

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales · Charity number 1140372

Details

Other names THE DUNHILL MEDICAL TRUST, Vivensa Foundation

Status Registered

Legal form Charitable company

Company number [07472301](#)

Registered 2011-02-11

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

Contact

Address Thanet House
231-232 Strand
London
WC2R 1DA

Phone 02078715402

Email admin@vivensafoundation.org.uk

Website vivensafoundation.org.uk

Activities

Objects: To advance the understanding of human health and the prevention or relief of sickness, disease, ill health and human suffering for those in need by reason of advancing age including, but not exclusively, by funding research and the innovative development of health and social care services and publishing and disseminating the useful results thereof.

Activities: The Charity's objectives are to advance the understanding of human health and the prevention or relief of sickness, disease, ill health and human suffering for those in need by reason of advancing age including, but not exclusively, by funding research and the innovative development of health and social care services and publishing and disseminating the useful results thereof.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Disability, Accommodation/housing
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, Other Defined Groups

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** UNDEFINED. IN PRACTICE, NATIONAL
- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

| Period end | Income | Expenditure | Assets | Employees |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2025-03-31 | £1,443,141 | £4,733,453 | £161,603,248 | 7 |
| 2024-03-31 | £1,888,105 | £7,155,691 | £164,195,550 | 6 |
| 2023-03-31 | £2,040,358 | £3,073,592 | £156,147,180 | 5 |
| 2022-03-31 | £2,181,553 | £5,789,915 | £162,835,636 | 5 |
| 2021-03-31 | £2,582,448 | £4,890,825 | £157,211,910 | 4 |

Trustees

| Name | Role | Appointed |
|------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Dominic William Jones | | 2020-12-03 |
| Dr Martin Turner MAE | | 2023-12-07 |
| Eren Osman | | 2020-12-03 |
| Michael Bellamy | | 2018-06-14 |
| Professor Bernard Conway | | 2019-03-07 |
| Professor Carmel Majella Hughes | | 2021-06-10 |
| Professor Deborah Kay Dunn-Walters | | 2024-09-12 |
| Professor Gillian Manthorpe CBE | | 2024-06-13 |
| Professor Rosemary Cecilia Gilroy | | 2023-09-07 |
| Russell David Jones | | 2025-09-15 |
| Thomas John Clark | | 2024-03-07 |

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1140372

Accounts

Progressing with purpose

Trustees' report and accounts
for the Vivensa Foundation
2024/25

(formerly The Dunhill Medical Trust)



“It’s been quite the momentous year but we’re looking forward to stepping into the future with purpose.”

Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
FRSB FMedSci, Chair



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Reference and administrative information

The Vivensa Foundation (formerly The Dunhill Medical Trust) is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England (Company Number 07472301; Charity Number 1140372).

Trustees

Mr Michael Bellamy

Mx T Clark

Professor Bernard Conway

Professor Rosemary Gilroy

Professor Carmel Hughes

Mr Dominic Jones

Professor Thomas Kirkwood CBE (*until Jun 2025*)

Mr James Lorigan (*until Jun. 2025*)

Professor Gillian Manthorpe CBE (*from Jun 2024*)

Mr Eren Osman

Professor Alison Petch OBE, Chair (*until Sep 2024*)

Dr Martin Turner MAE

Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters FRSB FMedSci, Chair (*from Sep 2024*)

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Susan Kay MSc ACIB

Registered Office

Thanet House

231–232 Strand

London WC2R 1DA

Auditors

Saffery LLP

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

Bankers

C Hoare & Co

37 Fleet Street

London EC4P 4DQ

Accountants

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

6th Floor

9 Appold Street

London EC2A 2AP

Investment Advisors

Cambridge Associates

62 Buckingham Gate

London SW1E 6AJ

Solicitors

VWV LLP

24 King William Street

London EC4R 9AT

Chair's statement

This report and the accompanying accounts relate to the final year of our plan period 2020–25 and if you've been following our progress over the years, you might notice something a little different about us! In June of 2024, the Board took the decision to change the name of the Charity. This was the result of some months of careful reflection on how to respond to feedback from our stakeholders that while they very much appreciated the work we do and how we do it, they also told us that they didn't think that our name was helpful in reflecting the organisation we now are, or in promoting the great work that the Charity has supported since its inception. The name we chose had to work legally, linguistically and meet the requirements of our regulators, so there was a lot to think about. The name we eventually chose – the Vivensa Foundation – derives from the Latin word 'vivens', meaning to live, be alive or reside in, and we hope will help us to reach those working beyond the medical community as our work further expands to encompass the social determinants of health and wellbeing. We see this as the next natural step for an organisation that has been evolving for more than seven decades. I cannot emphasise enough that this is not an attempt to hide the past: we're transparent about where we came from and

the source of our wealth. We've taken the opportunity to publish a detailed historical timeline so that you can see the key steps in that evolution. But as well as celebrating the achievements of the past, we wanted to look to the future, reflect the environment in which we now work and remove any remaining barriers to consolidating our role at the centre of a connected system that supports purpose-driven researchers, health and care professionals and community innovators whose mission it is to transform our experience of later life.

In April 2025, at the same time as launching our new identity, we published our refreshed Strategic Framework, together with our priorities for the next five-year plan period. In it, we re-affirm the commitment we made in 2020 to supporting those who are working to transform our experience of later life and many of our priority themes remain. We also say much more about our values as an organisation, and as an impact-intentional investor. I commend it to you, but for now, I'd like to highlight our achievements in the year to 31 March 2025.

We distributed over £4 million in grant funding encompassing our usual diverse disciplinary mix and encouragement of researchers to collaborate with community innovators: we're very much looking forward to

hearing about the outcomes of the work of our successful applicants for funding from our large, themed programme about implementing evidence-based interventions to support independence for older adults. We continued with our strategy of boosting the pipeline of capacity in ageing-related research in the UK with our own post-doctoral fellowship schemes, as well as those we co-fund with RNID and Zinc, and added a new funding opportunity for early career researchers in partnership with the Academy of Medical Sciences – the Starter Grants for Clinical Lecturers.

We also celebrated the recruitment of the Vivensa Academy's 450th member during this year. We launched the Academy in 2023 as a way to connect researchers from across the disciplinary range, not only with each other, but also with community innovators. Each year, the Academy awards two prizes to celebrate ambition and impact in ageing-related research by leaders and aspiring leaders who embody the Charity's principles and values. The inaugural awards were presented at the Charity's Annual Symposium in April 2024 to Professor Ilaria Bellantuono of the University of Sheffield and Dr Jenny Burton of the University of Glasgow and the 2024/25 awards were made to Professor Vicki Goodwin of the University of Exeter and Dr Toby Ellmers of Imperial College London at our Symposium in April 2025. Congratulations to all four of them.

But our funding activities go much further than our grants programme. In early 2024, the Board considered the recommendations of a review of our Investment Policy. As a result, we re-affirmed an earlier commitment we had made to doing more for our mission through the use of our endowment, adding impact to risk and return as a third dimension to our investment decision-making. We also made two new social investments. The first of these is an equity investment of £500k in BelleVie, a start-up which is on a mission to change the nature of care provision and the experience of those working in care. The second is a revenue participation agreement to assist with the establishment of a new social enterprise offering tailored home-help services for older people by the Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership whose trail-blazing Impact Agewell® service we have supported since its inception in 2016.

It only remains for me to thank the staff team, and our wider community of peer reviewers, expert committee members, Trustees and strategic partners without whom we couldn't do all that we do.



Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
FRSB FMedSci

Report of the Trustees



The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in [Note 1](#) to the accounts and comply with the Charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting and Reporting by Charities. Advantage has been taken of the exemptions available to small companies in the preparation of this report.

This report is a Directors' Report as required by s417 of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

Under the terms of the governing document (as updated in March 2025), the objects of the Charity (the Objects) are, for the public benefit; to advance the understanding of human health and the prevention or relief of sickness, disease, ill health and human suffering for those in need by reason of advancing age including, but not exclusively, by funding research and the innovative development of health and social care services and publishing and disseminating the useful results thereof.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Charity's aims and objectives in setting the Charity's distribution and investment policies and in planning how future activities will contribute to the delivery of the aims and objectives they have set.

The nature of the work that the Charity funds means that it is deeply aware of the negative impacts of inequity on health outcomes. It is therefore committed to promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in all areas of its work. It is both a Living Wage Employer and a Living Wage Funder, has a flexible working policy and generous leave entitlements for staff with caring responsibilities and has adopted a diversity action plan for its Board and Committees.

2. Governance and management

2.1 Charitable purpose

The funds of the Charity originated from the Will Trust of Herbert Edward Dunhill, a Director of, and shareholder in, Alfred Dunhill Ltd, who died in 1950. They were intended to be used for the furtherance of medical

knowledge and research¹, in the light of Herbert Dunhill's own experience of 25 years of ill-health resulting from the effects of tuberculosis. With the agreement of the Charity Commissioners, the Will Trust was reconstituted to broaden the charitable objects to include research into the care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people and in 1988, the Commissioners approved a transfer of the assets to a Charity called The Dunhill Medical Trust. In 2010 the Trustees resolved that, in line with best practice for charities with substantial assets, the Charity should become a charitable company limited by guarantee and the new corporate entity came into being on 1 April, 2011. The charitable objects remained unchanged.

During 2024, in light of the increasing number of enquiries the Charity was receiving about the source of its endowment, in particular, whether there was any connection with profits from the sale of tobacco and related products, the Trustees directed that research be undertaken amongst its key stakeholder groups.

1. The Charity promotes the highest standards of ethical practice in scientific and medical research. It does not receive or seek funds from any external body and complies fully with the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research and Universities UK on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities (2004), as revised in 2018.

The outcome of that research indicated clearly that, while the work of the Charity was well-received and appreciated, its name was not helpful in reflecting the 21st century organisation it had become, the breadth of the work it now supports or in promoting the substantial contribution that it has made to improving health and care in the UK since its inception. In March 2025, the Charity applied for, and received, the approval of the Charity Commission to change the wording of its charitable objects to clarify its focus on ageing-related research and innovation and in April 2025, having secured trademark registration for the names 'Vivensa' and 'Vivensa Foundation', the name of the Charity was changed to the Vivensa Foundation. The change in name was registered by Companies House on 7 May 2025.

All Trustees of the Charity are also Directors and Members of the charitable company.

2.2 The Board of Trustees and its sub-committees

Under the Articles of Association, the Trustees are responsible for the Charity, its property and funds and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. Trustees serve for four years, after which period they may be re-appointed for one further term of office, by mutual agreement.

Although the Articles provide for a minimum of six Trustees, no maximum number is specified to ensure the Board's ability to have access to a wide range of expertise appropriate to the strategic development of the Charity.

Trustees' meetings are held quarterly. The administration and management of the Charity's business is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is supported by a Director of Research, a Chief Investment Officer, a Head of Communities and Governance, two Grants Managers, a Grants Officer and a Senior Communications Manager.

The Charity has a conflict-of-interest policy and codes of conduct for its Board and Committees and these are based on the Charity Governance Code and the Nolan Principles of Good Governance. Trustees and committee members are required to declare all relevant interests, details of which are kept in a Register of Interests which is updated regularly.

Trustees and external advisers give their time on a voluntary basis, with out-of-pocket expenses being reimbursed in line with an agreed expenses policy. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions for the year 2024/25 are disclosed in Note 9 to the accounts. Grants to institutions and charities where

Trustees or external advisers have a significant interest are noted in the list of grants awarded during the financial year ([page 55](#)).

2.2.1 Award-making committees

The Board of the Charity is advised by two award-making committees: Research Grants Committee and Social Financing Committee. Each have delegated authority to make awards within the budgetary envelope agreed by the Board, is chaired by a suitably qualified and experienced Trustee and includes a number of independent, external advisers with professional or academic expertise and experience appropriate to the work of the Committees. The Committees also advise the Board on sectoral trends and other external changes which have implications for the development of the Charity's grant-making and social investment programmes and their funding. The Board is committed to open-ness and transparency in the making of awards and investments. The Research Grants Committee welcomes applications from early career researchers to observe its meetings and both Committees always provide full and detailed feedback for final-stage applicants or potential investees.

2.2.2 Investment Committee

Also reporting to the Board is an Investment Committee, the purpose of which is to provide advice on investment strategies appropriate to the Charity's charitable aims, and to recommend to the Trustees any changes in investment arrangements which the Committee considers appropriate. Meeting quarterly and comprising of Trustees and external advisers with relevant professional investment/ financial expertise, it is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the Charity's investment managers and that of their appointed professional investment consultants.

2.3 Recruitment and training of new Trustees

The Charity has a policy and process for the appointment of Trustees which is based on the Charity Commission's requirements to demonstrate openness and good governance. Regular reviews of the skills required are carried out by the Board of Trustees to identify any gaps. Open advertisement is used to ensure that the widest possible range of potential candidates is reached, and a formal selection process followed, including interview of the shortlisted candidates and appropriate due diligence carried out to confirm eligibility to act.

New Trustees are provided with an induction and secure online access to all key governance documents and committee papers. All Trustees are encouraged to keep up to date with best governance practice and are supported in this through identification and provision of suitable materials and training, funded by the Charity.

Following the refreshment of the Charity Governance Code in 2020, the Board of Trustees instituted a periodic review of its performance against seven key pillars of good governance. It is pleased to report satisfactory performance in all areas, while identifying and accepting the need for ongoing review and improvement, particularly in the area of diversity and inclusion, a process to which it is committed and has published a Board Diversity Action Plan.

3. Grant-making policy

The main beneficiaries of the Charity's grant-making programmes are researchers in universities and research organisations, and community innovators. The focus on understanding the mechanisms of ageing and ageing-related disease and improving later life health and well-being outcomes reflects the ongoing

demographic changes towards increased life expectancy and the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

The main methods by which the Charity invites grant applications are via its website, its newsletter and through social media. Its Strategic Framework, grant-making policies, assessment procedures and help in applying for all its funding schemes and initiatives may be found on its website, together with the Charity's latest annual report, news about grants awarded and articles about the progress and achievements of its award-holders.

The Charity's grant-making programmes are subject to regular review by the management team after completion of each award round and formally at periodic meetings of the grant-making committees to assess their effectiveness and to help inform the Board on future grant-making strategy. The Charity submits its governance and decision-making processes for the award of academic and clinical research grants to quinquennial review (known as the Expert Review Audit, formerly the Peer Review Audit) by its membership body, the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC). It is due to be reviewed again for re-accreditation

during 2025. Achieving this accreditation is considered a hallmark of quality by universities, government, and funding bodies.

The Charity is also keen to support the rigorous independent evaluation of any community-led initiatives it funds and in the majority of cases will provide funding to do so, alongside project funding. Where it provides project funding for community organisations, it does so at their full economic cost in order to contribute to the sustainability of the organisation while ensuring that the best possible use is being made of the charitable funds at the Trustees' disposal.

4. Achievements and performance

2024/25 marked the final year of the Charity's five-year plan period, having launched its new Strategic Framework document in 2020/21. It was also the final year of Professor Alison Petch's term of office as Chair of Trustees and she was succeeded by Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters in September 2024.

The Charity continued to make substantial progress in rolling out its support for capacity-building in ageing-related research, together with its themed research

project awards in which it encourages multi-disciplinary teams to come together and researchers to collaborate with community innovators, Capability Development Programme for community organisations and in making changes to its investment portfolio in line with its newly-published Investment Policy Statement (June 2024).

In total, over £4 million was awarded in grant funding encompassing social gerontology, biogerontology and clinical research, with a focus on supporting early career researchers to navigate the career path to achievement of tenure or, indeed, an alternative research career pathway. Since the launch of the Framework in 2020/21, the Charity has funded or co-funded 78 PhD studentships and launched its early career post-doctoral and proleptic fellowship awards. It will have funded at least 43 post-doctoral research positions (of which 15 were personal fellowships) during the five-year period. The Trustees believe that this represents a substantial boost to the pipeline of capacity in ageing-related research in the UK and real leadership in this under-addressed but much-needed area.

A detailed analysis of health research data of funding in place as at 2022 (published in 2024/25) showed the Charity emerging as amongst the top five funders of

research (by number of grants awarded) in three of its six chosen priority themes (prevention, functional independence and suitable living environments). It was also shown to be amongst the top five funders at each of the three stages of the ageing-related research and innovation cycle (fundamental research, translational research and implementation) for the plan period.

It continued to embed its leadership position in the ageing-related funding community as a co-convenor and host of the UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum (UKARFF), the membership having approved its role for at least a further three years. It also celebrated the recruitment of its 450th member of the Vivensa Academy, launched in 2023. Drawn from a variety of academic and clinical disciplines, as well as community innovators working to improve health and well-being in later life, it represents the best in research leadership and aspiring leadership in the ageing-related research and innovation community in the UK. In recognition of this, the Charity has decided to make two awards annually to two researchers (a senior leader and an early-mid career 'rising star') to celebrate ambition and impact in ageing-related research by leaders and aspiring leaders who embody the Charity's principles and values.

The inaugural awards were presented at the Charity’s Annual Symposium in April 2024.

In early 2024, the Board considered the recommendations of a review of its Investment Policy, which it had directed take place following the Charity Commission’s publication of updated guidance on investing charity money (CC14). A revised Investment Policy Statement was subsequently published in June 2024. In it, the Charity re-affirmed the commitment it had made in 2021 to responsible investment and to making social investments, and, in addition, formally added impact to risk and return as a third dimension in its investment decision-making. It also articulated the Charity’s role as an asset owner, acknowledging the reliance placed on investment managers as the primary investment decision-makers. With investment managers responsible for picking underlying positions and constructing balanced fund portfolios, the Charity will select managers whose approaches align to a responsible investment mandate and, as part of the appointment process, will assess their alignment with the values and principles of the Charity. During 2024/25 a substantial piece of work was carried out in partnership with Tribe Impact Capital to develop a suitable ‘values

alignment framework’ to assist with this. Two new social investments from the ring-fenced allocation of £5 million were added to the portfolio: an equity investment of £500k in a start-up care provider and a revenue participation agreement to assist with the establishment of a new social enterprise. Finally, as part of its rolling calendar of partner and service provider review, the Charity conducted an open and transparent Request for Proposals process for its investment consultant partner and appointed Redington to replace Cambridge Associates. Redington will take up the appointment in August 2025.

The Charity’s work and achievements of the last five years are explored in more detail in the document Review of the Plan Period 2020–25.

5. Financial review and investment policy

Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the charitable company, the Trustees have full powers to hold the Charity’s funds in any form of investment which they deem to be suitable in furtherance of its charitable objects. The revised Investment Policy Statement approved by the Trustees in June 2024 clarified that

the objective of the Charity’s investment activity is not to simply increase its wealth, but rather to enable it to meet its spending requirements in line with its agreed priorities and use the endowment in ways that enable it to do more for its mission. Given the long-term nature of the academic and clinical research which are at the heart of the Charity’s mission and the broad scope of work encompassed by its ‘ageing’ theme, the Trustees have judged it likely that the Charity will need to remain in existence for at least another generation (25–30 years). As a responsible investor, the Charity aims to minimise the negative effects that its investments might make and make positive contributions, where possible, to further support its mission. The Trustees believe that this is in the Charity’s best interests as it has the potential to protect or enhance the financial value of its investments as well as support delivery of the Charity’s mission.

Investment performance is monitored by the Investment Committee on an on-going basis. The Charity’s investment advisors provide detailed quarterly performance reports which also include any specific issues requiring consideration and/or any proposals for changes to be made to the Charity’s portfolio. Investment fund managers present to the Committee periodically.

Recommendations based on this advice are made by the Committee to the Board of Trustees, with the final approval resting with the Trustees (unless within the parameters delegated by the Trustees to the Committee).

The total funds of the Charity at the year-end were represented as follows:

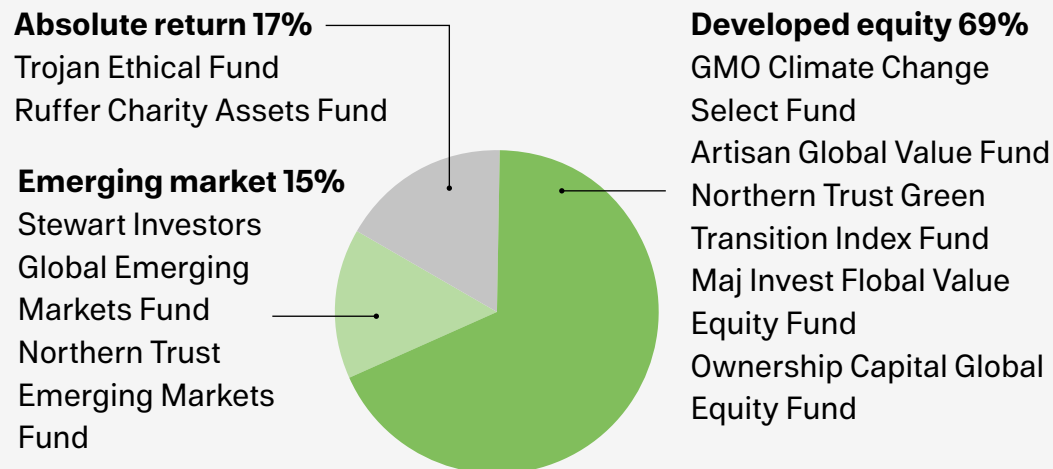
| | £M | % |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Investments: | | |
| <i>Quoted – property</i> | 8.18 | 5.06 |
| <i>Quoted – equities and fixed income securities</i> | 160.31 | 99.20 |
| Bank balances | 4.23 | 2.62 |
| Total cash and investments | <u>172.73</u> | <u>106.89</u> |
| Less: | | |
| Net current liabilities (excl. bank balances) | (3.43) | (2.12) |
| Long term liabilities | <u>(7.70)</u> | <u>(4.77)</u> |
| | <u>161.60</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

During 2024/25, the value of the Charity’s investment portfolio decreased by 0.83%, impacted towards the financial year end by the sell-off in US stocks and the negative impact of the new US import tariffs. The 6.4% increase in value of portfolio since inception (31/3/14) is now behind the Policy Benchmark of 7.9% and the CPI +4.5% target. Since the year end, markets have continued to be volatile but the portfolio has been constructed to weather such volatility with its long-term time horizon and its diversifying and defensive assets.

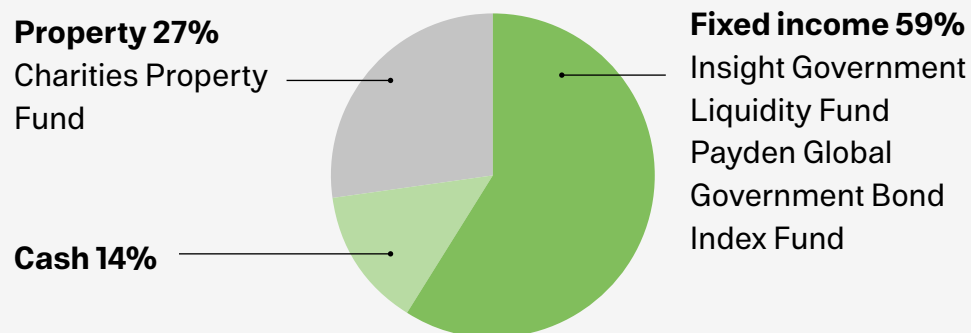
Investment income received by the Charity during 2024/25 was £1,443,141, a little less than that of the previous year (2023/24: £1,888,105) following a change in some of the funds held in the portfolio and the replacement of dividend distribution options with accumulation options. The Charity manages its portfolio for total return, however, and this is not currently expected to impact its short to medium term distribution plans.

The liquidity reserve, set at around 10% of the portfolio’s value, means that the Charity believes it will be able to meet existing commitments without having to sell growth assets at short notice.

Public equities as at 31 March 2025 (78% of total portfolio)



Cash, property and fixed income as at 31 March 2025 (17% of total portfolio)



In addition to the public equities, cash, property and fixed income funds set out on the previous page, the Charity has also made commitments to a number of private equity investments (the drawn down commitments representing 5% of the portfolio value as at 31 March 2025) as part of a staged plan to commit c.10–15% of the portfolio to this asset class.

The Trustees believe it is in the long-term financial interests of the Charity and the interest of society as a whole to ensure that the risks and impacts associated with its investments are properly reflected in the strategies of its fund managers. In doing so, the Charity:

- expects its fund managers to take environmental, social and governance factors into account in their investment processes to mitigate risk and protect value, at a minimum. It will prefer and prioritise those who are taking a more progressive approach to their investment processes, considering impact on both people and planet;
- engages through its fund managers with companies, as appropriate, to try to influence and encourage improvement in practices. While the Charity’s policy is one of engagement, it excludes tobacco which is in clear conflict with the aims and reputation of the Charity, and has made one further exclusion (fossil

fuels) believing that insufficient progress has been made to respond to the engagement activities of a large number of the Charity’s key stakeholders and believes this to be the appropriate response as a responsible investor. It will complete the divestment of the remaining fund representing such holdings during 2025;

- requires each of its external fund managers to regularly report back on their management of environmental, social and governance risks, and to engage with them on their performance in this regard;
- invest in organisations and projects which are addressing issues which are close to or supportive of the Charity’s aims (for example, addressing the implications of climate change, prevention of ill-health and addressing the wider social determinants of health) to widen the pool of available opportunities. It will also use the values alignment framework it developed with Tribe Impact Capital in the assessment of future managers.
- a fund of £5 million has been ear-marked to invest in social (‘mixed motive’) investments, that is, those which are mission-aligned with a high degree of social impact but come with a high degree of financial risk. The Charity had made two new investments of this nature by the financial year end.

The Charity as a responsible investor: fund manager dashboard (public equities only)

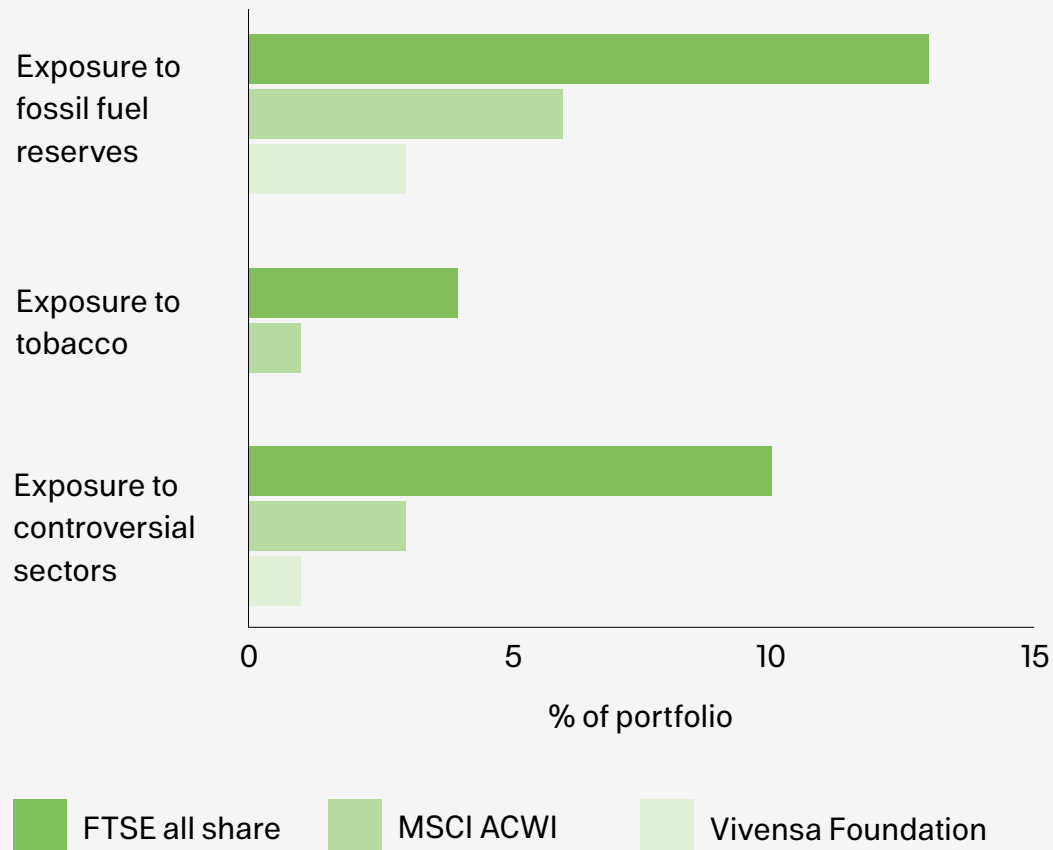
| | Policy on use of ESG factors in investment process in place ¹ | UNPRI ² signatory | Signatory to Net Zero Asset Managers initiative | Formal proxy voting in place | Share voting reports available | MSCI ESG Rating ³ |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| UK equity | | | | | | |
| Developed equity | | | | | | |
| Artisan Global Value Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Ownership Capital Global Equity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Maj Invest Global Value Equity | ✓ | ✓ | No but actively work to choose solutions with smaller climate impact | ✓ | Available only to certain clients | A |
| GMO Climate Change Select Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Emerging market equity | | | | | | |
| Stewart Investors Global Emerging Markets Sustainability Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Northern Trust Emerging Markets Green Transition Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Absolute Return | | | | | | |
| Trojan Ethical Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Ruffer Charity Assets Trust | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |

¹ Environmental, social and governance

² United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment

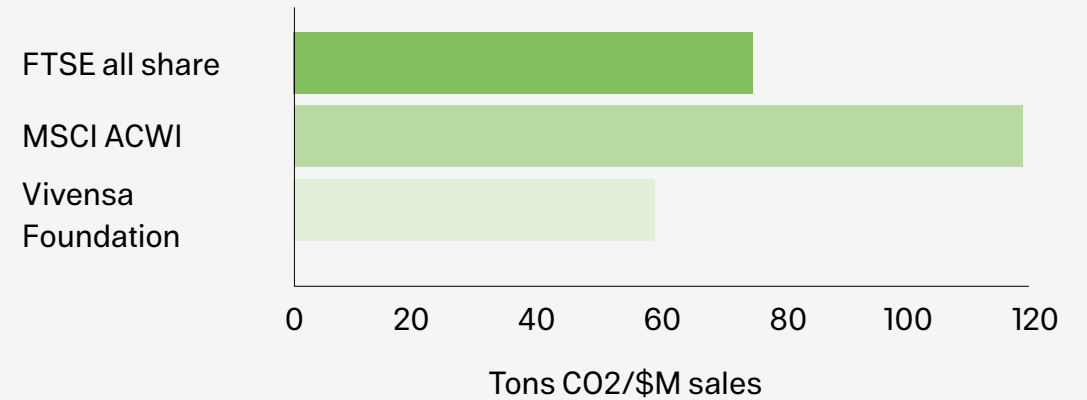
³ MSCI ACWI: The index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, market cap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations

Exposure of public equities to controversial sectors⁴



⁴. Controversial sectors include alcohol, tobacco, gambling, weapons producers and predatory lenders

Weighted average carbon intensity of portfolio



The Charity has had *de minimis* exposure to tobacco for very many years and formalised this by adding a hard exclusion to its investment policy, excluding tobacco-related investments from its portfolio in 2020. At the end of 2023/24, as part of its Investment Policy Statement review, the Board, having taken into account the established links between fossil fuels, climate change and the impact on health outcomes of vulnerable groups and, in its opinion, the lack of sufficient progress on the part of fossil fuel companies to make progress towards positive change, approved fossil fuels as a further portfolio exclusion. The Charity has adopted the MSCI definition of Fossil Fuel Reserves – Energy Application –

that is, the proportion of annual revenue generated from the extraction of fossil fuels for energy applications can be no more than 10%. The implementation of this policy will be completed during 2025 with the disposal of the Artisan Global Value Fund.

6. Reserves policy

The Trustees' policy is to review reserves levels on a regular basis to ensure that there is a stable base for grants provision, in line with its plans, and to support continuing operations, while at the same time ensuring excessive funds are not accumulated.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Charity made grants in excess of its current year's income, supplying the difference from its prior year balance of unrestricted income.

The Trustees have considered the reserves of the Charity and conclude that there is no need for the Charity to carry free reserves. The nature of the expendable endowment fund is such that the Trustees have absolute discretion over how this is spent and can realise some of the relatively large proportion of its assets in cash or liquid equity and fixed income instruments, as needed.

At 31 March 2025 the Charity does not have any free reserves, as defined by the SORP. However, the Trustees hold sufficient cash and liquid assets to cover future grant commitments and the expectation of new grants to be made in the coming year and they consider that to be a prudent way to manage reserves.

7. Risk management

The Trustees have adopted a formal risk policy and a risk register is maintained with appropriate systems or procedures established to mitigate the risks the Charity faces. An annual risk assessment for each of the principal areas of the Charity's operations is undertaken and, in addition, the Investment and Grants Committees review risks specifically related to their areas of operation at their meetings, with any issues raised being reported to Board.

The Charity's principal material financial risks, including foreign exchange exposures, relate to its investment portfolio and are in line with similar long-term endowment funds in the sector. Overall investment risk management is predicated on running a diversified portfolio of high-quality assets across a wide variety of

asset classes and markets. In recent years, the longer-term strategic asset mix has been set by the Investment Committee, based on the advice of its appointed investment consultants and this independent external advice provides another method of risk mitigation for the Charity. Individual investment mandates are awarded to specialist managers after scrutiny by both the appointed consultants and the Investment Committee.

The movements in the global financial markets have been kept under regular and detailed review by the Investment Committee (and will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis). The Trustees consider that the Charity has protected its assets in as far as this is possible through maintaining and enhancing the diversification of its portfolio and strategy around responsible and impact-intentional investment.

The principal risks facing the Charity are as follows:

- Significant investment losses as a result of geopolitical and economic uncertainty. While the Board is comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets and in the mixed motive investments it is making, it keeps its strategic asset allocation and all its investments under close review. It ensures that individuals with relevant expertise are co-opted on

to the Investment and Social Financing Committees and employ the services of an independent investment advisor.

- Poor advice regarding management of the investment portfolio by investment advisors resulting in a failure to manage the portfolio in line with the approved Investment Policy Statement and monitor outcomes is mitigated via the active role played by the Investment Committee in the monitoring and reviewing of asset performance, allocation and manager selection. The relationship with advisors is reviewed by the Committee annually, with an in-depth review and market-testing every five years. The latest such review was carried out during 2024/25 and new advisors were appointed following an open Request for Proposals process. They will take up the appointment in August 2025.
- The reputational risk of making investments which are at odds with the Charity's charitable objectives. There is increased attention on how endowed foundations such as the Charity invest their funds and the Charity is very conscious of its responsibilities to ensure that its investment activities are not in conflict with its charitable aims. It therefore monitors its investment managers for their active engagement in environmental, social and governance matters and

considers climate change risk and its impact on the endowment. It accepts, however, that major change such as this will take time.

- Poor grant-making would mean that the objectives of the Charity may not be advanced in line with its intent. In particular, the Board is concerned about the current capacity in the academic and clinical research environment to participate to the extent that it has historically in the governance and review process, together with the deteriorating financial situation in UK universities which may impact the ability of researchers to apply for, and deliver research which is aligned with the Charity's mission. It is satisfied that this remains a live issue with the executive team and that the relevant Committees are keeping this under review.
- Failure of delivery partners to achieve planned outcomes. The new approach to supporting community programmes involves the appointment of delivery partners and providing funding to evaluate the programmes in most cases. Operational procedures have been put in place to build trusted relationships, co-produce programme plans and closely monitor programme outcomes.
- In an organisation managed by a small team, retention of key staff and team resilience is always a risk. Early

in 2024, the Chief Executive Officer announced her intention to retire on 31 December 2025, and the Trustees implemented a suitable succession plan, appointing an executive search agency in January 2025 to initiate a search and support the selection process. A suitable period of overlap and handover has been agreed. The Trustees also approved additional resourcing to facilitate the recruitment of a Senior Communications Manager and a new entry-level role to bolster resilience in the Grants team

While these risks cannot be eliminated entirely, there are measures in place to mitigate them, including ensuring that the advice of suitably experienced experts and committee members is acted upon, staff development and training is kept up to date and all policies, processes and procedures are kept under regular review. In addition, the strategic framework launched in autumn 2020 identified a number of priority themes aimed to reduce the volume and wide diversity of applications and improve the success rates for applicants, whilst maintaining high quality and targeting areas of need.

In the opinion of the Trustees, the Charity has established review systems which, under normal conditions, should allow the risks identified by them to be mitigated to

an acceptable level in its day-to-day operations. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

8. Plans for the future

2025/26 will herald the start of the Charity's new five-year plan cycle and the Trustees have approved a refreshed Strategic Framework which was launched at the Annual Symposium in April 2025.

Its key priorities for the year include:

- Launching and embedding the Charity's new Strategic Framework and identity through a programme of associated communications.
- The continued roll-out of the Vivensa Academy, with a focus on diversifying the membership to encompass more community innovators.
- Continuing to work on understanding the impact of underlying holdings in the investment portfolio and implementing associated portfolio changes.
- Continued deployment of the social financing fund.
- Launching the first (for the plan period) themed call for research proposals.

- Launching the Flagship programme for the plan period: the Suitable Housing for an Ageing Population Evidence (SHAPE) Exchange in partnership with the Housing LIN in response to the government's Older People's Housing Task Force, which published its report in November 2024.
- Continuing to embed its leadership position in the ageing-related research and funding community as co-convenors of UKARFF and supporters of UKAgeNet.
- Recruitment of the new Chief Executive following the planned retirement of the current incumbent in December 2025.

9. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company

and of the 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 Statement of Recommended Practice (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 disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking

reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Insofar as the Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware
- the Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the 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.

Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:



Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
FRSB FMedSci, Chair
Date: 2 October 2025

Independent auditor's report and financial statements



Independent auditor's report to the members of Vivensa Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Vivensa Foundation for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Financial Activities, the Statement of Cashflows and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 charitable company's state of affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with 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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or

returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 22/23, the trustees (who are also 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 to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

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

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

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities

We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the trustees, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include The Companies Act

2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal

entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

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

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

Use of our report

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



Cara Turtington (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Saffery LLP
Statutory Auditors
71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE

2 October 2025

Saffery LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025

| | Notes | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 10,688 | 5,506 |
| Investments | 11 | 168,498,716 | 169,917,412 |
| | | <u>168,509,404</u> | <u>169,922,918</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 12 | 332,505 | 380,678 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 4,232,313 | 5,736,704 |
| | | <u>4,564,818</u> | <u>6,117,382</u> |
| Creditors: due within one year | 13 | 5,617,691 | 5,651,870 |
| Net current assets | | <u>(1,052,873)</u> | <u>465,512</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>167,456,531</u> | <u>170,388,430</u> |
| Creditors: due after more than one year | 14 | 5,853,283 | 6,192,880 |
| Net assets | | <u>161,603,248</u> | <u>164,195,550</u> |
| Charity funds | | | |
| Endowment funds: | | | |
| Expendable endowment | 17 | 161,603,248 | 164,195,550 |
| Unrestricted funds | 17 | - | - |
| Restricted funds | 17 | - | - |
| Total charity funds | | <u>161,603,248</u> | <u>164,195,550</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 33 to 51 form part of these accounts.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters FRSB FMedSci
Chair, Vivensa Foundation

Registered charity number 1140372

Registered company number 07472301

Date: 2 October 2025

Statement of Financial Activities

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2025

The notes on pages 33 to 51 form part of these accounts.

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant-making and social investment. This activity is a continuing operation.

| | Notes | Unrestricted | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income and endowments from: | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2 | 1,443,141 | - | - | 1,443,141 | 1,888,105 |
| Grants and Donations | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | | 1,443,141 | - | - | 1,443,141 | 1,888,105 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 3 | - | - | (221,971) | (221,971) | (236,987) |
| Charitable activities | 4 | (4,511,482) | - | - | (4,511,482) | (6,918,704) |
| Total expenditure | | (4,511,482) | - | (221,971) | (4,733,453) | (7,155,691) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | 6 | - | - | 701,875 | 701,875 | 13,093,186 |
| | | - | - | - | - | (13,808) |
| Net income / (expenditure) | | (3,068,341) | - | 479,904 | (2,588,437) | 7,811,792 |
| Transfer between funds | | 3,068,341 | - | (3,068,341) | - | - |
| Other recognised gains / (losses): | | | | | | |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | | - | - | (3,865) | (3,865) | 236,578 |
| Net movement in funds | | - | - | (2,592,302) | (2,592,302) | 8,048,370 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | - | - | 164,195,550 | 164,195,550 | 156,147,180 |
| Total funds carried forward | 17 | - | - | 161,603,248 | 161,603,248 | 164,195,550 |

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

| | Notes | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 18 | (3,612,015) | (3,325,540) | |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | (3,612,015) | (3,325,540) | |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | | (9,084) | - | |
| Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets | | - | - | |
| Payments to acquire fixed asset investments | | (56,117,671) | (31,712,707) | |
| Receipts from sales of fixed asset investments | | 58,238,244 | 32,754,280 | |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | 2,111,489 | 1,041,573 | |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (1,500,526) | (2,283,967) | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2024 | | 5,736,704 | 7,784,093 | |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements | | (3,865) | 236,578 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2025 | | 4,232,313 | 5,736,704 | |
| | Notes | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 11 | 4,232,313 | 5,736,704 | |
| Bank balances controlled by investment managers at year end | | - | - | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2025 | | 4,232,313 | 5,736,704 | |
| Analysis of changes in net debt | As at 1 April 2024 | Cash flows | Foreign exchange movements | As at 31 March 2025 |
| Cash at bank | 5,736,704 | (1,500,526) | (3,865) | 4,232,313 |
| Cash held by investment managers | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 5,736,704 | (1,500,526) | (3,865) | 4,232,313 |

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information and basis of preparation

Vivensa Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in the United Kingdom. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Reference and Administrative Information at the front of the Annual Report. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are, for the public benefit; to advance the understanding of human health and the prevention or relief of sickness, disease, ill health and human suffering for those in need by reason of advancing age including, but not exclusively, by funding research and the innovative development of health and social care services and publishing and disseminating the useful results thereof.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. 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)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

(b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment and the Trustees distribute the income

therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

(c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised

as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds includes investment managers' fees;
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes grants payable to charities and institutions as well as support and governance costs; and
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

The Charity makes grants to a variety of applicants in line with their policy stated in the Trustees' Report and on the fulfilment of certain specific conditions. The trustees approve these grants at their quarterly

meetings following a rigorous assessment of the viability of the projects. The full cost of the grant commitment is recognised on approval by the trustees and, where appropriate, is recognised as a long-term liability within the financial statements. It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

(e) Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the Charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Premises overheads have been allocated on an actual basis and other overheads have been allocated on an actual basis to the relevant support expense heading.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

- Leasehold property; over the life of the lease
- Fixtures and fittings; 20% reducing balance
- IT equipment; straight line 3 years

(g) Investments

(i) Quoted securities and multi-asset funds

Quoted securities and multi-asset funds comprise publicly quoted, listed securities including shares, bonds and units. These are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. Investment shares and purchases are recognised at the date of trade.

(ii) Unquoted Investments

Unquoted investments are valued at the Trustees' best estimate of fair value, after having taken professional advice. The principal unquoted valuations are calculated as follows:

Unquoted hedge funds

Unquoted hedge funds are valued by reference to the fair value of the underlying securities. These valuations are provided by third-party hedge fund administrators.

Private equity funds and property funds

The vast majority of private equity and property fund investments are held through funds managed by private equity and property groups. No readily identifiable market price is available for these unquoted funds. These funds are included at the most recent valuations from their respective managers.

In a limited number of cases where information is not available as at 31 March, the most recent valuations from the managers are adjusted for cash flows and foreign exchange movements between the most recent valuation and the balance sheet date.

(iii) Cash and Equivalents, Purchases and Sales for Future Settlement

Cash held within the investment portfolio purchases and sales for future settlement are stated at their fair value.

(iv) Mixed Motive investments

Mixed motive investments in the form of ordinary or preference shares are initially measured at the transaction price of those shares and subsequently at their fair value if this can be measured reliably. Where this is not possible, they are measured at cost less impairment. Mixed motive investments are reviewed for impairment annually.

(iv) Realised and unrealised gains and losses

Realised gains and losses represent the difference between the amount received on the sale of an investment and the original cost price, all other movements are considered to be unrealised.

(h) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

(i) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount.

Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(k) Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method.

The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(l) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

(m) Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The charity provides a defined contribution to the employees' personal pensions. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(n) Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

(o) Going concern

The Trustees have assessed the impact on the charity of the coronavirus pandemic. Whilst the virus has affected the day to day running of the charity, the Trustees do not deem the pandemic to have a negative effect on the charity's ability to operate going forward. Further, the Trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure are sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

(p) Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure), except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are recognised at transaction price. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2. Income from investments

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Dividends and interest on quoted investments | 1,370,939 | 1,827,647 |
| Rental income | 1,810 | 35,907 |
| Bank interest | 70,392 | 24,551 |
| | <u>1,443,141</u> | <u>1,888,105</u> |

Income from investments was £1,370,939 (2024: £1,827,647) all of which was attributable to unrestricted funds. Gains and losses on investments in the current and prior year are attributable to endowment funds.

3. Investment management costs

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment managers' fees | 221,971 | 236,987 |
| | <u>221,971</u> | <u>236,987</u> |

£221,971 (2024: £236,987) of the above costs were attributable to endowment funds.

Investment managers' fees include only the separately identifiable direct costs relating to portfolio management and the cost of obtaining investment advice. Further indirect costs were incurred and are included within the costs of acquisition of investments or within returns on investments.

4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants* | 3,432,747 | 5,995,982 |
| Support Costs | 1,078,735 | 922,722 |
| | <u>4,511,482</u> | <u>6,918,704</u> |

£4,506,321 (2024: £6,908,827) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds, and £Nil (2024: £9,877) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds.

*Grant expenditure is disclosed as grants awarded less grants returned in the year as set out below:

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants awarded | 4,069,941 | 6,606,218 |
| Grants returned / withdrawn | <u>(637,194)</u> | <u>(610,236)</u> |
| Net grant expenditure | <u>3,432,747</u> | <u>5,995,982</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2025 (£) | Total year ended 2024 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 67,310 | - | 67,310 | 117,902 |
| Administration expenses | 759,040 | 110,446 | 869,486 | 719,694 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 83,751 | 20,910 | 104,661 | 45,076 |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 37,278 | - | 37,278 | 40,050 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | <u>947,379</u> | <u>131,356</u> | <u>1,078,735</u> | <u>922,722</u> |

Included within administration expenses in the table opposite are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2025 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 383,382 | 95,845 | 479,227 |
| Pension contributions | 43,993 | 10,998 | 54,991 |
| | <u>427,375</u> | <u>106,843</u> | <u>534,218</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads (contd)

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2024 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 117,902 | - | 117,902 |
| Administration expenses | 622,768 | 96,926 | 719,694 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 25,876 | 19,200 | 45,076 |
| Expendable endowment | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 40,050 | - | 40,050 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 806,596 | 116,126 | 922,722 |

Included within administration expenses in the table opposite are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2024 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 327,893 | 81,973 | 409,866 |
| Pension contributions | 52,186 | 13,047 | 65,233 |
| | <u>380,079</u> | <u>95,020</u> | <u>475,099</u> |

6. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting):

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 3,902 | 1,377 |
| Operating lease rentals | 66,902 | 110,628 |
| Losses / (gains) on fair value movement of investments | (701,875) | (13,093,187) |

7. Auditor's and accountants' remuneration

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts | 20,910 | 19,200 |
| Fees payable to the charity's accountant for other services: Management accounts, book-keeping, consultancy fees and financial statements | 37,278 | 40,050 |
| | <u>58,188</u> | <u>59,250</u> |

8. Key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year were as follows:

| | 2025 Number | 2025 FTE | 2024 Number | 2024 FTE |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Charitable activities | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>7</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> |

The total amount of employee travel expenses received by key management personnel is £897 (2023: £457).

The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows:

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Employees' emoluments | 441,454 | 372,366 |
| Social security | 37,773 | 37,500 |
| Pension contributions | 54,991 | 65,233 |
| | <u>534,218</u> | <u>475,099</u> |

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

| | 2025 Number | 2024 Number |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| £60,000 – £70,000 | - | 3 |
| £70,001 – £80,000 | 3 | - |
| £80,001 – £90,000 | - | - |
| £90,001 – £100,000 | - | - |
| £100,001 – £110,000 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> |

9. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

The Trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2024: £Nil). 6 Trustees (2024: 6) were reimbursed travel expenses totalling £3,831 (2024: £2,906) during the year.

