52,500	10,000	(20,000)	-	42,500
Frieze Fund	45,419	150,000	(22,888)	-	172,531
Capital projects fundraising	1,823,012	1,539,812	(426,000)	(1,539,812)	1,397,012
Legacies	709,457	-	-	-	709,457
Performance Fund	67,209	-	-	-	67,209
Other restricted reserves	115,348	-	-	-	115,348
Total restricted funds	4,562,679	3,968,048	(2,149,864)	(1,539,812)	4,841,051
Unrestricted funds					
Designated	-	-	-	-	-
Works of art	438,000	-	-	-	438,000
Other	9,786,421	2,759,710	(2,240,642)	1,539,812	11,845,301
Total unrestricted funds	10,224,421	2,759,710	(2,240,642)	1,539,812	12,283,301
Total funds	14,787,100	6,727,758	(4,390,506)	-	17,124,352

Notes (continued)

Restricted funds

Restricted funds are held for acquisition of works of art or for decision by the membership councils. Further details may be found in the Trustees' report.

Part of the Collection Fund is restricted and is there to support the Tate Collection.

The Capital projects fundraising fund was for three major projects which have now been completed: the Tate Modern Project, Tate Britain Millbank Project and Tate St Ives Phase II. All funds on the Tate Britain Millbank Project and the Tate St Ives Phase II have been received. Pledges for the Tate Modern Project continue to be received as scheduled. In the year to March 2021, £1,539,812 of Tate Modern Project donations were returned to unrestricted reserves (2020: £1,592,621).

Other restricted reserves include amounts given for specific acquisitions and projects.

Designated funds

In June 2019, Trustees removed the designation on an unrestricted fund which had been created to support a fundraising initiative.

Unrestricted funds

Funds available for general use.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets				
Works of art	438,000	-	438,000	438,000
Current assets	19,226,331	4,841,051	24,067,382	19,740,430
Current liabilities	(7,381,030)	-	(7,381,030)	(5,391,330)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	<u>12,283,301</u>	<u>4,841,051</u>	<u>17,124,352</u>	<u>14,787,100</u>

18 Related parties

The only related party transactions during the year were those with the Board of Trustees of the Tate Gallery who employ the Development Office staff who serviced Tate Foundation, and who provided support for back office functions including Human Resources, Information Systems, Finance and Legal. This was at a charge of £783,046 (2020: £705,029). These transactions were in addition to the charitable contributions paid to Tate as set out in note 7.

19 Liability of members

Tate Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, with no share capital. Each member of the company, of which there are currently two, is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the winding up of the company.

Notes *(continued)*

20 Statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2021 £	2020 £
<i>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</i>	2,337,252	608,191
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(4,996)	(33,045)
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	2,568,468	(355,977)
(Decrease)/ increase in creditors	1,989,702	3,548,154
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	6,890,426	3,767,323

(ii) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash in hand	1,453	3,641
Notice deposits (less than 3 months)	20,751,703	13,854,093
	20,753,156	13,857,734