10. Fixed assets – tangible

| | Short leasehold (£) | Office equipment (£) | Total (£) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Cost / valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2024 | - | 15,120 | £ |
| Additions in the year | - | 9,084 | 15,120 |
| Disposals in the year | - | - | 9,084 |
| At 31 March 2025 | <u>-</u> | <u>24,204</u> | <u>24,204</u> |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2024 | - | 9,614 | 9,614 |
| Charge for the year | - | 3,902 | 3,902 |
| On disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2025 | <u>-</u> | <u>13,516</u> | <u>13,516</u> |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2025 | <u>-</u> | <u>10,688</u> | <u>10,688</u> |
| At 31 March 2024 | - | 5,506 | 5,506 |

11. Fixed assets – investments

| | Quoted Investments (£) | Private Equity Investments (£) | Mixed Motive Investments (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | |
| At 1 April 2024 | 163,695,814 | 6,095,117 | 126,481 | 169,917,412 |
| Additions | 53,500,000 | 2,018,941 | 598,730 | 56,117,671 |
| Disposals | (58,028,189) | (210,055) | - | (58,238,244) |
| Revaluation | 777,262 | (73,258) | (2,127) | 701,877 |
| At 31 March 2025 | 159,944,887 | 7,830,745 | 723,084 | 168,498,716 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 31 March 2025 | 159,944,887 | 7,830,745 | 723,084 | 168,498,716 |
| At 31 March 2024 | 163,695,814 | 6,095,117 | 126,481 | 169,917,412 |

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Managed funds | | |
| UK – Property fund | 8,180,926 | 8,005,028 |
| UK investments | 25,201,131 | 40,112,223 |
| International investments | 134,616,677 | 121,800,161 |
| Equities and fixed interest securities | | |
| UK | 499,982 | - |
| International | - | - |
| | 168,498,716 | 169,917,412 |

None of the direct holdings in equities and fixed interest securities exceed 5% of the portfolio and there are no restrictions on realisation.

Amounts committed but not yet drawn

The commitments made by the Foundation at 31 March 2025 totalled £13,512,500. Of this, £13,012,500 had been committed in private equity, £400,000 in mixed motive investments and £100,000 in a revenue participation agreement. Of these commitments, £7,990,696 had been drawn down by this date.

A further mixed motive investment was also made during the year, taking the form of a direct equity investment of £500,000.

12. Debtors

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | - | - |
| Other debtors | 73,195 | 31,254 |
| Accrued income | 259,310 | 349,424 |
| | <u>332,505</u> | <u>380,678</u> |

13. Creditors: amounts due within one year

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade creditors | 19,870 | 70,940 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 49,830 | 37,194 |
| Other tax and social security | 11,438 | 12,451 |
| Committed grants | 5,536,553 | 5,531,285 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| | <u>5,617,691</u> | <u>5,651,870</u> |

14. Creditors: amounts due after one year

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Committed grants* | <u>5,853,283</u> | <u>6,192,880</u> |
| | <u>5,853,283</u> | <u>6,192,880</u> |

*Of grants committed and due after more than one year, £3,497,972 (2024: £2,801,308) is not due after more than two years.

15. Contingent liabilities / assets

In the opinion of the Trustees, the charity had no contingent liabilities or assets.

16. Reserves

| | Balance at 1 April 2024 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2025 (£) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2025 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 1,443,141 | (4,511,482) | 3,068,341 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 164,195,550 | (3,865) | 479,904 | (3,068,341) | 161,603,248 |
| Restricted Income Fund | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 164,195,550 | 1,439,276 | (4,031,578) | - | 161,603,248 |
| | | | | | |
| | Balance at 1 April 2023 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2024 (£) |
| 2024 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 1,888,105 | (6,908,827) | 5,020,722 | (0) |
| Expendable Endowment | 156,137,303 | 236,578 | 12,842,391 | (5,020,722) | 164,195,550 |
| Restricted Income Fund | 9,877 | - | (9,877) | - | - |
| | 156,147,180 | 2,124,683 | 5,923,687 | - | 164,195,550 |

Restricted income fund

In the year to 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds received under this matched funding agreement were restricted for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spanned 3 years and ended in July 2023.

17. Analysis of net assets between funds

| 2025 | Unrestricted funds (£) | Endowment funds (£) | Restricted Funds (£) | Total (£) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | - | 168,509,404 | - | 168,509,404 |
| Cash | 11,138,469 | (6,906,156) | - | 4,232,313 |
| Current assets | 332,505 | - | - | 332,505 |
| Creditors less than one year | (5,617,691) | - | - | (5,617,691) |
| Creditors more than one year | (5,853,283) | - | - | (5,853,283) |
| Total | - | 161,603,248 | - | 161,603,248 |
| | | | | |
| 2024 | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 169,922,918 | - | 169,922,918 |
| Cash | 11,464,072 | (5,727,368) | - | 5,736,704 |
| Current assets | 380,678 | - | - | 380,678 |
| Creditors less than one year | (5,651,870) | - | - | (5,651,870) |
| Creditors more than one year | (6,192,880) | - | - | (6,192,880) |
| Total | - | 164,195,550 | - | 164,195,550 |

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

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | (2,592,302) | 8,048,370 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 3,900 | 1,377 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | (701,875) | (13,093,186) |
| (Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | - | 13,808 |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | 48,173 | 145,249 |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | (373,776) | 1,795,420 |
| Gain on exchange rate movements | 3,865 | (236,578) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | (3,612,015) | (3,325,540) |

19. Related party transactions

Grants paid to institutions where the Trustees or advisers of Vivensa Foundation have an involvement are disclosed in page 54.

20. Financial instruments

| | 2025 (£) | 2024 (£) |
|---|------------|------------|
| Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Other debtors | 73,195 | 31,254 |
| Per accounts | 73,195 | 31,254 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors | 14,709 | 70,940 |
| Committed grants | 11,389,836 | 11,724,165 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| Per accounts | 11,404,545 | 11,795,105 |

Assets generally covered would be basic loans made, trade debtors, other debtors, cash/bank deposits.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise of quoted investments, details of which are given in [note 11](#).

Liabilities would include basic loans received, trade creditors and other creditors, such as grant recipients.

21. Comparative statement of Financial Activities to March 2024

| Income and endowments from: | Unrestricted income fund | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2024 (£) |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Investment income | 1,888,105 | - | - | 1,888,105 |
| Grants and Donations | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | 1,888,105 | - | - | 1,888,105 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Raising funds | - | - | (236,987) | (236,987) |
| Charitable activities | (6,908,827) | (9,877) | - | (6,918,704) |
| Total expenditure | (6,908,827) | (9,877) | (236,987) | (7,155,691) |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | - | - | 13,093,186 | 13,093,186 |
| Other gains / (losses) - exchange gains | - | - | 236,578 | 236,578 |
| Transfer between funds | 799,291 | - | (799,291) | - |
| Net income/(expenditure) | (4,221,431) | (9,877) | 12,293,486 | 8,062,178 |
| Other recognised gains/(losses): | | | | |
| Other gains/(losses) - exchange gains | (13,808) | | | (13,808) |
| Net movement in funds | (4,235,239) | (9,877) | 12,293,486 | 8,048,370 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | - | 9,877 | 156,137,303 | 156,147,180 |
| Total funds carried forward | (4,235,239) | - | 168,430,789 | 164,195,550 |

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2024.

This information forms part of the financial statements. The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the Charity's main activity, which is grant-making and social investment. This activity is a continuing operation.

New grants awarded during 2024/25



Grants for academic and clinical researchers

Themed research project grants: Ageing-related vision and hearing loss

| Principal investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award (£) |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| Dr Helen Nuttall | Lancaster University | Brain stimulation for hearing aid efficacy in age-related hearing loss | 325,661 |
| Dr Peter Jones | City St George's, University of London | Transforming eye care services: Evaluating the feasibility and utility of performing glaucoma assessments directly within care-homes and older peoples' clinics | 381,590 |
| Dr Keir Yong | University College London | Improving Detection and Diagnosis of Dementia-related cortical visual impairment ('3Dem') | 453,877 |
| Professor Anya Hurlbert | Newcastle University ¹ | EYESAVE: AI-enabled triage for Glaucoma | 386,255 |
| | | | 1,547,383 |

Capability development for clinical researchers

| | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| Academy of Medical Sciences (three-year commitment) | Starter grants for clinical lecturers scheme | 114,00 |
|--|--|---------------|

Academy Excellence Awards

| Principal investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award (£) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Professor Vicki Goodwin MBE | University of Exeter | Senior Leader | 120,000 |
| Dr Toby Ellmers | Imperial College London | Rising Star | 120,000 |
| | | | 240,000 |

Academy Ignition Fund

| Recipient | Institution | Value of award (£) |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Dr Alejandro Gonzales | University of Bradford | 5,000 |
| Dr Timothy Harries | King's College London ² | 2,360 |
| Dr Fariha Naeem | University of Glasgow | 1,925 |
| Dr Susanne Arnold | University of Warwick | 5,000 |
| Dr Isobel Jacob | Leeds Beckett University | 4,336 |
| Dr Carrie Stewart | University of Aberdeen | 4,200 |
| Dr Sarah Richardson | Newcastle University ³ | 2,880 |
| Dr Laura Brown | University of Manchester | 4,956 |
| Dr Genna Abdullah | University of Liverpool | 4,545 |
| Dr Aphrodite Eshetu | University College London | 2,150 |
| Dr Mark Ross | Heriot-Watt University | 4,845 |
| Dr Grace Pearson | University of Bristol | 4,995 |
| Dr Jennifer Stevenson | Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust | 1,318 |
| | | 48,510 |

1, 3 Professor Rose Gilroy is a member of faculty and Professor Tom Kirkwood a former member of faculty at Newcastle University. Both are Trustees but were neither involved in the review of, or decision about, this award nor in the ranking of the applications

2 Professor Gillian Manthorpe is a former member of faculty at King's College London and is a Trustee but was neither involved in the review of, or decision about, this award nor in the ranking of the applications

Post-doctoral fellowship awards

| Fellow | Institution | Project | Value of award (£) |
|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| Dr Dan Hayman | University of Sheffield | Connecting the dots: Explaining ageing-driven alternative splicing dysregulation using dietary restriction and mTOR | 299,829 |
| Dr Przemyslaw Jarzebowski | University College London | Predictive hearing - how the brain compensates for degraded auditory signals (co-funded with RNID) | 145,146 |
| Dr Stella Arakelyan | University of Edinburgh | A systems approach to improving care experiences and outcomes in co-resident carer-care recipient dyads living with multiple long-term conditions in later life | 293,955 |
| Dr Aminette D'Souza | Innovation fellowships in healthy ageing (co-funded with Zinc) | | 51,863 |
| Dr Charlotte Moss | Innovation fellowships in healthy ageing (co-funded with Zinc) | | 70,793 |
| Dr Kengo Shibata | Innovation fellowships in healthy ageing (co-funded with Zinc) | | 61,234 |
| | | | 922,820 |

Grants for community organisations

Capability development for community organisations

| Organisation | Value of award (£) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Northamptonshire Carers | 15,000 |
| Leeds Older People's Forum | 14,990 |
| Chiltern Music Therapy | 15,000 |
| Elders Council of Newcastle | 15,000 |
| Moorlands Home Link | 15,000 |
| | 74,990 |

Funding to service delivery organisations for the delivery of key strategic programmes

| Programme | Organisation | Value of award (£) |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Flagship programme on housing as a social determinant of health | Housing LIN (five-year commitment) | 936,000 |
| Capability development programme | Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit | 122,040 |
| Capability development programme | University of Birmingham | 30,250 |
| | | 1,088,290 |

Extension or dissemination support for previously awarded grants

All awards **33,949**

All grants awarded **4,069,941**



Funding for
the future of
ageing well

Vivensa Foundation
Thanet House 231–232 Strand
London WC2R 1DA

vivensafoundation.org.uk

Registered charity number 1140372
Registered company number 07472301

Reference and admin

Chair's statement

Trustees' report

Auditor's report and financial statements

New grants

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1140372

Accounts

Pushing the boundaries

Trustees' report and accounts
for The Dunhill Medical Trust
2023/24



Remarkable research
for healthy ageing
THE DUNHILL MEDICAL TRUST

“They push the boundaries and experiment with novel ways of funding and not just for the sake of it...”

Participant in DMT stakeholder focus group, 2024

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Reference and administrative information

Trustees

Mr Michael Bellamy

Mx T Clark (*from Mar. 2024*)

Professor Bernard Conway

Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters (*until Sep. 2023*)

Professor Rosemary Gilroy (*from Sep. 2023*)

Professor Carmel Hughes

Mr Dominic Jones

Professor Thomas Kirkwood CBE

Mr James Lorigan

Mr Eren Osman

Professor Alison Petch OBE (Chair)

Mr Keith Shepherd (*until Mar. 2024*)

Dr Martin Turner MAE (*from Dec. 2023*)

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Susan Kay BA(Hons) MSc ACIB FRSA

Registered Office

Thanet House, 231–232 Strand

London WC2R 1DA

Auditors

Saffery LLP

London EC4V 4BE

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company

limited by guarantee registered in England

Company number: 07472301

Charity number: 1140372

Chair's statement

At the time of writing, I am entering my last few weeks as Chair of the Trust. I want to take the opportunity to reflect on our development in recent years – which has, in no small part, been influenced by our experiences over the COVID period. We knew that new approaches would be vital if we are to address the health and care needs of the UK's rapidly changing demographic. There is an urgent need to build capacity in ageing-related research and innovation to keep the talent and ideas flowing that will change the future for all of us. Innovation and change are challenging but essential, I believe, for an organisation to thrive.

To influence healthier outcomes in later life, you need to encompass bio-gerontology, social gerontology and clinical delivery. Moreover you need to invest in the capacity to do that – starting with inspiring diverse groups of talented people to set out on their careers, then to keep them there and to help them to evolve, adapt and to work across boundaries. There is also a spectrum of funding support involved. This ranges from the responsible investment of the large public equities portion of our endowment that ensures we can continue to make the grants, through to social investment. Such investment in innovative mission-supporting developments that have the potential not only

to make a financial return but to have a positive social purpose has been an exciting development for the Trust.

We have supported a rich diversity of work this year. For example, of the more than £6.6M we distributed in grant funding in the financial year just ended, over £2M has been invested in projects exploring the ageing immune system, and a further £1M in the under-funded and under-addressed issues of age-related vision and hearing loss. Our commitment to capacity-building has continued; by the end of financial year 2023/24 we will have supported 72 new PhD studentships since we launched our new strategic framework in 2020 addressing a broad variety of ageing-related topics, as well as launching our successfully-piloted proleptic postdoctoral fellowships scheme.

I am also pleased to say that the Board took the opportunity to review our Investment Policy this last year, to really examine whether we could do more with our endowment. This has resulted in us re-emphasising and addressing with more rigour (and vigour) our approach to responsible investment and re-confirming our desire to test out approaches to social investment. We have, this year, made our second social investment – a direct investment in a start-up which uses the well-evidenced Buurtzorg model of care (a model I greatly admire). We have also entered into a collaboration with Social Finance, providing

support, along with Alzheimer's Society, to test out new service interventions in the complex care pathways for older people including those living with dementia, and new models of funding.

Everyone deserves a healthier older age, yet too many people are being left out and left behind. Here at the DMT, I am proud to say that we are inclusive, we support innovation and we invest in it. And we like to collaborate with others who are similarly inclusive investors. We strive to provide consistent support to - and play our part in growing a movement of - connected and talented people with the energy, passion and great ideas to push the boundaries and contribute to making the positive systemic change that is needed. At the same time, it is important that we also push the boundaries in the way we fund and invest. But while we want to be catalysts for change, we are also realists. We understand that making change is messy and risky and what we've come to believe is that while money is important, it is by no means sufficient. People need space to connect with those outside their immediate environment and to develop innovative partnerships. I have been very heartened to witness the ongoing development of the DMT Academy. This is a new, multi-disciplinary community that we launched in 2022/23 for those involved and interested in ageing-related research, together with the community innovators that can ensure research is put into practice. It is now gaining

traction, with nearly 250 members, and it was a pleasure to attend our Annual Symposium just after the year end in April and make our inaugural Excellence Awards to Dr Jenni Burton (Rising Star) and Professor Ilaria Bellantuono (Senior Leader).

As I stand down after four years in the Chair, I would like to pay tribute to my fellow Trustees and to the staff of DMT. There is always a balance to be struck between the successful maintenance of core activities and the excitement of development and innovation. The Trust is very fortunate in being able to draw on the expertise of Trustees with a diverse range of backgrounds and to have a staff group of the highest calibre – it has made my role as Chair immeasurably easier than it might have been! I also know that in handing over to Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters the Trust is in the safest of hands! I will be watching with interest from the sidelines as the Trust evolves and wish all those in the DMT community the very best for the future.



Professor Alison Petch OBE

Trustees' Report



The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting and Reporting by Charities. Advantage has been taken of the exemptions available to small companies in the preparation of this report.

This report is a Directors' Report as required by s417 of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

Under the terms of the governing document, the charitable objects of the Dunhill Medical Trust are:

- the furtherance of medical knowledge and research and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of medical care and facilities in such manner as the Trustees shall from time to time in their absolute discretion think fit; and
- research into the care of older people and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the

Trust's aims and objectives in setting grant-making policy and in planning how future activities will contribute to the delivery of the aims and objectives they have set.

The work the Trust funds means that it is deeply aware of the negative impacts of inequity on health. It is therefore committed to promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in all areas of its work. It is both a Living Wage Employer and Living Wage Funder, has a flexible working policy and generous leave entitlements for staff with caring responsibilities and has adopted a diversity action plan for its Board and Committees.

2. Governance and management

2.1 Charitable purpose

The funds of the Dunhill Medical Trust originated from the Will Trust of Herbert Edward Dunhill, a Director of, and shareholder in, Alfred Dunhill Ltd, who died in 1950. They were intended to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and research¹, in the light of Herbert Dunhill's own experience of 25 years of

1. The Dunhill Medical Trust promotes the highest standards of ethical practice in scientific and medical research. It does not receive or seek funds from any external body and complies fully with the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research and Universities UK on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities (2004), as revised in 2018.

ill-health resulting from the effects of tuberculosis. With the agreement of the Charity Commissioners, the Will Trust was reconstituted to broaden the charitable objects to include research into the care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people and in 1988, the Commissioners approved a transfer of the assets to a Charity called The Dunhill Medical Trust.

In 2010 the Trustees resolved that, in line with best practice for charities with substantial assets, the Trust should become a charitable company limited by guarantee and the new corporate entity came into being on 1 April, 2011. The charitable objects remained unchanged. All Trustees of The Dunhill Medical Trust are also Directors and Members of the charitable company.

2.2 The Board of Trustees and its sub-committees

Under the Articles of Association, the Trustees are responsible for the charity, its property and funds and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. Trustees serve for four years, after which period they may be re-appointed for one further term of office, by mutual agreement. Although the Articles provide for a minimum of three trustees, no maximum number is specified to ensure the Board's ability to have access to a wide range of expertise appropriate to the strategic development of the Trust.

Trustees' meetings are held quarterly. The administration and management of the Trust's business is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is supported by a Head of Communities and Governance, a Head of Research, a Head of Investment and two Grants Managers. They were joined at the beginning of the new financial year 2024/25 by a Grants Officer.

The Trust has a conflict-of-interest policy and codes of conduct for its Board and Committees and these are based on the Charity Governance Code and the Nolan Principles of Good Governance. Trustees and committee members are required to declare all relevant interests, details of which are kept in a Register of Interests which is updated regularly.

Trustees and external advisers give their time on a voluntary basis, with out-of-pocket expenses being reimbursed in line with an agreed expenses policy. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions for the year 2023/24 are disclosed in Notes 9 and 20 to the accounts. Grants to institutions and charities where Trustees or external advisers have a significant interest are noted in the list of grants awarded during the financial year (see [pages 49-52](#)).

2.2.1 Award-making committees

The Board of the Trust is advised by two award-making committees: a Research Grants Committee and a Social Financing Committee. Each have delegated authority to make awards within the budgetary envelope agreed by the Board, is chaired by a suitably qualified Trustee and includes a number of external advisers with professional or academic expertise and experience appropriate to the work of the committees. The committees also advise the Board on sectoral trends and other external changes which have implications for the development of the Trust's grant-making programmes and their funding.

2.2.2 Investment Committee

Also reporting to the Board is an Investment Committee, the purpose of which is to provide advice on investment strategies appropriate to the Trust's charitable aims, and to recommend to the Trustees any changes in investment arrangements which the Committee considers appropriate. Meeting quarterly and comprising of Trustees and external advisers with relevant professional investment/ financial expertise, it is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the Trust's investment managers and that of their appointed professional investment consultants, Cambridge Associates.

2.3 Recruitment and training of new Trustees

The Trust has a policy and process for the appointment of trustees which is based on the Charity Commission's requirements to demonstrate openness and good governance. Regular reviews of the skills required are carried out by the Board of Trustees to identify any gaps. Open advertisement is used to ensure that the widest possible range of potential candidates is reached, and a formal selection process followed, including interview of the shortlisted candidates and appropriate due diligence carried out to confirm eligibility to act.

New Trustees are provided with a comprehensive induction and ongoing access to a secure area of the Trust's website containing all key governance documents, committee papers and the Trustees' library. All Trustees are encouraged to keep up to date with best governance practice and are supported in this through identification and provision of suitable materials and training, funded by the Trust. Following the refreshment of the Charity Governance Code in 2020, the Board of Trustees instituted an annual review of its performance against seven key pillars of good governance. It is pleased to report satisfactory performance in all areas, while identifying and accepting the need for ongoing review and improvement, particularly in the area of diversity and inclusion, a process to which it is committed and has published a Board Diversity Action Plan.

3. Grant-making policy

The main beneficiaries of the Trust's grant-making programmes are researchers in universities, research organisations and community-led charitable and other not-for-profit organisations. The focus on understanding the mechanisms of age-related conditions and disease and improving later life health and well-being outcomes reflects the ongoing demographic changes towards increased life expectancy and the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

The main method by which the Trust invites grant applications is via its website at dunhillmedical.org.uk, on which its Strategic Framework, grant-making policies, assessment procedures and help in applying for all its funding schemes and initiatives may be found, together with the Trust's latest annual report and details of grants awarded.

The Trust's grant-making programmes are subject to regular review by the management team after completion of each award round and formally at periodic meetings of the grant-making committees to assess their effectiveness and to help inform the Board on future grant-making strategy. The Trust submits its governance and decision-making processes for the award of academic and clinical research grants to quinquennial review

(Peer Review Audit) by its membership body, the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and is pleased to have been re-accredited in 2020 for a further five years. Achieving this accreditation is considered a hallmark of quality by universities, government, and funding bodies.

The Trust is also keen to support the rigorous independent evaluation of the community-led initiatives it funds and in the majority of cases will provide funding to do so, alongside programmatic funding. Where it provides project funding for community organisations, it does so at their full economic cost in order to contribute to the sustainability of the organisation.

4. Achievements and performance

2023/24 marked the penultimate year of the Trust's five-year plan period, having launched its new Strategic Framework document in 2020/21. It continued to make substantial progress in rolling out its support for capacity-building in ageing-related research, together with its themed research project awards. In total, over £6.6M was awarded in grant funding encompassing social gerontology, biogerontology and clinical research, with a focus on supporting early career researchers to navigate the career path to achievement of tenure or, indeed, an alternative research career

pathway. Since the launch of the Framework in 2020/21, the Trust has funded or co-funded 72 PhD studentships (27 in 2023/24) and launched its early career post-doctoral and proleptic fellowship awards. The Trustees believe that this represents a substantial boost to the pipeline of capacity in ageing-related research in the UK and real leadership in this under-addressed but much-needed area.

It continued to embed its leadership position in the ageing-related funding community as a co-convenor and host of the [UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum \(UKARFF\)](#) and, in that role, was invited to co-ordinate input to the Chief Medical Officer for England's annual report, which, for 2023 was entitled "Health in an Ageing Society". It also announced, at a reception at the House of Lords in November 2023, its support of UKAgeNet, a network of more than 60 UK university research centres which have a strategic commitment to research into ageing and health across the lifecourse.

The DMT Academy, launched in early 2023, continued to gain traction and reported nearly 250 members by the year end drawn from a variety of academic and clinical disciplines, as well as community innovators working to improve health and well-being in later life. The winners of the inaugural DMT Academy Excellence Awards were announced at the Trust's Annual

Symposium in April 2024. The Awards will be made annually to two researchers (a senior leader and an early-mid career "rising star") to celebrate ambition and achievement in ageing-related research by leaders and aspiring leaders who embody the Trust's principles and values.

The Trust has used the learning from its [Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support and the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation \(TAPPI\)](#) to identify opportunities to embed and spread evidence-informed change. The TAPPI programme reached its conclusion in spring 2024, having supported nearly 600 older people across six community-based "testbed sites" to test and implement a variety of technology-based interventions to support older people to remain connected to their communities, independent and living well and [publishing a rich toolkit of resources](#) to enable others to follow suit. In addition, it partnered with the Centre for Ageing Better, to work with Demos to produce a series of policy briefings to encourage politicians to recognise the ["Triple Dividend"](#) (economic, environmental and health benefits) of investing in home adaptation and improvement and the beneficial impact for the ageing population, the majority of which live in mainstream housing.

During 2023, the Trust made an award to the organisation

Social Finance to fund a piece of research and development activity, working directly with existing organisations that have been developing innovative alternative services for older people with complex care needs, for example, dementia. Working also with Alzheimer's Society, work has begun to develop and prime a pipeline of potential services and approaches as well as to explore and define the operational models and financial mechanisms through which to deliver these alternative approaches at scale. A promising spin-off of this work is the emerging "Learning Community" it has seeded and this is being supported through the **DMT Academy**.

Turning to investment matters, the Trustees directed the Investment Committee and executive team (boosted this year by the appointment of a Head of Investment) to carry out a review of the Impact Investment Policy which was published in 2021 in support of the new strategic framework, in light of the Charity Commission's renewed CC-14 Guidance for Charity Trustees following the *Butler-Sloss vs the Charity Commission* case. This resulted in a re-affirmation of the Trust's intention to use its entire endowment to do more for its mission and invest in a responsible and impact-intentional way. Work will continue on implementing this intention during 2024/25. Having ring-fenced £5M from the endowment to make social investments, the Trust made

its second such investment - a direct equity investment into a promising **start-up business** providing care services based on the well-evidenced Buurtzorg model.

Professor Alison Petch will step down from her position as Chair of the Board in June 2024, having completed her term of office. The Board, following an internal expression of interest process, appointed unanimously Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters as Chair Elect and she will take up the position of Chair in September 2024 having stepped down from the Board for the required period of 12 months following her completion of two terms of office as a Trustee in June 2023.

5. Financial review and investment policy

Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the charitable company, the Trustees have full powers to hold the Trust's funds in any form of investment which they deem to be suitable in furtherance of the charitable objects.

Investment performance is monitored by the Investment Committee on an on-going basis. The Trust's investment advisors, Cambridge Associates, provide detailed quarterly performance reports to the Committee, which also include any specific issues

which require consideration and/or any proposals for changes. Recommendations based on this advice are made by the Committee to the Board of Trustees, with the final approval resting with the Trustees (unless within the parameters delegated by the Trustees to the Committee).

The total funds of the charity at the year-end were represented as follows:

| | £M | % |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Investments: | | |
| <i>Quoted – property</i> | 8.00 | 4.9 |
| <i>Quoted – equities and fixed income securities</i> | 161.9 | 98.6 |
| <i>Managed balances</i> | - | - |
| Bank balances | 5.8 | 3.5 |
| Total cash and investments | 175.7 | 107.0 |
| Less: | | |
| Net current liabilities (excl. bank balances) | (5.3) | (3.2) |
| Long term liabilities | (6.2) | (3.8) |
| | <u>164.2</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

The liquidity reserve, set at around 10% of the portfolio's value, means that the Trust believes it will be able to meet existing commitments without having to sell growth assets at short notice. For the time being, the situation will continue to be monitored carefully as there is still a good deal of uncertainty around the economic implications of the pandemic, the continuing war in Ukraine and now, the Middle East. The Board continues to take the advice of its consultants and the Investment Committee and believes it has taken the appropriate mitigating actions in response.

During 2023/24, the value of the Trust's investment portfolio increased by 7.5%. The 6.9% increase in value of portfolio since inception (31/3/14) is now behind the Policy Benchmark of 8.1% and the CPI +4.5% target. Investment income received by the Trust during 2023/2024 was £1,827,647, a little less than of the previous year (2022/23: £1,912,232). The Trust manages its portfolio for total return, however, and this is not currently expected to impact its short to medium term distribution plans.

Public equities as at 31 March 2024 (81.2% of portfolio)

Absolute return 15%

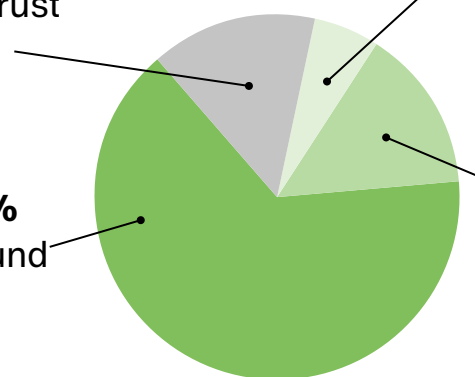
Trojan Ethical Fund
Ruffer Charity Assets Trust

UK equities 6%

Trojan Ethical Income Fund
M&G Charifund

Developed equity 57%

Artisan Global Value Fund
BlackRock iShares
Developed World ex
tobacco Index Fund
Ownership Capital Global
Equity Fund
Maj Invest Global Value
Equity Fund
GMO Climate Change
Select Investment Fund



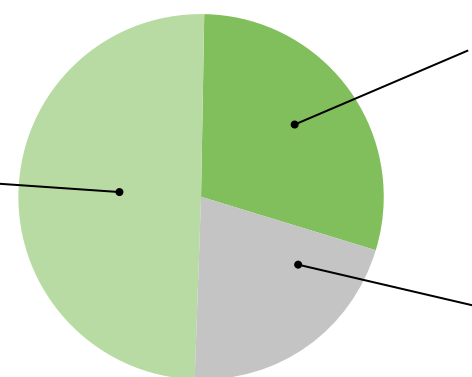
Emerging market equity 14%

Northern Trust Emerging
Markets Green Transition
Index
Stewart Investors Global
Emerging Markets
Sustainability Fund

Cash, property and fixed income as at 31 March 2024 (15.6% of portfolio)

Fixed income 50%

BlackRock
ICS Sterling
Government Fund
Payden Global
Government
Bond Index Fund



Property 29%

Charities Property
Fund

Cash 21%

In addition, the Trust has also made commitments to a number of private equity investments (the drawn down commitments representing 3.2% of the portfolio value as at 31 March 2024) as part of a staged plan to commit c.10% of the portfolio to this asset class.

As highlighted earlier, during 2023/24, the Board of Trustees directed the executive team to carry out a detailed review of the Investment Policy and its associated Impact Investment Policy in light of the Charity Commission's revised CC14 "Investing Charity Money: Guidance for Trustees", published during 2023. The resulting revised policy, which re-emphasised the Trust's intention to invest responsibly and sustainably and in a way that does not conflict with its mission, was approved by the Board at its meeting in March 2024. The policy sets out an approach of "explain, engage, exclude", outlining the Trust's intentions regarding transparency of reporting on the impact (both positive and negative) of its investments on people and the environment, its current long and medium-term objectives, appetite to risk, its restrictions (which it limits, preferring a strategy of engagement), and establishes the parameters within which fund managers are appointed. Engagement with fund managers is largely undertaken via the Trust's investment consultants and as a member of the Charities Responsible Investment Network (CRIN).

It is also a signatory to Share Action's Long-Term Investors in People's Health coalition. Further work on assessing the net impact of the portfolio will be carried out during 2024/25 to provide a baseline against which performance can be reported and information to inform the engagement strategy.

The Trustees believe it is in the long-term financial interests of the charity and the interest of society as a whole to ensure that the risks and opportunities associated with environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are properly reflected. In doing so, the Trust:

- expects its fund managers to take environmental, social and governance factors into account in their investment processes to mitigate risk and protect value, at a minimum. It will prefer and prioritise those who are taking more progressive approach to building in these factors into their processes to enhance both financial returns and take a more sustainable approach to investing, considering the impact on both people and planet;
- engages through its fund managers with companies, as appropriate, to try to influence and encourage improvement in practices. While the Trust's policy is one of engagement, it excludes tobacco which is in clear conflict with the aims and reputation of the charity, and has made one further exclusion

(fossil fuels) believing that insufficient progress has been made to respond to the engagement activities of a large number of the Trust's key stakeholders and believes this to be the appropriate response as a responsible investor. It will address the process by which it will divest during 2024/25;

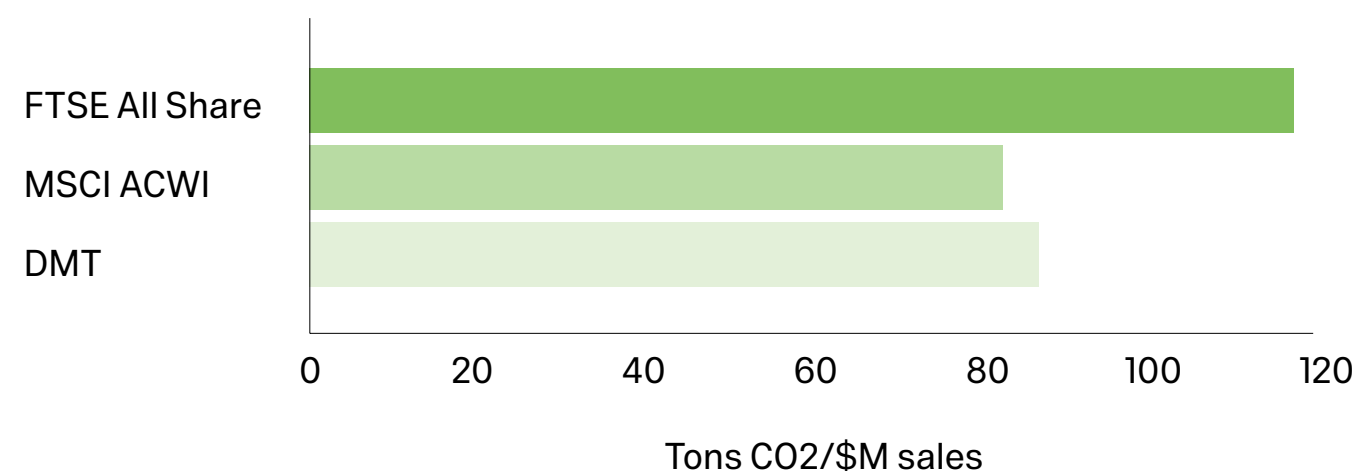
- requires each of its external fund managers to regularly report back on their management of environmental, social and governance risks, engagement and voting activities and to engage with them on their performance in this regard;
- invests in organisations and projects which support the Trust's aims. The Trust aims to invest up to 10% of its investable assets in private equity and the recently reviewed Investment Policy prioritises funds which make investments which are closest to the charity's mission but not excluding those which are close to or supportive of the charitable objectives (impact-intentional about people's health and the environment) to widen the pool of available opportunities.
- a fund of £5M has been ear-marked to invest in social ("mixed motive") investments, that is, those which are mission-aligned with a high degree of social impact but come with a high degree of financial risk and, as such, may be more grant-like in nature. The Trust had made one such investment as at the financial year end and a further one just after the year end.

| | Policy on use of ESG factors in investment process in place | UNPRI signatory | Signatory to Net Zero Asset Managers initiative | Formal proxy voting in place | Share voting reports available | MSCI ESG Rating ² |
|---|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| UK equity | | | | | | |
| M&G Charifund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Trojan Ethical Income Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Developed equity | | | | | | |
| Artisan Global Value Fund | ✓ | ✓ | No | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Blackrock iShares Developed World ESG Screened Index Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Ownership Capital Global Equity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Maj Invest Global Value Equity | ✓ | ✓ | No – but actively works to choose solutions with a smaller climate impact | ✓ | Available only to certain clients | A |
| GMO Climate Change Select Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Emerging market equity | | | | | | |
| Stewart Investors Global Emerging Markets Sustainability Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Northern Trust Emerging Markets Green Transition Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Absolute Return | | | | | | |
| Trojan Ethical Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Ruffer Charity Assets Trust | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |

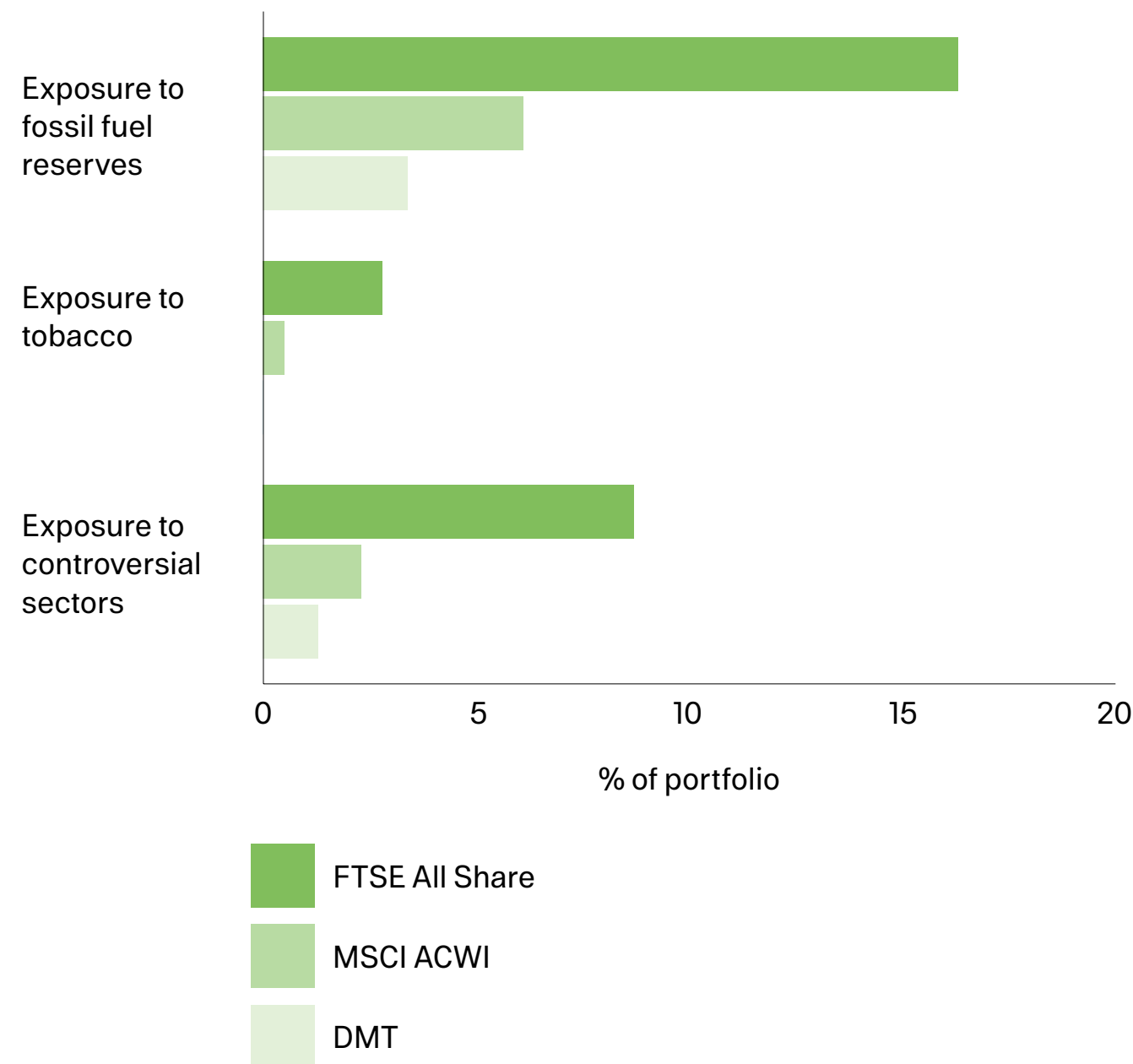
2. MSCI ACWI: The index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, market cap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations.

The Trust has had *de minimis* exposure to tobacco for many years, and formalized this by excluding tobacco from its portfolio in 2020. At the end of 2023/24, as part of its Investment Policy Statement review, the Board, having taken into account the established links between fossil fuels, climate change and the impact on health outcomes of vulnerable groups and, in its opinion, the lack of sufficient progress on the part of fossil fuel companies to make progress towards positive change, approved fossil fuels as a further portfolio exclusion. The Trust has adopted the MSCI definition of Fossil Fuel Reserves – Energy Application – that is, the proportion of annual revenue generated from the extraction of fossil fuels for energy applications can be no more than 10%. This policy will be implemented in phases throughout 2024/25.

Weighted average carbon intensity



Exposure of public equities to controversial sectors³



3. Controversial sectors include alcohol, tobacco, gambling, weapons producers and predatory lenders

6. Reserves policy

The Trustees' policy is to review reserves levels on a regular basis to ensure that there is a stable base for grants provision, in line with its plans, and to support continuing operations, while at the same time ensuring excessive funds are not accumulated.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Trust made grants in excess of its current year's income, supplying the difference from its expendable endowment.

The Trustees have considered the reserves of the charity and conclude that there is no need for the Trust to carry free reserves. The nature of the expendable endowment fund is such that the Trustees have absolute discretion over how this is spent and can realise some of the relatively large proportion of its assets in cash or liquid equity and fixed income instruments, as needed.

At 31 March 2024 the charity does not have any free reserves, as defined by the SORP. However, the Trustees hold sufficient cash and liquid assets to cover future grant commitments and the expectation of new grants to be made in the coming year and they consider that to be a prudent way to manage reserves.

7. Risk management

The Trustees have adopted a formal risk policy and a risk register is maintained with appropriate systems or procedures established to mitigate the risks the charity faces. An annual risk assessment for each of the principal areas of the Trust's operations is undertaken and, in addition, the Investment and Grants Committees review risks specifically related to their areas of operation at their quarterly meetings, with any issues raised being reported to Board.

The Trust's principal material financial risks, including foreign exchange exposures, relate to its investment portfolio and are in line with similar long-term endowment funds in the sector. Overall investment risk management is predicated on running a diversified portfolio of high-quality assets across a wide variety of asset classes and markets. In recent years, the longer-term strategic asset mix has been set by the Investment Committee, based on the advice of its appointed investment consultants and this independent external advice provides another method of risk mitigation for the Trust. Individual investment mandates are awarded to specialist managers after scrutiny by both the appointed consultants and the Investment Committee.

The movements in the global financial markets have been kept under regular and detailed review by the Investment Committee

(and will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis).

The Trustees consider that the Trust has protected its assets in as far as this is possible through maintaining and enhancing the diversification of its portfolio and strategy around responsible and impact-intentional investment.

The principal risks facing the Trust are as follows:

- Significant investment losses as a result of geopolitical and economic uncertainty. While the Board is comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets, it keeps its strategic asset allocation and all its investments under close review. It ensures that individuals with relevant expertise are co-opted on to the Investment Committee and employ the services of an independent investment advisor, Cambridge Associates.
- Poor advice regarding management of the investment portfolio by investment advisors resulting in a failure to manage for good returns and monitor outcomes is mitigated via the active role played by the Investment Committee in the monitoring and reviewing of asset performance, allocation and manager selection. The relationship with advisors is reviewed by the Committee annually, with an in-depth review and market-testing every five years.

- The reputational risk of making investments which are at odds with the Trust's charitable objectives. There is increased attention on how endowed foundations such as the Trust invest their funds and the Trust is very conscious of its responsibilities to ensure that its investment activities are not in conflict with its charitable aims. It therefore monitors its investment managers for their active engagement in environmental, social and governance matters and considers the climate agenda and its impact on the endowment. It accepts, however, that major change such as this will take time.
- Poor grant-making would mean that the objectives of the Trust may not be advanced in line with its intent. In particular, the Board is concerned about the current capacity in the academic and clinical research environment to participate to the extent that it has historically in the governance and review process. It is satisfied that this remains a live issue with the executive team and that the relevant Committees are keeping this under review.
- Failure of delivery partners to achieve planned outcomes. The new approach to supporting community programmes involves the appointment of delivery partners and providing funding to evaluate the programmes in most cases. Operational procedures have been put in place to build trusted relationships,

co-produce programme plans and closely monitor programme outcomes.

- The Chief Executive and the Committees of the Board are keeping the progress of awards made prior to the pandemic under close review, as well as the financial calls being made against this commitment, although this is now a reducing risk. The Board endorsed the decision of the Research Grants Committee to encompass support for the increased costs of research arising from the inflationary environment into this fund. The Trustees' belief is that it is important to ensure that the investment it has already made in research and projects it had deemed to be important are given the best chance of achieving a good outcome. The executive team remain in close contact with all award-holders to ensure they are in a position to take early action should it become apparent that the project or indeed the organisation to which the award has been made should become vulnerable and the project untenable in the longer term.

While these risks cannot be eliminated entirely, there are measures in place to mitigate them, including ensuring that the advice of suitably experienced experts and committee members is acted upon, staff development and training is kept up to date and all policies, processes and procedures are kept under regular review. In addition, the strategic framework launched in autumn

2020 identified a number of priority themes aimed to reduce the volume and wide diversity of applications and improve the success rates for applicants, whilst maintaining high quality and targeting areas of need.

In the opinion of the Trustees, the Trust has established review systems which, under normal conditions, should allow the risks identified by them to be mitigated to an acceptable level in its day-to-day operations. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

8. Plans for the future

2024/25 will mark the final year of the Trust's current five-year planning cycle. As such, it will be carrying out work to determine its priorities for the next five-year plan period alongside continuing to implement and embed the changes it has made since 2020, in particular:

- the continued roll-out of DMT Academy and the related Learning Community, together with a second round of the Excellence Awards for inspiring leadership in ageing-related research;

- implementing the new communications framework and carrying out further work on understanding, and responding to, the Trust's external brand perception;
- embedding the clarified Investment Policy, working to understand the impact of the underlying holdings in the investment portfolio, refining the strategic asset allocation and the continued deployment of the social investment allocation;
- launching the final themed call of the plan period for research proposals and piloting an early career postdoctoral fellowship award;
- working with the leaders of the Older People's Housing Task Force, the service delivery partners from the TAPPI programme and the office of the Chief Medical Officer to identify opportunities to embed and spread evidence-informed change;
- continuing to embed the Trust's leadership position in the ageing-related funding community as co-convenors of the UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum and supporters of UKAgeNet;
- ensuring the smooth transition between Chairs of the Board and initiating the process of appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, following the current incumbent's planned retirement at the end of 2025.

9. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the 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 Statement of Recommended Practice (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; and prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

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

Insofar as the Trustees are aware:

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

Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:



Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair (until 11 September 2024)



Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
Chair

Date: 12 September 2024

Independent auditor's report and financial statements



Independent auditor's report to the members of the Dunhill Medical Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dunhill Medical Trust for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 charitable company's state of 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 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on [page 21](#), the trustees (who are also 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 to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit

conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with management, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees

and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include The Companies Act 2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness

of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

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

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

Use of our report

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



Cara Turtington (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE
Date: 12 September 2024

Saffery LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

| | Notes | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 5,506 | 20,692 |
| Investments | 11 | 169,917,412 | 158,088,275 |
| | | <u>169,922,918</u> | <u>158,108,967</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 12 | 380,678 | 525,927 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 5,736,704 | 7,561,616 |
| | | <u>6,117,382</u> | <u>8,087,543</u> |
| Creditors: due within one year | 13 | 5,651,870 | 6,421,321 |
| Net current assets | | <u>465,512</u> | <u>1,666,222</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>170,388,430</u> | <u>159,775,189</u> |
| Creditors: due after more than one year | 14 | 6,192,880 | 3,628,009 |
| Net assets | | <u>164,195,550</u> | <u>156,147,180</u> |
| Charity funds | | | |
| Endowment funds: | | | |
| Expendable endowment | 17 | 164,195,550 | 156,137,303 |
| Unrestricted funds | 17 | - | - |
| Restricted funds | 17 | - | 9,877 |
| Total charity funds | | <u>164,195,550</u> | <u>156,147,180</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on [pages 32 to 48](#) form part of these accounts.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair (until 11 September, 2024)



Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
Chair
Registered charity number 1140372
Registered company number 07472301

Date: 12 September, 2024

Statement of financial activities

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March, 2024

| | Notes | Unrestricted | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income and endowments from: | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2 | 1,888,105 | - | - | 1,888,105 | 2,040,358 |
| Grants and Donations | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | | 1,888,105 | - | - | 1,888,105 | 2,040,358 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 3 | - | - | (236,987) | (236,987) | (233,943) |
| Charitable activities | 4 | (6,908,827) | (9,877) | - | (6,918,704) | (2,839,649) |
| Total expenditure | | (6,908,827) | (9,877) | (236,987) | (7,155,691) | (3,073,592) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | | - | - | 13,093,186 | 13,093,186 | (5,594,997) |
| Losses on disposal of fixed assets | | - | - | (13,808) | (13,808) | - |
| Net income / (expenditure) | 6 | (5,020,722) | (9,877) | 12,842,391 | 7,811,792 | (6,628,231) |
| Transfer between funds | | 5,020,722 | - | (5,020,722) | - | - |
| Other recognised gains / (losses): | | | | | | |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | | - | - | 236,578 | 236,578 | (60,226) |
| Net movement in funds | | 0 | (9,877) | 8,058,247 | 8,048,370 | (6,688,457) |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | - | 9,877 | 156,137,303 | 156,147,180 | 162,835,637 |
| Total funds carried forward | 17 | 0 | 0 | 164,195,550 | 164,195,550 | 156,147,180 |

The notes on pages 32 to 48 form part of these accounts. The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's main activity, which is grant-making and social investment. This activity is a continuing operation.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2024

| | Notes | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 19 | (3,325,540) | (3,045,935) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | (3,325,540) | (3,045,935) |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | | - | - |
| Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets | | - | - |
| Payments to acquire fixed asset investments | | (31,712,709) | (24,018,707) |
| Receipts from sales of fixed asset investments | | 32,754,280 | 9,228,844 |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | 1,041,571 | (14,789,863) |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (2,283,969) | (17,835,798) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2023 | | 7,784,093 | 25,680,117 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements | | 236,578 | (60,226) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2024 | | 5,736,702 | 7,784,093 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 5,736,704 | 7,561,616 |
| Bank balances controlled by investment managers at year end | 11 | - | 222,479 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2024 | | 5,736,704 | 7,784,095 |

Analysis of changes in net debt

| | As at 1 April 2023 | Cash flows | Foreign exchange movements | As at 31 March 2024 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash at bank | 7,561,616 | (1,824,912) | - | 5,736,704 |
| Cash held by investment managers | 222,479 | (459,057) | 236,578 | 0 |
| Total | 7,784,095 | (2,283,969) | 236,578 | 5,736,704 |

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information and basis of preparation

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in the United Kingdom. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Reference and Administrative Information at the front of the Annual Report. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are the furtherance of medical knowledge and research including research into improving the health and social care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. 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)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic

of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

(b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment and the Trustees distribute the income therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

(c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related

to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds includes investment managers' fees;
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes grants payable to charities and institutions as well as support and governance costs; and
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

The Trust makes grants to a variety of applicants in line with their policy stated in the Trustees' Report and on the fulfilment of certain specific conditions. The full cost of the grant commitment is recognised on approval by the trustees and, where appropriate, is recognised as a long-term liability within the financial statements. It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

(e) Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Premises overheads have been allocated on an actual basis and other overheads have been allocated on an actual basis to the relevant support expense heading.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

- Leasehold property; over the life of the lease
- Fixtures and fittings; 20% reducing balance

(g) Investments*(i) Quoted securities and multi-asset funds*

Quoted securities and multi-asset funds comprise publicly quoted, listed securities including shares, bonds and units. These are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. Investment shares and purchases are recognised at the date of trade.

(ii) Unquoted Investments

Unquoted investments are valued at the Trustees' best estimate of fair value, after having taken professional advice. The principal unquoted valuations are calculated as follows:

– Unquoted hedge funds

Unquoted hedge funds are valued by reference to the fair value of the underlying securities. These valuations are provided by third-party hedge fund administrators.

– Private equity funds and property funds

The vast majority of private equity and property fund investments are held through funds managed by private equity and property

groups. No readily identifiable market price is available for these unquoted funds. These funds are included at the most recent valuations from their respective managers.

In a limited number of cases where information is not available as at 31 March, the most recent valuations from the managers are adjusted for cash flows and foreign exchange movements between the most recent valuation and the balance sheet date.

(iii) Cash and Equivalents, Purchases and Sales for Future Settlement

Cash held within the investment portfolio purchases and sales for future settlement are stated at their fair value.

(iv) Mixed Motive investments

Mixed motive investments in the form of ordinary or preference shares are initially measured at the transaction price of those shares and subsequently at their fair value if this can be measured reliably. Where this is not possible they are measured at cost less impairment. Mixed motive investments are reviewed for impairment annually.

(v) Realised and unrealised gains and losses

Realised gains and losses represent the difference between the

amount received on the sale of an investment and the original cost price, all other movements are considered to be unrealised.

(h) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

(i) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(k) Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method.

The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(l) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

(m) Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are

recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The charity provides a defined contribution to the employees' personal pensions. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(n) Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

(o) Going concern

The Trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

(p) Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial

Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in net income/ (expenditure), except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/ (expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled,

or when the company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are recognised at transaction price. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and

other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2. Income from investments

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dividends and interest on quoted investments | 1,827,647 | 1,912,232 |
| Rental Income | 35,907 | 117,555 |
| Bank interest | 24,551 | 10,571 |
| | 1,888,105 | 2,040,358 |

Income from investments was £1,827,647 (2023: £1,912,232) all of which was attributable to unrestricted funds. Gains and losses on investments in the current and prior year are attributable to endowment funds.

3. Investment management costs

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Investment managers' fees | 236,987 | 233,943 |
| | 236,987 | 233,943 |

£236,987 (2023: £233,943) of the above costs were attributable to endowment funds.

Investment managers' fees include only the separately identifiable direct costs relating to portfolio management and the cost of obtaining investment advice. Further indirect costs were incurred and are included within the costs of acquisition of investments or within returns on investments.

4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Grants* | 5,995,982 | 1,986,506 |
| Support Costs | 922,722 | 853,143 |
| | 6,918,704 | 2,839,649 |

£6,908,827 (2023: £2,839,649) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds, and £9,877 (2023: £Nil) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds.

* Grant expenditure is disclosed as grants awarded less grants returned in the year as set out below;

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Grants awarded | 6,606,218 | 2,166,517 |
| Grants returned / withdrawn | (610,236)** | (180,011) |
| Net grant expenditure | 5,995,982 | 1,986,506 |

** Grants withdrawn include a sum of £355,100 which was decommitted during the 2023/24 financial year but has since been re-committed for distribution during 2024/25.

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2024 (£) | Total year ended 2023 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 117,902 | - | 117,902 | 188,713 |
| Administration expenses | 622,768 | 96,926 | 719,694 | 596,635 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 25,876 | 19,200 | 45,076 | 26,891 |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 40,050 | - | 40,050 | 40,904 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 806,596 | 116,126 | 922,722 | 853,143 |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2024 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 327,893 | 81,973 | 409,866 |
| Pension contributions | 52,186 | 13,047 | 65,233 |
| | 380,079 | 95,020 | 475,099 |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads (continued)

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2023 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 188,713 | - | 188,713 |
| Administration expenses | 520,345 | 76,290 | 596,635 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 8,963 | 17,928 | 26,891 |
| Expendable endowment | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 40,904 | - | 40,904 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 758,925 | 94,218 | 853,143 |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2023 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 266,875 | 66,719 | 333,594 |
| Pension contributions | 29,903 | 7,476 | 37,379 |
| | 296,778 | 74,195 | 370,973 |

6. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting):

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 1,377 | 24,660 |
| Operating lease rentals | 110,628 | 175,532 |
| Losses / (gains) on fair value movement of investments | (13,093,187) | 5,594,997 |

7. Auditor's and accountants' remuneration

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts | 19,200 | 17,928 |
| Fees payable to the charity's accountant for other services: | | |
| Management accounts, book-keeping, consultancy fees and financial statements | 40,050 | 40,904 |
| | <u>59,250</u> | <u>58,832</u> |

8. Key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year were as follows:

| | 2024 Number | 2024 FTE | 2023 Number | 2023 FTE |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Charitable activities | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> |

The Trust considers its key management personnel to be its Chief Executive, Ms Susan Kay. The aggregate remuneration (including pension and national insurance contributions) paid to key management personnel in the year was £130,508 (2023: £120,492)

The total amount of employee travel expenses received by key management personnel is £897 (2023: £457).

The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows:

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Employees' emoluments | 372,366 | 302,739 |
| Social security | 37,500 | 30,855 |
| Pension contributions | 65,233 | 37,379 |
| | <u>475,099</u> | <u>370,973</u> |

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

| | 2024 Number | 2023 Number |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| £60,000 – £70,000 | 3 | 2 |
| £70,001 - £80,000 | - | - |
| £80,001 – £90,000 | - | - |
| £90,001 – £100,000 | 1 | 1 |
| | 4 | 3 |

9. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

The Trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2023: £Nil). 6 Trustees (2023: 5) were reimbursed travel expenses totalling £2,906 (2023: £2,359) during the year.

10. Fixed assets – tangible

| | Short leasehold (£) | Office equipment (£) | Total (£) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Cost / valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2023 | 229,392 | 15,120 | 244,512 |
| Additions in the year | - | - | - |
| Disposals in the year | (229,392) | - | (229,392) |
| At 31 March 2024 | 0 | 15,120 | 15,120 |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2023 | 215,583 | 8,237 | 223,820 |
| Charge for the year | - | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| On disposals | (215,583) | - | (215,583) |
| At 31 March 2024 | 0 | 9,614 | 9,614 |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2024 | - | 5,506 | 5,506 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 13,809 | 6,883 | 20,692 |

11. Fixed assets – investments

| | Quoted Investments (£) | Balances controlled by Investment Managers (£) | Investment in subsidiary (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | |
| At 1 April 2023 | 157,865,797 | 222,479 | - | 158,088,275 |
| Additions | 31,712,709 | 5,262,861 | - | 36,975,570 |
| Disposals | (32,754,280) | (5,485,340) | - | (38,239,620) |
| Revaluation | 13,093,186 | - | - | 13,093,186 |
| At 31 March 2024 | 169,917,412 | - | - | 169,917,412 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 31 March 2024 | 169,917,412 | - | - | 169,917,412 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 157,865,797 | 222,479 | - | 158,088,275 |

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Managed funds | | |
| UK – Property fund | 8,005,028 | 8,479,747 |
| UK investments | 40,112,223 | 45,314,588 |
| International investments | 121,800,161 | 98,595,784 |
| Equities and fixed interest securities | | |
| UK | - | - |
| International | - | 5,475,678 |
| | 169,917,412 | 157,865,797 |

None of the direct holdings in equities and fixed interest securities exceed 5% of the portfolio and there are no restrictions on realisation.

Amounts committed but not yet drawn

The total commitments made by the Trust at 31 March 2024 totalled £11,000,000. Of this £10,600,000 had been committed in private equity and £400,000 in mixed motive investments. Of these commitments, a total of £5,621,885 had been drawn down by this date.

12. Debtors

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Trade debtors | - | 9,843 |
| Other debtors | 31,254 | 63,359 |
| Accrued income | 349,424 | 452,725 |
| | 380,678 | 525,927 |

13. Creditors: amounts due within one year

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 70,940 | 88,906 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 37,194 | 72,409 |
| Other tax and social security | 12,451 | 9,488 |
| Committed grants | 5,531,285 | 6,245,909 |
| Other creditors | - | 4,609 |
| | 5,651,870 | 6,421,321 |

14. Creditors: amounts due after one year

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Committed grants | 6,192,880 | 3,628,009 |
| | 6,192,880 | 3,628,009 |

15. Leases

| As a lessee | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---|----------|----------|
| Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | - | 53,559 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | - | - |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | - | 53,559 |

| As a lessor | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|----------|----------|
| Minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | - | 26,036 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | - | - |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | - | 26,036 |

16. Contingent liabilities / assets

In the opinion of the Trustees, the charity had no contingent liabilities or assets.

17. Reserves

| | Balance at 1 April 2023 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2024 (£) |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 2024 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 1,888,105 | (6,908,827) | 5,020,722 | 0 |
| Expendable Endowment | 156,137,303 | 236,578 | 12,842,391 | (5,020,722) | 164,195,550 |
| Restricted Income Fund | 9,877 | - | (9,877) | - | - |
| | <u>156,147,180</u> | <u>2,124,683</u> | <u>5,923,687</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>164,195,550</u> |
| | | | | | |
| | Balance at 1 April 2022 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2023 (£) |
| 2023 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 2,040,358 | (2,839,649) | 799,291 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 162,825,760 | (60,226) | (5,828,940) | (799,291) | 156,137,303 |
| Restricted Income Fund | 9,877 | - | - | - | 9,877 |
| | <u>162,835,637</u> | <u>1,980,132</u> | <u>(8,668,589)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>156,147,180</u> |

Restricted income fund

In the year to 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds received under this matched funding agreement were restricted for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spanned 3 years and ended in July 2023.

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

| 2024 | Unrestricted funds (£) | Endowment funds (£) | Restricted Funds (£) | Total (£) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | - | 169,922,918 | - | 169,922,918 |
| Cash | 11,464,072 | (5,727,368) | - | 5,736,704 |
| Current assets | 380,678 | - | - | 380,678 |
| Creditors less than one year | (5,651,870) | - | - | (5,651,870) |
| Creditors more than one year | (6,192,880) | - | - | (6,192,880) |
| Total | 0 | 164,195,550 | - | 164,195,550 |
| 2023 | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 158,108,967 | - | 158,108,967 |
| Cash | 9,523,403 | (1,971,664) | 9,877 | 7,561,616 |
| Current assets | 525,927 | - | - | 525,927 |
| Creditors less than one year | (6,421,321) | - | - | (6,421,321) |
| Creditors more than one year | (3,628,009) | - | - | (3,628,009) |
| Total | 0 | 156,137,303 | 9,877 | 156,147,180 |

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

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | 8,048,370 | (6,688,457) |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 1,377 | 24,660 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | (13,093,186) | 5,594,997 |
| (Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | 13,808 | - |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | 145,249 | (84,959) |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | 1,795,420 | (1,952,402) |
| Gain on exchange rate movements | (236,578) | 60,226 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | <u>(3,325,540)</u> | <u>(3,045,935)</u> |

20. Related party transactions

Grants paid to institutions where the Trustees or advisers of Dunhill Medical Trust have an involvement are disclosed on [pages 51-54](#).

21. Financial instruments

| | 2024 (£) | 2023 (£) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Other debtors | 31,254 | 73,202 |
| Per accounts | <u>31,254</u> | <u>73,202</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors | 70,940 | 88,909 |
| Committed grants | 11,724,165 | 9,873,918 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| Per accounts | <u>11,795,105</u> | <u>9,962,827</u> |

Assets generally covered would be basic loans made, trade debtors, other debtors, cash/bank deposits.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise of quoted investments, details of which are given in note 11.

Liabilities would include basic loans received, trade creditors and other creditors, such as grant recipients.

22. Comparative statement of Financial Activities to March 2023

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2023.

| Income and endowments from: | Unrestricted income fund | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2023 (£) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Investment income | 2,040,358 | - | - | 2,040,358 |
| Grants and Donations | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | 2,040,358 | - | - | 2,040,358 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Raising funds | - | - | (233,943) | (233,943) |
| Charitable activities | (2,839,649) | - | - | (2,839,649) |
| Total expenditure | (2,839,649) | - | (233,943) | (3,073,592) |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | - | - | (5,594,997) | (5,594,997) |
| Other gains / (losses) - exchange gains | - | - | (60,226) | (60,226) |
| Transfer between funds | 799,291 | - | (799,291) | - |
| Net income/(expenditure) | - | - | (6,688,457) | (6,688,457) |
| Other recognised gains/(losses): | | | | |
| Other gains/(losses) - exchange gains | - | - | - | - |
| Net movement in funds | - | - | (6,688,457) | (6,688,457) |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | - | 9,877 | 162,825,760 | 162,835,637 |
| Total funds carried forward | - | 9,877 | 156,137,303 | 156,147,180 |

This information forms part of the financial statements.

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.

New grants awarded 2023/24



Grants for academic and clinical researchers

PhD student cohort awards (co-funded with host institutions)

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Bernadette McGuinness | Queen's University Belfast ⁴ | Medicines in an ageing society – an interdisciplinary research programme: MED-AGE | £193,296 |
| Bethan Phillips | University of Nottingham | Understanding and enhancing the physiological resilience of older adults to improve health-span: a focus on skeletal muscle. | £200,000 |
| Matthew Maddocks | King's College London | Integrating rehabilitation and palliative care to optimise function for older people: The Dunhill Medical Trust – Saunders PhD Programme | £199,997 |
| Andrew Schofield | Aston University ⁵ | Aston Brain Health Cohort Study (ABaHCoS): Detection of dementia risk to support independent living. | £199,546 |
| Victoria Goodwin | University of Exeter | Dunhill Medical Trust Doctoral Training Programme for Ageing Research | £197,476 |
| Steph Taylor | Queen Mary University of London | New approaches to FrAilty: Inclusivity and REsilience in Ageing Research, a Doctoral Training Programme (FAIRER-DTP) | £198,342 |
| Anne Forster | University of Leeds ⁶ | Reimagining Ageing Doctoral Research Programme | £197,580 |
| | | | £1,386,237 |

4. Professor Carmel Hughes is a member of faculty at the Queen's University, Belfast and was a member of the Research Grants Committee and a Trustee at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of applications.

5. Professor Andrew Devitt is a member of faculty at Aston University and was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of applications.

6. Professor Andrew Clegg is a member of faculty at the University of Leeds and was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of applications.

Clinical research studentship awards

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Aishah Baig | Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust | The implementation of vision screening in older adults who present to hospital following a fall: a mixed-methods study | £216,304 |
| Liam Barrett (co-funded with the British Geriatrics Society) | University of Oxford ⁷ | Anti-thrombotic drugs and the injured older person: how the endothelial-coagulation interface can inform clinical practice | £300,000 |
| | | | £516,304 |

Post-doctoral fellowship awards

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project title | Value of award |
|------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Elisa Martelletti | King's College London | Crosstalk between the immune and auditory systems within the cochlea (Co-funded with RNID) | £60,000 |
| Aaron Kandola | Zinc | Innovation Fellowships in Healthy Ageing | £74,491 |
| Mark Crook-Rumsey | Zinc | Innovation Fellowships in Healthy Ageing | £41,198 |
| Arlene Casey | University of Edinburgh | Improving prediction in later life syndromes by unlocking hidden information in clinical free-text | £292,090 |
| Kerri Kinghorn | Institute of Healthy Ageing, University College London | Unravelling the tissue-specific lipid landscape in ageing: clues to new pro-longevity therapeutic targets and strategies | £391,864 |
| | | | £859,643 |

A further grant of £59,959 was made to Dr Adam Carlton of the University of Sheffield to support a co-funded post-doctoral fellowship with the RNID but this was subsequently withdrawn as Dr Carlton secured alternative sources of funding for his work.

7. Dr Marianna Borsa is a member of faculty at the University of Oxford and was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of applications.

Research project grants

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project title | Value of award |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Robert Knight | King's College London | Identification Of Age-associated Factors That Alter Immune Function During Tissue Regeneration In A Combined In Vivo And In Vitro Pipeline | £366,873 |
| Alexander Nott | Imperial College London | The epigenetic code of brain immune ageing and disease risk | £314,730 |
| Catarina Henriques | The University of Sheffield | Determining the relative contribution of macrophage ageing to gut degeneration, systemic frailty and cognitive decline, using the zebrafish model | £399,467 |
| Kerrin Small | King's College London | Skewed X Chromosome Inactivation: A sex-specific biomarker of immune system ageing | £208,826 |
| Natalie Riddell ⁵ | University of Surrey | Adrenergic regulation of immunosenescence and cognitive decline across the life course | £353,674 |
| Chrissy Hammond | University of Bristol | Defining the pro-reparative roles of neutrophils in fracture responses: relationship to inflammaging and frailty | £396,885 |
| Kimberley Smith ⁸ | University of Surrey | Supporting adults with cerebral palsy to age well - development of a specialised link worker role | £295,338 |
| | | | £2,335,793 |

A total of £176,018 was also awarded to assist with COVID-related delays or cost-of-living increases in previously agreed projects or to assist with open access fees. A further £25,000 was awarded to University of Sheffield to re-establish UKAgeNet.

8. Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters is a member of faculty at the University of Surrey and was a Trustee at the time of these awards, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of applications.

DMT Academy Excellence Awards

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Award category | Value of award |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Jenni Burton ⁹ | University of Glasgow | Rising Star | £120,000 |
| Ilaria Bellantuono | University of Sheffield | Senior Leader | £120,000 |
| | | | £240,000 |

Awards to support community-led systemic change

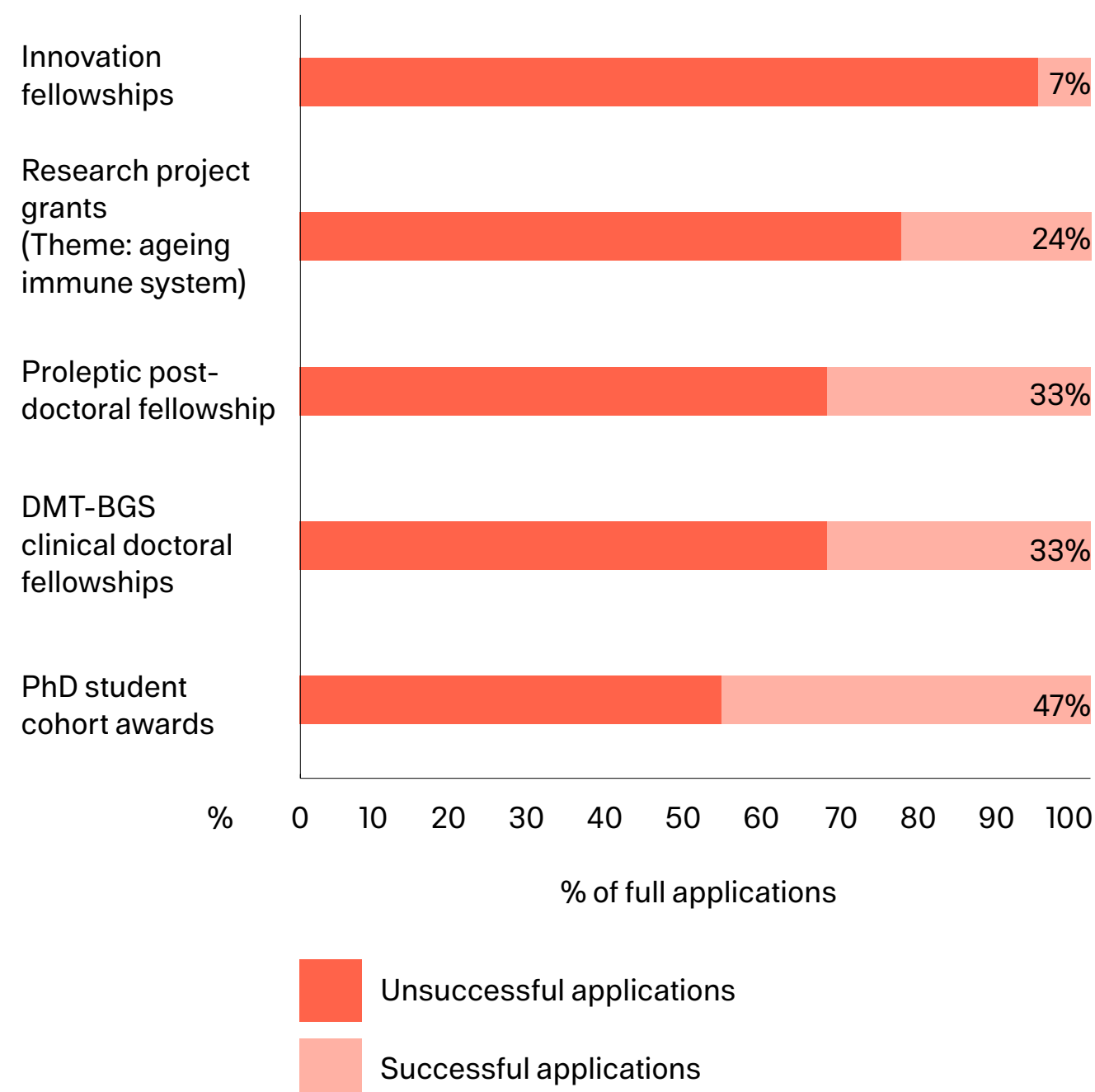
| Principal Investigator | Institution | Programme | Value of award |
|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Robin Miller | University of Birmingham | Capability Development Programme | £11,750 |
| Martin Routledge | In Control | Fixing the Plumbing and Wiring | £29,500 |
| Clare Cable | Queen's Nursing Institute Scotland | Queen's Nurses (Scotland) Leadership Programme | £105,000 |
| Rebekah Luff | The Social Care Institute for Excellence and University of Stirling-Socialudo | Evaluating use of the Serious Game in Southwark | £100,815 |
| Dan Fletcher | Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit Advisory | Capability Development Programme | £400,200 |
| Holly Holder | Centre for Ageing Better | Triple Dividend Project: Campaigning for a Home Improvement Strategy | £10,000 |
| Katy Saunders | Social Finance | Developing and funding new service interventions addressing dementia and older people's complex care needs using outcomes-based models | £350,000 |
| | | | £1,007,265 |

9. Professor Stuart Gray is a member of faculty at the University of Glasgow and was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of nominations.

Summary of all grants awarded in the financial year 2023/24

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Total new grants to support capacity-building in academic and clinical research. | £3,062,143 |
| Total new grants to support the understanding of the mechanisms of ageing and age-related disease. | £2,335,793 |
| Total funding to support community-led systemic change. | £1,007,265 |
| Total funds to support dissemination and network-building | £25,000 |
| Further support for previously agreed projects or to assist with open access fees. | £176,018 |
| Total | £6,606,219 |

Success rates: awards from full applications



Plan period 2020/21 – 2024/25

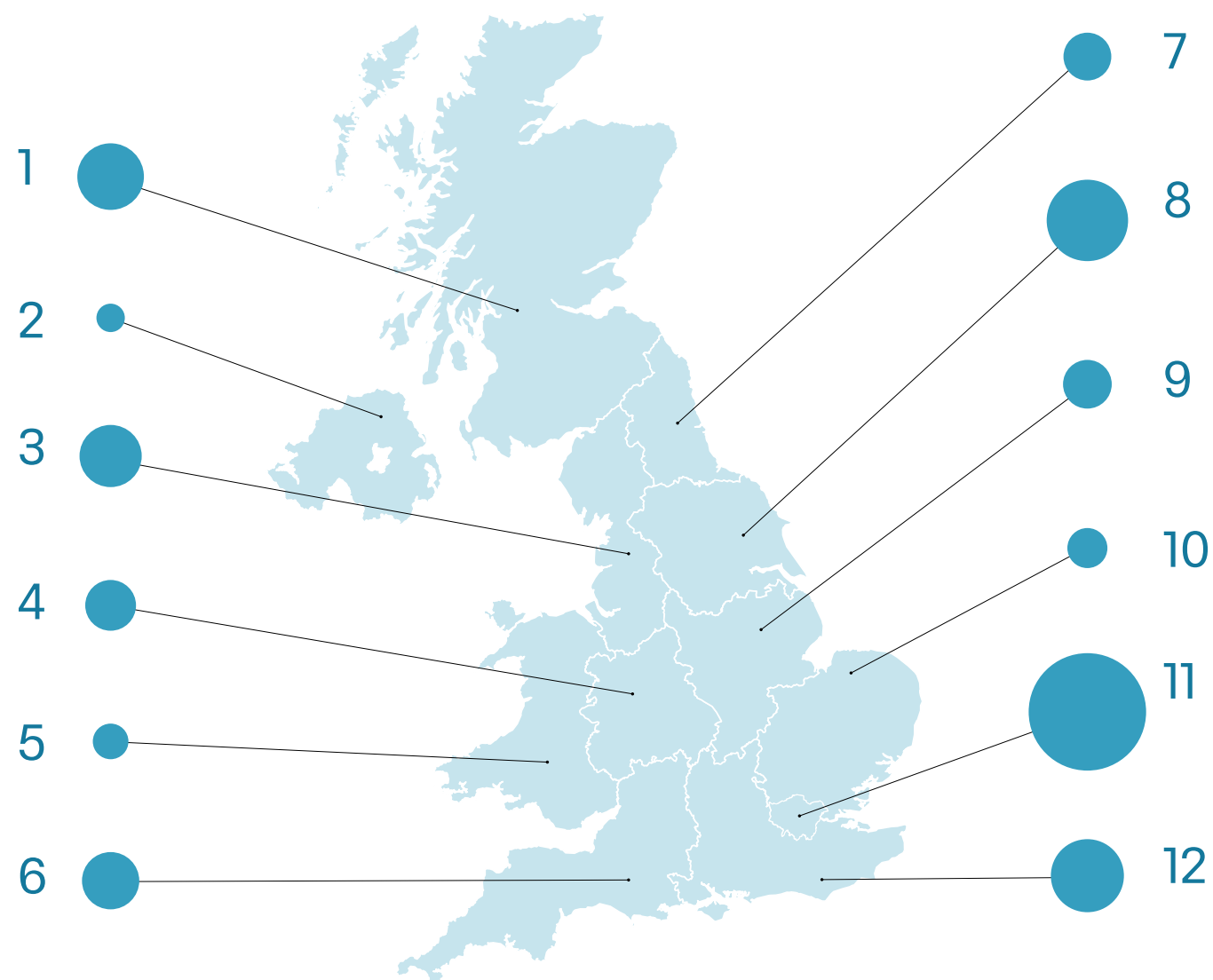
Progress report as at 31 March 2024

The following does not form part of the report and accounts

The Trust launched its new Strategic Framework and priorities for the plan period 2020–2025 in autumn 2020. As a result of the pandemic, it was decided to delay its first call for proposals until the spring of 2021. In the plan period to date (from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024), £17M in grant funding has been awarded to both academic and clinical researchers, community organisations and delivery partners and £400k in social investment.



DMT spending per region: Academic & clinical research grants awarded since 2021



1. Scotland £1,308,212

University of Edinburgh
NHS Fife
University of the West of Scotland
University of Glasgow
University of Strathclyde
University of Aberdeen
University of Stirling

2. Northern Ireland £237,935

Queen's University, Belfast

3. North West England £1,140,498

University of Manchester
University of Liverpool
Liverpool John Moores University
University of Salford
Manchester Metropolitan University

4. West Midlands £760,418

Aston University
University of Birmingham

5. Wales £374,281.38

University of Cardiff

6. South West England £967,145

University of Bristol
University of Bath
University of Exeter
Bournemouth University

7. North East England £674,843

University of Newcastle
University of Northumbria

8. Yorkshire and Humberside £1,955,692

University of Sheffield
University of Leeds
Bradford Teaching Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust

9. East Midlands £699,721

University of Leicester
University of Nottingham
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust
Loughborough University

10. East of England £473,001

University of Cambridge
Primary Care Unit, University of Cambridge

11. London £4,070,137

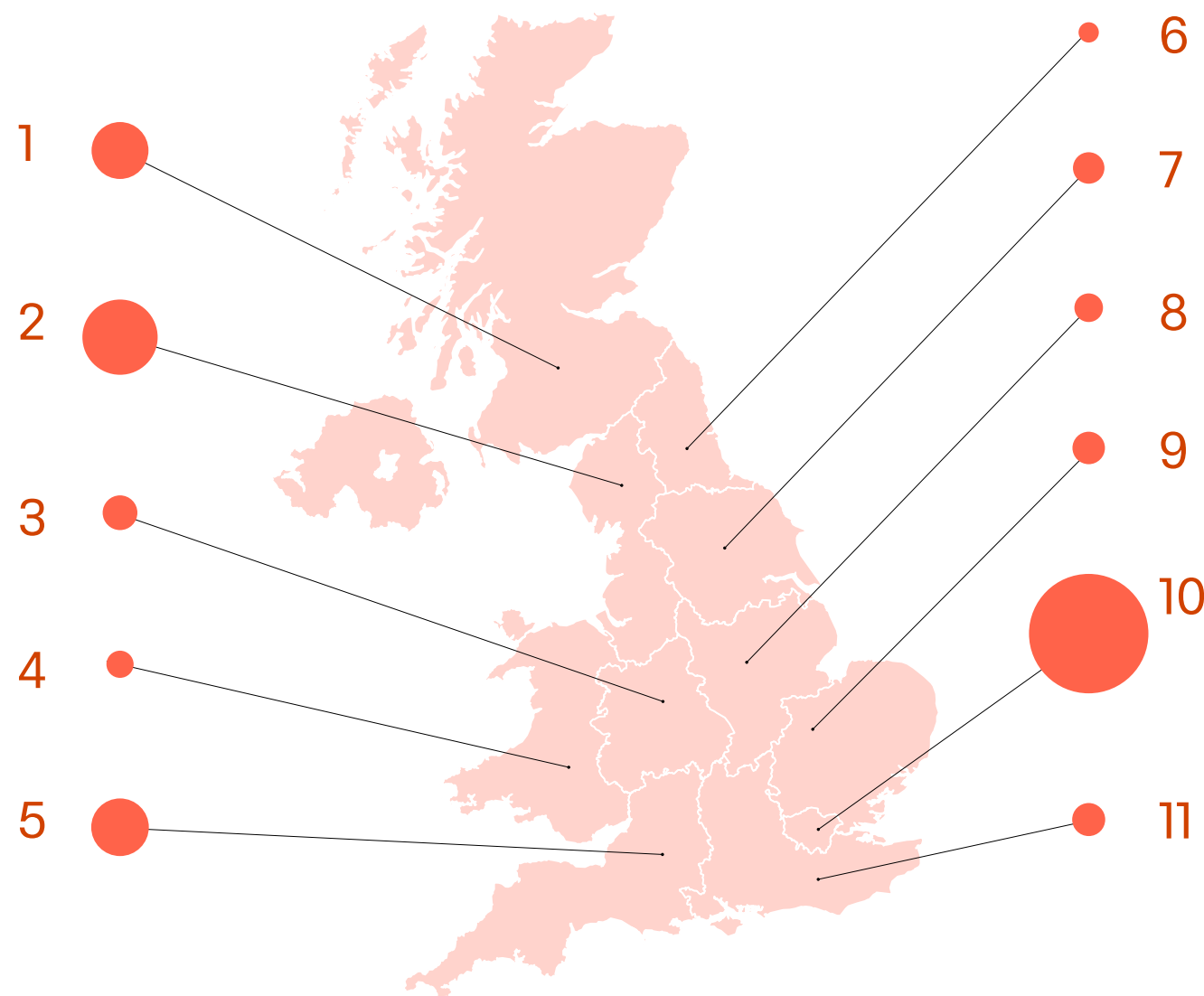
Imperial College London
Queen Mary, University of London
The Francis Crick Institute
King's College London
City, University of London
Middlesex University
UCL (University College London)
UCL Ear Institute
Zinc
Institute of Healthy Ageing, UCL
Royal College of Art

12. South East England £1,574,580

University of Surrey
Oxford University Hospitals
NHS Foundation Trust
MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit
University of Sussex
University of Oxford
The Open University

Of the awards made during the plan period to date to academic or clinical researchers, only a small number have yet completed and made reports. The following information provides some early indicators.

DMT spending per region: Community grants awarded since 2021



1. Scotland

£285,000

Queen's Nursing Institute
Scotland
Bield Housing & Care

2. North West England

£498,375

Age UK Lancashire
Age UK Cheshire
Galloways Society for the
Blind
In Control
Windmills Foundation
Curriculum and Language
Access Service (CLAS)
TEC Services Association

3. West Midlands

£106,122

University of Birmingham
The End of Life Partnership
Platform Housing Group

4. Wales

£65,000

Pobl Group

5. South West England

£292,099

Age UK Shropshire, Telford &
Wrekin
Lewis-Manning Hospice
Care
Timebanking UK
Care and Repair England
Alive Activities Limited
Sensory Trust
Diocese of Plymouth
Windmills Foundation
Wiltshire Council

6. North East England

£36,167

Woven Nest Theatre

7. Yorkshire and Humberside

£87,167

University of Leeds
The Linking Network
Leeds Development
Education Centre

8. East Midlands

£71,984

Global Education Derby
The St Philips Centre Limited

9. East of England

£92,854

University of Cambridge

10. London

£1,255,459

Open Age
Centre for Ageing Better
Social Finance
Moore Kingston Smith
Nonprofit Advisory
SubCo Trust
Royal Philharmonic
Orchestra
Housing Learning &
Improvement Network
Enfield Town Schools'
Partnership
The Social Care Institute for
Excellence
Co-production Works
LB Haringey
Housing LIN

11. South East England

£96,038

Southend Care Limited
Age UK Isle of Wight
Linking Lives UK

Of the awards made during the plan period to date to academic or clinical researchers, only a small number have yet completed and made reports. The following information provides some early indicators.

Our contribution

7%

COVID-related or other project or publication support

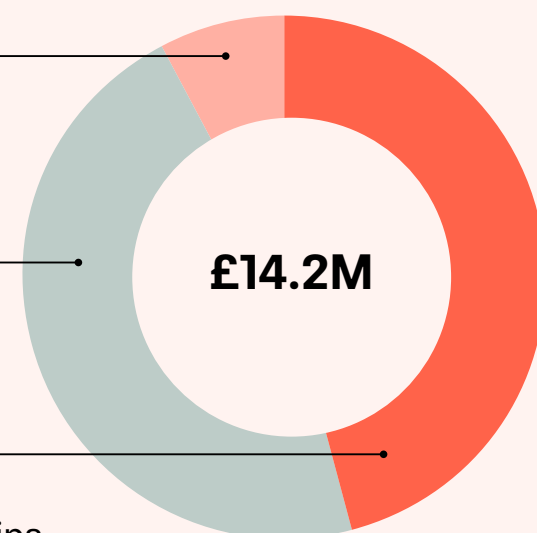
47%

Research projects

46%

Capacity-building (studentships, fellowships Academy and network-building)

- Provided funding which has supported 78 doctoral studentships or post-doctoral fellowships.
- Provided over £1m of funding to enable COVID or inflation-affected projects to complete.
- Hosted the [Annual Symposium and ECR network events](#).
- Entered into an agreement with [UKAgeNet](#), a group of over 70 leading UK university research institutes with a commitment to ageing-related research to provide infrastructural and administrative support.
- Launched the [DMT Academy](#).
- Announced as co-convenor and new host to the [UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum](#).



Our aims



To enable researchers and organisations to disseminate new knowledge



To enable researchers to develop careers using their expertise in ageing-related research



To assist researchers to become better positioned to attract mission-aligned future funding

Early indicators

From 9 awards that have reported:

- 30 journal articles
- 3 technical or consultancy reports
- 1 conference proceedings have been published
- 1 patent awarded
- 1 researcher's work received 3 prizes in recognition of a positive research culture and reflection of equality, diversity and inclusion in their projects
- 5 researchers had been invited keynote speakers at conferences

- Of 9 awards made and completed during the period and that were able to report, 81% of the researchers funded by the awards had remained in research, with 60% remaining in an age-related field.
- 8 awards reported a total of 31 new collaborations initiated as a result of the work supported by their DMT funding.

- From 12 awards worth £2.6M made during the plan period and have reported, over £2.3M of further funding has already been obtained by the researchers.
- 1 researcher who had received a seed-funding award went on to be awarded a £0.7M grant from the BBSRC to continue the work to explore how long-lived plasma cells differ in older people compared to younger generations.
- 1 award has led to a spin-out company being established focused on development of novel therapies for chronic inflammatory conditions including wound healing.

Our contribution

14%

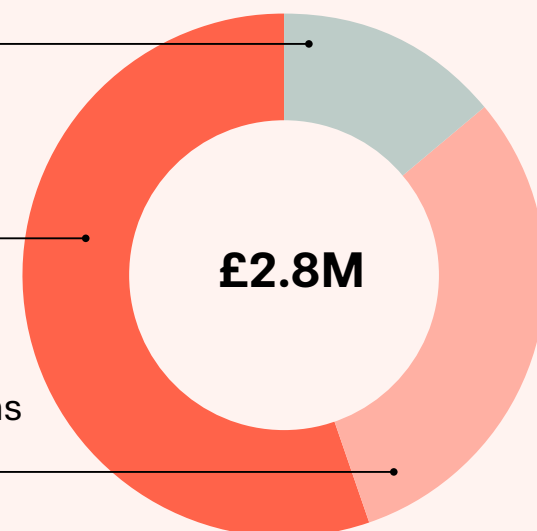
Capability and capacity development for community organisations

55%

Funding for advocacy, policy, impact evaluation and expert support for community programmes and organisations

31%

Community project funding



- Partnered with **Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit Advisory** and University of Birmingham to pilot and deliver a programme of Capability Development for seven community-led organisations working with older people to access a tailored programme of capability-building support, specialising in developing financial sustainability, accessing and using the research base and communicating impact.
- Launched the **Learning Community** element of a programme to explore innovative service interventions (and funding mechanisms) for dementia and older people complex care needs with Social Finance and Alzheimer's Society.
- Provided funding to support the **Commission on the Role for Housing in the Future of Care and Support**, with the Social Care Institute for Excellence. The resulting report was reflected in the government white paper: **People at the Heart of Care** and one of its co-Chairs was announced as Chair of the government's **Older People's Housing Task Force**.
- Provided expert support and evaluation plus direct grant funding to six "test-bed" sites to test out the principles developed as part of phase 2 of the **Technology for an Ageing Population Panel of Innovation**.

Our aims



To enable community-based organisations to obtain the support they need to implement evidence-based change

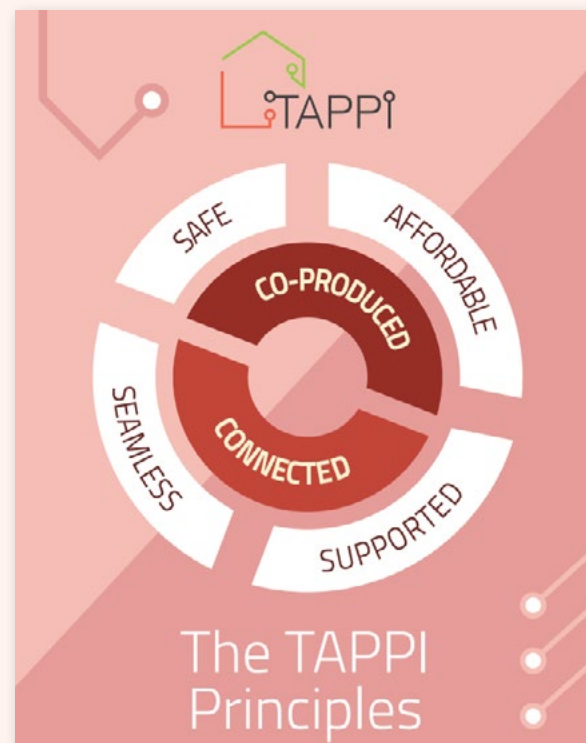


To enable community-based organisations to become better positioned to attract mission-aligned future funding

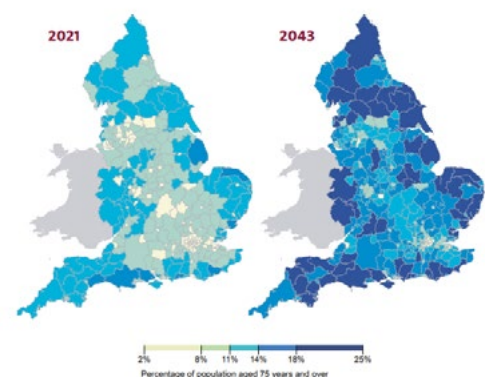
Early indicators

- The **Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership®** was selected as the Northern Ireland Demonstrator site for the **ESRC-Health Foundation Funded national IMPACT programme** to scale and implement change in adult social care, MEAAP are now in discussions with Social Finance and others regarding an investable model of funding. (NB this was originally funded in 2016/17 but the latest progress is the result of work carried out during the 2021-2023 plan period).
- Co-funded with the National Lottery and delivered with the expert support of **My Home Life and the Linking Network**, several of the participating organisations in this programme went on to build the services it supported, developed and tested linking older people in care homes with primary school age children to improve social connection and well-being into their mainstream services.
- The TAPPI programme has now published an accessible set of **key foundational principles** and **resources** for embedding technology-based support into housing and care settings. 568 older people in the six locations selected for the TAPPI programme benefited from receiving technology-based support to facilitate greater well-being and independence. One site, a provider of social housing in Scotland, has now based its future strategy on the learning and is rolling out support across its wider network.
- A small DMT project grant, together with some National Lottery funding, enabled **Open Age**, a community-based charitable organisation, to develop its proof of concept for an in-person and online programme of group activities for older people, keeping them healthy and socially connected. As a result, it was successful in its application to Innovate UK and received funding from its **Scaling Social Ventures Fund**.

Our contribution



Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2023 Health in an Ageing Society



“Peers funded by DMT speak well of them, it's known as a big deal as a source of funding and support... and one that has impact on the way other organisations work further down the track”

Participant in DMT stakeholder focus group, 2024

Our aims



Others seek out partnership with DMT

Early indicators

- Worked with [Centre for Ageing Better](#) and [Demos](#) to campaign for a National Home Improvement Strategy, producing a series of three reports that informed roundtable discussions with both member of the government and the opposition parties.
- Worked with [Housing LIN](#) and [TEC Services Association](#) to deliver the TAPPI report and principles.
- Approached by [Zinc](#) to support their new innovation fellowship scheme. The DMT is one of only two supporters, the other being NIHR.
- Continued with our [valuable partnership with the British Geriatrics Society](#) in co-funding at least one new clinical research fellowship each year. 6 Awards have been made during the plan period.
- Continued with our valuable partnership with [RNID](#), with whom we have now funded 5 post-doctoral fellowships, assisting early career researchers into a career in addressing hearing loss, an under-funded, under-addressed area.
- Entered into a partnership with [Alzheimer's Society](#) and [Social Finance](#) to explore innovative service interventions (and funding mechanisms) for dementia and older people complex care needs, supporting five locality-based organisations.
- Asked to co-ordinate the input of research funders to the [Chief Medical Officer for England's annual report 2023 Health in an Ageing Society](#)
- Entered into an agreement to provide Starter Grants for Clinical Lecturers with the [Academy of Medical Sciences](#).

Spotlight on...



Launched in 2023, the DMT Academy is an inclusive body of researchers, clinicians and innovative community organisations working across the disciplinary and professional range. Now numbering nearly 250 members, its aims are to celebrate success, achievement and ambition in ageing-related research and to foster the connections that enable innovation to flourish.

Inaugural Excellence Award Winners, 2024

April 2024 saw the DMT Academy make the first of its Excellence Awards. These awards celebrate outstanding researchers in an ageing-related field who exemplify our key research. They acknowledge individuals who are dedicated to enhancing research culture at all stages of their career and strive to translate their work into practice. The award-holders received £120k of flexible funding over three years to support their research-related activities and allow them to pursue career development opportunities beyond the scope of conventionally supported projects.

We were delighted to present the 2024 Awards to Professor Ilaria Bellantuono (University of Sheffield) and Dr Jenni Burton (University of Glasgow) at our [2024 Annual Symposium](#).



**Dr Jenni Burton,
Winner of the Rising Star Award**

“The Excellence Awards offer a unique funding opportunity to do things differently. I am so excited by the opportunities the funding provides for involving others in ageing research and supporting people living in care homes.”



**Professor Ilaria Bellantuono,
Winner of the Senior Leadership Award**

“Leadership is defined in a very narrow sense. Especially in academia, it’s defined by the number of grants you get, the number of papers you publish. I never believed that myself and so my way of leadership has always been different. It was always going to be about bringing about change and supporting people and creating the right environment. So to see the Dunhill Medical Trust adopting a definition that was much more aligned with the way I was thinking was refreshing.”

Developing suitable housing and communities for our ageing population

One of the social determinants of health – where you live – can have as much influence on your later life health outcomes as the biological determinants, which is why we've made it a priority during this plan period. In addition to our support of a number of research projects on the development of sustainable and age-friendly communities and housing and the work of the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI), during 2023/24, we teamed up with Demos and the Centre for Ageing Better to demonstrate the “Triple Dividend” of having a national home improvement strategy.

The triple dividend of home improvement

In this work, we called for cross-departmental support and a single Minister to invest in interventions which not only benefit older adults in terms of improving their health and well-being, but also reduce some of the pressure on our health and social care services and support national action towards meeting New Zero obligations.

The three reports set out policy solutions that will enable more people to enjoy the benefits of a good home, not the costs of a bad home.

The **first paper** looked at the economic benefits. The **second**, *Overcoming the Health and Care Polycrisis*, looks at what the health and care benefits of a comprehensive package of home improvement could be. The **third paper**, the last in the series, looks at how the right combination of public, private and social sector action, we can improve the lives of millions of people, save significant public money, create new jobs and skills and meet our commitments to the environment.

The reports estimate the economic returns of implementing these policy interventions could be as high as £10bn a year, whilst creating over 100,000 new job opportunities and stimulating a multiplier effect with additional social and environmental benefits.



Developing Local Housing Partnerships through 'Serious Games'

Following on from our support of the [Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support](#) which identified that local housing partnerships spanning housing, health, social care, social work, local planning and elected local officials are essential for local areas to create suitable housing plans for older adults, we, together with United St Saviour's Charity funded a pilot project, based in Southwark, that implemented a creative and innovative 'Serious Game' as a tool for developing such partnerships.

This approach is a mechanism for encouraging effective partnership working, developed from research led by Professors Vikki McCall and Alasdair Rutherford of the *University of Stirling*.

“Networks and partnerships are very important, and we perhaps are focused too much on the physical aspects in home”

Participant in the Southwark Serious Game

The Serious Game engaged local key stakeholders in Southwark in October 2023, bringing them together to overcome challenges that specifically affect housing and planning for the ageing

population. Games are particularly good at synthesising complex issues, making them much more accessible, and allowing players to think strategically about the future. Following the pilot in Southwark, at least one further pilot is planned followed by a roll out into other areas as a group activity to bring together key stakeholders (including different leaders/managers) who oversee planning and delivery activities. With the backdrop of the previous government's White Paper: People at the Heart of Care (2021) which emphasised the importance of housing in relation to health and social care policy design, saying that “*every decision about care is also a decision about housing*”, developing cross professional and cross-sector partnership-working capability is essential.



At the end of the Serious Game, participants completed an evaluation form and indicated what their priorities for next steps in Southwark would be. These are outlined in the report, along with a broader set of priorities for local policy-makers and government.

Developing local housing partnerships: a Serious Game for older people's housing – SCIE

Putting older people at the heart of research, while creating capacity in ageing research

LEMONADE PROJECT:

A Community food model for older people

Funded in 2021 under the first of the large themed calls for proposals of our new plan period, the LEMONADE project demonstrates a number of elements of our new Strategic Framework.

Firstly, the grant itself required a research organisation (in this case, Bournemouth University) and a community organisation (in this case, United St Saviour's Charity) to apply for the funding and then work in partnership as co-leads. These two organisations applied to explore how multigenerational socially-inclusive activities can be co-created with older people around food growing, cooking and meal sharing to improve their health, wellbeing and social connectedness. Excitingly, it was going to be located in "Appleby Blue" which is an award-winning, brand new 21st century almshouse in Bermondsey, south London and offered the research applicant, an early career researcher, Dr Sophia Amenyah, the opportunity to become their "researcher in residence" during the period of the work at a time when it

“We know that diversity is essential for great research. Being an endorsed funder of the Global Talent Visa scheme is important to us as it helps ensure that UK ageing research has access to a wider and more diverse talent pool”

Dr Sanjay Thakrar, Head of Research, Dunhill Medical Trust

was establishing itself as a hub for the wider community in Bermondsey. The objectives of the project were ambitious. They set out to highlight the value of lived experience of older people in research and provide evidence, information and support for other inner-city and multigenerational communities to adopt and implement the model within their own settings.

Secondly, we did not specify the type of funding that could be applied for. Applicants could simply specify and justify this in their application. Sophia, a recently graduated PhD student applied for an early career post-doctoral fellowship to support her study and in doing so, created a circle of support from both her academic institution and that of the community organisation, together with the DMT Academy network. The community partner's time and resources were funded at their full economic cost.

Thirdly, we were able to support Sophia through the Global Talent Visa (GTV) scheme as, during this plan period we have become a UKRI-endorsed GTV-scheme funder. The scheme is designed to be flexible and gives researchers the freedom to move between UK organisations, institutions and roles, so they can follow the best career choices for their research. It also allows researchers to be eligible to settle in the UK after three years, if that's what they wish to do.

Sophia is now entering the final phase of her work. Her ambition has been recognised and she has recently been awarded a prestigious tenure-track senior post-doctoral fellowship at Northumbria University.



**Dr Sophia Amenyah,
Dunhill Medical Trust Research Fellow**

“The GTV gave me the freedom and peace of mind to focus on my research, shaking off stress and worry... I felt like the Global Talent visa validated my skills and presence in the UK. It made me feel valued as a researcher”

Dr Sophia Amenyah, Dunhill Medical Trust Research Fellow

Dunhill Medical Trust

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London WC2R 1DA

dunhillmedical.org.uk

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1140372

Accounts

Creating capacity

**Trustees' report and accounts
for The Dunhill Medical Trust
2022/23**



**Remarkable research
for healthy ageing**
THE DUNHILL MEDICAL TRUST

“The relationship you have with your funder is so important and you can tell the DMT really cares about and listens to their grant holders.”

Professor Lucy Dipper, City University, London

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Reference and administrative information

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England
 Company number: 07472301
 Charity number: 1140372

Trustees

Mr Michael Bellamy
 Professor Bernard Conway
 Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
 Professor Carmel Hughes
 Mr Dominic Jones
 Professor Thomas Kirkwood CBE
 Mr James Lorigan
 Mr Eren Osman
 Professor Stuart Parker (until February 2023)
 Professor Alison Petch OBE (Chair)
 Mr Keith Shepherd

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Susan Kay BA(Hons) MSc ACIB FRSA

Registered Office

Thanet House, 231–232 Strand
 London WC2R 1DA

Auditors

Saffery Champness
 London EC4V 4BE

Accountants

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
 London EC2A 2AP

Solicitors

Veale Wasbrough Vizards LLP
 London EC4R 9AT

Bankers

C Hoare & Co
 London EC4P 4DQ

Investment Advisors

Cambridge Associates
 London SW1E 6QW

Chair's statement

When we launched our new Strategic Framework at the end of 2020, a key element was our commitment to investing in creating and sustaining the research capacity required to underpin the systemic change necessary to serve the health and social care needs of an increasingly ageing population. We acknowledge however that we are an intermediary, just one part of a wider, complex system. What we do doesn't always directly and uniquely improve society's understanding of ageing or make older people healthier or better supported. We aim to give our award-holders the attributes, capacity and resources to help them to achieve these aims. This goes beyond providing funding and draws on our convening power and networks to make the connections that bring ideas and research to life. It is that work that I'd like to shine a spotlight on this year.

This time last year, I reported the launch of a number of major initiatives. The first was the Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support with many of its recommendations reflected in the government's Social Care Reform White Paper: *People at the Heart of Care*. We were therefore delighted that one of the co-chairs of the Commission, Professor *Emerita* Julienne

Meyer, has been appointed to Chair the Government Task Force on Older People's Housing. We will continue to support members of the Task Force, highlighting the work of our award-holders. With older people's housing being one of our key themes, we've been pleased to support a range of work in this area, for example the projects initiated as part of the Suitable Living Environments and Social Determinants schemes and the Almshouse longevity project led by Professor Ben Rickayzen at City, University of London. [You can read more about all of these on our website.](#)

The second initiative was the second phase of the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI) programme. This saw us support six locality "test-bed" sites across the UK through our expert delivery partners, Housing LIN and the TEC Services Association. Each site sought to pilot and evaluate co-produced technology-based interventions to enable older people to live independently for longer in a variety of home settings. The programme has got off to a great start and you can read more in the words of the "TAPPI Champions" later in this report.

Support for Early-Career Researchers is a key strand of our capacity-building activities and 2022/23 also saw us pilot our new post-doctoral proleptic fellowship scheme. The post-doctoral career stage has long been under-resourced and we are pleased to say that, in partnership with two universities

strongly committed to ageing-related research, we were able to fund two post-doctoral fellows and support them on their path to tenured positions (we'll be reporting on those in next year's report and accounts). We plan to open up the scheme more widely in 2024/25. For 2023/24, we will be repeating our now-established multiple PhD studentship scheme, again in collaboration with universities with a strong commitment to ageing-related research. In addition, we will be continuing with our long-standing partnership with the British Geriatrics Society with whom we funded two new clinical research fellowships this year.

We also recognise that an academic or clinical research career might not be for everyone. Equally, we don't want to see early career talent with understanding and expertise in the areas needed to improve healthy outcomes in later life being lost so we've also been providing support and information around alternative research careers. One of our most popular Early Career Researcher Network events to date has been our online seminar in which former DMT-funded PhD students spoke about the alternative careers they were pursuing in the private, public and not-for-profit sectors. We followed this up with a seminar on how researchers can present and use their transferable skills in other career paths from the newly-established [Quick Switch](#) and supported, with [Zinc](#), in whose mission-led venture capital fund

we are invested, their new innovation fellowship scheme for post-doctoral researchers. This enables post-doctoral researchers to spend 6–9 months with entrepreneurial start-up companies.

It was hugely disappointing that the much-anticipated return of our Annual Lectures in person had to be switched to the now-familiar on-line format owing to the train strikes. That said, we were pleased to welcome over 150 delegates to our lunchtime seminar where I was thrilled to make two major announcements:

- that the Trust has taken its place at the centre of a collaborative hub of UK ageing research funders by being announced as the co-convenor, with UK Research and Innovation, of the revitalised [UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum](#)
- that we're launching the [DMT Academy](#), an inclusive body of researchers, clinicians and third sector professionals, whose aims are to:
 - › Celebrate success, achievement and ambition in ageing-related research,
 - › Encourage the key principles and behaviours we wish to encourage and uphold in ageing-related research,
 - › Showcase innovative work,

- › Facilitate better understanding and foster relationships between the academic and clinical researchers and community organisations working with older people,
- › Create a supportive place to find new collaborators, mentors and advisors and to sustain nascent networks for the longer term.

We are currently in the process of sending invitations to potential members but, if interested, you can find out [how to join](#) on our website.

Turning to more administrative matters, I want to highlight a few changes to the DMT team. We've been sad to see some of our long-standing Research Grants Committee members reach the end of their terms of office during this year and I'd like to thank Professors Sian Henson and Karen Lowton for their commitment and energetic support. In their places, we welcome Professor Stuart Gray and Dr Nik Rattray and, as ever, are very appreciative of their willingness to commit their valuable time and expertise voluntarily. Professor Bernie Conway also stepped down from the position of Chair of Research Grants Committee at the end of the financial year and is ably replaced by Professor Carmel Hughes. Professor Conway led the Committee through the vicissitudes of the pandemic and must be commended for that leadership which

ensured that DMT was a first-mover in announcing its package of financial support for the research community during that time.

I'm also delighted to report the addition of a new senior member of the executive team in Andy Gnanaswaran as our new Head of Impact-Led and Responsible Investment. Andy comes to us with a wealth of experience which will provide the much-needed capacity to implement our Impact Investment Policy, a key part of our strategic framework, allowing us to do more for our mission. During this year we took some important steps in becoming a member of the Charities Responsible Investment Network and a signatory to Share Action's Long-Term Investors in People's Health Coalition and want to build on these commitments.

On behalf of all the Board and staff I must express our sadness at the death of fellow Trustee, Professor Stuart Parker, in February this year. Stuart had been a valuable member of the Board since 2019 and served on both the Research Grants and Investment Committees with wisdom and enthusiasm. We will be making the inaugural DMT Academy Excellence Awards in his name in spring 2024.

This will be my penultimate report as Chair of the Trust. I will be handing on the baton to Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters who will take up the position following the end of my term in June

2024. Deborah has been associated with the Trust since 2011, having served three full terms on the Research Grants Committee, one as Chair. As a Trustee, she was part of the group that oversaw the transition to the new Chief Executive in 2016 so is well-placed to lead the Trust into the next stage of its evolution.

Finally, my thanks must go to both staff team and my fellow Trustees for their commitment and enthusiasm throughout the year and, in particular to the staff, for their ability to constantly come up with, pursue and implement new ideas and opportunities.



Professor Alison Petch OBE

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present their report for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting and Reporting by Charities. Advantage has been taken of the exemptions available to small companies in the preparation of this report.

This report is a Directors' Report as required by s417 of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

Under the terms of the governing document, the charitable objects of the Dunhill Medical Trust are:

- the furtherance of medical knowledge and research and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of medical care and facilities in such manner as the Trustees shall from time to time in their absolute discretion think fit; and

- research into the care of older people and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Trust's aims and objectives in setting grant-making policy and in planning how future activities will contribute to the delivery of the aims and objectives they have set.

The work the Trust funds means that it is deeply aware of the negative impacts of inequity on health. It is therefore committed to promoting equity, diversity and inclusion in all areas of its work. It is both a Living Wage Employer and Living Wage Funder, has a flexible working policy and generous leave entitlements for staff with caring responsibilities and has adopted a diversity action plan for its Board and Committees.

2. Governance and management

2.1 Charitable purpose

The funds of the Dunhill Medical Trust originated from the Will Trust of Herbert Edward Dunhill who died in 1950. They were intended to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge

and research¹, in the light of Herbert Dunhill's own experience of 25 years of ill-health resulting from the effects of tuberculosis. In 1986, with the agreement of the Charity Commissioners, the Will Trust was reconstituted to broaden the charitable objects to include research into the care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people and in 1988, the Commissioners approved a transfer of the assets to a Charity called The Dunhill Medical Trust.

In 2010 the Trustees resolved that, in line with best practice for charities with substantial assets, the Trust should become a charitable company limited by guarantee and the new corporate entity came into being on 1 April, 2011. The charitable objects remained unchanged. All Trustees of The Dunhill Medical Trust are also Directors and Members of the charitable company.

2.2 The Board of Trustees and its sub-committees

Under the Articles of Association, the Trustees are responsible for the charity, its property and funds and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. Trustees serve for four years, after which period they may be re-appointed for one further term of office, by mutual agreement.

1. The Dunhill Medical Trust promotes the highest standards of ethical practice in scientific and medical research. It does not receive or seek funds from any external body and complies fully with the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research and Universities UK on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities (2004), as revised in 2018.

Although the Articles provide for a minimum of three trustees, no maximum number is specified to ensure the Board's ability to have access to a wide range of expertise appropriate to the strategic development of the Trust.

Trustees' meetings are held quarterly. The administration and management of the Trust's business is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is supported by a Head of Communities and Governance, a Head of Research Policy and Awards, two Grants Managers and, since April 2023, a Head of Investment.

The Trust has a conflict-of-interest policy and codes of conduct for its Board and Committees and these are based on the Charity Governance Code and the Nolan Principles of Good Governance. Trustees and committee members are required to declare all relevant interests, details of which are kept in a Register of Interests which is updated regularly.

Trustees and external advisers give their time on a voluntary basis, with out-of-pocket expenses being reimbursed in line with an agreed expenses policy. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions for the year 2022/23 are disclosed in Notes 9 and 20 to the accounts. Grants to institutions and charities where Trustees or external advisers have a significant interest are noted in the list of grants awarded during the financial year (see pages 53 and 54).

2.2.1 Grants committees

The Board of the Trust is advised by two Grants Committees: a Research Grants Committee and a Community Grants Committee. Each have delegated authority to make awards within the budgetary envelope agreed by the Board, is chaired by a suitably qualified Trustee and includes a number of external advisers with professional or academic expertise and experience appropriate to the work of the committees. The committees also advise the Board on sectoral trends and other external changes which have implications for the development of the Trust's grant-making programmes and their funding. Being more "grant-like" in nature, the Board looks to Community Grants Committee to assess and make recommendations about social impact-led investment opportunities. It co-opts members of the Investment Committee with suitable expertise in order to assist in making such recommendations.

The Trust submits its governance and decision-making processes for the award of academic and clinical research grants to quinquennial review (Peer Review Audit) by its membership body, the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and is pleased to have been re-accredited in 2020 for a further five years. Achieving this accreditation is considered a hallmark of quality by universities, government, and funding bodies.

2.2.2 Investment Committee

Also reporting to the Board is an Investment Committee, the purpose of which is to provide advice on investment strategies appropriate to the Trust's charitable aims, and to recommend to the Trustees any changes in investment arrangements which the Committee considers appropriate. Meeting quarterly and comprising of Trustees and external advisers with relevant professional investment/ financial expertise, it is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the Trust's investment managers and that of their appointed professional investment consultants, Cambridge Associates.

2.3 Recruitment and training of new Trustees

The Trust has a policy and process for the appointment of trustees which is based on the Charity Commission's requirements to demonstrate openness and good governance. Regular reviews of the skills required are carried out by the Board of Trustees to identify any gaps. Open advertisement is used to ensure that the widest possible range of potential candidates is reached, and a formal selection process followed, including interview of the shortlisted candidates and appropriate due diligence carried out to confirm eligibility to act.

New Trustees are provided with a comprehensive induction and ongoing access to a secure area of the Trust's website containing all key governance documents, committee papers and the Trustees' library. All Trustees are encouraged to keep up to date with best governance practice and are supported in this through identification and provision of suitable materials and training, funded by the Trust. Following the refreshment of the Charity Governance Code in 2020, the Board of Trustees instituted an annual review of its performance against seven key pillars of good governance. It is pleased to report satisfactory performance in all areas, while identifying and accepting the need for ongoing review and improvement, particularly in the area of diversity and inclusion, a process to which it is committed and has published a Board Diversity Action Plan.

3. Grant-making policy

The main beneficiaries of the Trust's grant-making programmes are researchers in universities, research organisations and community-led charitable and other not-for-profit organisations. The focus on understanding the mechanisms of age-related conditions and disease and improving the health and well-being of older people reflects the ongoing demographic changes towards increased life expectancy and the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

The main method by which the Trust invites grant applications is via its website at dunhillmedical.org.uk, on which its Grant-making Policy, Research Strategy, assessment procedures and help in applying for all its funding schemes and initiatives may be found, together with the Trust's latest annual report and details of grants awarded.

The Trust's grant-making programmes are subject to regular review both on an ongoing-basis by the management team after completion of each award round and formally at an annual meeting of the grant-making committees and Board members to assess their effectiveness and to help inform future grant-making strategy. The process of award for the Trust's research grant schemes is accredited by the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC).

The Trust is also keen to support the rigorous independent evaluation of the community-led project initiatives it funds, and its policy is to provide project funding for community organisations at their full economic cost in order to contribute to the sustainability of the organisation while ensuring that the best possible use is being made of the charitable funds at the Trustees' disposal.

4. Achievements and performance

While it might appear that the commitment to funding grant awards was substantially lower in FY 2022/23, at c. £2M, than the planned budget, this was largely the result of a re-phasing of the timing of the announcements of calls for proposals during that period. In fact, the decisions for the applications received as a result of those proposals were taken in the very early part of FY2023/24 and so the value of the grant commitment for FY2023/24 will reflect this. At the time of writing, commitments of over £3M had already been made, with a further c.£5M in the pipeline.

The theme running through the year's work programme has been centred on creating and sustaining capacity in ageing related research and creating evidence-informed improvements to the health and social care of older people. As set out in the Trust's strategic framework document, published in autumn 2020, the need to invest in creating sustained capacity in academic and clinical research is essential if the required systemic change needed to improve health and social care for older people is to be achieved in the long term.

The Trust has therefore:

- remained true to its commitment to supporting its award-holders - both in re-starting their work following the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic but also in mitigating the impact of increasing costs as a result of the high inflation environment, approving an increase in the PhD stipend incorporated in its fellowship awards and project funding and responding positively to requests for additional funding for un-budgeted cost increases;
- taken the next step in rolling out its themed calls for proposals, approving three substantial new research project grants, co-led by community organisations, testing interventions to address the social determinants of a healthier later life;
- partnered with UK university institutes of healthy ageing to fund a range of PhD studentships and, importantly, piloted a prestigious post-doctoral fellowship award to support early career researchers with potential to become leaders in ageing-related research;
- continued its commitment to, and valuable partnership with, the British Geriatrics Society and in 2022/23 co-funded two clinical research training fellowships;

- announced that it is to co-convene a revitalised UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum with the Medical Research Council with the objective of catalysing meaningful collaboration across research funders and to leverage more funding into ageing-related research;
- launched "DMT Academy". This has been created to celebrate success, achievement and ambition in ageing-related research (supported by the funding of the annual Excellence Awards), showcase and encourage the key principles and behaviours the Trust wishes to uphold in ageing-related research, facilitate better understanding and foster relationships between the academic and clinical researchers and community organisations working with older people (supported by its newly-launched Capability Development scheme) and to create a supportive place for researchers and community organisations find new collaborators, mentors and advisors and to sustain nascent networks for the longer term.

The three-year Intergenerational Linking programme, co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund, concluded in early 2023, with an inspirational online celebration of all it had achieved in bringing more than 400 primary school-aged children together with over 200 older people living in care-homes in a wide range of activities creating enduring intergenerational links across

England, helping to establish a culture of volunteering for life and to integrate care homes more firmly into their communities.

The Trust also made the final payment of the award it made in 2016 to the Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership to fund the highly successful [Impact Agewell® programme](#). Members of the Trust's team continue to support the charity on a collaborative steering group established to oversee its work as part of its successful selection as the Northern Ireland Demonstrator site for the [EPSRC-Health Foundation's IMPACT Programme](#) for implementing evidence in adult social care across the UK.

At the end of FY2021/22, the Trust made its first mixed motive investment in the Zinc 2 Fund and during the last year has further expanded its relationship with Zinc by agreeing to support a number of internships in its start-up companies for PhD-qualified researchers thus providing a further tangible way to promote alternative research careers, as set out in the Trust's plan as a signatory to the [Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers](#), so that this talent in age-related research can be embedded in product and service development as well as academia and policy-making.

The Trust has also continued in its work to improve the accessibility of its website which also now plays host to the

pages of the UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum (UKARFF) which the Trust now co-convenes with the Medical Research Council (representing UKRI). One of the key principles underpinning the Trust's strategic framework is the ability to grow strong networks and make connections and, as the only UK research funder with a sole focus on ageing-related research, the Trust has an important role to play in ensuring the longevity and stability of engaged, inclusive and connected networks of both research funders and researchers.

5. Financial review and investment policy

Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the charitable company, the Trustees have full powers to hold the Trust's funds in any form of investment which they deem to be suitable in furtherance of the charitable objects. The strategic aim of the Trust is to achieve a real long term total return and to reduce risk from market turbulence.

Investment performance is monitored by the Investment Committee on an on-going basis. The Trust's investment advisors, Cambridge Associates, provide detailed quarterly performance reports which also include any specific issues which require consideration and/or any proposals for changes which might be made to the Trust's portfolio and investment fund managers present to the Committee

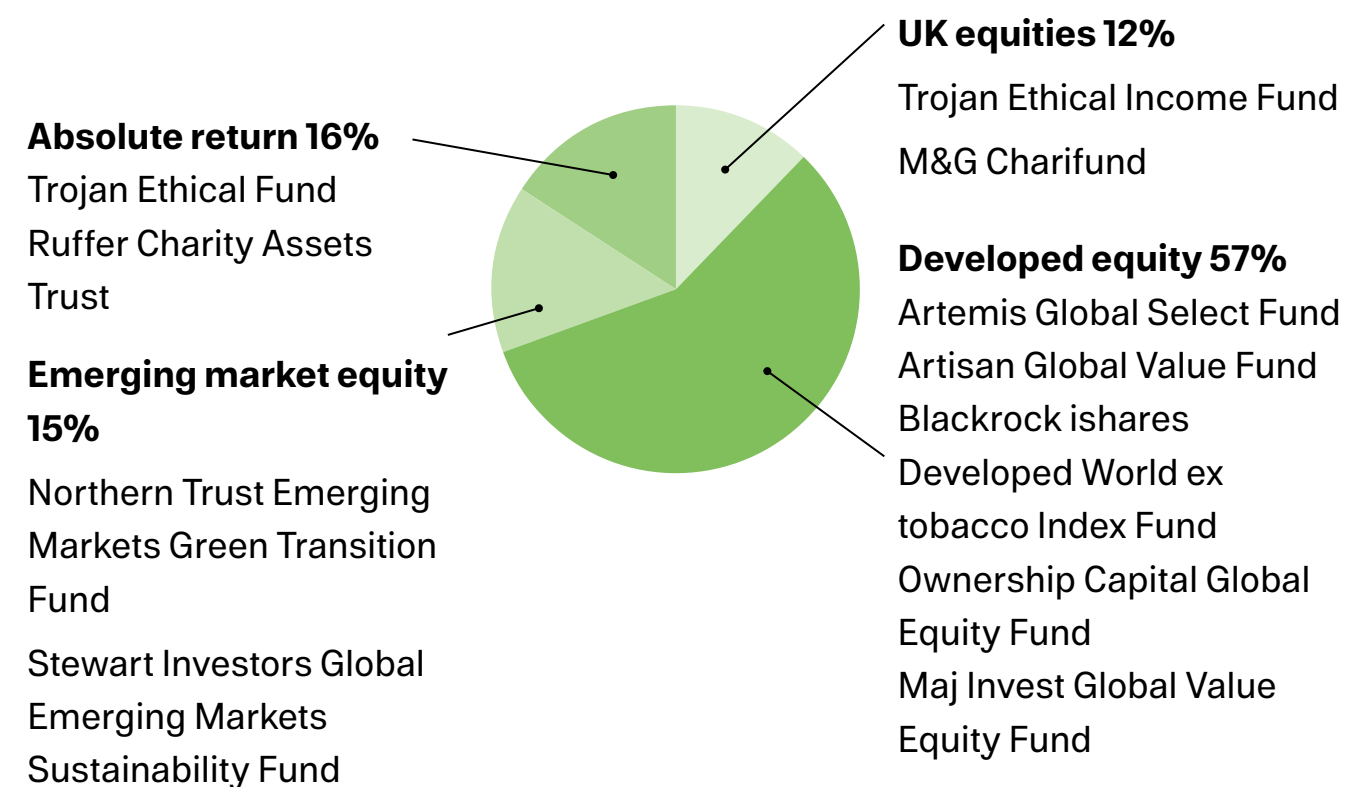
periodically. Recommendations based on this advice are made by the Committee to the Board of Trustees, with the final approval resting with the Trustees (unless within the parameters delegated by the Trustees to the Committee).

The total funds of the charity at the year-end were represented as follows:

| | £M | % |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Fixed assets | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Investments: | | |
| <i>Quoted – property</i> | 8.48 | 5.43 |
| <i>Quoted – equities and fixed income securities</i> | 149.41 | 95.67 |
| <i>Managed balances</i> | 0.22 | 0.14 |
| Bank balances | 7.56 | 4.84 |
| Total cash and investments | 165.67 | 106.07 |
| Less: | | |
| Net current liabilities (excl. bank balances) | (5.89) | (3.77) |
| Long term liabilities | (3.63) | (2.32) |
| | 156.18 | 100.00 |

The liquidity reserve, set at around 10% of the portfolio's value, means that the Trust believes it will be able to meet existing commitments without having to sell growth assets at short notice. For the time being, the situation will continue to be monitored carefully as there is still a good deal of uncertainty around the economic implications of the pandemic, the continuing war in Ukraine, and the persistent high level of inflation. The Board continues to take the advice of its consultants and the Investment Committee and believes it has taken the appropriate mitigating actions in response.

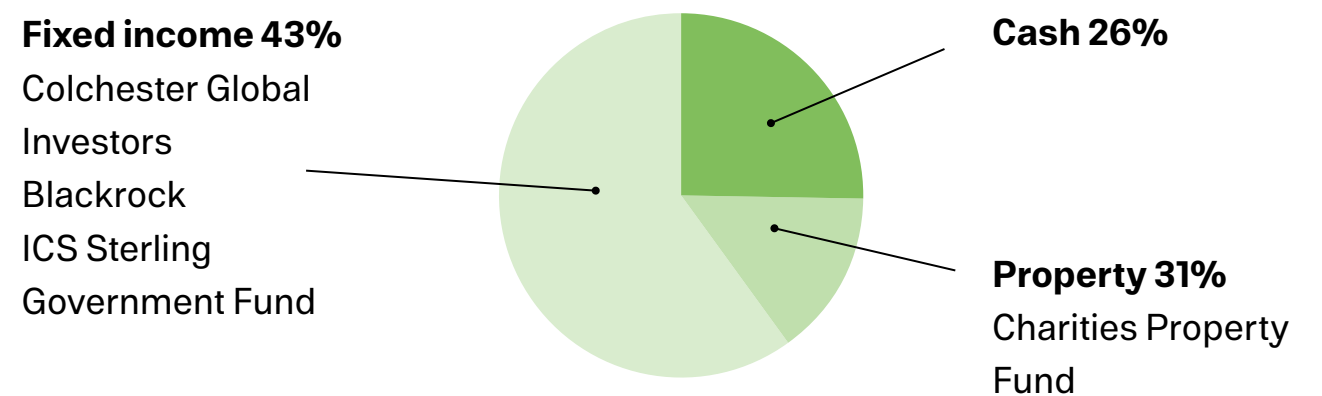
Publicly traded funds as at 31 March 2023 (82% of portfolio)



During 2022/23, the value of the Trust's investment portfolio increased by 6.2%. The 6.6% increase in value of portfolio since inception (2013/14) is now behind the Policy Benchmark of 7.4% and the currently very challenging CPI +4.5% target. Investment income received by the Trust during 2022/2023 was £2,040,358, a little less than that of the previous year (2021/22: £2,181,553,) as certain major sectors of the economy continued to suffer the impact of the pandemic and the fuel crisis. The Trust manages its portfolio for total return, however, and this is not currently expected to impact its short to medium term distribution plans.

In addition, the Trust has made commitments to a number of private equity investments (representing 5% of the portfolio value as at 31 March 2023) as part of a staged plan to commit c.10% of the portfolio to this asset class.

Cash, property and fixed income as at 31 March 2023 (13% of portfolio)



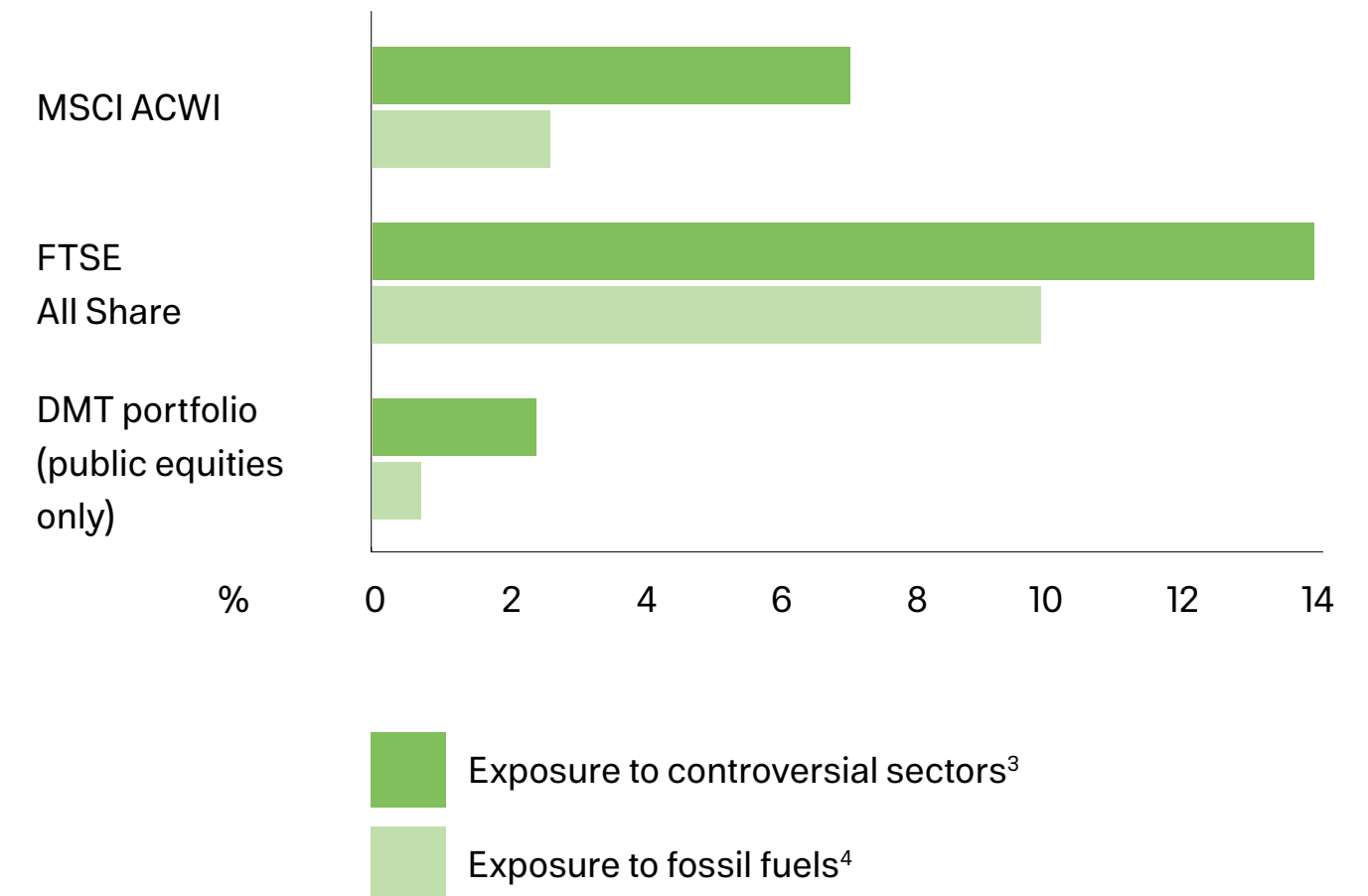
As required by the Trustee Act 2000, the Investment Policy is reviewed annually by the Investment Committee, with any subsequent changes being recommended to the Trustees for approval. The policy outlines the Trust's current long and medium-term objectives, as well as any restrictions, and establishes the broad parameters within which fund managers are appointed. During 2021/22, the Trustees further approved an Impact Investment Policy, which sets out the intention to invest responsibly and sustainably, and in a way that does not conflict with the aims of the charity. In 2022/23 it became a member of the Charities Responsible Investment Network (CRIN) and is now a signatory to [Share Action's Long-Term Investors in People's Health coalition](#).

The Trustees believe it is in the long-term financial interests of the charity and the interest of society as a whole to ensure that the risks and opportunities associated with environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are properly managed. In doing so, the Trust sets out to:

- follow “best practice” in ESG²-related risk management and ensure that its fund managers take such issues fully into account in their investment processes;
- engage through its fund managers with companies, as appropriate, to try to influence and encourage improvement in practices. Other than tobacco, which is in clear conflict with the aims and reputation of the charity, no specific exclusions have been made, believing that engagement is the appropriate response as responsible investors;
- require each of its external fund managers to regularly report back on their management of environmental, social and governance risks, engagement and voting activities and to engage with them on their performance in this regard;

- invest in organisations and projects which support the Trust's aims. The Trust aims to invest up to 10% of its investable assets in private equity, with a core of secondary funds and "funds of funds" to manage the initial risk and then to invest in satellite funds which are, ideally, mapped to those United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals which are closest to the charity's mission but not excluding those which are close to or supportive of it (wider positive health implications, prevention of ill-health and addressing social inequalities).
- A further fund of £5M has been ear-marked to invest in so-called "mixed motive" or impact-led social investments, that is, those which are mission-aligned with a higher degree of social impact but come with a higher degree of financial risk or lower return and, as such, may be more grant-like in nature. The Trust made its first commitment to such an investment in March 2022 to the Zinc 2 fund. Zinc is a mission-led pre-seed venture capital fund. One of its missions is the creation of businesses that produce research-informed products and services focused on improving later life.

The exposure of the equity element of the portfolio to fossil fuels and controversial³ sectors is represented as follows:



3. Controversial sectors include alcohol, tobacco, gambling, weapons producers and predatory lenders

4. Fossil fuel exposure is defined as any company owning fossil fuel reserves

The Trust as a responsible investor: fund manager dashboard (public equities only – position as at 31 March 2023)

5. MSCI ACWI: The index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, market cap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations. The methodology has been updated this year, with the fund and index ratings having seen a one-time downgrade as a result, so the ratings given cannot be directly compared with last year's.

| | Tobacco exclusion policy in place | ESG policy in place | UN PRI signatory | Formal proxy voting policy in place | Signatory to Net Zero Asset Managers initiative | Share voting reports available | MSCI ESG Rating ⁵ |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| UK equity | | | | | | | |
| M&G Charifund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Trojan Ethical Income Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Developed equity | | | | | | | |
| Artemis Global Select Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Artisan Global Value Fund | No but no exposure | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | No – developed a climate impact reporting solution to develop a baseline understanding of portfolio footprint | ✓ | A |
| Blackrock ishares Developed World ex tobacco Index Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Ownership Capital Global Equity | No but no exposure | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Maj Invest Global Value Equity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | No – focused on developing analytical tools and engagement | ✓ | A |
| Emerging market equity | | | | | | | |
| Stewart Investors Global Emerging Markets Sustainability Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Northern Trust Emerging Markets Green Transition Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Absolute Return | | | | | | | |
| Trojan Ethical Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Ruffer Charity Assets Trust | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Not available |

6. Reserves policy

The Trustees' policy is to review reserves levels on a regular basis to ensure that there is a stable base for grants provision, in line with its plans, and to support continuing operations, while at the same time ensuring excessive funds are not accumulated.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Trust made grants in excess of its current year's income, supplying the difference from its prior year balance of unrestricted income.

The Trustees have considered the reserves of the charity and conclude that there is no need for the Trust to carry free reserves. The nature of the expendable endowment fund is such that the Trustees have absolute discretion over how this is spent and can realise some of the relatively large proportion of its assets in cash or liquid equity and fixed income instruments, as needed.

At 31 March 2023 the charity does not have any free reserves, as defined by the SORP. However, the Trustees hold sufficient cash and liquid assets to cover future grant commitments and the expectation of new grants to be made in the coming year and they consider that to be a prudent way to manage reserves.

7. Risk management

The Trustees have adopted a formal risk policy and a risk register is maintained with appropriate systems or procedures established to mitigate the risks the charity faces. An annual risk assessment for each of the principal areas of the Trust's operations is undertaken and, in addition, the Investment and Grants Committees review risks specifically related to their areas of operation at their quarterly meetings, with any issues raised being reported to Board.

The Trust's principal material financial risks, including foreign exchange exposures, relate to its investment portfolio and are in line with similar long-term endowment funds in the sector. Overall investment risk management is predicated on running a diversified portfolio of high-quality assets across a wide variety of asset classes and markets. In recent years, the longer-term strategic asset mix has been set by the Investment Committee, based upon principles employed by reputable investment advisors. With the appointment of investment consultants, independent external advice on asset allocation provides another method of risk mitigation for the Trust. Individual investment mandates are awarded to specialist managers after scrutiny by both the appointed consultants and the Investment Committee.

The current uncertain global financial markets have been kept under regular and detailed review by the Investment Committee (and will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis). The Trustees accept that the economic outlook continues to be uncertain and may remain so for some time but consider that the Trust has protected its assets in as far as this is possible through maintaining and enhancing the diversification of its portfolio. The Board initiated a strategic review of the portfolio during 2020/21 as part of the wider strategic planning process. It took advice on how to more robustly manage environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and sustainability, in order to reduce the risk that the Trust's investment activities conflict with its mission. This is why responsible investing formed a key element of the Trust's new Impact Investment Policy published during 2021/22 and was taken into account in the decision-making around the re-structure of the Trust's portfolio during the year.

The principal risks facing the Trust are as follows:

- Significant investment losses as a result of political and economic uncertainty. While the Board is comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets, it keeps its dynamic asset allocation and all its investments under close review. It ensures that individuals with relevant expertise are co-opted

on to the Investment Committee and employ the services of an independent investment advisor, Cambridge Associates.

- Poor advice regarding management of the investment portfolio by investment advisors resulting in a failure to manage for good returns and monitor outcomes is mitigated via the active role played by the Investment Committee in the monitoring and reviewing of asset performance, allocation and manager selection. The relationship with advisors is reviewed by the Committee annually, with an in-depth review and market-testing every five years.
- The reputational risk of making investments which are at odds with the Trust's charitable objectives. There is increased attention on how endowed foundations such as the Trust invest their funds and the Trust is very conscious of its responsibilities to ensure that its investment activities are not in conflict with its charitable aims. It therefore monitors its investment managers for their active engagement in environmental, social and governance matters and considers the climate agenda and its impact on the endowment. It accepts, however, that major change such as this will take time.
- Poor grant-making would mean that the objectives of the Trust may not be advanced in line with its intent. In particular, the

Board is concerned about the current capacity in the academic and clinical research environment to participate to the extent that it has historically in the governance and review process. It is satisfied that this remains a live issue with the executive team and that the relevant Committees are keeping this under review.

- Failure of delivery partners to achieve planned outcomes.

The new approach to supporting community programmes involves the appointment of delivery partners and providing funding to evaluate the programmes in most cases. Operational procedures have been put in place to build trusted relationships, co-produce programme plans and closely monitor programme outcomes.

- As reported in 2021/22, a specific addition was made to the risk register in respect of the impact of COVID-19. The Chief Executive and the Committees of the Board are keeping the progress of awards made prior to the pandemic under close review, as well as the financial calls being made against this commitment, although this is now a reducing risk. The Board endorsed the decision of the Research Grants Committee to encompass support for the increased costs of research arising from the inflationary environment into this fund. The Trustees' belief is that it is important that to ensure that the investment it has already made in research and projects it had deemed

to be important are given the best chance of achieving a good outcome. The executive team remain in close contact with all award-holders to ensure they are in a position to take early action should it become apparent that the project or indeed the organisation to which the award has been made should become vulnerable and the project untenable in the longer term.

While these risks cannot be eliminated entirely, there is a raft of measures in place to mitigate them, including ensuring that the advice of suitably experienced experts and committee members is acted upon, staff development and training is kept up to date and all policies, processes and procedures are kept under regular review. In addition, the strategic framework launched in autumn 2020 identified a number of priority themes aimed to reduce the volume and wide diversity of applications and improve the success rates for applicants, whilst maintaining high quality and targeting areas of need.

In the opinion of the Trustees, the Trust has established review systems which, under normal conditions, should allow the risks identified by them to be mitigated to an acceptable level in its day-to-day operations. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

8. Plans for the future

The Trust will reach the mid-point of its strategic plan cycle during 2023 and so will be reviewing the progress of the array of new activities it has initiated since late 2020 to ensure that all are on track to make the difference they set out to. In particular,

- The Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI2) programme.
- The Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support. The Trust has recently agreed to work in partnership with the Centre for Ageing Better and Demos to publish recommendations for a Home Improvement Strategy.
- Continuing support of both doctoral and post-doctoral fellowship opportunities, as well as support for alternative research careers.
- Re-launch of the successful Capability Development Programme for community organisations, this time with a “research readiness component”, in partnership with Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit Advisory and the University of Birmingham.

2022/23 also saw the launch of the Trust's “Academy” which seeks to celebrate success, achievement and ambition in ageing-

related research, facilitating better understanding and fostering relationships between the academic and clinical researchers and community organisations working with older people and creating a supportive place to find new collaborators, mentors and advisors and to sustain nascent networks for the longer term. In addition to providing a “home” for networks and providing networking opportunities, it will also make two annual Excellence Awards for academic and clinical researchers and a Capability Development Scheme to create a cohort of research-ready community organisations. The launch of the Academy at the end of 2022/23 has received positive feedback and the Trust will be taking action to grow the community during 2023/24.

The Trust will also co-convene, with the Medical Research Council, the [UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum](#). This is a real opportunity to ensure that funders work together and are funding effectively, avoiding overlap and in complementary, innovate and accessible ways.

The publication of the Impact Investment Policy in late 2021 provides the Trust with the opportunity to use its endowment do more for its mission and, with the appointment of a Head of Impact-led and Responsible Investment, it now has the additional capacity to start to make progress on this challenge.

Just after the financial year end, the Trust also made an award to the organisation Social Finance to fund a piece of research and development activity, working directly with existing organisations that have been developing innovative alternative services for older people with complex care needs e.g. dementia. The intention is to develop and prime a pipeline of potential services and approaches as well as funders and investors and define the mechanisms through which to deliver alternative approaches at scale. This will require active involvement with Social Finance as a partner and will build on the experience and knowledge developed in the team through its involvement with the Impact Agewell® programme, as well as providing vital learning for the team in approaches to provision of social finance.

Turning to governance matters, Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters will reach the end of her two terms of office as a Trustee in September 2023. A round of open recruitment activity will take place to fill both her position, and that of Professor Stuart Parker whose sad death was announced in February 2023. The Board will also make the appointment of the Chair Elect in preparation for Professor Alison Petch's demission in June 2024.

9. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the 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 Statement of Recommended Practice (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; and prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

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

Insofar as the Trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware
- the Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the 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.

Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:



Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair

Date: 8 September, 2023

Independent auditor's report and financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dunhill Medical Trust for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 charitable company's state of 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 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine

whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

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

- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 24, the trustees (who are also 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 to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:
We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with management, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include The Companies Act 2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the

engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

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

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

Use of our report

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



Cara Turtington (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Saffery Champness
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE

Date 8 September 2023

Saffery Champness is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023

| | Notes | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 20,692 | 45,352 |
| Investments | 11 | 158,088,275 | 148,892,666 |
| | | <u>158,108,967</u> | <u>148,938,018</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 12 | 525,927 | 440,968 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 7,561,616 | 25,458,382 |
| | | <u>8,087,543</u> | <u>25,899,350</u> |
| Creditors: due within one year | 13 | 6,421,321 | 7,188,580 |
| Net current assets | | <u>1,666,222</u> | <u>18,710,770</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>159,775,189</u> | <u>167,648,788</u> |
| Creditors: due after more than one year | 14 | 3,628,009 | 4,813,152 |
| Net assets | | <u>156,147,180</u> | <u>162,835,636</u> |
| Charity funds | | | |
| Endowment funds: | | | |
| Expendable endowment | 17 | 156,137,302 | 162,825,759 |
| Unrestricted funds | 17 | - | - |
| Restricted funds | 17 | 9,877 | 9,877 |
| Total charity funds | | <u>156,147,180</u> | <u>162,835,636</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 36 to 52 form part of these accounts.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees



Professor Alison Petch OBE

Chair

The Dunhill Medical Trust

Registered charity number 1140372

Registered company number 07472301

Date: 8 September, 2023

Statement of financial activities

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March, 2023

| | Notes | Unrestricted | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income and endowments from: | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2 | 2,040,358 | - | - | 2,040,358 | 2,181,553 |
| Grants and Donations | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | | 2,040,358 | - | - | 2,040,358 | 2,181,553 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 3 | - | - | (233,943) | (233,943) | (314,330) |
| Charitable activities | 4 | (2,839,649) | - | - | (2,839,649) | (5,475,585) |
| Total expenditure | | (2,839,649) | - | (233,943) | (3,073,592) | (5,789,915) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | | - | - | (5,594,997) | (5,594,997) | 9,036,433 |
| Net income / (expenditure) | 6 | (799,291) | - | (5,828,940) | (6,628,231) | 5,428,071 |
| Transfer between funds | | 799,291 | - | (799,291) | - | - |
| Other recognised gains / (losses): | | | | | | |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | | - | - | (60,226) | (60,226) | 195,655 |
| Net movement in funds | | - | - | (6,688,457) | (6,688,456) | 5,623,726 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | - | 9,877 | 162,825,759 | 162,835,636 | 157,211,910 |
| Total funds carried forward | 17 | - | 9,877 | 156,137,302 | 156,147,180 | 162,835,636 |

The notes on pages 36 to 52 form part of these accounts. The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2023

| | Notes | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 19 | (3,045,935) | (2,816,912) | |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | (3,045,935) | (2,816,912) | |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | | - | - | |
| Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets | | - | 254,970 | |
| Payments to acquire fixed asset investments | | (24,018,707) | (58,195,208) | |
| Receipts from sales of fixed asset investments | | 9,228,844 | 71,554,779 | |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | (14,789,863) | 13,614,541 | |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (17,835,798) | 10,797,629 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2022 | | 25,680,117 | 14,686,833 | |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements | | (60,226) | 195,655 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2023 | | 7,784,093 | 25,680,117 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 7,561,616 | 25,458,382 | |
| Bank balances controlled by investment managers at year end | 11 | 222,479 | 221,735 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2023 | | 7,784,095 | 25,680,117 | |
| Analysis of changes in net debt | As at 1 April 2022 | Cash flows | Foreign exchange movements | As at 31 March 2023 |
| Cash at bank | 25,458,382 | (17,962,042) | 65,276 | 7,561,616 |
| Cash held by investment managers | 221,735 | 126,244 | (125,502) | 222,477 |
| Total | 25,680,117 | (17,835,798) | (60,226) | 7,784,093 |

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information and basis of preparation

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in the United Kingdom. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Reference and Administrative Information at the front of the Annual Report. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are the furtherance of medical knowledge and research including research into improving the health and social care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. 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)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic

of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

(b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment and the Trustees distribute the income therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

(c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related

to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds includes investment managers' fees
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes grants payable to charities and institutions as well as support and governance costs
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

The Trust makes grants to a variety of applicants in line with their policy stated in the Trustees' Report and on the fulfilment of certain specific conditions. The trustees approve these grants at their quarterly meetings following a rigorous assessment of the viability of the projects. The full cost of the grant commitment is recognised on approval by the trustees and, where appropriate, is recognised as a long-term liability within the financial statements. It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

(e) Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Premises overheads have been allocated on an actual basis and other overheads have been allocated on an actual basis to the relevant support expense heading. The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

- Leasehold property; over the life of the lease
- Fixtures and fittings; 20% reducing balance

(g) Investments

(i) Quoted securities and multi-asset funds

Quoted securities and multi-asset funds comprise publicly quoted, listed securities including shares, bonds and units. These are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. Investment shares and purchases are recognised at the date of trade.

(ii) Unquoted Investments

Unquoted investments are valued at the Trustees' best estimate of fair value, after having taken professional advice. The principal unquoted valuations are calculated as follows:

– Unquoted hedge funds

Unquoted hedge funds are valued by reference to the fair value of the underlying securities. These valuations are provided by third-party hedge fund administrators.

– *Private equity funds and property funds*

The vast majority of private equity and property fund investments are held through funds managed by private equity and property groups. No readily identifiable market price is available for these unquoted funds. These funds are included at the most recent valuations from their respective managers.

In a limited number of cases where information is not available as at 31 March, the most recent valuations from the managers are adjusted for cash flows and foreign exchange movements between the most recent valuation and the balance sheet date.

(iii) Cash and Equivalents, Purchases and Sales for Future Settlement

Cash held within the investment portfolio purchases and sales for future settlement are stated at their fair value.

(iv) Mixed Motive investments

Mixed motive investments in the form of ordinary or preference shares are initially measured at the transaction price of those shares and subsequently at their fair value if this can be measured reliably. Where this is not possible they are measured at cost less impairment. Mixed motive investments are reviewed for impairment annually.

(v) Realised and unrealised gains and losses

Realised gains and losses represent the difference between the amount received on the sale of an investment and the original cost price, all other movements are considered to be unrealised.

(h) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

(i) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(k) Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method.

The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(l) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

(m) Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The charity provides a defined contribution to the employees' personal pensions. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(n) Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

(o) Going concern

The Trustees have assessed the impact on the charity of the coronavirus pandemic. Whilst the virus has affected the day to day running of the charity, the Trustees do not deem the

pandemic to have a negative effect on the charity's ability to operate going forward. Further, the Trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

(p) Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in net income/ (expenditure), except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the

estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/ (expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are

retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are recognised at transaction price. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2. Income from investments

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Dividends and interest on quoted investments | 1,912,232 | 2,174,102 |
| Rental Income | 117,555 | 6,104 |
| Bank interest | 10,571 | - |
| Profit of disposal of assets | - | 1,347 |
| | <u>2,040,358</u> | <u>2,181,553</u> |

Income from investments was £1,912,232 (2022 – £2,174,102) all of which was attributable to unrestricted funds. Gains and losses on investments in the current and prior year are attributable to endowment funds.

3. Investment management costs

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment managers' fees | <u>233,943</u> | <u>314,330</u> |
| | <u>233,943</u> | <u>314,330</u> |

£233,943 (2022 – £314,330) of the above costs were attributable to endowment funds.

Investment managers' fees include only the separately identifiable direct costs relating to portfolio management and the cost of obtaining investment advice. Further indirect costs were incurred and are included within the costs of acquisition of investments or within returns on investments.

4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants* | 1,986,506 | 4,798,929 |
| Support Costs | <u>853,143</u> | <u>676,656</u> |
| | <u>2,839,649</u> | <u>5,475,585</u> |

£2,839,648 (2022 – £5,465,585) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds, £Nil (2022 – £5,000) of the above costs were attributable to designated funds, and £Nil (2022 – £5,000) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds.

* Grant expenditure is disclosed as grants awarded less grants returned in the year as set out overleaf;

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants awarded | 2,166,517 | 4,916,304 |
| Grants returned / withdrawn | (180,011) | (117,375) |
| Net grant expenditure | <u>1,986,506</u> | <u>4,798,929</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2023 (£) | Total year ended 2022 (£) |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 188,713 | - | 188,713 | 151,001 |
| Administration expenses | 520,345 | 76,290 | 596,635 | 459,800 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 8,963 | 17,928 | 26,891 | 42,143 |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 40,904 | - | 40,904 | 23,712 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | <u>758,925</u> | <u>94,218</u> | <u>853,143</u> | <u>676,656</u> |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2023 (£) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 266,875 | 66,719 | 333,594 |
| Pension contributions | 29,903 | 7,476 | 37,379 |
| | <u>296,778</u> | <u>74,195</u> | <u>370,973</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads (continued)

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2022 (£) |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 151,001 | - | 151,001 |
| Administration expenses | 395,448 | 64,352 | 459,800 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 37,650 | 4,493 | 42,143 |
| Expendable endowment | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 10,235 | 13,477 | 23,712 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | <u>594,334</u> | <u>82,322</u> | <u>676,656</u> |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2022 (£) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 232,570 | 58,143 | 290,713 |
| Pension contributions | 21,628 | 5,407 | 27,035 |
| | <u>254,198</u> | <u>63,550</u> | <u>317,748</u> |

6. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting):

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 24,660 | 25,293 |
| Operating lease rentals | 175,532 | 131,982 |
| Losses / (gains) on fair value movement of investments | 5,594,997 | (9,036,433) |

7. Auditor's and accountants' remuneration

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts | 17,928 | 17,970 |
| Fees payable to the charity's accountant for other services: | | |
| Management accounts, book-keeping, consultancy fees and financial statements | 40,904 | 23,712 |
| | <u>58,832</u> | <u>41,682</u> |

8. Key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year were as follows:

| | 2023 Number | 2023 FTE | 2022 Number | 2022 FTE |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Charitable activities | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> |

The Trust considers its key management personnel to be its Chief Executive, Ms Susan Kay. The aggregate remuneration (including pension and national insurance contributions) paid to key management personnel in the year was £120,492 (2022: £111,300).

The total amount of employee travel expenses received by key management personnel is £457 (2022: £42).

The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows:

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Employees' emoluments | 302,739 | 264,683 |
| Social security | 30,855 | 26,030 |
| Pension contributions | 37,379 | 27,035 |
| | 370,973 | 317,748 |

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| £60,000 – £70,000 | 2 | 1 |
| £70,001 - £80,000 | - | - |
| £80,001 – £90,000 | - | - |
| £90,001 – £100,000 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3 | 2 |

9. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

The Trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2022: £Nil). 5 Trustees (2022: £1) were reimbursed travel expenses totalling £2,359 (2022: £488) during the year.

10. Fixed assets – tangible

| | Short leasehold (£) | Office equipment (£) | Total (£) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Cost / valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 229,392 | 15,120 | 244,512 |
| Additions in the year | - | - | - |
| Disposals in the year | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2023 | 229,392 | 15,120 | 244,512 |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 192,644 | 6,516 | 199,160 |
| Charge for the year | 22,939 | 1,721 | 24,660 |
| On disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2023 | 215,583 | 8,237 | 223,820 |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 13,809 | 6,883 | 20,692 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 36,748 | 8,604 | 45,352 |

11. Fixed assets – investments

| | Quoted Investments (£) | Balances controlled by Investment Managers (£) | Investment in subsidiary (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 148,670,931 | 221,735 | - | 148,892,666 |
| Additions | 24,018,707 | 744 | - | 24,019,451 |
| Disposals | (9,228,844) | - | - | (9,228,844) |
| Revaluation | (5,594,997) | - | - | (5,594,998) |
| At 31 March 2023 | 157,865,797 | 222,479 | - | 158,088,275 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 157,865,797 | 222,479 | - | 158,088,275 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 148,670,931 | 221,735 | - | 148,892,666 |

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Managed funds | | |
| UK – Property fund | 8,479,747 | 10,992,445 |
| UK investments | 45,314,588 | 34,412,751 |
| International investments | 98,595,783 | 96,994,102 |
| Equities and fixed interest securities | | |
| UK | - | 1,693,747 |
| International | 5,475,678 | 4,577,886 |
| | 157,865,797 | 148,670,931 |

None of the direct holdings in equities and fixed interest securities exceed 5% of the portfolio and there are no restrictions on realisation.

Amounts committed but not yet drawn

The total commitments made by the Trust at 31 March 2023 totalled £9,398,980. Of this £8,998,980 had been committed in private equity and £400,000 in mixed motive investments. Of these commitments, a total of £3,131,456 had been drawn down by this date.

12. Debtors

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Trade debtors | 9,843 | 6,623 |
| Other debtors | 63,359 | 80,325 |
| Accrued income | 452,725 | 354,020 |
| | 525,927 | 440,968 |

13. Creditors: amounts due within one year

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 88,906 | 28,220 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 72,409 | 80,373 |
| Other tax and social security | 9,488 | 8,475 |
| Committed grants | 6,245,909 | 7,057,683 |
| Other creditors | 4,609 | 13,826 |
| | 6,421,321 | 7,188,580 |

14. Creditors: amounts due after one year

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Committed grants | 3,628,009 | 4,813,152 |
| | 3,628,009 | 4,813,152 |

15. Leases

| As a lessee | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---|----------|----------|
| Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | 53,559 | 167,118 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | - | 53,559 |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | 53,559 | 220,677 |

| As a lessor | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|--|----------|----------|
| Minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | 26,036 | 89,266 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | - | 26,036 |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | 26,036 | 115,302 |

16. Contingent liabilities / assets

In the opinion of the Trustees, the charity had no contingent liabilities or assets.

17. Reserves

| | Balance at 1 April 2022 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2023 (£) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2023 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 2,040,358 | (2,839,649) | 799,290 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 162,825,759 | (60,226) | (5,828,940) | (799,290) | 156,137,302 |
| Restricted Income Fund | 9,877 | - | - | - | 9,877 |
| | 162,835,636 | 1,980,132 | (8,668,589) | - | 156,147,180 |
| | | | | | |
| | Balance at 1 April 2021 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2022 (£) |
| 2022 | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 2,181,553 | (5,465,585) | 3,284,032 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 157,197,033 | - | 8,917,758 | (3,289,032) | 162,825,759 |
| Designated Fund | - | - | (5,000) | 5,000 | - |
| Restricted Income Fund | 14,877 | - | (5,000) | - | 9,877 |
| | 157,211,910 | 2,181,553 | 3,442,173 | - | 162,835,636 |

Designated Fund

In the year to 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds committed under this matched funding agreement have been designated for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

Restricted Income Fund

In the year to 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds received under this matched funding agreement have been restricted for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

| 2023 | Unrestricted funds (£) | Endowment funds (£) | Restricted Funds (£) | Total (£) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | - | 158,108,967 | - | 158,108,967 |
| Cash | 9,523,402 | (1,971,663) | 9,877 | 7,561,616 |
| Current assets | 525,927 | - | - | 525,927 |
| Creditors less than one year | (6,421,321) | - | - | (6,421,321) |
| Creditors more than one year | (3,628,009) | - | - | (3,628,009) |
| Total | - | 156,137,302 | 9,877 | 156,147,180 |
| 2022 | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 149,938,018 | - | 148,938,018 |
| Cash | 11,560,764 | 13,887,741 | 9,877 | 25,458,382 |
| Current assets | 440,968 | - | - | 440,968 |
| Creditors less than one year | (7,188,580) | - | - | (7,188,580) |
| Creditors more than one year | (4,813,152) | - | - | (4,813,152) |
| Total | - | 162,825,759 | 9,877 | 162,835,636 |

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

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | (6,688,457) | 5,623,726 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 24,660 | 25,293 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | 5,594,997 | (9,036,433) |
| (Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | - | 1,153 |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | (84,959) | (38,546) |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | (1,952,402) | 803,550 |
| Gain on exchange rate movements | 60,226 | (195,655) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | <u>(3,045,935)</u> | <u>(2,816,912)</u> |

20. Related party transactions

Grants paid to institutions where the Trustees or advisers of Dunhill Medical Trust have an involvement are disclosed on pages 53 and 54.

21. Financial instruments

| | 2023 (£) | 2022 (£) |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Other debtors | 73,202 | 86,948 |
| Per accounts | <u>73,202</u> | <u>86,948</u> |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors | 88,909 | 28,222 |
| Committed grants | 9,873,918 | 11,870,835 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| Per accounts | <u>9,962,827</u> | <u>11,899,057</u> |

Assets generally covered would be basic loans made, trade debtors, other debtors, cash/bank deposits.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise of quoted investments, details of which are given in note 11.

Liabilities would include basic loans received, trade creditors and other creditors, such as grant recipients.

22. Comparative statement of financial activities to 31 March 2022.

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2022

| Income and endowments from | Unrestricted income Fund | Restricted | Expendable Endowment | 2022 |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Investment income | 2,181,553 | - | - | 2,181,553 |
| Grants and Donations | - | 0 | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | 2,181,553 | 0 | - | 2,181,553 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Raising funds | - | - | (314,330) | (314,330) |
| Charitable activities | (5,470,585) | (5,000) | - | (5,475,585) |
| Total expenditure | (5,470,585) | (5,000) | (314,330) | (5,789,915) |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | - | - | 9,036,433 | 9,036,433 |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | - | - | 195,655 | 195,655 |
| Transfer between funds | 3,289,032 | - | (3,289,032) | - |
| Net income / (expenditure) | (1,582,893) | (5,000) | 5,628,726 | 5,623,726 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | - | 14,877 | 157,197,033 | 157,211,910 |
| Total funds carried forward | - | 9,877 | 162,825,759 | 162,835,636 |

This information forms part of the financial statements.

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.

New grants awarded 2022/2023, by category

Grants for academic and clinical researchers working in partnership with community organisations: addressing the social determinants of health for a healthier older age¹

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Elizabeth Graham | Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust ² | Development of methods to identify digitally excluded older people, and tailoring of interventions to meet their digital needs | £412,252.54 |
| Lucy Beishon | University of Leicester | Improving access to physical health care for older people in mental health settings: ImPreSs-Care study | £112,918.04 |

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: multiple PhD Studentship awards

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| Ned Jenkinson | University of Birmingham | 2022–02 PhD Studentships - multiple: School of Sport, Exercise and Rehabilitation (SportExR) DMT PhD Programme | £191,398.62 |

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: personal fellowship awards co-funded with the British Geriatrics Society (BGS)

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Theme/institute | Value of award |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| Shiv Bhakta | University of Cambridge | CAVIAR – Calcification, Ageing and Vascular Imaging in the Assessment of Risk of stroke | £263,894.00 |
| Marc Österdahl | King's College London | The Relationship between Menopausal Hormone Replacement Therapy, Ageing and Future Frailty | £298,670.27 |

1. A further award was made under this programme but administrative requirements were not fulfilled until after the year end so will be reported in 2023/24.
2. Professor Andrew Clegg was a member of the Research Grants Committee with an affiliation to the Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust at the time of the award, but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the ranking of proposals.

**Grants for delivery partners and community-based organisations:
Phase 2 of the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for
Innovation (TAPPI) programme**

| Organisation | Value of award |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Co-Production Works | £118,740.00 |
| University of Cambridge | £92,854.00 |
| LB Haringey | £75,000.00 |
| Wiltshire Council | £75,000.00 |
| Platform Housing Group | £75,000.00 |
| Southend Care Limited | £74,438.00 |
| Bield Housing & Care | £75,000.00 |
| Pobl Group | £65,000.00 |

**Grants for community-based organisations: #iwill Care Home
FaNs intergenerational linking project³**

| Organisation | Value of award |
|---|-----------------------|
| Global Education Derby | £5,117.00 |
| The St Philips Centre Limited | £5,167.00 |
| Leeds Development Education Centre | £5,167.00 |
| Enfield Town Schools' Partnership | £5,167.00 |
| Windmills Foundation | £4,975.00 |
| Curriculum and Language Access Service (CLAS) | £4,500.00 |
| Sensory Trust | £5,167.00 |
| Diocese of Plymouth | £5,000.00 |
| Woven Nest Theatre | £5,167.00 |

Grants for community-based organisations

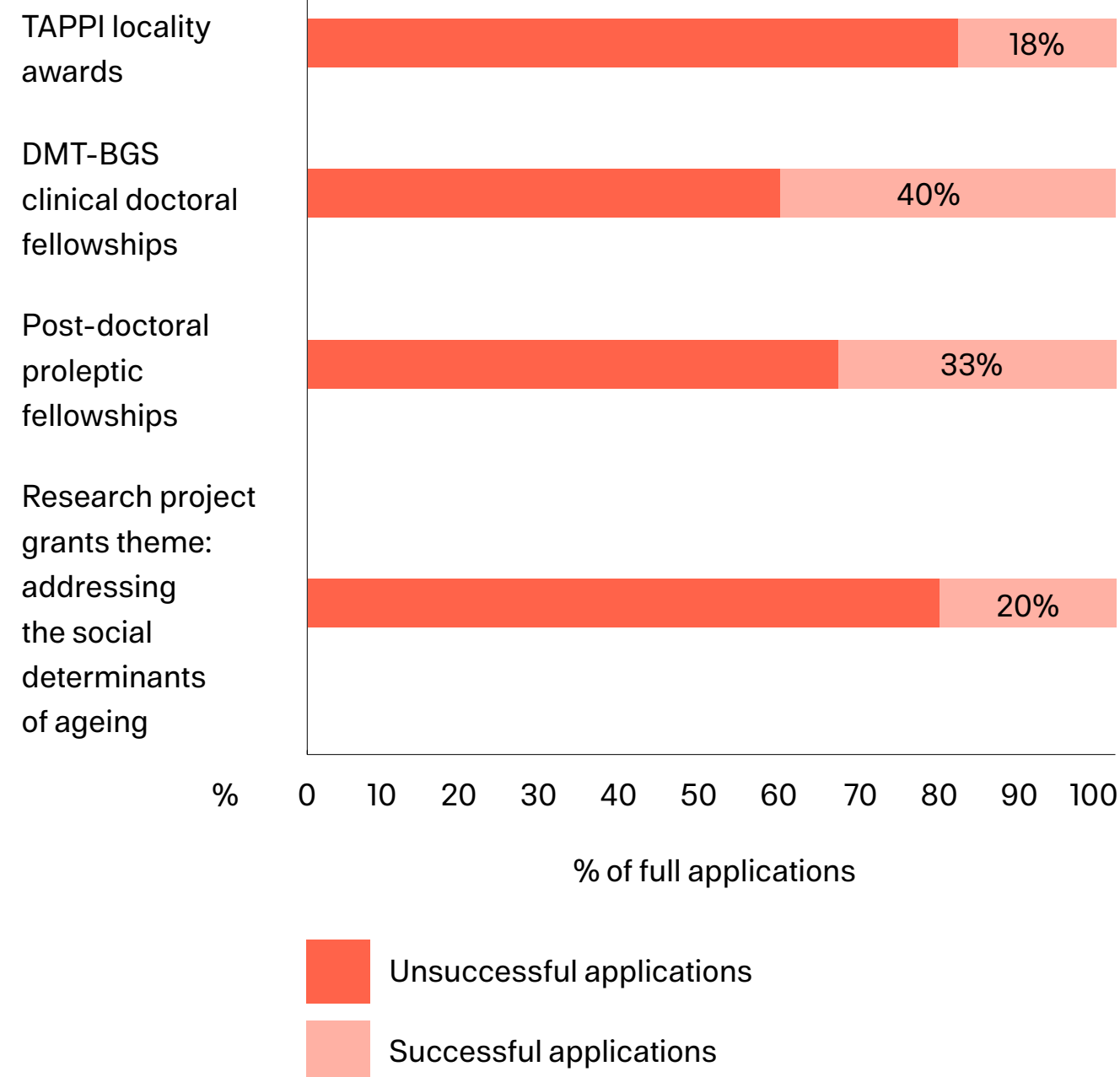
| Organisation | Value of award |
|--|-----------------------|
| Open Age: Post-COVID online service development: research and evaluation study | £15,000.00 |

3. This programme was co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund. These awards have been made from a prior year commitment.

Summary of all grants awarded in financial year 2022/23

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Total new grants for academic and clinical researchers | £1,279,133.47 |
| Total new grants for community organisations/ delivery partners | £711,459.00 |
| Total funding to support existing award-holders to complete projects delayed by restrictions related to COVID-19 or to support un-forecast cost of living increases | £174,417.55 |
| Funding to support open access publication | £1,506.86 |
| TOTAL | £2,166,516.88 |

Success rates: awards from full applications

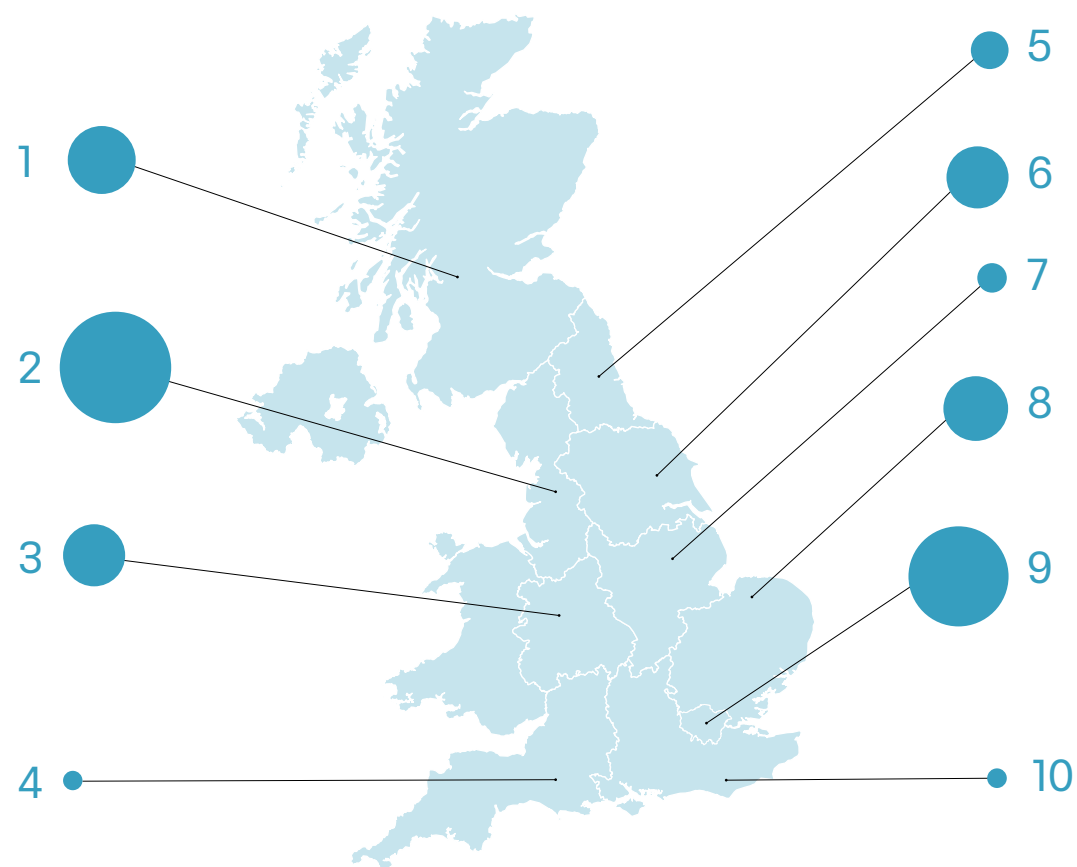


Mid-term review: 2020/21–2022/23

The following does not form part of the report and accounts

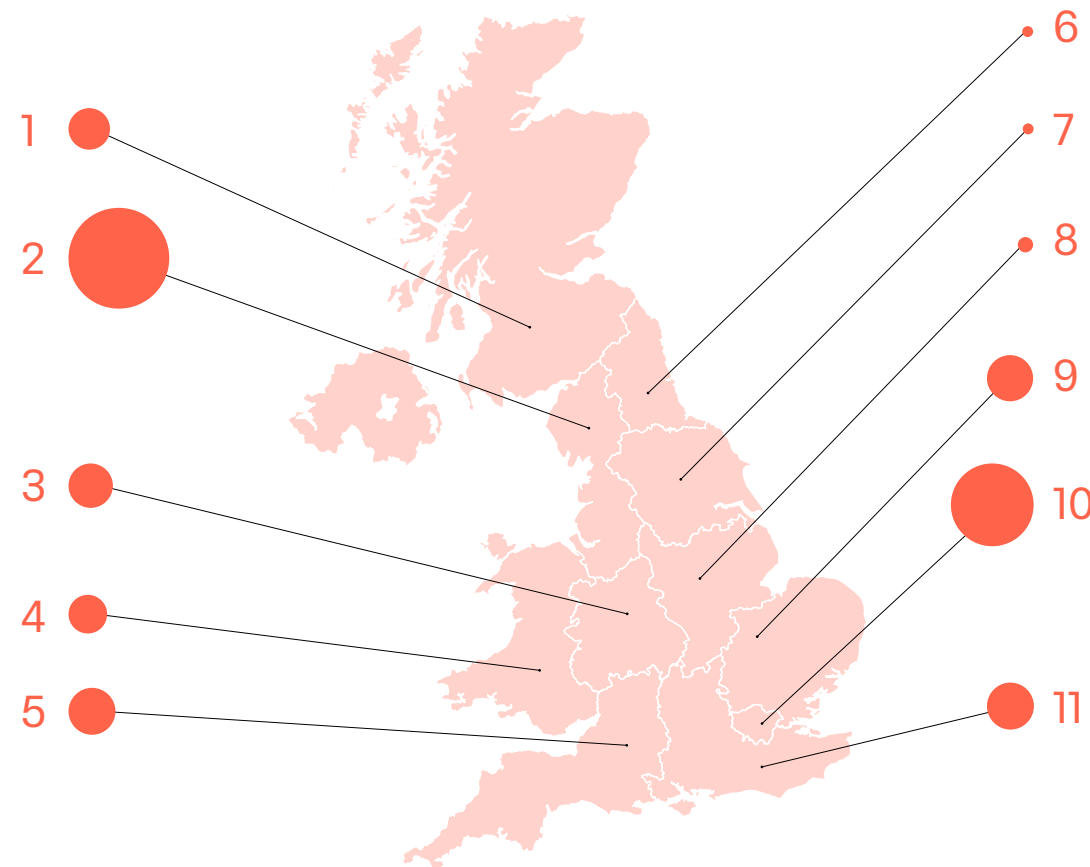
The Trust launched its new Strategic Framework and priorities for the plan period 2020–2025 in autumn 2020. As a result of the pandemic, it was decided to delay our first call for proposals under the new framework until the spring of 2021. In the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2023, over £7M in grant funding was awarded to both academic and clinical researchers, community organisations and delivery partners.

DMT spending per region: Research grants 2021–2023



| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>1. Scotland £599,131 Aberdeen University University of Edinburgh University of Strathclyde</p> | <p>3. West Midlands £500,431 University of Birmingham Aston University</p> | <p>7. East Midlands £112,918 University of Leicester</p> | <p>10. South East England £49,977 University of Surrey</p> |
| <p>2. North West England £1,612,768 Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Bournemouth University Salford University Manchester Metropolitan University Liverpool John Moores University University of Manchester</p> | <p>4. South West England £48,816 University of Bristol</p> | <p>8. Eastern England £543,825 University of Cambridge The Open University</p> | |
| | <p>5. North East England £184,454 Newcastle University</p> | <p>9. London £1,300,272 King’s College London Royal College of Art Francis Crick Institute Queen Mary, University of London Imperial College London University College London</p> | |

DMT spending per region: Community grants 2021–2023



| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>1. Scotland £75,000 Bield Housing & Care</p> | <p>3. West Midlands £85,800 Platform Housing Group Age UK Shropshire</p> | <p>6. North East England £5,167 Woven Nest Theatre</p> | <p>9. Eastern England £92,854 University of Cambridge</p> |
| <p>2. North West England £441,875 Windmills Foundation Curriculum and Language Access Service (CLAS) TEC Services Association Age UK Cheshire Age UK Lancashire Galloways Society for the Blind</p> | <p>4. Wales £65,000 Pobl Group</p> | <p>7. Yorkshire and Humberside £5,167 Leeds Development Education Centre</p> | <p>10. London £297,907 Co-Production Works LB Haringey Enfield Town Schools’ Partnership Housing LIN Open Age</p> |
| | <p>5. South West England £95,967 Wiltshire Council Sensory Trust Diocese of Plymouth Lewis-Manning Hospice Care</p> | <p>8. East Midlands £10,284 Global Education Derby The St Philips Centre Limited</p> | <p>11. South East England £96,038 Southend Care Limited Age UK Isle of Wight Linking Lives UK</p> |

It is still very early in the cycle. Of the 31 awards made to academic or clinical researchers, only a small number have yet been able to make reports via the Researchfish system. The following information provides some early indicators.

Our contribution

5%

Total funding to support existing award-holders to complete projects delayed by restrictions related to COVID-19 or to support un-forecast cost of living increases

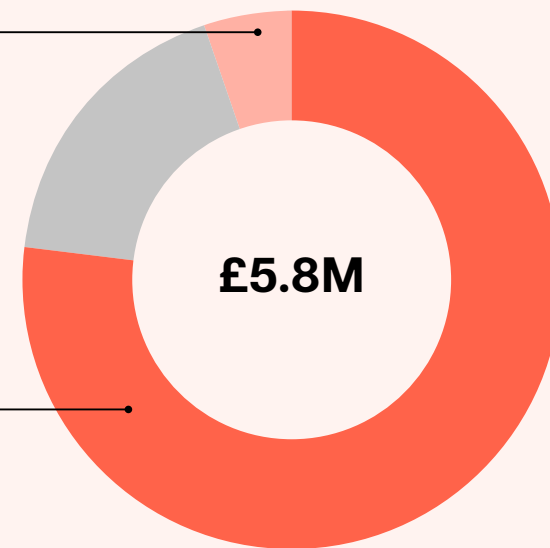
77%

Total new grants for academic and clinical researchers

- Supported 51 PhD studentships and post-doctoral fellowships
- Launched the DMT Academy
- Became co-convenor of the UK Ageing Research Funders' Forum
- Hosted the Annual Lectures, kickstarter webinars and ECR network events
- Agreed support for the Zinc Innovation Fellowships to support alternative research careers

“The DMT provides a really supportive network that makes a big difference for early career researchers like myself.”

Dr Peter Hartley, University of Cambridge



Our aims



To enable researchers and organisations to disseminate new knowledge



To enable researchers to develop careers using their expertise in ageing-related research



To assist researchers or community organisations to become better positioned to attract mission-aligned future funding

Early indicators

From 8 awards that were able to report:

- 34 instances of dissemination to non-academic audiences, participation in expert panels, workshops and formal working groups.
- 1 person had been invited as a keynote speaker
- 2 people had received a prize for their work
- 10 journal articles and 2 conference proceedings had been published

From 4 awards that were able to report:

- 6 staff had moved to their next career destination, all of which had remained in research and 4 remained in an ageing-related field

- 1 researcher who had received a seed-funding award went on to be awarded a £0.8M grant from the BBSRC to continue the work to explore how long-lived plasma cells differ in older people compared to younger generations
- From a further 4 awards reporting, £468k of further funding has already been obtained

“It’s really important that we push forward with translating our discoveries into new treatments that will make a difference to people’s lives. Funding from the Dunhill Medical Trust has been vital for helping us take this project forward”

Dr James Whiteford, Queen Mary, University of London

Our aims



Others seek out partnerships with DMT

Early indicators

- We have 2,207 X followers (formerly known as Twitter), up 38% on April 2021
- 159 delegates registered for the 2023 Annual Lectures
- 80 delegates registered for the ECR alternative research careers event
- More than 1100 researchers, partners and community organisations are registered for our newsletters
- We have recently entered in an agreement with the Centre for Ageing Better and Demos to work on a National Home Improvement Strategy (which will feed in to the Task Force on Older People's Housing)
- We have been approached by Zinc to support their new innovation fellowship scheme. We are one of only two supporters, the other being NIHR
- We continue with our valuable partnerships with the British Geriatrics Society in co-funding at least one new clinical research fellowship each year. 3 Awards have been made during the plan period

Spotlight on development of careers in age-related research

Dr Shiv Bhakta and Dr Marc Österdahl have been awarded joint British Geriatrics Society/Dunhill Medical Trust Doctoral Training Fellowships. The Fellowships aim to support research projects that have the potential to prevent, delay or reduce future health and social care requirements and to improve older people's quality of life. Dr Bhakta and Dr Österdahl were funded under the fourth round of the scheme, which has been running since 2019.

Dr Shiv Bhakta is a Clinical Research Training Fellow and Honorary Specialist Registrar at the Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge/Addenbrooke's Hospital. Dr Bhakta's research will explore how calcium in the carotid arteries affects the risk of a stroke reoccurrence in older people.

Dr Marc Österdahl is a Specialist Registrar in General and Geriatric Medicine at Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust and a Clinical Fellow at King's College London. He will explore if there is evidence that taking menopausal hormone replacement therapy helps prevent frailty in later life.

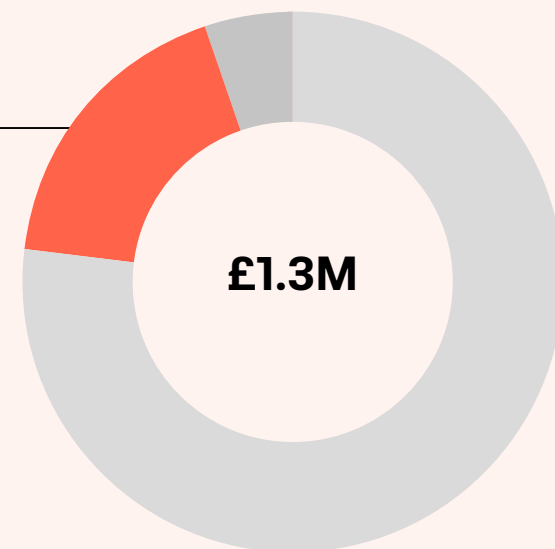
“I'm very grateful to the Dunhill Medical Trust and British Geriatrics Society for their support with my project. We aim to find out why some strokes happen, and if the current treatments and preventative measures can be tailored more individually this would allow older people to be healthier, and more active and independent.”

Dr Shiv Bhakta

Our contribution

18%

Total new grants for community organisations/delivery partners



“It helps by giving you a toolkit that enables your charity to grow, rather than just more money for projects that will ultimately end.”

AgeUK Lancashire

We partnered with Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit Advisory to deliver the pilot Capability Development Programme for 7 community-led organisations working with older people to access a tailored programme of capability-building support, specialising in developing financial sustainability and communicating impact.

Our aims



Organisations enabled to obtain the support they need to implement evidence-based change



To assist researchers or community organisations to become better positioned to attract mission-aligned future funding

Early indicators

- The Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership @ were awarded funding by their local Health and Social Care Board to extend the Impact Agewell service beyond the initial pilot areas. Selected as the Northern Ireland Demonstrator site for the EPSRC-Health Foundation Funded national IMPACT programme to scale and implement change in adult social care.
- Provided funding to support the Commission on the Role for Housing in the Future of Care and Support, with the Social Care Institute for Excellence. The resulting report was reflected in the government white paper: People at the Heart of Care and one of its co-Chairs has been announced as Chair of the government's Older People's Housing Task Force.
- The stories on pages 62–67 provide an indication of the difference that the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation is making.
- A community organisation (Open Age) to which DMT awarded £15k to carry out some initial work were awarded £0.5M by Innovate UK to develop their online support offer for older people.
- Following the #iWill programme's end of programme webinar event, Public Health South West decided to do a more localised webinar to showcase Intergenerational Linking in the South with view to raising awareness and further funding.

Spotlight on the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI) programme

Chaired by Professor Roy Sandbach OBE and delivered by the Housing LIN who convened a broad panel of experts, the report of Phase 1 of this programme called for technology and digital infrastructure that could support future care needs and aid independent living for longer to be built into all new housing.

The panel heard evidence from people with lived experience about the technological opportunities and barriers faced in their lives.

It also captured evidence and examples of innovative practice from over 30 sector leaders on technology-based solutions across housing, health and social care.

These helped shape ten foundational "TAPPI principles" to build technology into housing in a way that improves life for older people. Working with expert partners the TEC Services Association, Housing LIN and Co-Production Works, the second phase of the programme, which is due to report in the latter part of 2023/24, seeks to test these principles through a Champions' model of co-production.

The Champions are based in six TAPPI testbed sites where staff and tenants have joined the Co-production Champions Group. You can read their stories, edited from the fuller versions, [here](#).

“I'd like technology that could give me more control and independence. That's why I'm involved with TAPPI.”

Marilyn, retired cardiology nurse

Marilyn's story

Marilyn, 81 is a retired cardiology nurse, who lives at an Extra Care service in Swansea, Wales. It is a complex of 43 flats, which the housing, care and support provider, Pobl Group, are very keen to enhance their services via TAPPI, in order to promote further independence for the individuals who live there.

How could technology help you?

"I have osteoarthritis and I can no longer support my weight when I'm standing, so I'm stuck in a wheelchair. But I'm very grateful for it. It means I can get myself around and annoy people! Although I wish the battery would last longer. I could do with a lot of little buttons to help me do things in my flat. For example, my kitchen is small and there's a door which means I can't get in there in my wheel chair.

It means my carers have to see to my meals with is a little frustrating. I'd like to be able to do more for myself and maybe technology could help with that.

It would also be nice to have a curtain switch, so I don't have to wait for my carers to come. Reaching things and dropping them on the floor is difficult. I have a grabber and it is useful, however I



am unable to pick things up with a smooth surface such as a TV remote control , but I'd like technology that helps me to do more things independently.

Having been used to living alone I'm finding it frustrating not being able to do things. I have to rely on my carers - I need two at once and they come at set times. For instance, I have to wait until a certain time to have my lunch. If I could just get up and on with it, I'd love that.

I'd like technology that could give me more control and independence. That's why I'm involved with TAPPI."



Platform Residents trying different technologies

Rosemary's story

Rosemary, 76, lives in a retirement village in Ledbury, Herefordshire. Her flat is one of 41 in the scheme, all owned and managed by Platform Housing Group.

What are the barriers?

"My concern with technology for older people is that you can supply it, but you also need to supply someone who has the patience and time to explain how to use it. I've worked with computers a bit but even I struggle to remember. If you're telling me something, I have to write it down. Trust is another big issue. I never did internet banking until Covid and then it was a case of necessity. I'm fine with it now but I'm still wary.

Technology shouldn't take away human contact. Before I lived here, I worked as a senior warden in this building and my role was hands-on with tenants. As you get older, your world gets smaller, and I brought the world into people's homes. I would chat with people, organise social activities and help them to do the things they love. You can also do that with technology, but it's not the same. When we had a new alarm system installed, family members could start contacting us on an app. One daughter said to her mother, "it will save me petrol as I won't have to drive over."

So, it's not all positive.

It can be a lonely life when you're older, though, and I sometimes use Facebook. Some people have 200-odd 'friends'. I don't really like that word. I've got 18 and I know all of them. Facebook is another way my grandchildren send me messages. I use it to stay connected with the younger generation.

I love reading, but because of my arthritis, I can't hold a hard back book. Recently my eye was operated on for cataracts, so having a Kindle makes things easier. I can enlarge the print and I don't have hundreds of books cluttering my small flat.

How do you feel about technology?

Today's technology tends to worry many older people and really it shouldn't. Many of us have seen so much innovation in our lives. As a child, we didn't have electricity until I was seven and my mother never overcame her fear of it. The difference now, is that technology moves a lot faster and as you get older your brain doesn't move as fast. What we don't understand, we fear, and I want to change that through TAPPI."

Alice and Peter's story

Alice, 88, has lived in Scotland, Canada and southern Ireland. She brought up five daughters and used to work with disabled people, supporting them back to work. She now lives alone.

Peter, 82, lives with his wife Margaret. They have five children between them. After a stint in the army, he managed a mobile breast screening service in Edinburgh. Both Alice and Peter live in a retirement housing complex, 20 miles west of Edinburgh. The 31 apartments within the complex are owned by Bield Housing & Care.

How do you feel about technology?

Alice: I don't have a smart phone. I'm not tech orientated at all, and I had no intention of coming on to the TAPPI project - but Peter asked me to! I do have a laptop which I only learnt to use since Covid. My tech expertise is nil. I can send emails and I go on the WH Smith website to see what the latest authors' books are. I love reading – I used to be a proof-reader for a company that printed books. I don't do shopping on the internet though.

Peter: I have a mobile phone and a laptop. I surf the net and google things and use it for finding holidays. But I don't use it for



banking. I send emails and use Zoom. I'm not very good at it, but I can do it. Alice and I both have a personal alarm. It's a button that you can call the housing manager on in the day and the response team at night. And our flats are fitted with warden call systems.

What are the barriers?

Alice: I'm definitely fearful of technology. That's one of the reasons I don't do anything on it. I know someone who lost £5,000. She clicked on a link in what she thought was a bill and someone got her bank details. She did manage to get £1,000 back. You have to be careful.

Peter: Until we get the new technology in our hands and know what to do with it, we will be fearful. You have to learn to trust what you're using. That will happen once we see the things we'll all get to use and understand how they work.

How can any barriers be overcome?

Alice: It helps to have someone showing you how to use technology. It has to be explained in great detail. I make notes on everything. No matter where I am, I make notes. The older you get, the less your memory works the way it used to. But you have to learn to laugh at yourself rather than getting annoyed!

Why did you get involved with TAPPI?

Alice: I was nosey! I like to know what's going on and why. You might call it being curious. I think TAPPI will help me to find new ways of using technology. I have a daughter who is confined to a wheelchair, and I want to find out what technology I can use to support her.

Peter: Alice and I used to be involved in the Bield Improvement Group (BIG) where we'd go to Glasgow once a month to scrutinise their services. But I struggle with my knees –they affect my mobility - and I can't walk too far. So, when TAPPI came up, it's just down the stairs - easier than getting the train to Glasgow. I dragged Alice along with me. I like to keep myself busy. I want to open up technology for other tenants. Plus, it will keep them in their own flats for longer instead of them paying around £1,400 a week to stay in a nursing home.

Darshan's story

Darshan Savani is TAPPI project manager in the adult's transformation team at Haringey Council. He works closely with residents, identifying how technology can help them lead the life they want. Previously, Darshan was the council's lead assessor for assistive technology where he evaluated people's needs and prescribed devices.

What support do residents want?

A lot of it centres on people wanting more control over their lives so they can do the things that matter to them.

For example, some people in sheltered housing told me they want to see who is at the door before giving them access. They are fearful of bogus callers and intruders, and they want to see the caller to determine whether to let them in or not.

Lots of residents want more control over day-to-day tasks like opening their curtains and switching on lights. Two wheelchair users both told me they'd heard Alexa smart speakers can do this for them. Someone also spoke about how it's difficult for them to open their front door and another individual said their kitchen surfaces are too high and it prevents them from preparing food

easily. Another resident is passionate about cricket and wants some sort of tech that can help him play back the cricket scores. Several individuals find hoovering and cleaning quite difficult. They are proud of their homes and want to keep them tidy. We spoke about robotic vacuums that sense where the furniture is and how that little bit of help could make such a big difference.



I've also had a number of residents express concerns around health issues. One person has their own private garden, but they are scared to access it in case they fall. We spoke about how technology could help them become more confident out and about, so they start gardening again and visit their local community. Another individual living in sheltered housing told me about his epilepsy. He wants a device that senses if he blacks out or has a seizure and then calls for help on his behalf. Quite a few people told me it can take a long time to get a GP appointment and they want to keep track of their own health. We talked about digital health equipment that can monitor their blood pressure and blood sugar levels. Staying connected was another recurring theme. Several residents expressed that, post-Covid, lots of communal activities like coffee mornings and other get-togethers have reduced. They want to find ways of keeping connected with other residents, friends and family.

What have been the challenges?

Some residents are frustrated with the pace of the project. They feel the process is slow – in terms of procuring technology, getting a handyman in to make adaptations and so on. But generally, people are taking it well and they're excited about how certain devices might support them.

Dunhill Medical Trust

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dunhillmedical.org.uk

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1140372

Accounts

Catalysing change

**Trustees' report and accounts for The Dunhill Medical Trust
2021/22**



**Remarkable research
for healthy ageing**

THE DUNHILL MEDICAL TRUST

“The Dunhill Medical Trust fellowship gave me an opportunity to undertake research that has had an impact on patient care, but also gave me the skills and foundation with which to establish my clinical research career which would not have otherwise been possible”

Dr Oly Todd, PhD fellowship

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Reference and administrative information

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England
Company Number 07472301 Charity Number 1140372

Trustees

Mr Michael Bellamy

Professor Bernard Conway

Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters

Professor Carmel Hughes (appointed June 2021)

Mr Dominic Jones

Professor Thomas Kirkwood CBE

Mr James Lorigan

Mr Eren Osman

Professor Stuart Parker

Professor Alison Petch OBE (Chair)

Mr Keith Shepherd

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Susan Kay BA(Hons) MSc ACIB FRSA

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Chair's statement

Resilience, recovery and regrouping have been the universal mantras of recent months. If last year's report focused on building resilience, both in the communities we serve and within our own organisation, then this year's is about our approach to harnessing the appetite and energy we're now detecting for some of the radical changes needed in the provision of health and social care services for older people.

We have continued to support our two major community initiatives. The Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership (MEAAP) with its Impact Agewell® work has proved its worth many times over – and was required more than ever during the worst part of the pandemic. We are delighted that it has now been selected as one of the first of the five Demonstrator Sites for the ESRC-Health Foundation funded national IMPACT programme which seeks to embed evidence-based change in Adult Social Care, drawing on knowledge from existing research, from the lived experience of people accessing support, and from the practice wisdom of staff working in these areas. The Partnership will use this experience to scale and spread its work across the whole of Mid and East Antrim and to share the learning more formally across Northern Ireland and beyond.

The intergenerational #iwill programme, co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund, was, again, a programme which was challenged by the pandemic but whose activities proved to be much needed. We were delighted when one of our delivery partners, the Linking Network, announced that it would be embedding the activities and support it developed as part of the programme into its future operating model.

During the year we also launched two further, potentially transformational, initiatives. The first, with the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) and a host of leaders from across the housing and social care sectors, was the Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support. With three expert co-chairs, Rt Hon Paul Burstow, Professor Julienne Meyer CBE and Sir David Pearson CBE, the report on this critical area was published last autumn, and will, we hope contribute to essential policy developments. The second initiative, with the Housing LIN and the TEC Services Association (TSA) was the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI) chaired by Professor Roy Sandbach. This has already led to further work with the launch of demonstration projects in TAPPI2, again with the TSA. In both of these initiatives, we've embraced both a "top down" and "bottom up" approach. The initiatives have provided evidence and expertise to national policy development but also supported locality-based projects and innovators to pilot and provide evidence at a very practical, local level of "what works".

We are also watching with interest how the first of our new joint awards to researchers in collaboration with community organisations will develop. Focused on “suitable living environments for an ageing population”, we were pleased to receive a broad array of interesting and innovative proposals (the titles of which can be seen in the “New Grants Awarded 2021/22” section of this report), ranging from the development of body-worn sensors to aid independent living to how to develop age-friendly communities to enable ageing in place.

One of the key principles underpinning our new strategic framework is that, while we understand the importance of supporting people and organisations who are making change now, we must also invest in developing talent and building expertise for the future. We have therefore made available a fund, and worked with our partners at Moore Kingston Smith Nonprofit Advisory, to enable community-based organisations to understand their social impact, evolve their financial sustainability or develop a new strategy. We have also both on our own account, or with partners such as RNID, British Geriatrics Society and a range of university partners made substantial funds available to support PhD and post-doctoral studentship opportunities. These initiatives are essential to supporting the future academic and clinical leaders in ageing-related research. Likewise, we have made a commitment to nurturing early career researchers and have benefited greatly from the expertise and enthusiasm they have brought, for example to participating in review panels. We

are also supporting a very welcome new initiative from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences and Medical Research Councils which have funded a number of ageing-related research networks.

Our grant-giving programme represents only a small part of the resources available to us, an issue I’m pleased to say we are seeking to address. Our new Impact Investment Policy, published in autumn 2021, sets out our long-term approach to managing our endowment and our intention to invest responsibly and sustainably and in a way that does not conflict with our charitable aims. As part of that, we have earmarked a fund of £5M to commit to “impact-led” investments and have recently made our first investment in the Zinc2 fund. This is an early-stage venture capital fund, with one of its missions to build businesses that deliver products and services suitable for our ageing population. Zinc’s work with UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) on the Catalyst Awards also contributes to capacity-building and providing alternative research careers.

We launched our new strategic framework in late 2020 when the country – and most of the world – was still working under COVID restrictions. We had our concerns about whether there was capacity in our stakeholder communities to take on new work and whether existing award-holders would ever be able to complete the work they had started. I am relieved to say that, so far, it seems that this is not the case (although we would be naïve not to

acknowledge the challenges that clearly remain). We are indebted to all of our reviewers, expert panellists and committee members, who are essential to all that we do.

On a personal level I would like to express my thanks to my fellow Trustees, including Professor Carmel Hughes of Queens University, Belfast who joined us in June, for their support and wisdom. We would achieve nothing however without the commitment of our staff group, including our newest recruit, Dr Gordon Bruce, who we welcomed to the team in September. We are exceptionally fortunate in the energy and commitment which they bring to the organisation. I think I can safely say that the Trust has been no less productive despite the continuing challenges of the past year. The team has seamlessly and effectively adapted to a hybrid way of working, at the same time embracing an office move which has brought substantial saving in administrative costs. We look forward with enthusiasm and excitement to further initiatives and achievements in the coming year.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alison Petch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Professor Alison Petch OBE, Chair

Trustees' Report



The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting and Reporting by Charities. Advantage has been taken of the exemptions available to small companies in the preparation of this report.

This report is a Directors' Report as required by s417 of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

Under the terms of the governing document, the charitable objects of the Dunhill Medical Trust are:

- the furtherance of medical knowledge and research and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of medical care and facilities in such manner as the Trustees shall from time to time in their absolute discretion think fit; and
- research into the care of older people and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

1. The Dunhill Medical Trust promotes the highest standards of ethical practice in scientific and medical research. It does not receive or seek funds from any external body and complies fully with the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research and Universities UK on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities (2004), as revised in 2018.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Trust's aims and objectives in setting grant-making policy and in planning how future activities will contribute to the delivery of the aims and objectives they have set.

The work the Trust funds means that it is deeply knowledgeable about negative impacts of inequity on health. It is therefore committed to promoting equity, diversity in all areas of its work. All of its paid roles are remunerated at above the Living Wage, and it has implemented a flexible working policy and diversity action plan for its Board and Committees.

2. Governance and management

2.1 Charitable purpose

The funds of the Dunhill Medical Trust originated from the Will Trust of Herbert Edward Dunhill who died in 1950. They were intended to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and research¹, in the light of Herbert Dunhill's own experience of 25 years of ill-health resulting from the effects of tuberculosis. In 1986, with the agreement of the Charity Commissioners, the Will Trust was reconstituted to broaden the charitable objects to include research into the care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people and in 1988, the

Commissioners approved a transfer of the assets to a Charity called The Dunhill Medical Trust.

In 2010 the Trustees resolved that, in line with best practice for charities with substantial assets, the Trust should become a charitable company limited by guarantee and the new corporate entity came into being on 1 April, 2011. The charitable objects remained unchanged. All Trustees of The Dunhill Medical Trust are also Directors and Members of the charitable company.

2.2 The Board of Trustees and its sub-committees

Under the Articles of Association, the Trustees are responsible for the charity, its property and funds and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. Trustees serve for four years, after which period they may be re-appointed for one further term of office, by mutual agreement. Although the Articles provide for a minimum of three trustees, no maximum number is specified to ensure the Board's ability to have access to a wide range of expertise appropriate to the strategic development of the Trust.

Trustees' meetings are held quarterly. The administration and management of the Trust's business is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is supported by a Head of Communities and Governance, a Head of Research Policy and Awards and two Grants Officers.

The Trust has a conflict-of-interest policy and codes of conduct for its Board and Committees and these are based on the Charity Governance Code and the Nolan Principles of Good Governance. Trustees and committee members are required to declare all relevant interests, details of which are kept in a Register of Interests which is updated regularly.

Trustees and external advisers give their time on a voluntary basis, with out-of-pocket expenses being reimbursed in line with an agreed expenses policy. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions for the year 2021/22 are disclosed in Notes 9 and 20 to the accounts. Grants to institutions and charities where Trustees or external advisers have a significant interest are noted in the list of grants awarded in 2021/22.

2.2.1 Grants committees

The Board of the Trust is advised by two Grants Committees: a Research Grants Committee and a Community Grants Committee. Each have delegated authority to make awards within the budgetary envelope agreed by the Board, is chaired by a suitably qualified Trustee and includes a number of external advisers with professional or academic expertise and experience appropriate to the work of the committees. The committees also advise the Board on sectoral trends and other external changes which have implications for the development of the Trust's grant-making programmes and their funding. Being more "grant-like" in nature,

the Board looks to Community Grants Committee to assess and make recommendations about impact-led investment opportunities. It co-opts members of the Investment Committee with suitable expertise in order to assist in making such recommendations.

The Trust submits its governance and decision-making processes for the award of academic and clinical research grants to quinquennial review (Peer Review Audit) by its membership body, the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and is pleased to have been re-accredited in 2020 for a further five years. Achieving this accreditation is considered a hallmark of quality by universities, government, and funding bodies.

2.2.2 Investment Committee

Also reporting to the Board is an Investment Committee, the purpose of which is to provide advice on investment strategies appropriate to the Trust's charitable aims, and to recommend to the Trustees any changes in investment arrangements which the Committee considers appropriate. Meeting quarterly and comprising of Trustees and external advisers with relevant professional investment/ financial expertise, it is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the Trust's investment managers and that of their appointed professional investment consultants, Cambridge Associates.

2.3 Recruitment and training of new Trustees

The Trust has a policy and process for the appointment of trustees which is based on the Charity Commission's requirements to demonstrate openness and good governance. Regular reviews of the skills required are carried out by the Board of Trustees to identify any gaps. Open advertisement is used to ensure that the widest possible range of potential candidates is reached, and a formal selection process followed, including interview of the shortlisted candidates and appropriate due diligence carried out to confirm eligibility to act.

New Trustees are provided with a comprehensive induction and ongoing access to a secure area of the Trust's website containing all key governance documents, committee papers and the Trustees' library. All Trustees are encouraged to keep up to date with best governance practice and are supported in this through identification and provision of suitable materials and training, funded by the Trust. Following the refreshment of the Charity Governance Code in 2020, the Board of Trustees instituted an annual review of its performance against seven key pillars of good governance. It is pleased to report satisfactory performance in all areas, while identifying and accepting the need for ongoing review and improvement, particularly in the area of diversity and inclusion, a process to which it is committed.

3. Grant-making policy

The main beneficiaries of the Trust's grant-making programmes are researchers in universities, research organisations and community-led charitable and other not-for-profit organisations. The focus on understanding the mechanisms of age-related conditions and disease and improving the health and well-being of older people reflects the ongoing demographic changes towards increased life expectancy and the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

The main method by which the Trust invites grant applications is via its website at dunhillmedical.org.uk, on which its Grant-making Policy, Research Strategy, assessment procedures and help in applying for all its funding schemes and initiatives may be found, together with the Trust's latest annual report and details of grants awarded.

The Trust's grant-making programmes are subject to regular review both on an ongoing-basis by the management team after completion of each award round and formally at an annual meeting of the grant-making committees and Board members to assess their effectiveness and to help inform future grant-making strategy. The process of award for the Trust's research grant schemes is accredited by the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and re-accreditation takes place every five years. The Trust attained successful re-accreditation in 2020.

The Trust is also keen to support the rigorous independent evaluation of all the community-led project initiatives it funds, and its policy is to provide project funding for community organisations at their full economic cost in order to contribute to the sustainability of the organisation while ensuring that the best possible use is being made of the charitable funds at the Trustees' disposal.

4. Achievements and performance

The Trust has remained true to its commitment to supporting its award-holders through the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing additional funding or approving deadline extension requests.

Following publication of the Trust's priorities for its current plan period in autumn 2020, applications made under its first themed calls for proposals were awarded during this year. The first, focused on building and developing suitable living environments for older people, required academic and clinical researchers to collaborate with community organisations and produced a diverse range of applications of which eight were funded, totalling £2.2M and are in the process of starting work.

In wider support of the Trust's strategic theme of developing suitable living environments, two major pieces of work were initiated, both publishing their reports and recommendations in autumn 2021:

Supporting older people's social connections

An innovative research project, led by the University of Salford, will provide new insight into how best to support older people's social connections as the UK enters the next phase of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Over 24 months, the project will gather a body of evidence to inform initiatives actively supporting older people to remain connected with the world around them. It will use the City of Salford in Greater Manchester as a case study to advance knowledge and practice of creating and maintaining age-friendly places.

The work is being carried out by a partnership led by the University of Salford with Inspiring Communities Together, and Manchester Metropolitan University.



Professor Andrew Clark, from the University of Salford's School of Health and Society, said:

The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on UK life. Older people in particular are reported to have been disproportionately negatively affected by the disease and the restrictions imposed to limit its risks. This includes reduced physical activity and, potentially, heightened isolation.

However, we do not yet know the full impact of the pandemic on the ability of older people to remain socially connected to the places where they live, nor do we understand how age-friendly initiatives can facilitate older people's ongoing engagement and, where necessary, support their re-connection with others. This project will seek to answer some of those questions so that we can provide the best possible support for our older people.

Older people will be involved in all stages of the project, from contributing ideas and sharing their experiences, to working as co-researchers on the team. They will be supported to undertake an assessment of how age-friendly activities adapt in an emerging post-pandemic UK using an age-friendly standards toolkit. The group will also work with the project team to host a series of 'Conversations about Ageing' with service providers, policy makers and other older people.

- The Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support managed by the Social Care Institute for Excellence and
- The Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI), managed by the Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN).

The influence of the participants in both of these pieces of work can be seen in the contents of the government’s Social Care White Paper and further funding was approved by the Trustees to support delivery partners the Housing LIN and Tec Services Association (TSA) in supporting four “demonstrator” sites to test out and refine the recommendations of the TAPPI report.

The Intergenerational Linking programme, co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund is now in its final year of funding and goes from strength to strength in demonstrating innovative and engaging ways of connecting primary school-age children to older adults living in care homes.

The second themed call for research proposals was for seed funding focused on understanding the biological mechanisms of ageing, in particular, the ageing immune system. Nine projects were funded, and a follow-on funding call is planned for later in the plan period to allow the most promising work arising from this set of proposals, and indeed other sources such as the CARINA network, a BBSRC-MRC-funded network of UK-based researchers to which the Trust has lent its support, to be developed.

It is pleasing that, since the change of approach to offering focused, themed calls for proposals, that the success rate for applicants has increased to over 25% (in recent years, this had fallen to under 10%).

The Trustees are also pleased to report substantial progress in the repositioning of the portfolio of investments which deliver the income to support its grant-making activities, particularly in monitoring the environmental, social and governance aspects of its investments (more of which can be seen later in this report). The Trust further published its new Impact Investment Policy in autumn 2021 in which it set out how it intends to use its substantial endowment to do more for its mission. In addition to emphasising its approach to responsible investment in which it has made pleasing progress this year, it has committed c. 10% of the overall value of its portfolio to private equity, which it intends to align to finance-led social investments and prioritises those which align their impact with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the Board has agreed to allocate up to £5M of the proceeds of the land sale which was completed at the start of the financial year to impact led social investments and made its first commitments in each of these categories during the final quarter of the year.

Technology for an Ageing Population Panel Inquiry

Following the successful publication of the [Technology for our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation \(TAPPI\) Inquiry report](#) in October 2021, the second phase of the programme was launched in March 2022. TAPPI Phase 2 will ensure that the evidence gathered by the Inquiry in Phase 1 is built upon and used to create a widely accepted Framework which embeds the recommended TAPPI Principles within a transformational change programme. This will be achieved by developing and testing supportive guidance and tools in live locality demonstrator sites. It is hoped that these can then be used as exemplars to catalyse nationwide adoption through engagement from the “ground up”.

The programme will test what is possible and challenge what is perceived to be impossible, building upon the learning gathered during the pandemic and creating new housing service models using technology enabled care, with personalisation at its heart that, simply, delivers better outcomes for people, because it is co-designed by them. To support delivery of the programme we have appointed two delivery organisations [The Housing Learning and Improvement Network \(LIN\)](#) and [The TEC Services Association \(TSA\)](#). They will be supported by a [Co-Production](#) and Engagement partner, [Co-Production Works](#) and an Evaluation and Shared Learning partner, the [Cambridge Centre for Planning and Housing Research](#).



Above: Professor Roy Sandbach TAPPI's Chair, talks about the TAPPI Principles at the TEC Services Association's International Technology Enabled Care Conference in March 2022.

Right: The report of Phase 1 of the Technology for our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation (TAPPI) Inquiry was published in October 2022.



Commission on the role of housing in the future of care and support

Funded by the Dunhill Medical Trust, and managed by SCIE, the Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support was established in October 2020. Composed of a group of leaders of care and support organisations, academics, experts and practitioners related to housing with care and support, and co-chaired by the Rt Hon Paul Burstow, Professor Julienne Meyer CBE and Sir David Pearson CBE, the Commission was tasked with developing a vision and roadmap for providing more options for housing with care and support. They were supported by a co-production group of people with lived experience and a Stakeholder Reference group of experts in different aspects the subject matter.

The Commission focused on the options available to older adults, although it also takes account of examples of promising practice in relation to working age adults (including those with learning disabilities), and multi-generational housing options. The Commission also considered the specific needs of diverse communities including BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) communities, LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning) communities and people with disabilities, who often find it more difficult than others to access high-quality housing.

The Commission's report, published in November 2021, concluded that an overhaul is needed on how housing with care and support is planned, commissioned, designed and delivered. Requiring concerted action nationally and locally, with a ten-year strategy for housing with care and support, it calls for ambitious plans for housing with care and support to be at the heart of the White Paper for social care. The government White Paper on adult social care reform published in December "People at the Heart of Care" reflects much of the hard work of those involved in the work of the Commission, some of whom, have been invited to sit on the Taskforce on Older People's Housing, as signalled in the Levelling Up White Paper published in February 2022.

Right: The report of the Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support was published in November 2021. You can read more [here](#).



5. Financial review and investment policy

Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the charitable company, the Trustees have full powers to hold the Trust's funds in any form of investment which they deem to be suitable in furtherance of the charitable objects. The strategic aim of the Trust is to achieve long term overall return and, to minimise risk from market turbulence, a diverse range of assets are held by several investment fund managers.

Investment performance is monitored by the Investment Committee on an on-going basis. The Trust's investment advisors, Cambridge Associates, provide detailed quarterly performance reports which also include any specific issues which require consideration and/or any proposals for changes which might be made to the Trust's portfolio and investment fund managers present to the Committee periodically. Recommendations based on this advice are made by the Committee to the Board of Trustees, with the final approval resting with the Trustees (unless within the parameters delegated by the Trustees to the Committee).

| | £m | % |
|--|--------|--------|
| Fixed assets | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Investments: | | |
| <i>Quoted – property</i> | 10.99 | 6.75 |
| <i>Quoted – equities and fixed income securities</i> | 137.68 | 85.54 |
| <i>Managed balances</i> | 0.22 | 0.14 |
| Bank balances | 25.46 | 15.63 |
| Total cash and investments | 174.35 | 107.09 |
| Less: | | |
| Net current liabilities (excl. bank balances) | (6.74) | (4.14) |
| Long term liabilities | (4.81) | (2.95) |
| | 162.85 | 100.00 |

The liquidity reserve, set at around 10% of the portfolio's value, means that the Trust believes it will be able to meet existing commitments without having to sell growth assets at short notice. For the time being, the situation will continue to be monitored carefully as there is still a good deal of uncertainty around the economic implications of the pandemic crisis and those of the war in Ukraine. Regarding the latter, the portfolio's exposure to Russia was de minimis as at the end of March, with a less than 0.1% exposure via the Northern Trust Green Transition Fund (which had a 1.5% exposure). Since then, a number of index providers, have taken the decision to exclude Russia from their emerging

Care home friends and neighbours intergenerational linking project: linking older people in care homes with young people in their communities

With matched funding from the National Lottery Community Fund #iwill campaign, the Trust is supporting projects that are establishing intergenerational links between young people and older people in care homes. The project – Care Home Friends and Neighbours: Intergenerational Linking Project – is a collaboration between My Home Life England and The Linking Network and is the largest intergenerational project in England. It's part of the broader #iwill campaign supported by the National Lottery Community Fund and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, which aims to embed meaningful social action in the lives of young people.

At its heart, this is a collaborative and educational intergenerational project, bringing older people in care homes together with young people from schools and youth organisations in their local community. The benefits are two-fold: from the older person's perspective, it will help to solidify links back into the community and reduce isolation. And from the young person's perspective, they will be empowered to take on an active leadership role within their community. Eleven projects have been funded one of which is based in Bradford and co-ordinated by The



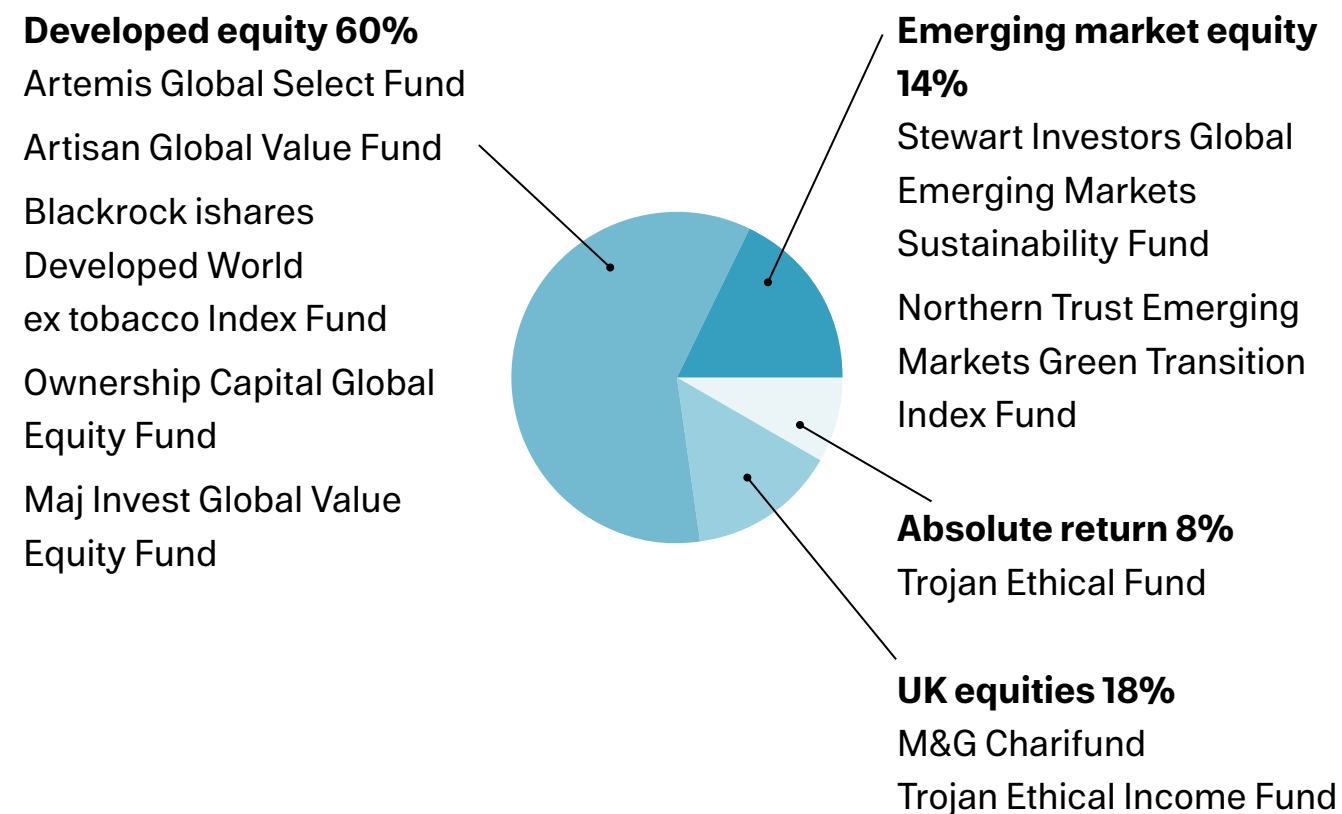
Photo: Lapage Primary School, Bradford

Linking Network (TLN). They have linked twelve schools/youth groups and care homes creating friendship for 465 young and older people. Over the last twelve months they have exchanged Christmas cards and letters, photo and video messages, shared artwork, memories, hopes, dreams and words of wisdom and even gardened together, both in person and remotely. As an organisation, TLN has been able to develop its thinking about intergenerational work for the future and it now forms part of TLN's core work.

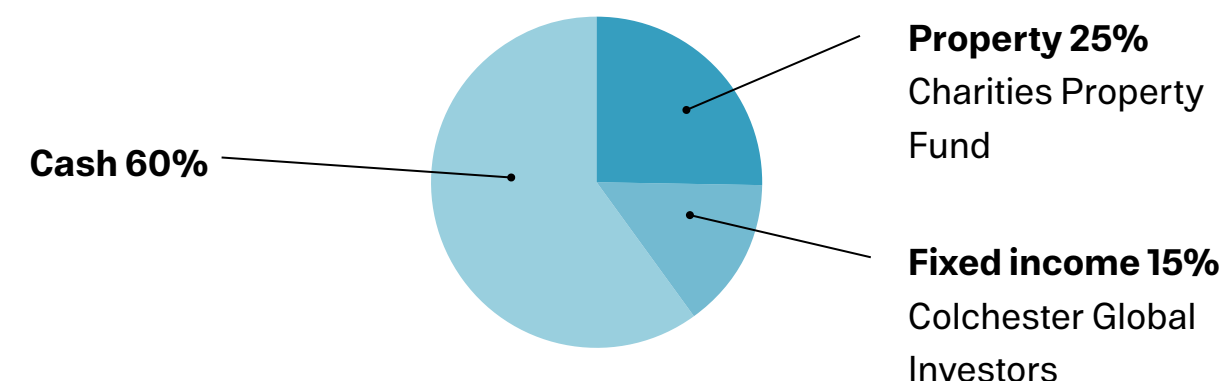
markets indices and we understand that Russia is now no longer represented in Northern Trust’s net asset value. The Board continues to take the advice of its consultants and the Investment Committee and believes it has taken the appropriate mitigating actions in response.

During 2021/22, the value of the Trust’s investment portfolio increased by 3.8% (taking into account the large investment transaction pending placement at the year-end in the amount of £10.6M, accounting for what appears to be a substantial increase in cash holding at that time). The increase in value of portfolio since inception (2013/14) is 7.8%, behind the Policy Benchmark (8.5%), but ahead of the real return target of RPI +4.5%. Investment income received by the Trust during 2021/22 was £2,181,553, less than that of the previous year (2020/21: £2,582,448) as certain major sectors of the economy continued to suffer the impact of the pandemic and the emerging fuel crisis. The Trust manages its portfolio for total return, however, and this is not currently expected to impact its short to medium term distribution plans.

Public equities as at 31 March 2022



Cash, property and fixed income as at 31 March 2022



Zinc announces the first close of a new £28m fund to back hundreds of mission-driven entrepreneurs to build new ventures addressing the most pressing societal issues

Zinc 2 Fund is an early-stage venture capital fund that backs mission-driven talent to build brand new commercial and global businesses that address our greatest societal problems. Each of its venture builder programmes is focused on one of Zinc's four missions: improving mental health, protecting our natural environment, improving the quality of later life, and helping people impacted by automation and globalisation. The new fund will back 500 diverse entrepreneurs to create brand-new ventures from scratch and invest in 100 of the ventures they create. The founders Zinc backed in its most



recent venture builder programme are > 50% women, 15% black, with an average age of 38.

The fund has been cornerstoned by the British Business Bank's Enterprise Capital Funds programme, which supports new and emerging VC fund managers who target the early-stage equity gap.

Paul Kirby, co-founder of Zinc, said "Our missions are a call to arms: 'Who wants to quit their jobs and spend the next decade or more solving this problem?' Each mission unites people who care deeply about the same unsolved problem, cutting across the traditional silos (by industry, profession and private/public/charity) which get in the way of innovation. The mission-led approach has not only attracted brilliant entrepreneurs, with thousands of people willing to quit their job and join the Zinc programme. It also attracts fantastic experts and partner organisations who are equally passionate about the mission and want to help the entrepreneurs succeed. Each of our programmes has 100 Visiting Fellows and an extensive network of partners".

One of Zinc's key missions is about improving the quality of later life and we've been impressed by the approach they're taking to supporting their founders in taking alternative career paths. We share a vision around catalysing the radical social change to address some difficult problems and creating real impact.

– Susan Kay, Chief Executive, Dunhill Medical Trust

In addition, as at 31 March, 2022 the Trust had made commitments to the following funds:

- Verdane Idun I – a private equity fund investing technology-enabled companies that contribute to UN Sustainable Development Goals.
- a mixed motive (impact-led) social investment in Zinc 2, a mission-led pre-seed venture capital fund.

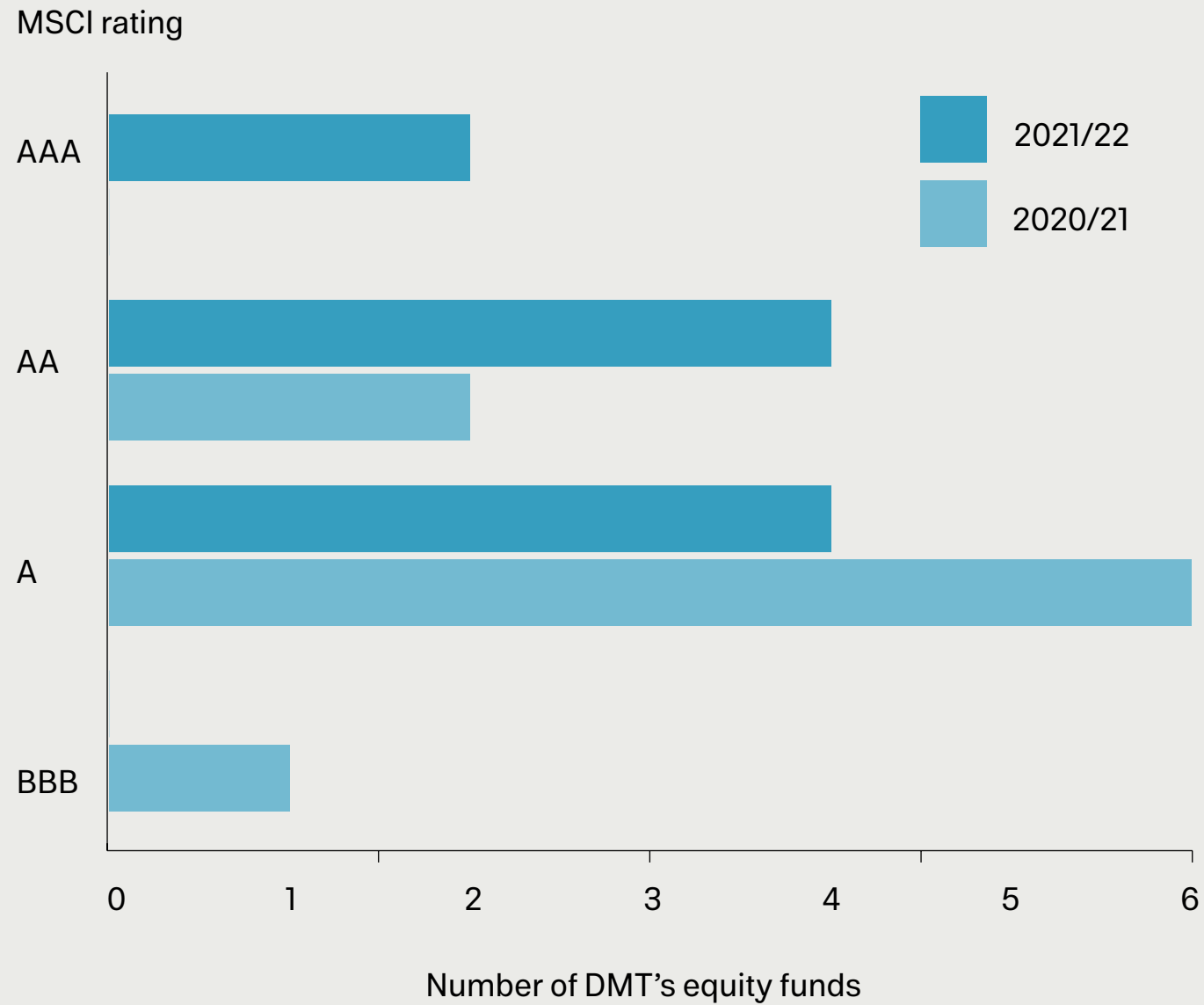
As required by the Trustee Act 2000, the Investment Policy is reviewed annually by the Investment Committee, with any subsequent changes being recommended to the Trustees for approval. The policy outlines the Trust’s current long and medium-term objectives, as well as any restrictions, and establishes the broad parameters within which fund managers are appointed. During the year, the Trustees further approved an Impact Investment Policy, which sets out the intention to invest responsibly and sustainably, and in a way that does not conflict with the aims of the charity. The Trustees believe it is in the long-term financial interests of the charity and the interest of society as a whole to ensure that the risks and opportunities associated with environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues are properly managed. In doing so, the Trust sets out to:

- follow “best practice” in ESG² -related risk management and ensure that its fund managers take such issues fully into account in their investment processes;

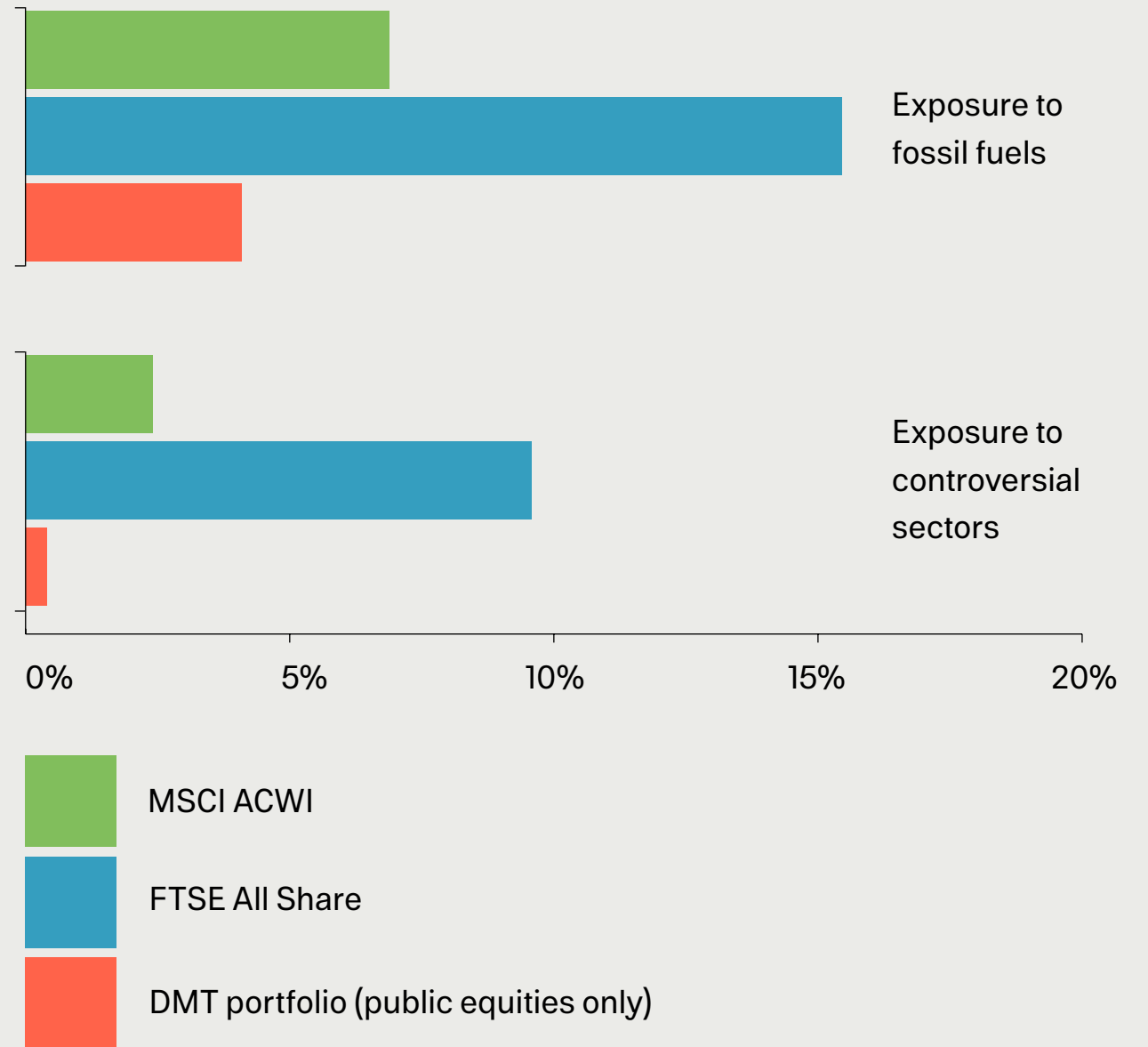
- engage through its fund managers with companies, as appropriate, to try to influence and encourage improvement in practices. Other than tobacco, which is in clear conflict with the aims and reputation of the charity, no specific exclusions have been made, believing that engagement is the appropriate response as responsible investors;
- require each of the Trust’s external fund managers to regularly report back on their management of ESG risks, engagement and voting activities and to engage with them on their performance in this regard;
- invest in organisations and projects which support the Trust’s aims. The Trust aims to invest up to 10% of its investable assets in private equity, with a core of secondary funds and “funds of funds” to manage the initial risk and then to respond to opportunities to invest in satellite funds which are, ideally, mapped to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, prioritising those which are closest to the charity’s mission but not excluding those which are close to or supportive of the charitable objectives to widen the pool of available opportunities. A further fund of £5M has been ear-marked to invest in so-called “mixed motive” investments, that is, those which are mission-aligned with a high degree of social impact but come with a high degree of financial risk and, as such, may be more grant-like in nature.

2. Environmental, Social and Governance

More of the equity funds in the portfolio have been rated AAA or AA (“Leaders”) by MSCI³ in 2021/22 than in 2020/21



The exposure of the equity element of the portfolio to fossil fuels and controversial⁴ sectors is represented as follows



3. MSCI ACWI: The index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, market cap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations.

4. Controversial sectors include alcohol, tobacco, gambling, weapons producers and predatory lenders

The Trust as a responsible investor: fund manager dashboard
(public equities only - position as at 31 March 2022)

| | Tobacco exposure | ESG policy in place | UN PRI signatory | Formal proxy voting policy in place | Signatory to Net Zero Asset Managers initiative | Share voting Reports available | MSCI ESG Rating ⁵ |
|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| UK equity | | | | | | | |
| M&G Charifund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AAA |
| Trojan Ethical Income Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AAA |
| Developed equity | | | | | | | |
| Artemis Global Select Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Artisan Global Value Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | AA |
| Blackrock ishares Developed World ex tobacco Index Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Ownership Capital Global Equity | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | AA |
| Maj Invest Global Value Equity | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | A |
| Emerging market equity | | | | | | | |
| Stewart Investors Global Emerging Markets Sustainability Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |
| Northern Trust Emerging Markets Green Transition Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | A |
| Absolute Return | | | | | | | |
| Trojan Ethical Fund | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | A |

5. MSCI is a provider of decision support tools and services for the global investment community. Their fund-level ESG Rating is designed to assess the resilience of a fund's aggregate holdings to long term ESG risks and opportunities. Highly rated funds consist of issuers with leading or improving management of key ESG risks. It uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC).

6. Reserves policy

The Trustees' policy is to review reserves levels on a regular basis to ensure that there is a stable base for grants provision, in line with its plans, and to support continuing operations, while at the same time ensuring excessive funds are not accumulated.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Trust made grants in excess of its current year's income, supplying the difference from the total return on the endowment funds.

The Trustees have considered the reserves of the charity and conclude that there is no need for the Trust to carry free reserves. The nature of the expendable endowment fund is such that the Trustees have absolute discretion over how this is spent and can realise some of the relatively large proportion of its assets in cash or liquid equity and fixed income instruments, as needed.

At 31 March 2022 the charity does not have any free reserves, as defined by the SORP. However, the Trustees hold sufficient cash and liquid assets to cover future grant commitments and the expectation of new grants to be made in the coming year and they consider that to be a prudent way to manage reserves.

7. Risk management

The Trustees have adopted a formal risk policy and a risk register is maintained with appropriate systems or procedures

established to mitigate the risks the charity faces. An annual risk assessment for each of the principal areas of the Trust's operations is undertaken and, in addition, the Investment and Grants Committees review risks specifically related to their areas of operation at their quarterly meetings, with any issues raised being reported to Board.

The Trust's principal material financial risks, including foreign exchange exposures, relate to its investment portfolio and are in line with similar long-term endowment funds in the sector. Overall investment risk management is predicated on running a diversified portfolio of high-quality assets across a wide variety of asset classes and markets. In recent years, the longer-term strategic asset mix has been set by the Investment Committee, based upon principles employed by reputable investment advisors. With the appointment of investment consultants, independent external advice on asset allocation provides another method of risk mitigation for the Trust. Individual investment mandates are awarded to specialist managers after scrutiny by both the appointed consultants and the Investment Committee.

The current uncertain global financial markets have been kept under regular and detailed review by the Investment Committee (and will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis). The Trustees accept that the consequences continue to be largely uncertain and may remain so for some time but consider that the Trust has protected its assets in as far as this is possible through

maintaining and enhancing the diversification of its portfolio. The Board initiated a strategic review of the portfolio during 2020/21 as part of the wider strategic plan, taking advice on how it might more robustly monitor and scrutinise environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters – and ultimately, sustainability - in the underlying assets in its portfolio being all-too-aware of the risks of investment activities diverging from the Trust’s charitable purpose. This is why responsible investing formed a key focus of the Trust’s new Impact Investment Policy published during 2021/22 and was taken into account in the decision-making around the re-structure of the Trust’s portfolio during the year.

The principal risks facing the Trust are as follows:

- Significant investment losses as a result of political and economic uncertainty. While the Board is comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets, it keeps its dynamic asset allocation and all its investments under close review. It ensures that individuals with relevant expertise are co-opted on to the Investment Committee and employ the services of an independent investment advisor, Cambridge Associates.
- Poor advice regarding management of the investment portfolio by investment advisors resulting in a failure to manage for good returns and monitor outcomes is mitigated via the active role played by the Investment Committee in the monitoring and reviewing of asset performance, allocation and manager

selection. The relationship with advisors is reviewed by the Committee annually, with an in-depth review and market-testing every five years.

- The reputational risk of making investments which are at odds with the Trust’s charitable objectives. There is increased attention on how endowed foundations such as the Trust invest their funds and the Trust is very conscious of its responsibilities to ensure that its investment activities are not in conflict with its charitable aims. It therefore monitors its investment managers for their active engagement in environmental, social and governance matters and considers the climate agenda and its impact on the endowment.
- Poor grant-making would mean that the objectives of the Trust may not be advanced in line with its intent. In particular, the Board is concerned about the current capacity in the academic and clinical research environment to initiate new work – especially as the subject matter will often involve working with vulnerable groups. It is satisfied that the executive team and the relevant Committees have taken action and have suitable plans to mitigate these risks.
- Failure of delivery partners to achieve planned outcomes. The new approach to supporting community programmes involves the appointment of delivery partners and providing funding to evaluate the programmes in most cases. Operational procedures have been put in place to build trusted relationships,

co-produce programme plans and closely monitor programme outcomes.

- As reported in 2020/21, a specific addition was made to the risk register in respect of the impact of COVID-19. The decision was taken not to call for new grant applications in late March 2020 as had previously been planned, releasing £1M to be applied to the support of existing grant-holders. Grant-holders have expressed their appreciation of this support and personal contact. The Chief Executive and the Committees of the Board are keeping the progress of the awards under close review, as well as the financial calls being made against this commitment. The Trustees' belief is that it is important to ensure that the investment it has already made in research and projects it had deemed to be important are given the best chance of achieving a good outcome. The executive team remain in close contact with all award-holders to ensure they are in a position to take early action should it become apparent that the project or indeed the organisation to which the award has been made should become vulnerable and the project untenable in the longer term.

While these risks cannot be eliminated entirely, there is a raft of measures in place to mitigate them, including ensuring that the advice of suitably experienced experts and committee members is acted upon, staff development and training is kept up to date and all policies, processes and procedures are kept under regular review. In addition, the strategic framework launched in autumn

2020 identified a number of priority themes aimed to reduce the volume and wide diversity of applications and improve the success rates for applicants, whilst maintaining high quality and targeting areas of need.

In the opinion of the Trustees, the Trust has established review systems which, under normal conditions, should allow the risks identified by them to be mitigated to an acceptable level in its day-to-day operations. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

8. Plans for the future

As the country now starts the process of recovery, all the indications are that the demand on the Trust's resources will be even greater, and it remains committed to resourcing the priorities set out in its strategic framework published in autumn 2020.

The twin commitments to The Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers and supporting award-holders to complete the work paused or delayed by the restrictions imposed remain central to the Trust's plans and funds have been set aside to facilitate these.

In the coming year, a second themed fund encouraging collaboration between academic and clinical researchers

and community organizations will be launched focusing on addressing the social determinants of a healthier older age, together with a new scheme to support talented early career researchers working in the Trust's prioritised themes to become independent research investigators in ageing-related research.

A key principle of the strategic framework is to support capacity-building initiatives in the Trust's stakeholder constituencies and so it will set aside funds for a further round of capacity-building support grants for community organisations, PhD fellowship funding for academic and clinical researchers and pilot a post-doctoral proleptic fellowship award to support promising academic researchers working within research organisation that have demonstrated a commitment to ageing-related research.

The work on improving the transparency of the investment portfolio and reporting on its performance in terms of environmental, social and governance matters will continue, together with finding innovative ways to make it work harder in pursuit of the Trust's overall mission through impact-led and UN Sustainable Development Goal-aligned investment opportunities.

In autumn 2021, a group called Giving Evidence was asked by ten UK grant-giving foundations to evaluate UK trusts and foundations on their practices on diversity, accountability and transparency to encourage improvement in these important

areas. The outcome was published in March 2022 and the Trust was A-rated for accountability and transparency and C-rated for diversity. The Board, in common with many charities across the sector, is aware of its need for improvement, particularly in the constituency of its decision-making bodies, in this regard and has adopted an improvement plan.

Work will also continue on improving the design and accessibility of the website and application materials as well as the development of a multi-disciplinary membership Academy to facilitate wider collaboration amongst all those interested in ageing-related research.

9. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the 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 Statement of Recommended Practice (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;
- and prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

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

The Trustees take their responsibilities under the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016 seriously and has

considered the implications on the Charity's activities. The Charity does not fundraise from the public, with all income being generated from the endowment funds held. The Charity did not receive any complaints in relation to fundraising in the year.

Insofar as the Trustees are aware:

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



Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:

Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair

Date: 15 September, 2022

Independent auditor's report and financial statements



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dunhill Medical Trust for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 charitable company's state of affairs as at 31 March 2022 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 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 26, the trustees (who are also 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 to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

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

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

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities

We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with management, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include The Companies Act 2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional

scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

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

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

Use of our report

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



Cara Turtington (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE

Date 15 September 2022

Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Balance sheet
as at 31 March 2022

| | Notes | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 45,352 | 71,798 |
| Investments | 11 | 148,892,666 | 153,773,187 |
| | | <u>148,938,018</u> | <u>153,844,985</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 12 | 440,968 | 402,422 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 25,458,382 | 14,162,685 |
| | | <u>25,899,350</u> | <u>14,565,107</u> |
| Creditors: due within one year | 13 | 7,188,580 | 6,891,466 |
| Net current assets | | <u>18,710,770</u> | <u>7,673,641</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>167,648,788</u> | <u>161,518,626</u> |
| Creditors: due after more than one year | 14 | 4,813,152 | 4,306,716 |
| Net assets | | <u>162,835,636</u> | <u>157,211,910</u> |
| Charity funds | | | |
| Endowment funds: | | | |
| Expendable endowment | 17 | 162,825,759 | 157,197,033 |
| Unrestricted funds | 17 | - | - |
| Designated funds | 17 | - | - |
| Restricted funds | 17 | 9,877 | 14,877 |
| Total charity funds | | <u>162,835,636</u> | <u>157,211,910</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 37 to 52 form part of these accounts.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board.



Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees
Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair

The Dunhill Medical Trust

Registered charity number 1140372

Registered company number 07472301

Date: 15 September, 2022

Statement of financial activities
Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March, 2022

| | Notes | Unrestricted | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Income and endowments from: | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2 | 2,181,553 | - | - | 2,181,553 | 2,582,448 |
| Grants and Donations | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | | 2,181,553 | - | - | 2,181,553 | 2,582,448 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 4 | - | - | (314,330) | (314,330) | (272,664) |
| Charitable activities | 4 | (5,470,585) | (5,000) | | (5,475,585) | (4,618,161) |
| Total expenditure | | (5,470,585) | (5,000) | (314,330) | (5,789,915) | (4,890,825) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | | - | - | 9,036,433 | 9,036,433 | 30,589,783 |
| Net income / (expenditure) | 6 | (3,289,032) | (5,000) | 8,722,103 | 5,428,071 | 28,281,406 |
| Transfer between funds | | 3,289,032 | - | (3,289,302) | - | - |
| Other recognised gains / (losses): | | | | | | |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | | - | - | 195,655 | 195,655 | 220,425 |
| Net movement in funds | | - | (5,000) | 5,628,726 | 5,623,726 | 28,501,831 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | - | 14,877 | 157,197,033 | 157,211,910 | 128,710,079 |
| Total funds carried forward | 17 | - | 9,877 | 162,825,759 | 162,835,636 | 157,211,910 |

The notes on pages 37 to 52 form part of these accounts. The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

| | Notes | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 19 | (2,816,912) | (2,155,030) | |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | (2,816,912) | (2,155,030) | |
| | | | | |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | | - | (9,111) | |
| Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets | | 254,970 | 881,374 | |
| Payments to acquire fixed asset investments | | (58,195,208) | (15,586,627) | |
| Receipts from sales of fixed asset investments | | 71,554,779 | 23,761,001 | |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | 13,614,541 | 9,046,637 | |
| | | | | |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 10,797,629 | 6,891,607 | |
| | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2021 | | 14,686,833 | 7,574,801 | |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements | | 195,655 | 220,425 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2022 | | 25,680,117 | 14,686,833 | |
| | | | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 25,458,382 | 14,162,685 | |
| Bank balances controlled by investment managers at year end | 11 | 221,735 | 524,148 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2022 | | 25,680,117 | 14,686,833 | |
| | | | | |
| Analysis of changes in net debt | As at 1 April 2021 | Cash flows | Foreign exchange movements | As at 31 March 2022 |
| Cash at bank | 14,162,685 | 11,230,421 | 65,276 | 25,458,382 |
| Cash held by investment managers | 524,148 | (432,792) | 130,379 | 221,735 |
| Total | 14,686,833 | 10,797,629 | 195,655 | 25,680,117 |

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information and basis of preparation

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in the United Kingdom. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Reference and Administrative Information at the front of the Annual Report. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are the furtherance of medical knowledge and research including research into improving the health and social care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. 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)', the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

(b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment, and the Trustees distribute the income therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

(c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can

be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

- costs of raising funds includes investment managers' fees;

- expenditure on charitable activities includes grants payable to charities and institutions as well as support and governance costs; and
- other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

The Trust makes grants to a variety of applicants in line with their policy stated in the Trustees' Report and on the fulfilment of certain specific conditions. The trustees approve these grants at their quarterly meetings following a rigorous assessment of the viability of the projects. The full cost of the grant commitment is recognised on approval by the trustees and, where appropriate, is recognised as a long-term liability within the financial statements. It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

(e) Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed

to particular headings, they have been allocated to cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Premises overheads have been allocated on an actual basis and other overheads have been allocated on an actual basis to the relevant support expense heading. The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

- Leasehold property: over the life of the lease
- Fixtures and fittings: 20% reducing balance
- Motor vehicles: 25% straight line

(g) Investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with changes recognised in 'net gains / (losses) on investments' in the SOFA if

the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

Mixed motive investments in the form of ordinary or preference shares are initially measured at the transaction price of those shares and subsequently at their fair value if this can be measured reliably. Where this is not possible they are measured at cost less impairment. Mixed motive investments are reviewed for impairment annually. Any movements are included as gains or losses on financial investments within the statement of financial activities.

(h) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

(i) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or

loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(k) Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method.

The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(l) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

(m) Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The charity provides a defined contribution to the employees' personal pensions. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(n) Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

(o) Going concern

The Trustees have assessed the impact on the charity of the ongoing effects of the coronavirus pandemic and other global events. Whilst the economic impacts of the situation in Ukraine have affected the value of investments, the Trustees do not deem this to have a substantive negative effect on the charity's ability to operate going forward. Further, the Trustees have considered

the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

(p) Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity’s balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint

ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in net income/ (expenditure), except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/ (expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are recognised at transaction price. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates and judgements made in the prior year relate to the Directors' valuation of development land - see note 11.

2. Income from investments

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Dividends and interest on quoted investments | 2,174,102 | 2,582,372 |
| Rental Income | 6,104 | 76 |
| Profit of disposal of assets | 1,347 | - |
| | <u>2,181,553</u> | <u>2,582,448</u> |

Income from investments was £2,174,102 (2021 - £2,582,448) all of which was attributable to unrestricted funds. Gains and losses on investments in the current and prior year are attributable to endowment funds.

3. Investment management costs

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment managers' fees | 314,330 | 272,664 |
| | <u>314,330</u> | <u>272,664</u> |

£314,330 (2021 – £272,664) of these costs were attributable to endowment funds.

Investment managers' fees include only the separately identifiable direct costs relating to portfolio management and the cost of obtaining investment advice. Further indirect costs were incurred and are included within the costs of acquisition of investments or within returns on investments.

4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants* | 4,798,929 | 3,706,833 |
| Support Costs | 676,656 | 911,328 |
| | <u>5,475,585</u> | <u>4,618,161</u> |

£5,465,585 (2021-£4,283,655) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds, £5,000 (2021 - £167,253) of the above costs were attributable to designated funds and £5,000 (2021 - £167,253) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds.

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants awarded | 4,916,304 | 3,937,858 |
| Grants returned / withdrawn | (117,375) | (231,025) |
| Net grant expenditure | <u>4,798,929</u> | <u>3,706,833</u> |

* Grant expenditure is disclosed as grants awarded less grants returned in the year as below

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2022 (£) | Total year ended 2021 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 151,001 | - | 151,001 | 173,061 |
| Administration expenses | 395,448 | 64,352 | 459,800 | 480,701 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 37,650 | 4,493 | 42,413 | 223,300 |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 10,235 | 13,477 | 23,712 | 34,266 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 594,334 | 82,322 | 676,656 | 911,328 |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2022 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 232,570 | 58,143 | 290,713 |
| Pension contributions | 21,628 | 5,407 | 27,035 |
| | 254,198 | 63,550 | 317,748 |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads (continued)

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total year ended 2021 (£) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Unrestricted income fund | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 173,061 | - | 173,061 |
| Administration expenses | 425,253 | 55,448 | 480,701 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 219,550 | 3,750 | 223,300 |
| Expendable endowment | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 23,016 | 11,250 | 34,266 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 840,880 | 70,448 | 911,328 |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2021 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 201,542 | 50,385 | 251,927 |
| Pension contributions | 16,983 | 4,246 | 21,229 |
| | 218,525 | 54,631 | 273,156 |

6. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting):

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 25,293 | 24,639 |
| Operating lease rentals | 131,982 | 147,537 |
| Losses / (gains) on fair value movement of investments | (9,036,433) | (30,589,783) |

7. Auditor's and accountants' remuneration

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|----------|----------|
| Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts | 17,970 | 15,000 |
| Fees payable to the charity's accountant for other services: | | |
| Management accounts, book-keeping, consultancy fees and financial statements | 23,712 | 34,266 |
| | 41,682 | 49,266 |

8. Key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year were as follows:

| | 2022 Number | 2022 FTE | 2021 Number | 2021 FTE |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Charitable activities | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

The Trust considers its key management personnel to be its Chief Executive, Ms Susan Kay. The aggregate remuneration (including pension and national insurance contributions) paid to key management personnel in the year was £111,300 (2021: £111,308).

The total amount of employee travel expenses received by key management personnel is £42 (2021: £Nil).

The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows:

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Employees' emoluments | 264,683 | 227,066 |
| Social security | 26,030 | 24,861 |
| Pension contributions | 27,035 | 21,229 |
| | 317,748 | 273,156 |

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Number |
| £60,000 – £70,000 | 1 | 1 |
| £70,001 - £80,000 | - | - |
| £80,001 – £90,000 | - | 1 |
| £90,001 – £100,000 | 1 | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |

9. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

The Trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2021: £Nil). 1 Trustee (2021: Nil) was reimbursed travel expenses totalling £488 (2021: £Nil) during the year.

10. Fixed assets – tangible

| | Short leasehold (£) | Office equipment (£) | Total (£) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Cost / valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 229,392 | 59,796 | 289,188 |
| Additions in the year | - | - | - |
| Disposals in the year | - | (44,676) | (44,676) |
| At 31 March 2022 | <u>229,392</u> | <u>15,120</u> | <u>244,512</u> |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 169,705 | 47,685 | 217,390 |
| Charge for the year | 22,939 | 2,354 | 25,293 |
| On disposals | - | (43,523) | (43,523) |
| At 31 March 2022 | <u>192,644</u> | <u>6,516</u> | <u>199,160</u> |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2022 | 36,748 | 8,604 | 45,352 |
| At 31 March 2021 | <u>59,687</u> | <u>12,111</u> | <u>71,798</u> |

11. Fixed assets – investments

| | Quoted Investments (£) | Development land (£) | Balances controlled by Investment Managers (£) | Investment in subsidiary (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 152,994,068 | 254,970 | 524,148 | 1 | 153,773,187 |
| Additions | 58,195,208 | - | (302,413) | - | 57,892,795 |
| Disposals | (71,554,779) | (254,970) | - | - | (71,809,749) |
| Revaluation | 9,036,434 | - | - | (1) | 9,036,433 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 148,670,931 | - | 221,735 | - | 148,892,666 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2022 | 148,670,931 | - | 221,735 | - | 148,892,666 |
| At 31 March 2021 | 152,994,068 | 254,970 | 524,148 | 1 | 153,773,187 |

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Managed funds | | |
| UK – Property fund | 10,992,445 | 9,466,098 |
| UK investments | 34,412,751 | 38,446,630 |
| International investments | 96,994,102 | 91,095,768 |
| Equities and fixed interest securities | | |
| UK | 1,693,747 | 5,763,251 |
| International | 4,577,886 | 8,222,322 |
| | 148,670,931 | 152,994,069 |

None of the direct holdings in equities and fixed interest securities exceed 5% of the portfolio and there are no restrictions on realisation.

Amounts committed but not yet drawn

The total commitments made by the Trust at 31 March 2022 totalled £2,031,142 of which £1,631,142 had been committed to private equity funds and £400,000 to a venture capital fund as a mixed motivated investment. Of these commitments, a total of £62,319 had been drawn down by this date.

The investment in subsidiary above relates to the Trust's investment in The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited, company number 08464560. The Trust held 100% of the company's share capital. The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited was incorporated on 27 March, 2013 and was dormant for the period to 31 March, 2021. The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited was dissolved on 15 June 2021.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the development land was sold in full.

12. Debtors

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 6,623 | 195,306 |
| Other debtors | 80,325 | 59,093 |
| Accrued income | 354,020 | 148,023 |
| | <u>440,968</u> | <u>402,422</u> |

Other debtors include £Nil (2021: £253) due from subsidiary undertakings in respect to The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited.

13. Creditors: amounts due within one year

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade creditors | 28,220 | 13,703 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 80,373 | 108,326 |
| Other tax and social security | 8,475 | 8,344 |
| Committed grants | 7,057,683 | 6,738,050 |
| Other creditors | 13,826 | 23,043 |
| | <u>7,188,580</u> | <u>6,891,466</u> |

14. Creditors: amounts due after one year

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Committed grants | 4,813,152 | 4,306,716 |
| | <u>4,813,152</u> | <u>4,306,716</u> |

15. Leases

| As a lessee | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | 167,118 | 71,412 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 53,559 | 107,118 |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | <u>220,677</u> | <u>178,530</u> |

| As a lessor | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|----------|----------|
| Minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | 89,266 | - |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 26,036 | - |
| Later than five years | - | - |

16. Contingent liabilities / assets

In the opinion of the Trustees, the charity had no contingent liabilities or assets.

17. Reserves

| 2022 | Balance at 1 April 2021 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Balance at 31 March 2022 (£) |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted Income Fund | - | 2,181,553 | (5,465,585) | 3,284,032 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 157,197,033 | - | 8,917,758 | (3,289,032) | 162,825,759 |
| Designated Fund | - | - | (5,000) | 5,000 | - |
| Restricted Income Fund | 14,877 | - | (5,000) | - | 9,877 |
| | 157,211,910 | 2,181,553 | 3,442,173 | - | 162,835,636 |

| 2021 | Balance at 1 April 2020 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended and gains (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Unrestricted Income Fund | 1,393,024 | 2,582,448 | (4,283,655) | 308,183 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 126,945,056 | - | 30,537,544 | (285,567) | 157,197,033 |
| Designated Fund | 189,896 | - | (167,253) | (22,616) | - |
| Restricted Income Fund | 182,130 | - | (167,253) | - | 14,877 |
| | 128,710,079 | 2,802,873 | 25,919,383 | - | 157,211,910 |

Designated Fund

In the year to 31 March 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds committed under this matched funding agreement have been designated for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

Restricted Income Fund

In the year to 31 March 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds received under this matched funding agreement have been restricted for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

| 2022 | Unrestricted funds (£) | Endowment funds (£) | Designated Funds (£) | Restricted Funds (£) | Total (£) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | - | 149,938,018 | - | - | 148,938,018 |
| Cash | 11,560,764 | 13,887,741 | - | 9,877 | 25,458,382 |
| Current assets | 440,968 | - | - | - | 440,968 |
| Creditors less than one year | (7,188,580) | - | - | - | (7,188,580) |
| Creditors more than one year | (4,813,152) | - | - | - | (4,813,152) |
| Total | - | 162,825,759 | - | 9,877 | 162,835,636 |
| 2021 | | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 153,844,985 | - | - | 153,844,985 |
| Cash | 10,795,760 | 3,352,048 | - | 14,877 | 14,162,685 |
| Current assets | 402,422 | - | - | - | 402,422 |
| Creditors less than one year | (6,891,466) | - | - | - | (6,891,466) |
| Creditors more than one year | (4,306,716) | - | - | - | (4,306,716) |
| Total | - | 157,197,033 | - | 14,877 | 157,211,910 |

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

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | 5,623,726 | 28,501,831 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 25,293 | 24,639 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | (9,036,433) | (30,589,783) |
| (Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | 1,153 | - |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | (38,546) | 581,132 |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | 803,550 | (452,424) |
| Gain on exchange rate movements | (195,655) | (220,425) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | (2,816,912) | (2,155,030) |

20. Related party transactions

Grants paid to institutions where the Trustees or expert advisors of The Dunhill Medical Trust have an involvement are disclosed in the section entitled New Grants Awarded 2021/22 which forms part of this report.

21. Financial instruments

| | 2022 (£) | 2021 (£) |
|---|------------|------------|
| Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Other debtors | 86,948 | 254,399 |
| Per accounts | 86,948 | 254,399 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors | 28,222 | 13,706 |
| Committed grants | 11,870,835 | 11,044,766 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| Per accounts | 11,899,057 | 11,058,472 |

Assets generally covered would be basic loans made, trade debtors, other debtors, cash/bank deposits.

Financial assets measured at fair market value through profit and loss comprise of quoted investments, details of which are given in note 11.

Liabilities would include basic loans received, trade creditors and other creditors, such as grant recipients.

22. Comparative statement of financial activities to 31 March 2021

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2021

| Income and endowments from | Unrestricted income Fund | Restricted | Expendable Endowment | 2021 |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Investment income | 2,582,448 | - | - | 2,582,448 |
| Grants and Donations | - | 0 | - | - |
| Total income and endowments | 2,582,448 | 0 | - | 2,582,448 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Raising funds | - | - | (272,664) | (272,664) |
| Charitable activities | (4,450,908) | (167,253) | - | (4,618,161) |
| Total expenditure | (4,450,908) | (167,253) | (272,664) | (4,890,825) |
| Net gains/(losses) on investments | - | - | 30,589,783 | 30,589,783 |
| Other gains / (losses) - exchange gains | - | - | 220,425 | 220,425 |
| Transfer between funds | 285,567 | - | (285,567) | - |
| Net income / (expenditure) | (1,582,893) | (167,253) | 30,251,977 | 28,501,831 |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | 1,582,893 | 182,130 | 126,945,056 | 128,710,079 |
| Total funds carried forward | - | 14,877 | 157,197,033 | 157,211,910 |

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.

New grants awarded 2021/22



DMT spending per region Research grants 2021/22

Scotland

£599,131

Aberdeen University
University of Edinburgh
University of Strathclyde

North West England

£901,962

Liverpool John Moores University
Manchester Metropolitan University
University of Manchester
University of Salford

West Midlands

£309,033

University of Birmingham
Aston University

South West England

£347,368

Bournemouth University
University of Bristol

North East England

£184,454

Newcastle University

Yorkshire and Humberside

£500,020

University of Sheffield

London

£1,001,602

Imperial College, London
Queen Mary, University of London
Royal College of Art
The Francis Crick Institute
University College London

South East England

£329,908

Open University
University of Surrey

DMT spending per region Community grants 2021/22

North West England

£432,400

TEC Services Association
Galloway's Society for the Blind
Age UK Lancashire
Age UK Cheshire

West Midlands

£10,800

Age UK Shropshire, Telford and
Wrekin

South West England

£10,800

Lewis Manning Hospice Care

London

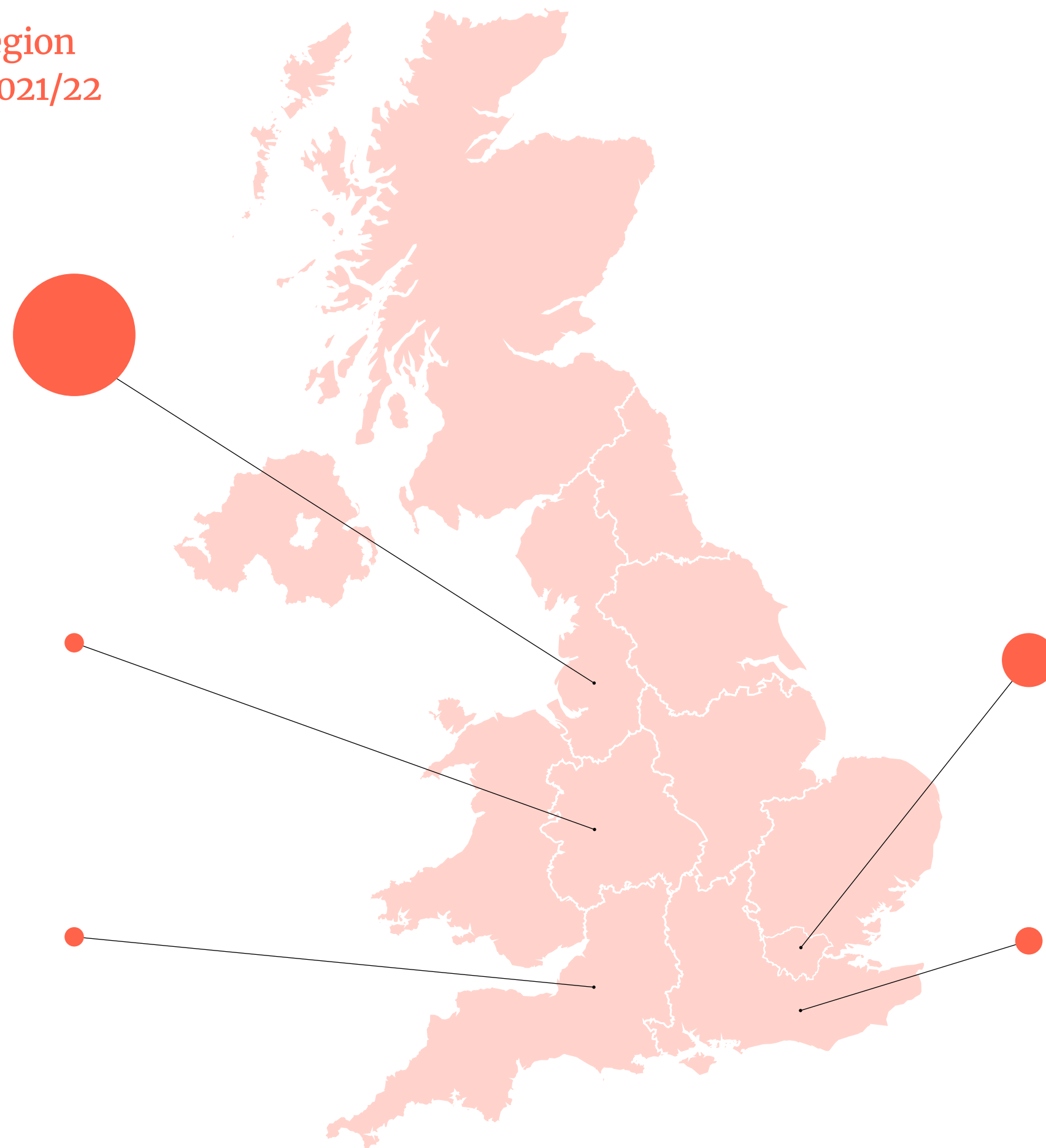
£84,000

Housing Learning and Improvement Network

South East England

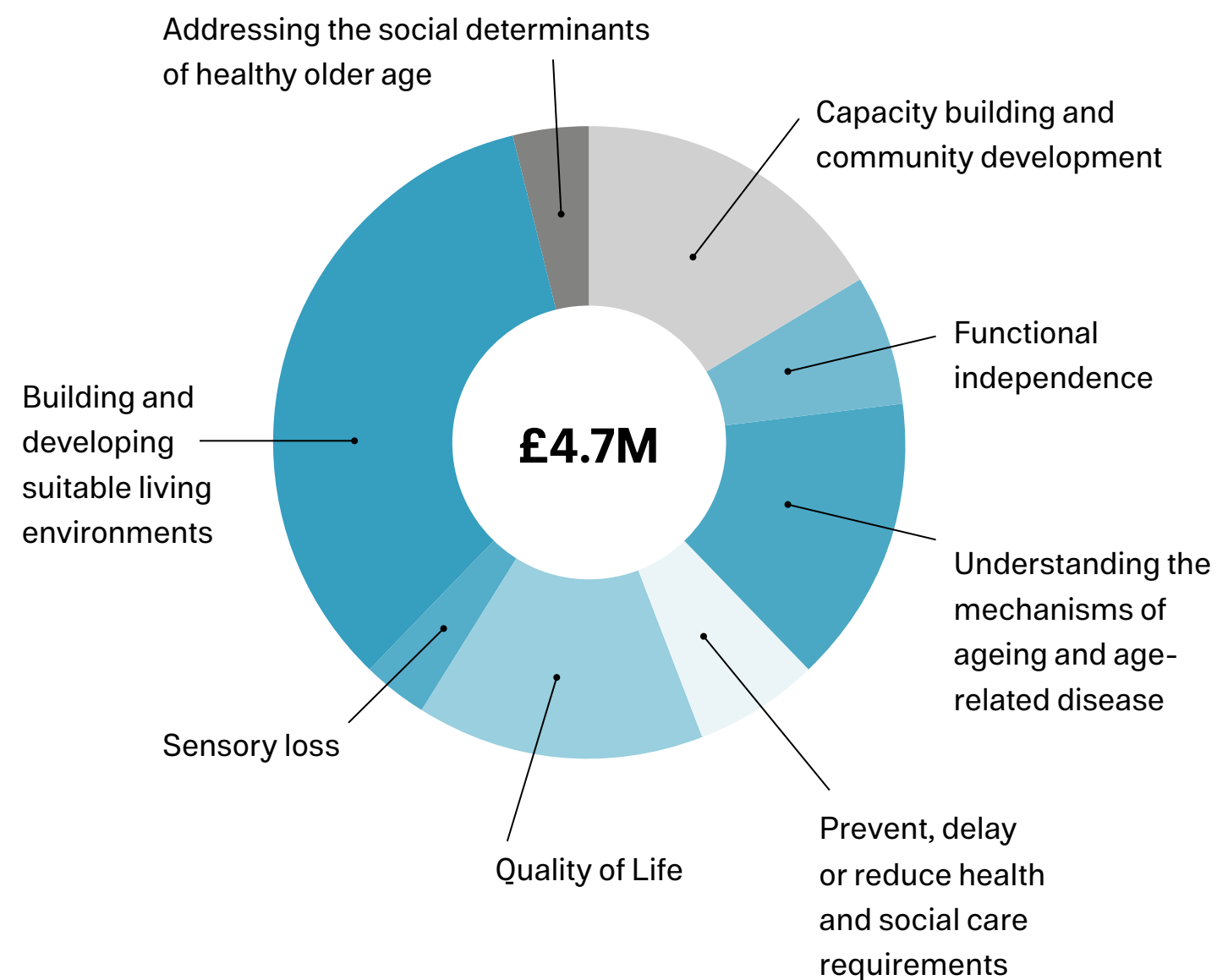
£21,600

Age UK Isle of Wight
Linking Lives UK



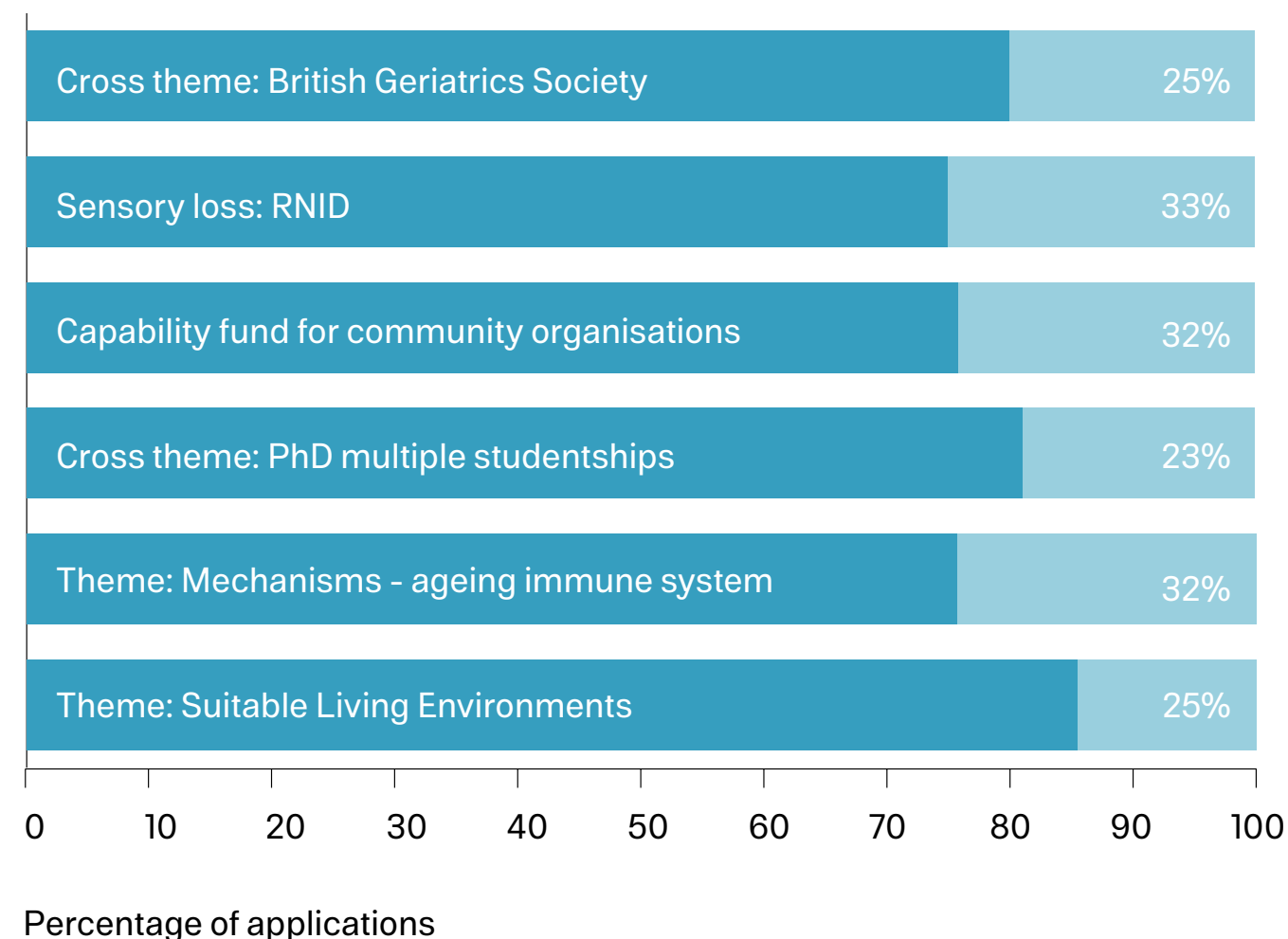
In autumn 2020, we published our new strategic framework in which we set out our priorities for funding for the plan period 2020-2025. These were grouped into five broad themes. We launched our first themed calls for project proposals in spring 2021 on building and developing suitable living environments.

All new awards by theme



In addition to the awards reflected above, we made a further nine COVID-related extension awards, seven to researchers and two to community organisations working within the #iwill intergenerational linking programme, totalling £176k and provided some support to academic researchers to publish their work in open access journals (£7k).

Success rates for calls for proposals



New grants awarded, by category

Grants for academic and clinical researchers working in partnership with community organisations: suitable living environments

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Dr Sophia Amenyah | Bournemouth University | Impact of a novel, inclusive, community-based food model on health, wellbeing and social connectedness of older people | £298,553 |
| Professor Andrew Clark | University of Salford | Developing age-friendly communities in an emergent post pandemic world | £125,151 |
| Dr Manik Deepak Gopinath | The Open University | <i>'Amar bari, amar jibon'</i> (My home, my life): developing living environments for Bangladeshi elders | £279,931 |
| Dr Mark Hammond | Manchester Metropolitan University | Co-creating age-friendly social housing: A collaborative research approach to improving the experience of ageing in place | £311,256 |
| Professor Mark Hawley | University of Sheffield | The future of older people's housing and living arrangements: matching emerging technologies with needs for independent living and care support in a sustainable and systematic 'living lab' approach | £390,032 |
| Professor Mark Hollands | Liverpool John Moores University | Using body worn sensors to inform data-driven home modifications with the aim of reducing falls risk in older adults | £266,739 |
| Dr Chris McGinley | Royal College of Art | Enhancing Future Community Connectivity for Ageing Well in Place: Co-designing technology and environments | £281,081 |
| Dr Niamh Murtagh | University College London | Almshouse Resilient Communities (ARC) for the Future | £287,299 |

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: seed funding awards – ageing immune system

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| Dr Kylie Belchamber ⁶ | University of Birmingham | Macroph-ageing and the Susceptibility to Infection | £49,042 |
| Dr Dinis Calado | The Francis Crick Institute | Heterogeneity of Plasma Cells and of its Survival Niche in the context of Ageing | £49,145 |
| Dr Emma Chambers | Queen Mary, University of London ⁷ | The effect of age on monocyte phenotype and function | £47,230 |
| Dr Diane Cooper | Queen Mary, University of London | Impact of aging on pro-resolving pathways in neutrophils: role of extracellular vesicles | £46,820 |
| Dr Alice Denton | Imperial College London | Does lymphoid fibroblast senescence contribute to poor vaccine responses in older persons? | £30,053 |
| Professor Andrew Devitt ⁸ | Aston University | Understanding the impact of ageing on ‘active Extracellular Vesicles’ from Mesenchymal Stromal Cells (MSC) and consequences on repair responses: towards novel therapies in wound healing | £49,990 |
| Dr Iwan Evans | University of Sheffield | Experimental dissection of the pro- and anti-ageing roles of different macrophage subpopulations | £49,995 |
| Dr Chrissy Hammond | University of Bristol | Neutrophils in Bone Ageing and Fracture Repair: Friend of Foe? | £48,816 |
| Dr Natalie Riddell | University of Surrey ⁹ | Beta-adrenergic regulation of the aged immune system | £49,977 |

6. Dr Kylie Belchamber was a member of the Expert Panel at the time of the award but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of a grant to her nor the final ranking of proposals and decision regarding the award.

7. Dr Sian Henson was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award and is a member of the faculty at Queen Mary, University of London but was neither a co-applicant nor involved in the decision regarding these awards.

8. Professor Andrew Devitt was a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of a grant to him nor the final ranking of proposals and decision regarding the award.

9. Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters was a member of the Expert Panel at the time of the award and is a member of the faculty at the University of Surrey but was neither a co-applicant nor involved in the decision regarding this award.

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: multiple Phd studentship awards¹⁰

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Theme/institute | Value of award |
|---|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| Professor Jurg Bahler | University College London | Institute of Healthy Ageing | £199,974 |
| Professor Barbara Hanratty | Newcastle University | Multiple long-term conditions and social inequalities in ageing | £184,454 |
| Professor Alistair McLulich | University of Edinburgh | Acute illness, delirium and long-term cognitive decline in later life: causes and consequences | £200,00 |
| Professor Louise Phillips | University of Aberdeen | Building interventions to improve quality of life for older people | £199,566 |
| Professor Chris Todd | University of Manchester | Healthy Ageing Research Group | £198,816 |
| Professor Margaret Watson ¹¹ | University of Strathclyde | Supporting Older People with Sensory Impairment | £199,565 |

Grants to delivery partners to support community level projects

| Organisation | Programme | Value of award |
|--|--|----------------|
| Housing Learning & Improvement Network (LIN) | Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (Phase 2) | £84,000 |
| TEC Services Association (TSA) | Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (Phase 2) | £400,000 |

10. The value of these awards represents the Trust's contribution. The host universities have also contributed to their funding.

11. Professor Bernie Conway was Chair of the Research Grants Committee and a former member of faculty at the University of Strathclyde at the time of the award but was neither involved in the decision regarding the award of this grant nor the final ranking of proposals.

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: personal fellowship awards

| Fellow | Institution | Project | Value of award |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Dr Hannah Moorey | University of Birmingham | Exaggerated Immune Ageing and Pro-inflammatory Immune to Brain Communication in Delirium Pathophysiology | £210,000 ¹² |
| Dr Jing-Yi Jeng | University of Sheffield | Understanding and treating high frequency age-related hearing loss | £59,993 ¹³ |
| Dr Magdalena Zak | University College London | To turn it up or to turn it down? Characterising the role of different levels of Wnt and Hedgehog signalling activity in the formation of auditory and vestibular hair cell types | £60,000 ¹³ |

Grants for community-based organisations: #iwill Care Home FaNs intergenerational linking project¹⁴

| Organisation | Project | Value of award |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| Alive Activities | Inter-generational Linking project in South and East Bristol | £5,000 |
| The Linking Network | Inter-generational linking project in Bradford | £5,000 |

12. This doctoral fellowship award is co-funded (50%) with the British Geriatrics Society

13. The award amount represents the Trust's contribution to a co-funded post-doctoral fellowship with RNID


14. This programme is co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund. These two awards have been made from a prior year commitment

Grants for community-based organisations: capability development awards

| Organisation | Value of award |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Age UK Cheshire | £10,800 |
| Age UK Isle of Wight | £10,800 |
| Age UK Lancashire | £10,800 |
| Age UK Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin | £10,800 |
| Galloway's Society for the Blind | £10,800 |
| Lewis-Manning Hospice Care | £10,800 |
| Linking Lives UK | £10,800 |

Summary of all grants awarded in the financial year 2021/22

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Total new grants for academic and clinical researchers | £4,173,478 |
| Total new grants for community-based organisations/delivery partners | £559,600 |
| Total funding to support existing award-holders to complete projects delayed by restrictions related to COVID-19 | £175,969 |
| Funding to support open access publication | £7,148 |
| Travel bursaries for early career researchers and community award holders | £109 |
| TOTAL | £4,916,304 |

A close-up photograph of a beaver swimming in dark blue water. The beaver is positioned in the lower right quadrant, moving towards the left. Its body is partially submerged, and it creates a series of concentric ripples that spread outwards. The water's surface is textured with light and dark blue tones, reflecting the ambient light. The background is a soft, out-of-focus gradient of blue and grey.

Awards in progress 2017–2021

This section does not form part of the annual report and accounts

Where are our current award-holders?

Research grants

Scotland

£ 2,017,731

Glasgow Caledonian University
 University of Aberdeen
 University of Edinburgh
 University of Glasgow
 University of Stirling
 University of Strathclyde
 University of the West of Scotland

Northern Ireland

£ 1,109,062

Queen's University Belfast

North East England

£ 1,709,414

Newcastle University
 Northumbria University
 University of Durham

Yorkshire and Humberside

£ 1,868,805

Sheffield Hallam University
 University of Bradford
 University of Leeds
 University of Sheffield

East Midlands

£ 1,019,360

Loughborough University
 University of Leicester
 University of Lincoln
 University of Nottingham

Eastern England

£ 1,078,553

Babraham Institute
 University of Cambridge

North West England

£ 2,245,072

Liverpool John Moores University
 Manchester Metropolitan University
 University of Liverpool
 University of Manchester
 University of Salford

London

£ 6,157,127

Cicely Saunders International
 City, University of London
 Imperial College London
 King's College Hospital
 King's College London
 Middlesex University
 Queen Mary University of London
 Royal College of Art
 The Francis Crick Institute
 University College London
 University of Westminster

West Midlands

£ 1,195,303

Aston University
 Keele University
 University of Birmingham
 University of Worcester

Wales

£ 622,889

Cardiff University

South West England

£ 1,082,779

Bournemouth University
 University of Bath
 University of Bristol
 University of Exeter

South East England

£ 1,788,624

The Open University
 University of Oxford
 University of Southampton
 University of Surrey
 University of Sussex

Where are our current award-holders? Community grants

Northern Ireland

£1,085,255

Mid & East Antrim Agewell Partnership (MEAAP)

North West England

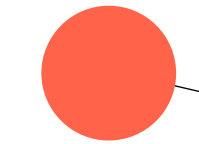
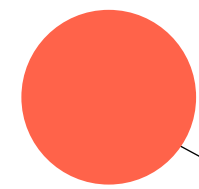
£ 643,267

Abbeyfield Lancashire Extra Care Society
Age UK Cheshire
Age UK Lancashire
Curriculum and Language Access Service (CLAS)
Galloways Society for the Blind
TEC Services Association
The End of Life Partnership
The Linking Network
Windmills Foundation

West Midlands

£162,052

Age UK Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin
Bosnia Herzegovina UK Network
Glamis Hall for All
The Strettons Mayfair Trust



Wales

£ 179,284

Action for Elders Trust
Age Connects Morgannwg
Care & Repair Cymru



South West England

£192,831

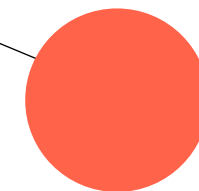
Age UK Bath and N.E Somerset
Alive Activities Limited
Diocese of Plymouth
Lewis-Manning Hospice Care
Life Cycle UK
Sensory Trust
Timebanking UK



South East England

£ 109,482

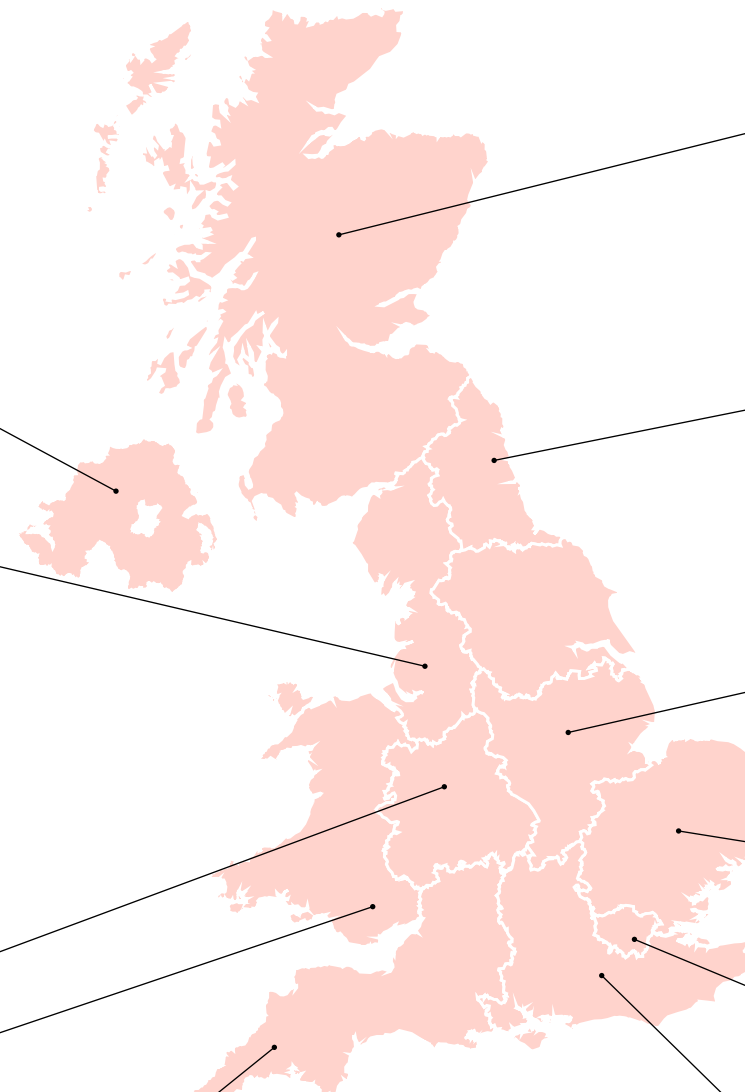
4Sight Vision Support
Age UK Isle of Wight
Independent Arts
Linking Lives UK
YMCA East Surrey



London

£1,197,837

Enfield Town Schools' Partnership
Housing Learning & Improvement Network (Housing LIN)
My Home Life England
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
SubCo Trust
The Social Care Institute for Excellence



Scotland

£112,857

Queen's Nursing Institute Scotland
The Eric Liddell Centre



North East England

£31,000

Woven Nest Theatre
Grand Total



Yorkshire and Humberside

£105,620

Heeley City Farm
Leeds Development Education Centre
The Linking Network



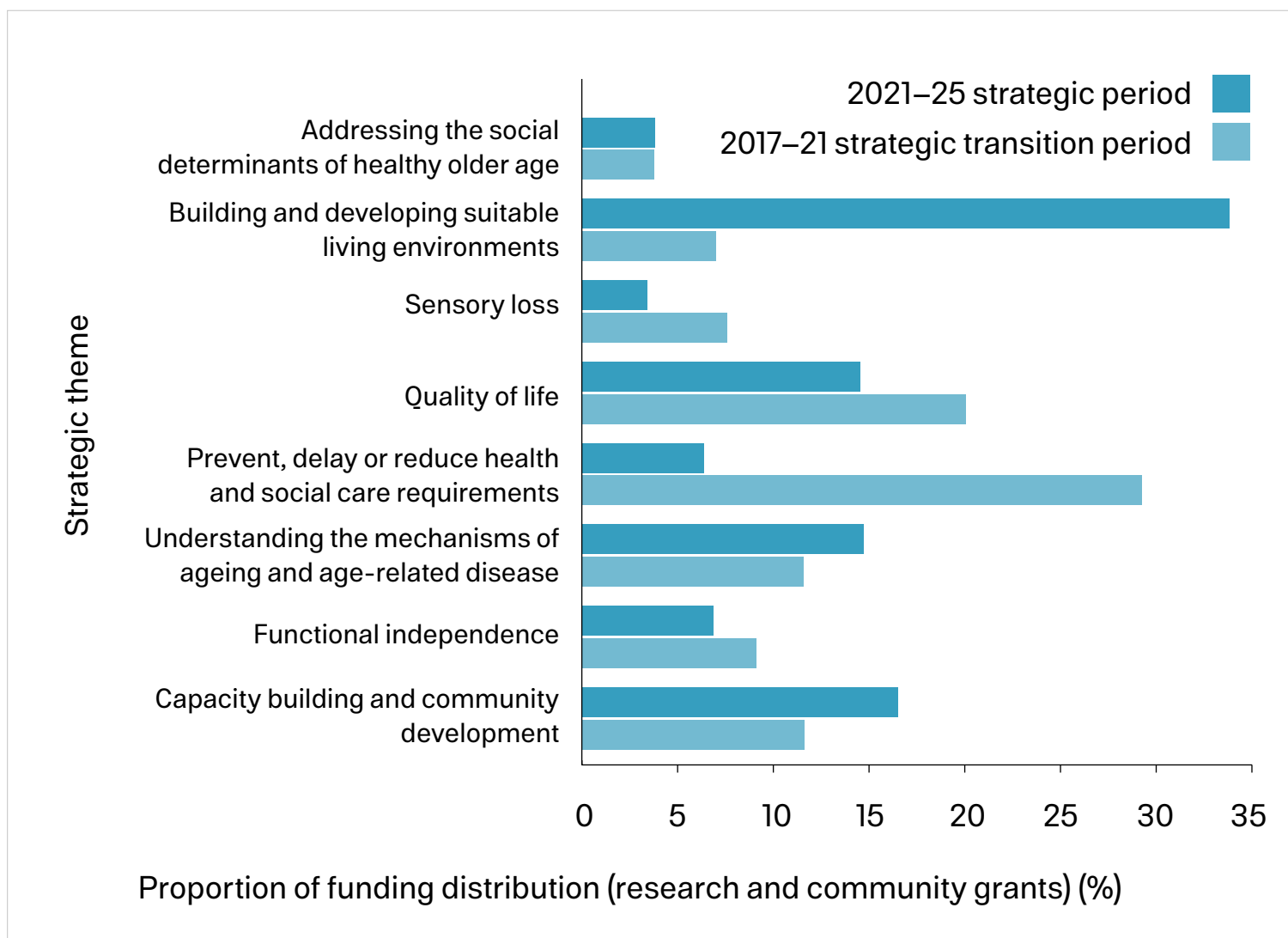
East Midlands

£111,700

Care & Repair England
Global Education Derby
The St Philips Centre Limited

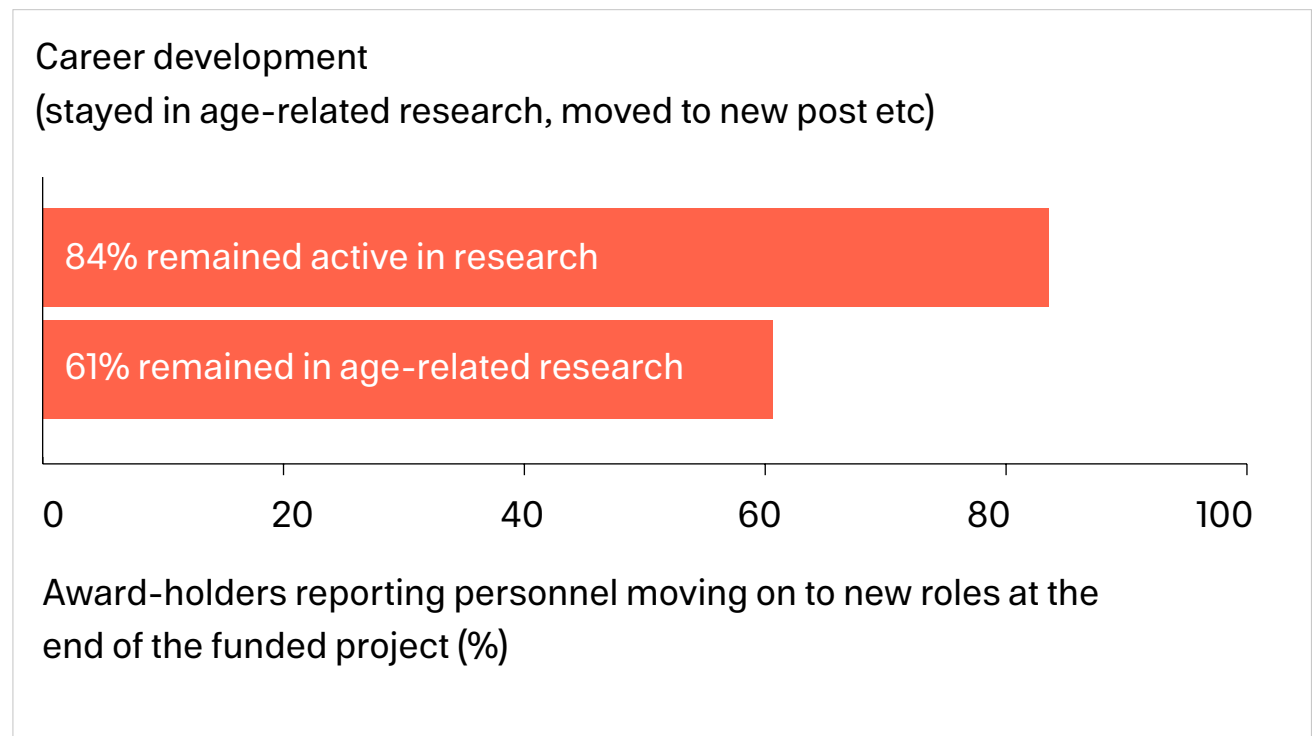
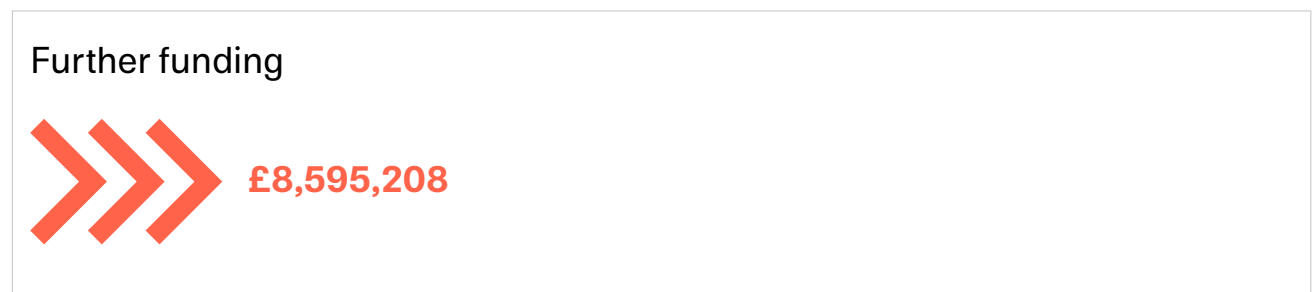
We have taken the opportunity to characterise the awards made in the transition period by the priority themes set out in the new strategic framework. The impact can be seen of the themed call made in 2021 for proposals on building and developing suitable living environments. Our next themed call to be launched in summer 2022 will be on the theme of interventions addressing the social determinants of healthier older age, followed by one on sensory loss, a particularly under-addressed and under-funded topic.

In common with many research organisations and funders, we use Researchfish from Interfolio to gather data on an annual basis from our active research award-holders. We currently do so for the duration of an award and for a minimum of three years afterwards (this is currently subject to review as part of our overall approach to post-award reporting and support). This report encompasses 108 awards with a value of £17.7M, the first of which was awarded in January 2017 following the publication of the strategic transition plan and the most recent in September 2021 (so does not include any of the awards detailed in the previous section “New grants awarded 2021/22”). The nature of the work in which many of our academic and clinical research award-holders are involved means that it can often take many years to achieve practical impact. The following provides some information about successes and achievements of these award-holders on their journeys to solving problems and making practical, systemic changes and improvements.



Capacity-building

The experience of the recent past has emphasised just how important developing and sustaining capacity in the research base is, if the systemic change needed to improve the health and social care of older people is to be achieved. This is why we continue to invest in funding research studentships, to ensure we have a pipeline of talent for the future and in identifying the best ideas which can be developed through follow-on funding.





Dr Oly Todd, University of Leeds

The evidence for how to best manage high blood pressure (hypertension) in older people is predominantly based on studies involving healthy older adults. However, many older people with high blood pressure are also frail, and there is limited evidence for how to best manage hypertension treatment in the context of frailty. Oly's PhD fellowship sought to investigate the extent to which frailty influences the effects of hypertension treatment in older people, and whether frailty could be a useful marker to inform the personalised management of hypertension in routine care.

Oly's work has been cited in European Primary Care Cardiovascular Society (EPCCS) guidance on the management of hypertension in primary care. In addition, his findings have contributed to the Leeds Teaching Hospitals Medication Review & De-prescribing Tool, which aims to support best practice in de-

prescribing blood pressure-lowering treatment in older people with cancer and frailty. Oly was subsequently awarded an NIHR Clinical Lectureship, enabling him to complete his clinical training alongside further postdoctoral work.

Overall, Oly's fellowship – in concert with work from other groups – demonstrated that whilst frailty is useful in prognosis, it is insufficient on its own as a way to personalise hypertension management in older people. Another clear finding was that a limitation in the management of hypertension in older people is the poor reliability of using one-off readings to measure blood pressure. Oly is therefore looking to carry out further research into the utility of 24-hour blood pressure measurement to personalise hypertension treatment.



Dr Lucy Beishon, University of Leicester

There's increasing evidence that brain blood flow changes in the very early stages of dementia development. The brain needs a constant supply of blood flow for it to work effectively and problems with blood flow can affect memory or thinking. Through her PhD fellowship, Lucy explored whether app-based brain training was accessible to older people and whether it had an effect on brain blood flow.

Lucy designed and ran a feasibility study recruiting people living with dementia and, as comparisons, healthy older adults and people with mild cognitive impairment. Participants' brain blood flow was measured before and after completing a three-month brain training programme. At the same time, the team also looked at other measures like mood, quality of life and everyday function, which are known to be important to older people.

Despite the challenges of working with such a vulnerable group during the COVID-19 pandemic, Lucy was able complete her research and showed that brain training is possible for people living with dementia and that there are indications of improved blood flow, which might be linked to better brain health. The large majority of those taking part also said they enjoyed the brain training programme, and reported improvements in their concentration and memory. Importantly, by identifying certain characteristics among participants who were less likely to feel the benefits of training, the team have produced recommendations on how to best identify and support these participants in future programmes.

Since completing her PhD, Lucy has gone on to be awarded a Health Data Research UK PhD studentship alongside a team of other supervisors, and she also secured an NIHR Clinical Lectureship to continue her work on vascular mechanisms in dementia.



Dr Emily Henderson and Dr Grace Pearson, University of Bristol

The UK's ageing population demands that our healthcare systems adapt. All doctors, regardless of their specialities, need to be equipped with the skills and knowledge to care for older adults with complex healthcare needs. There is evidence that quality undergraduate education in geriatrics leads to medical students having more positive attitudes towards older people, being more likely to seek careers in geriatrics, and delivering better care for older people. Despite this, a previous World Health Organisation study found that almost 16% of UK medical students received no teaching in geriatric medicine.

In 2017, Bristol Medical School embarked on an ambitious curriculum change. This saw it transition from a traditional medical programme, where geriatrics teaching was delivered in

a 4-week module, to a case-based programme which includes an innovative 18-week module called “Complex Medicine in Older People (CMOP)”. This transition provides a unique opportunity to assess how two different approaches to geriatric education impacts students' attitudes towards older people, their preparedness to care for them, and any long-term differences in their choice of speciality.

Recognising this opportunity, the Trust provided funding for a PhD fellowship being undertaken by Dr Grace Pearson under the supervision of Dr Emily Henderson and Professor Yoav Ben-Shlomo, to rigorously evaluate Bristol's new medicine programme and place this in the context of the wider landscape of geriatric medicine teaching in the UK. The findings from the fellowship will be used to innovate geriatrics teaching through iterative refinement and re-design of the CMOP clerkship. And it's hoped that by demonstrating the benefits of investing in high-quality, innovative geriatrics teaching, this research will influence educational policy and pave the way for other medical schools to change the way geriatrics is taught.



Dr Amy Garner, Imperial College London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England

Arthritis of the knee affects millions of people worldwide. The “gold standard” treatment is total knee replacement, a common - but major - surgical procedure. While most people are very happy after total knee replacement, one in four are dissatisfied owing to ongoing pain, stiffness or because their new joint fails to meet their expectations.

Even though most people wear out (or have arthritis in) just one part of their knee, a total knee replacement will remove the other healthy parts, as well as the ligaments that are vital for knee stability. A partial knee replacement only replaces the specific part of the knee that is worn out, leaving the healthy parts and ligaments alone. But partial replacements tend to be less common because the surgery is harder to do, and because

of concerns that people with partial replacements will wear out another part of their knee in time – at which point they would need to undergo further surgery.

Amy’s Clinical Research Fellowship investigated the potential benefits of combinations of partial knee replacements – all of which leave the healthy parts of the knee and the ligaments in place – in contrast to total knee replacement. She found that people who had a combination of partial replacements could walk faster than those with total replacements and had a more normal walking pattern. Through biomechanical tests conducted in the lab, Amy also demonstrated that knees which had undergone partial replacement had greater stability and power, functions which are important for everyday tasks such as walking downstairs. Finally, the results of a questionnaire showed that people with combinations of partial knee replacements were more satisfied with the outcome of their surgery, and had a better quality of life, than those who underwent a total knee replacement.

Amy’s fellowship has contributed to growing evidence of the benefits of combinations of partial knee replacements, and she’s shared her findings at over 20 conferences, winning several prizes in the process. Amy is now coming to the end of her training to become a consultant in orthopaedic surgery, working towards a position that involves research and clinical practice side by side.

Queen's Nursing Institute Scotland: Queen's Nurses Leadership Programme

The Queen's Nursing Institute Scotland (QNIS) promotes excellence in community nursing. Community nurses are a diverse and essential part of care for older people. Developing community nurses to become leaders and changemakers empowers them to meet the changing and growing needs of older people. The Queen's Nurse Development Programme provides a framework for community nurses in Scotland to encourage and nurture the professional leader within. Community nurses are often in the best position to help older people live comfortably in their homes. However, Scotland's health inequalities and unique island geography can make community nursing particularly challenging. The programme aims to develop future leaders within community nursing, and supports nurses working with older, frailer adults – such as primary care nurses working on remote islands, community mental health nurses, those working in care homes and community hospitals, as well as district nurses.

The programme is a nine month transformational development programme empowering nurses to become changemakers in the communities they serve. There is no fixed curriculum, rather, the programme is creating a social movement of nurses, following personal learning journeys who are really making a difference to the health and wellbeing of the people of Scotland.



The programme provides a space for candidates to reflect, build self-belief and increase their confidence. The nurses take part in residential workshops, one-on-one coaching, intensive peer support and commit to leading an improvement project within their community. As well as facilitators and coaches, candidates gain access to inspiring, external leaders who share their own stories. During the pandemic, QNIS found that it was possible to make lasting connections and develop people online. Peer support among the nurses provided just as much learning as the workshops and coaches. The nurses are inspired by each other, learning about other nurses' roles and responsibilities, supporting and challenging one another on the journey.

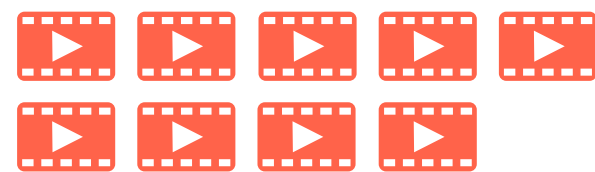
The 2020 cohort started a week before the COVID-19 lockdown, which meant that the group had a chance to come together in-person and prepare for what happened next. The programme was then rapidly adapted and redesigned as an online experience. QNIS introduced additional support - monthly, online evening sessions to check-in and keep up the self-care and self-reflective aspects of the programme. The learnings from the 2020 cohort helped share the 2021 cohort programme. The 2020 and 2021 cohorts were finally brought together in October for their respective residential weeks, and February 2022 saw the selection of the new Queen's Nurses in the 2022 cohort who will start in March 2022.

“I really wouldn't be where I am today without the Dunhill research training fellowship, it has given me the skills and experience to secure and start a clinical lectureship. I've recently been awarded a career development award from the NIHR three schools to investigate care integration for physical and mental health for older adults.”

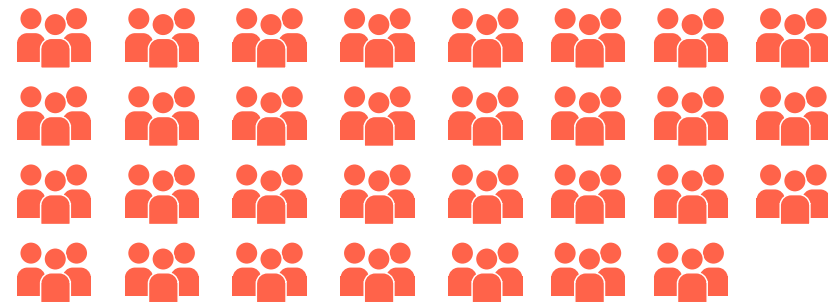
Lucy Beishon, PhD fellowship

Dissemination: publications and events

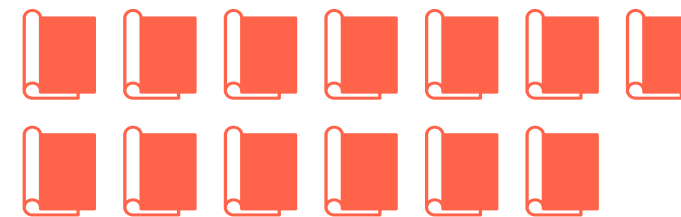
In addition to the 783 publications in academic journals arising from the 135 research grants in progress, a wide range of public-facing forms of dissemination were also reported.



9 broadcasts e.g. TV/radio/film/
podcast (other than news/press)



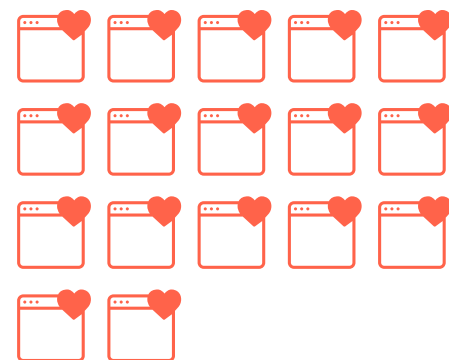
31 formal working groups,
expert panels or dialogues



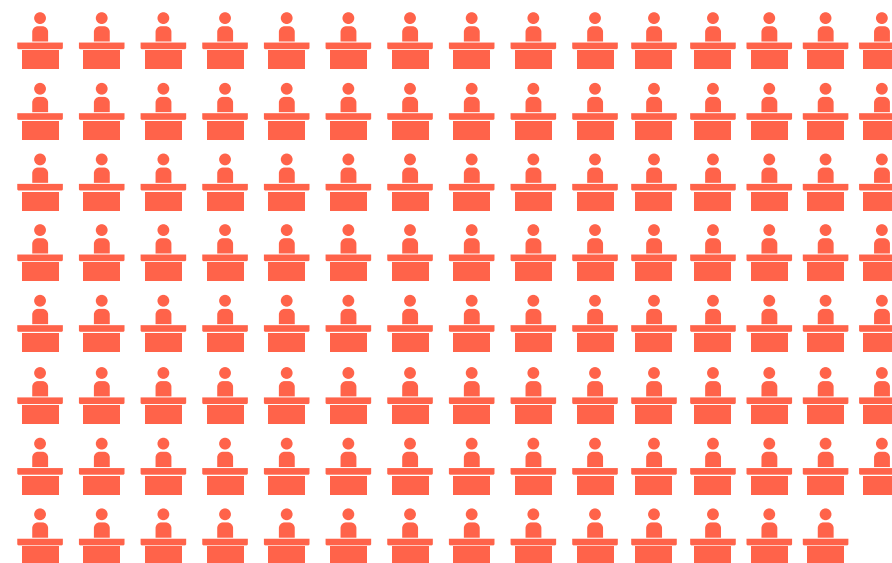
11 magazines, newsletters
or online publications



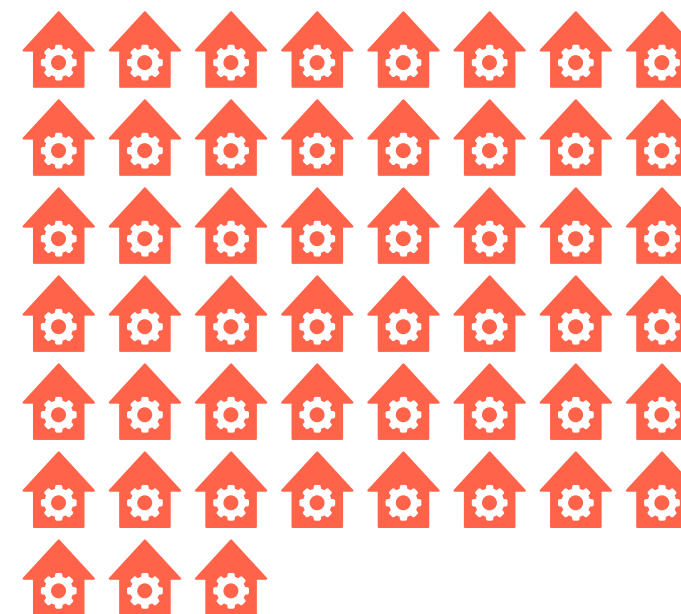
8 press releases, press
conferences or responses to
media enquiries/interviews



17 engagement focused websites,
blogs or social media channels



119 talks or presentations



51 participations in an activity,
workshops or similar



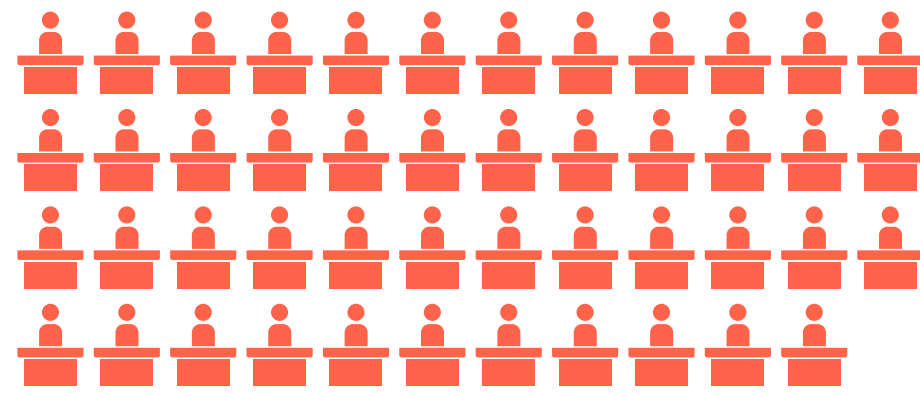
4 participations in an open day or
visits at my research institution

Awards and recognitions 2017-2021

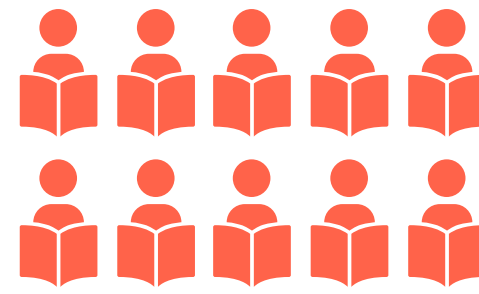
113 awards and recognitions were reported from 36 grants



Following his DMT Research Training Fellowship, **Dr Nicholas Fuggle** progressed onto an NIHR Academic Clinical Lectureship at the University of Southampton. He also won the British Society of Rheumatology's Young Investigator Prize 2022 and the World Congress of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis and Sarcopenia Pierre Meunier Award for Young Investigator of the year for his research.



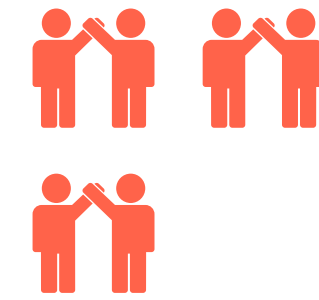
43 personally invited to be key note speakers to conferences



10 appointed as editor/advisor to journals or books series



29 research prizes



3 attracted visiting staff or users to their research groups



10 prestigious/honorary/advisory positions to an external body



3 awarded honorary memberships, or fellowships, of learned societies



14 poster/abstract prizes



1 medal



4 patent applications



2 awards reported development of therapeutic interventions (1 in cellular and gene therapies and 1 in medical devices)

Impact on policy and practice



Dr Karen Stenner, University of Surrey

A growing number of older people with diabetes are unable to administer their own insulin injections. To help manage the resultant demand on community nursing workload, numerous organisations are developing insulin administration delegation programmes – whereby registered community nurses delegate insulin administration to non-registered healthcare workers (HCWs), such as healthcare assistants, who are trained to administer insulin injections. Karen and her team are exploring the advantages and disadvantages of this increasingly common practice, with the aim of informing a future national evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of insulin administration delegation.

In 2021, Karen participated in an advisory committee helping to develop guidance and resources on the delegation of insulin administration. This framework was developed by Diabetes UK, the NHS and other key stakeholders. As part of this, Karen helped to create an Insulin delegation tip sheet to guide organisations looking to develop an insulin administration delegation programme. This was a specific output from her research project and is now available, along with the other resources, on the Delegation of Insulin Framework webpage hosted by Diabetes UK. NHS England have now commissioned Karen to run a survey scoping the spread of insulin delegation programmes in England, and awareness of the Delegation of Insulin Framework guidance. Overall, the framework aims to ensure that insulin administration delegation programmes are developed in a way that ensures effectiveness and patient safety.

Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership – IMPACTAgewell® Project

The IMPACTAgewell® project, delivered by the Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership (MEAAP) supports older people to understand and navigate the health and social care services that they need, empowering them to take control. These services don't usually work together, creating a confusing landscape for people to navigate with many different points of contact. IMPACTAgewell® in Mid and East Antrim brings together these

diverse providers (GPs, pharmacists, social services, community programmes and a range of other organisations e.g. handyperson services) and support older people in accessing the healthcare and help they need. The project started with six GP hubs and recently announced its twentieth participating practice.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, services were restructured to support older people in their homes. Now that restrictions have lifted MEAAP is supporting local community groups to re-establish themselves through a comprehensive retraining programme so that they can once again offer much needed activities and services. The achievements of this project, demonstrated via a robust evidence base, recently caught the attention of a new national centre for adult social care. The IMPACT Centre (Improving Adult Care Together) initiative is led by Professor Jon Glasby, University of Birmingham and others and is funded by ESRC and the Health Foundation and supports a national centre for implementing research and evidence in health and social care. A £15m award over five years will support evidence of good practice being translated into service. MEAAP was recommended to the IMPACT Centre to be one of the five national “demonstrator” sites and has since been successfully confirmed as the Northern Ireland Demonstrator. This initiative will support the roll out of MEAAP’s Impact Agewell model to the rest of Mid and East Antrim and means that MEAAP will receive the support they need to scale and spread their successful model of integrated health and social care partnership.



Dunhill Medical Trust

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dunhillmedical.org.uk

Vivensa Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1140372

Accounts

Building resilience

Trustees' report and accounts for
The Dunhill Medical Trust
2020/21



Remarkable research
for healthy ageing
THE DUNHILL MEDICAL TRUST

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“I have been greatly supported by the Dunhill Medical Trust. They have reassured me that they will continue to do so during this pandemic.”

Hamez Gacateri Research Training Fellow, University of Oxford

Reference and administrative information

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England
Company Number 07472301 Charity Number 1140372

Trustees

Mr Mike Bellamy
Professor Bernard Conway
Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters
Ms Claire Keatinge (*resigned June 2020*)
Professor Thomas B L Kirkwood CBE
Mr James Lorigan
Mr Eren Osman (*appointed December 2020*)
Professor James McEwen (*Chair to June 2020, retired*)
Professor Alison Patch OBE (*Chair from June 2020*)
Professor Stuart Parker
Mr John A Ransford CBE (*retired March 2021*)
Mr Keith Shepherd
Mr Dominic Jones (*appointed December 2020*)
Professor Carmel Hughes (*appointed June 2021*)

Chief Executive Officer

Ms Susan Kay BA(Hons) MSc ACIB FRSA

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Artisan Partners
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The Charities Property Fund
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Findlay Park Partners LLP
London W1K 2BU

Solicitors

Yeale Wasbrough Vizards LLP
London EC4A 1AD

Bankers

C Hoare & Co
London EC4P 4DQ

Investment Advisors

Cambridge Associates
London SW1E 5JL

M&G Securities Ltd
London EC4R 0HH

Northern Trust Investment Fund Plc
Dublin D02 R156 (*from March 2021*)

Silchester International Investors Ltd
London W1J 6TL

Somerset Capital Management LLP
London SW1W 9SA (*to August 2020*)

Stewart Investors (First Sentier
Investors (UK) IM Limited)
London EC2M 7EB (*from August 2020*)

Troy Asset Management Ltd
London W1K 4BP

Chair's statement

It is a relief, given the maelstrom of the past year, to be writing this contribution to our Annual Report. But it is very much more than that for, despite the inevitable challenges this period has brought, the Trust has a great deal to celebrate. In the course of the year we have launched both our new strategic framework and our new-style grants programme, underpinned by a fresh new look for the Trust in the form of a redesigned website and accompanying logo, while at the same time, responding to the challenges faced by our existing award-holders in innovative ways to support their needs. This has generated important lessons which we plan to continue to embed for the future, not least of which are the need to be responsive; the need for a personal approach; and the need to minimise bureaucracy.

None of this would have been possible without the flexibility, commitment and resilience of both our staff and those whom we fund. Early career researchers for whom we could assure financial support in the absence of the availability of furlough were supported to volunteer for the 'COVID effort'; ranging from working in the COVID testing programme to helping to develop the safety 'anti-spatter' guidelines for dentists. Our community-award holders excelled in developing imaginative ways to provide support for isolated older people and we were pleased to offer them the flexibility they needed to do so. Meanwhile our

staff adjusted seamlessly to working from home and learnt the new language of Zoom; indeed for our newest team member, Dr Sanjay Thakrar, Head of Research Policy and Awards, and for Gemma Dasant, our Graduate Intern, their home base is virtually the only office they have known.

We have of course been monitoring the impact of the pandemic on our finances particularly carefully over the past year.

Fortunately, we have been able to re-affirm our commitment to supporting our planned grants programme for the five-year plan period. Our confidence in doing so has been enhanced by the final settlement of the sale of our land in Sussex, a lengthy saga with an eventual positive outcome. I must commend our CEO, Susan Kay, for surviving this marathon.

You will find full details elsewhere in this report of the range of exciting work we have been able to fund through our established grants programmes. Outwith these programmes, we have been able to support a number of interesting pieces of work this year which will contribute important learning and context as we make the first awards under our new themed research programme in the coming year. In tune with one of our original charitable purposes, this first theme will focus on homes and living environments for older people. The Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support being led by SCIE (Social Care Institute for Excellence) is showing that there is still much confusion and indeed

ignorance around the range of models of housing with support for older people. This is a particular regret given the positive impact of living in retirement and extra care housing communities during the pandemic revealed in the RE-COV project led by St Monica's Trust and which we were pleased to support. In parallel, we are funding the Housing LIN (Learning and Improvement Network) to convene the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI) and hope that, together, these initiatives can offer notable reference points for policy makers and commissioners alike. A significant feature of our new research grants programme aims to address the desire to find ways to help academic and community partners to work together to deliver practical impact and we hope to build on the learning from this in our future programmes and indeed to share the experience more widely.

I cannot conclude this contribution without paying tribute to two long-standing Trustees who have come to the end of their terms of office. Professor Jim McEwen had been involved with the Trust for nearly fifteen years, contributing initially as an expert adviser, then as a member of the Grants and Research Committee, before being appointed to the Board on which he served his last three years as Chair. Jim had a unique style of bonhomie and engagement and steered the Trust in effortless style; his is a hard act to follow! An equal loss is John Ransford, an inimitable Chair of the Investment Committee and the inspiration behind our flagship MEAAP (Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership)

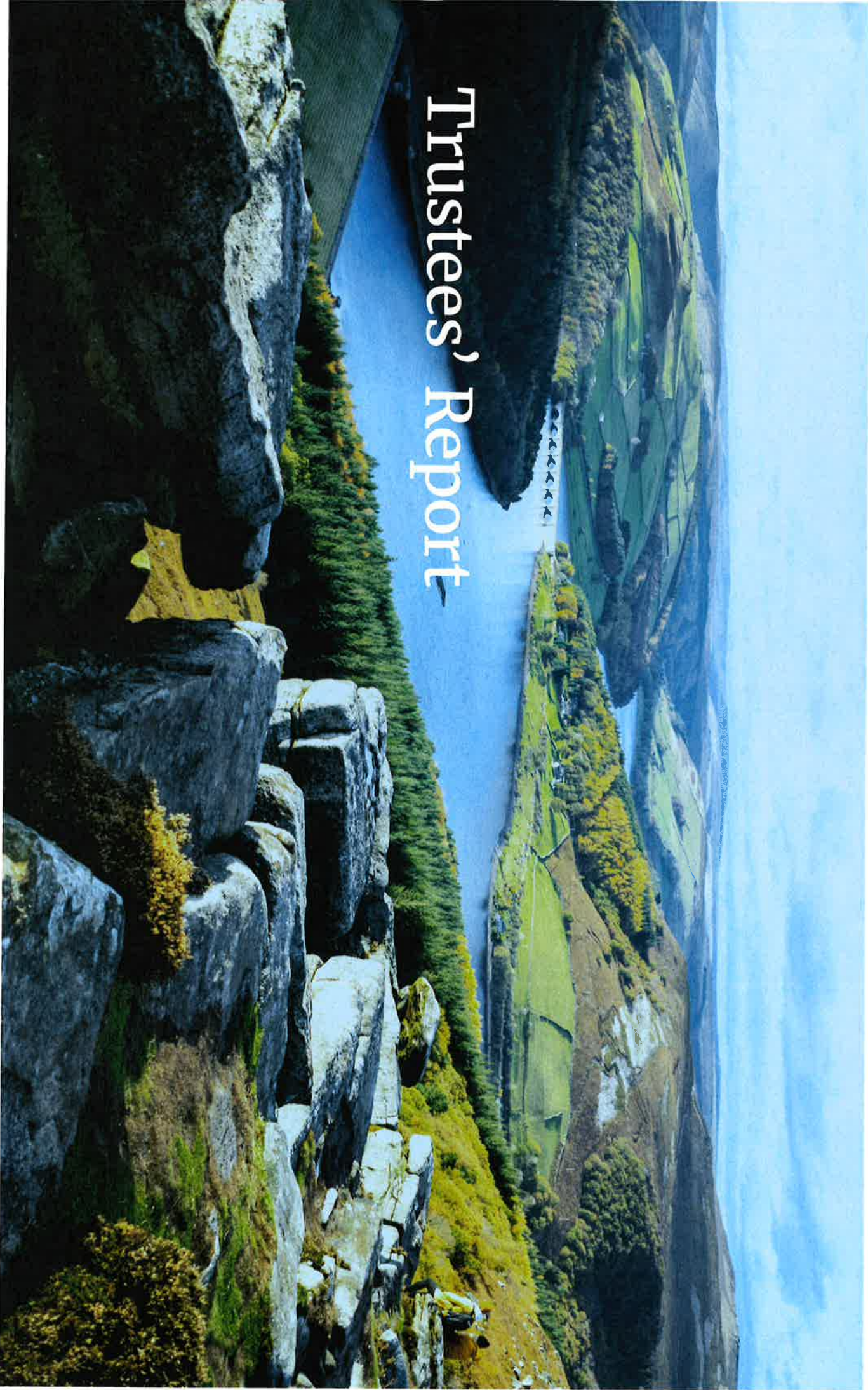
project. We send them both on their way to their next ventures with all our very best wishes.

Finally, on a personal note, my first year as Chair has been entirely virtual. I would like to thank all the staff and my fellow Trustees and Committee members for making what could have been a daunting experience a very enjoyable year. As we hopefully look forward to a somewhat different year, I am delighted to report that the Trust is in good heart.



Professor Alison Petch OBE, Chair

Trustees' Report



The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting and Reporting by Charities. Advantage has been taken of the exemptions available to small companies in the preparation of this report.

This report is a Directors' Report as required by s417 of the Companies Act 2006.

1. Objectives and activities for the public benefit

Under the terms of the governing document, the charitable objects of the Dunhill Medical Trust are:

- the furtherance of medical knowledge and research and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of medical care and facilities in such manner as the Trustees shall from time to time in their absolute discretion think fit; and
- research into the care of older people and the publication of the useful results thereof and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Trust's aims and objectives in setting grant-making policy and in

planning how future activities will contribute to the delivery of the aims and objectives they have set.

2. Grant-making policy

The main beneficiaries of the Trust's grant-making programmes are researchers in universities, research organisations and community-led charitable and other not-for-profit organisations. The focus on understanding the mechanisms of age-related conditions and disease and improving the health and well-being of older people reflects the ongoing demographic changes towards increased life expectancy and the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

The main method by which the Trust invites grant applications is via its website at dunhillmedical.org.uk, on which its Grant-making Policy, Research Strategy, assessment procedures and help in applying for all its funding schemes and initiatives may be found, together with the Trust's latest annual report and details of grants awarded.

The Trust's grant-making programmes are subject to regular review both on an on-going basis by the management team after completion of each award round and formally at an annual meeting of the grant-making committees and Board members to assess their effectiveness and to help inform future grant-making strategy. The process of award for the Trust's research grant

schemes is accredited by the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and re-accreditation takes place every five years. The Trust attained successful re-accreditation during 2020.

The Trust is also keen to encourage rigorous independent evaluation of all the community-based project developments and initiatives it supports to ensure that the best possible use is made of the charitable funds at the Trustees' disposal. Plans for sustainability of projects seeking support and the financial viability of applicant organisations are important elements in the assessment of applications received from such organisations.

3. Achievements and performance

2020/21 was intended to be a transition year for the Trust as it prepared to adopt its new strategic framework for the period 2020-25. As part of that, it intended to make only two main calls for applications during the year. But the challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic meant that the 12 months from March 2020 was a year like no other for everyone and meant plans had to be revised and adapted. When the Board met in March 2020, it was becoming clear that the main recipients of its grants, university-based researchers, would shortly be unable to access their offices and laboratories, while community award-holders would be substantially challenged in needing to provide additional services to substantial numbers of vulnerable older people. The

executive moved swiftly to contact all award-holders personally, to offer support, reassurance, and access to additional funding. There was already a substantial number of applications in the pipeline, which the team ensured were properly considered and **six new Research Project Grant awards**, financial support for four institutions to enable them to offer a total of **21 PhD studentships** and **one fully-funded Research Training Fellowship** were made as planned, in June 2020. However, given the emerging situation, the decision was taken not to invite new proposals. The tranche of funds earmarked for the second of the year's planned calls for research proposals was diverted to the support of existing award-holders and mitigating the twin risks of existing research investments being wasted and to protect, as far as possible, the investment in capacity for early career researchers to enable them to stay in research. By the year end, the Board had approved **27 financial extensions for existing award-holders**. Early career researchers who could not be furloughed were reassured of financial support and encouraged to volunteer to support the COVID effort.

On the topic of supporting research careers, a key plank of the Trust's strategic framework, the **partnership with the British Geriatrics Society** made its second award of an initial three-year commitment to co-fund three **Doctoral Training Fellowships** to support front-line health professionals with an interest in developing a research career. Both partners are planning to renew this excellent initiative.

In addition to providing this extensive support, the staff team, by then all working from home, started to prepare for **the launch of the new strategic framework** and did so in the autumn of 2020, as originally planned. In addition to completely **re-developing and launching a new website much better able to showcase grant-holders' work**, together with an up-to-date **new design treatment and logo** which describes the Trust's mission and objectives much more clearly, a number of exciting new collaborative initiatives were negotiated and approved in support of the new plans. These included support for the **Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) to convene a Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support** and the **Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) to convene the Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (TAPPI)** to develop and publish a set of principles which will showcase how best to achieve transformational change in the delivery of technology-enabled care. The Board and executive team are delighted that a number of experienced and eminent individuals have offered their time and expertise in chairing these initiatives. The Commission published its initial discussion paper in March and plans to publish its final report in autumn 2021, when the TAPPI panel will also report.

The Board has also been pleased to be able to support **two rapid reviews of learning from the first period of "lockdown"** for **both the care home and retirement housing communities**, both of which have been published and shared widely.

In December 2020, **Zinc, the innovation fund which delivers mission-led, research-informed venture builder programmes**, one of which has been focused on developing products and services to improve the quality of later life, delivered its "**Mission 3 report**", commissioned by the Trust, **on the learning from its venture-builder programme**. It was pleasing to see the host of innovative products and services that had been launched, as well as having provided a number of researchers with alternative career paths.

It is also pleasing to have seen substantial progress with the **£1M three-year #iwill Care Home Friends and Neighbours Intergenerational Linking Project: linking older people in care homes with young people in their communities**, which the Trust co-funded with the National Lottery Community Fund in 2019/20. Despite the pandemic threatening to severely curtail the original plans of the two pilot projects funded under the scheme, both swiftly pivoted their activities to facilitate online or other forms of safe delivery. Much was learned and will form an excellent basis for the **nine further projects that were funded in April 2021**.

The Trust's collaboration with **Nesta** came to its conclusion during 2020/21, with the publication of **two widely-shared reports**: one capturing the principles and behaviours underpinning the grant funding programme which provided support for seven social movements engaged in campaigning for systemic changes in

health and social care. The participating movements ranged from a group of undergraduate medical students campaigning to integrate social prescribing into early clinician training and bring about medical education reforms across the UK, to care workers demanding the professionalisation of their work, together with improved pay, training and regulation. It reflected on how funding cohorts and activities of this type differs from supporting projects or more traditionally governed organisations, and what structures and methods can help make funding like this successful, as a resource for other funders. The other focused on the experiences of each of the seven participants, capturing the learning and sharing it more widely, although the plans to do so were limited by the pandemic.

The Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership (MEAAP), funded by the Trust in 2017 in a £1M three-year proof-of-concept programme, goes from strength to strength. It published its “Sharing our Learning” Report in March 2020 demonstrating its successful impact in both financial and social terms. It has had a further opportunity to demonstrate the strength of its model during the past year when its services have been much appreciated by the vulnerable older adults whose lives it set out to improve well before anyone could have known about the challenges a pandemic would bring. So compelling were the outcomes that the Trust was delighted in June 2020 to enter into a **partnership with the Health and Social Care Board (HSCB) of Northern Ireland to ensure that the partnership has funding**

support for a further five years in total. The Impact Agewell® partnership looks forward to working closely with the HSCB as it builds its response to the Integrated Care Partnership model.

All of this was achieved by a team of only three staff in place for much of the year. The team finished the year with two welcome additions: its latest recruit from the *Charityworks* programme on a 12-month internship (in September) and the new Head of Research Policy and Awards (in December). This latter post was created as a result of a **restructuring of the team to support the Trust’s former Director of Grants and Research** has now taken up the second new senior post of Head of Communities and Governance.

Lastly, the Board is pleased to report that it **finalised the sale of its land at Fontwell in Sussex**, the welcome financial injection from which provides additional confidence that we will be able to stand by the financial commitment we made to delivering our five-year plan.

“I have received excellent support from the Dunhill Medical Trust as the funder for this research. They have been sympathetic and patient to the issues that have arisen in the recruitment of the postdoctoral research assistant.”

Professor Rachel Waddington, Cardiff University

4. Financial review and investment policy

Under the terms of the Articles of Association of the charitable company, the Trustees have full powers to hold the Trust's funds in any form of investment which they deem to be suitable in furtherance of the charitable objects.

The strategic aim of the Trust is to achieve long term overall return and, to minimise risk from market turbulence, a diverse range of assets are held by several investment fund managers.

As required by the Trustee Act 2000, the Investment Policy is reviewed annually by the Investment Committee, with any subsequent changes being recommended to the Trustees for approval. The policy outlines the Trust's current long and medium-term objectives, as well as any restrictions, and establishes the broad parameters within which fund managers are appointed.

Investment performance is monitored by the Investment Committee on an on-going basis. The Trust's investment advisors provide detailed quarterly performance reports which also include any specific issues which require consideration and/or any proposals for changes which might be made to the Trust's portfolio and investment fund managers present to the Committee periodically. Recommendations based on this advice are made by the Committee to the Board of Trustees, with the final approval resting with the Trustees.

In March 2020, the Trust appointed new investment consultants, Cambridge Associates, following a routine periodic review and invitation to tender process.

During 2020/21, the value of the Trust's investment portfolio (excluding the proceeds of sale of its development land) increased by 17%. This represents an increase since inception (2013/14) of 7.9%, slightly behind its benchmark of 8.4% but ahead of the real return target of RPI +4.5% (6.7%).

The liquidity reserve, set at around 10% of the portfolio's value (15% as at the year-end) means that the Trust believes it will be able to meet existing commitments without having to sell growth assets at short notice. For the time being, the situation will continue to be monitored carefully as there is still a good deal of uncertainty around the economic implications of the pandemic crisis and Brexit.

The Board continues to take the advice of its consultants and the Investment Committee and believes it has taken the appropriate mitigating actions in response.

Investment income received by the Trust during 2020/21 was substantially lower than that of the previous year, at £2,582,448 (2019/20: £3,638,714) as certain major sectors of the economy suffered the impact of the pandemic and announced reductions in dividends. The Trust manages its portfolio for total return, however, and this is not expected to impact its short to medium term distribution plans.

The total funds of the charity at the year-end were represented as follows:

| | £m | % |
|---|--------|--------|
| Fixed assets | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Investments: | | |
| <i>Quoted – other</i> | 143.54 | 91.31 |
| <i>Quoted – property</i> | 9.47 | 6.02 |
| <i>Managed balances</i> | 0.52 | 0.33 |
| <i>Property</i> | 0.25 | 0.16 |
| <i>Bank balances</i> | 14.16 | 9.01 |
| Net current liabilities (excl. bank balances) | (6.49) | (4.13) |
| Long term liabilities | (4.31) | (2.74) |
| | 157.21 | 100.0 |

5. Reserves policy

The Trustees' policy is to review reserves levels on a regular basis to ensure that there is a stable base for grants provision, in line with its plans, and to support continuing operations, while at the same time ensuring excessive funds are not accumulated.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Trust made grants in excess of its current year's income, supplying the difference from the expendable endowment and the prior year balance of

unrestricted income. Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment and the Trustees distribute the income therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion, grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

The Trustees have considered the reserves of the charity and conclude that there is no need for the Trust to carry free reserves. The nature of the expendable endowment fund is such that the Trustees have absolute discretion over how this is spent and can realise some of the relatively large proportion of its assets in cash or liquid equity and fixed income instruments, as needed.

6. Risk management

The Trustees have adopted a formal risk policy and a risk register is maintained with appropriate systems or procedures established to mitigate the risks the charity faces. An annual risk assessment for each of the principal areas of the Trust's operations is undertaken and, in addition, the Investment and Grants Committees review risks specifically related to their areas of operation at their quarterly meetings, with any issues raised

being reported to Board.

The Trust's principal material financial risks, including foreign exchange exposures, relate to its investment portfolio and are in line with similar long-term endowment funds in the sector. Overall investment risk management is predicated on running a diversified portfolio of high-quality assets across a wide variety of asset classes and markets. In recent years, the longer-term strategic asset mix has been set by the Investment Committee, based upon principles employed by reputable investment advisors. With the appointment of investment consultants, independent external advice on asset allocation provides another method of risk mitigation for the Trust. Individual investment mandates are awarded to specialist managers after scrutiny by both the appointed consultants and the Investment Committee.

The current uncertain global financial markets have been kept under regular and detailed review by the Investment Committee (and will continue to be monitored on an on-going basis). The Trustees accept that the consequences continue to be largely uncertain and may remain so for some time but consider that the Trust has protected its assets in as far as this is possible through maintaining and enhancing the diversification of its portfolio. The Board initiated a strategic review of the portfolio during 2020/21 as part of the wider strategic planning process, taking advice on how it might more robustly monitor and scrutinise environmental, social and governance matters in the underlying assets in its

portfolio and, for example, to mitigate the financial impacts of climate change.

The principal risks facing the Trust are as follows:

- Significant investment losses as a result of political and economic uncertainty. While the Board is comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets, it keeps its dynamic asset allocation and all its investments under close review. It ensures that individuals with relevant expertise are co-opted on to the Investment Committee and employ the services of an independent investment advisor, Cambridge Associates.
- Poor grant-making would mean that the objectives of the Trust may not be advanced in line with its intent. In particular, the Board is concerned about the current capacity in the academic and clinical research environment to initiate new work – especially as the subject matter will often involve vulnerable groups.
- A specific addition was made to the risk register in respect of the impact of COVID-19. The decision was taken not to call for new grant applications in late March 2020 as had previously been planned, releasing £1M to be applied to the support of existing award-holders. Award-holders have expressed their appreciation of this support and personal contact. The Chief Executive and the Committees of the Board are keeping the progress of the awards under close review, as well as the

financial calls being made against this commitment. The Board's belief is that it is important that to ensure that the investment it has already made in research and projects it had deemed to be important are given the best chance of achieving a good outcome. The executive team are in close contact with all award-holders to ensure they are in a position to take early action should it become apparent that the project or indeed the organisation to which the award has been made should become vulnerable and the project untenable in the longer term.

While it cannot eliminate these risks entirely, it has a raft of measures in place to mitigate them, including ensuring it acts on the advice of suitably experienced grants committee members, keeping staff development and training up to date and keeping all processes and procedures under regular review. The new strategic plan has identified a number of key themes aimed to reduce the volume and wide diversity of applications and improve the success rates for applicants, whilst maintaining high quality and areas of priority need.

In the opinion of the Trustees, the Trust has established review systems which, under normal conditions, should allow the risks identified by them to be mitigated to an acceptable level in its day-to-day operations. It is recognised that systems can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that major risks have been adequately managed.

7. Governance and management

7.1 Charitable purpose

The funds of the Dunhill Medical Trust originated from the Will Trust of Herbert Edward Dunhill who died in 1950. They were intended to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and research, in the light of Herbert Dunhill's own experience of 25 years of ill-health resulting from the effects of tuberculosis¹. In 1986, with the agreement of the Charity Commissioners, the Will Trust was reconstituted to broaden the charitable objects to include research into the care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people and in 1988, the Commissioners approved a transfer of the assets to a Charity called The Dunhill Medical Trust.

In 2010 the Trustees resolved that, in line with best practice for charities with substantial assets, the Trust should become a charitable company limited by guarantee and the new corporate entity came into being on 1 April, 2011. The charitable objects remained unchanged. All Trustees of The Dunhill Medical Trust are also Directors and Members of the charitable company.

¹ The Dunhill Medical Trust promotes the highest standards of ethical practice in scientific and medical research. It does not receive or seek funds from any external body and complies fully with the Joint Protocol of Cancer Research and Universities UK on Tobacco Industry Funding to Universities (2004), as revised in 2018.

“The Dunhill Medical Trust were incredibly supportive and pro-active in their response to COVID. I had no difficulty in securing an extension to my fellowship to allow me to return to clinical work.”

Peter Hartley, Research Training Fellow, University of Cambridge

7.2 The Board of Trustees and its sub-committees

Under the Articles of Association, the Trustees are responsible for the charity, its property and funds and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. Trustees serve for four years, after which period they may be re-appointed for one further term of office, by mutual agreement. Although the Articles provide for a minimum of three Trustees, no maximum number is specified to ensure the Board's ability to have access to a wide range of expertise appropriate to the strategic development of the Trust.

Trustees' meetings are held quarterly. The administration and management of the Trust's business is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is supported by a Head of Communities and Governance, a Head of Research Policy and Awards and two Grants Officers. Following the refreshment of the Charity Governance Code in 2020, the Board of Trustees instituted a review of its performance against seven key pillars of good governance. It is pleased to report satisfactory performance in all areas, while identifying and accepting the need for on-going review and improvement, a process to which it is committed.

The Trust has a Conflict of Interest Policy and Codes of Conduct for its Board and Committees and these are based on the Charity Governance Code and the Nolan Principles of Good Governance. Trustees and Committee members are required to declare all relevant interests, details of which are kept in a Register of Interests which is updated regularly.

Trustees and external advisers give their time on a voluntary basis, with out-of-pocket expenses being reimbursed in line with an agreed expenses policy. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions for the year 2020/21 are disclosed in Note 9 and 20 to the accounts. Grants to institutions and charities where Trustees or external advisers have a significant interest are noted in the list of grants on pages 46–47.

7.2.1 Grants Committees

The Board of the Trust is advised by two Grants Committees: a Research Grants Committee and a Community Grants Committee. Each have delegated authority to make awards within the budgetary envelope agreed by the Board and is chaired by a suitably qualified Trustee and includes a number of external advisers with professional or academic expertise and experience appropriate to the work of the Committees. The Committees also advise the Board on sectoral trends and other external changes which have implications for the development of the Trust's grant-making programmes and their funding.

The Trust submits its governance and decision-making processes for the Research Grants Committee to quinquennial review (Peer Review Audit) by its membership body, the Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) and is pleased to have been re-accredited during 2020 for a further five years. Achieving this accreditation is considered a hallmark of quality by universities, government, and funding bodies.

The Trustees are grateful for the time freely given by the Committees' independent advisors who are all volunteers with a range of other professional commitments. Their willingness to serve on the Committees is much appreciated by the Trustees.

7.2.2 Investment Committee

Also reporting to the Board is an Investment Committee, the purpose of which is to provide advice on investment strategies appropriate to the Trust's charitable aims, and to recommend to the Trustees any changes in investment arrangements which the Committee considers appropriate. Meeting quarterly and comprising of Trustees and external advisers with relevant professional investment / financial expertise, it is also responsible for monitoring the performance of the Trust's investment managers and that of their appointed professional investment consultants. As part of a rolling review of the Trust's professional advisors, Cambridge Associates were appointed as the Trust's investment advisors in March 2020, replacing Stanhope Consulting, following a process of consideration of Requests for Proposals.

7.3 Recruitment and training of new Trustees

The Trust has a policy and process for the appointment of Trustees which is based on the Charity Commission's requirements to demonstrate openness and good governance. Regular reviews of the skills required are carried out by the Board of Trustees to

identify any gaps. Open advertisement is used to ensure that the widest possible range of potential candidates is reached, and a formal selection process followed, including interview of the shortlisted candidates and appropriate due diligence carried out to confirm eligibility to act.

New Trustees are provided with a comprehensive induction and on-going access to a secure area of the Trust's website containing all key governance documents, committee papers and the Trustees' library. All Trustees are encouraged to keep up to date with best governance practice and are supported in this through identification and provision of suitable materials and training, funded by the Trust. The Trust has recently instituted a process of annual Board performance review against the requirements of the Charity Governance Code.

8. Plans for the future

The Trust remains committed to supporting its existing award-holders through the continuing effects of the pandemic and has ear-marked substantial funds to enable it to do so. As the country emerges from the pandemic, all the indications are that the needs on which the Trust has focused for nearly fifty years now, will be even greater. The country now has the opportunity to start on the process of building an infrastructure for a society that is fit for all ages and the Trust wishes to play its part.

In order to manage the demand for the Trust's funds and to try to focus on high priority areas which are not well-supported or addressed by public funding sources, a themed approach to calls for applications has been adopted, the first of which was launched in spring 2021. Awards for community grants activities will be proactively managed from now on, with the focus on larger, innovative programmes which have the potential to make positive systemic change at local, regional, and national scale. Programmes which encourage the close collaboration of the academic and clinical research communities and community-led organisations providing accommodation and services to older adults will be prioritised.

Investing in the development of research capacity in ageing-related research remains an important priority. Plans will be developed in line with the commitment made in 2020/21 to the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers, to which the Trust became a signatory, ranging from the provision of additional networking and online profiling opportunities for early career researchers to the piloting of more flexibility in funding for first-time Principal Investigators and post-doctoral researchers.

The work of the Investment Committee will continue in pursuit of the Trust's revised Investment Policy, particularly in monitoring the environmental, social and governance aspects of our investments and taking suitable action where fund managers' strategies are shown not to be aligned with the Trust's required

standards. It will also work closely with the Board in developing suitable strategies which enable the Trust to use its substantial endowment in new ways to achieve more for its mission.

9. Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the 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 Statement of Recommended Practice (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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

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

Insofar as the Trustees are aware:

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

Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf by:



Professor Alison Petch OBE
Chair

The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of green, elongated leaves, possibly from a plant like a lily or iris, set against a clear, bright blue sky. The leaves are in various stages of focus, with some in the foreground being sharp and others in the background being blurred, creating a sense of depth. The overall color palette is dominated by the vibrant green of the leaves and the deep blue of the sky.

Independent auditor's report and financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the members of the Dunhill Medical Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dunhill Medical Trust for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 charitable company's state of 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 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 18, the trustees (who are also 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 to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

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

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

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with management, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include The Companies Act 2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and

regulations and fraud.

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

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

Use of our report

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



Cara Turrington (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE

Date *30 September 2021*
Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

**Balance sheet
as at 31 March 2021**

| | Notes | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 71,798 | 87,326 |
| Investments | 11 | 153,773,187 | 131,891,281 |
| | | <u>153,844,985</u> | <u>131,978,607</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 12 | 402,422 | 983,554 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 14,162,685 | 7,398,524 |
| | | <u>14,565,107</u> | <u>8,382,078</u> |
| Creditors: due within one year | 13 | 6,891,466 | 6,873,541 |
| Net current assets | | 7,673,641 | 1,508,537 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>161,518,626</u> | <u>133,487,144</u> |
| Creditors: due after more than one year | 14 | 4,306,716 | 4,777,065 |
| Net assets | | <u>157,211,910</u> | <u>128,710,079</u> |
| Charity funds | | | |
| Endowment funds: | | | |
| Expendable endowment | 17 | 157,197,033 | 126,945,056 |
| Unrestricted funds | 17 | - | 1,393,024 |
| Designated funds | 17 | - | 189,869 |
| Restricted funds | 17 | 14,877 | 182,130 |
| Total charity funds | | <u>157,211,910</u> | <u>128,710,079</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 29 to 44 form part of these accounts.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on *2 September* 2021.



Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees
Professor Alison Patch OBE
Chair

Statement of financial activities
Including income and expenditure account for the year ended
31 March, 2021

| | Notes | Unrestricted | Restricted | Expendable endowment | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Income and endowments from: | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2 | 2,582,448 | - | - | 2,582,448 | 3,638,714 |
| Grants and Donations | | - | - | - | - | 500,000 |
| Total income and endowments | | 2,582,448 | - | - | 2,582,448 | 4,138,714 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 3 | - | - | (272,664) | (272,664) | (234,222) |
| Charitable activities | 4 | (4,450,908) | (167,253) | - | (4,618,161) | (5,580,452) |
| Total expenditure | | (4,450,908) | (167,253) | (272,664) | (4,890,825) | (5,814,674) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | | - | - | 30,589,783 | 30,589,783 | (10,575,376) |
| Net income / (expenditure) | 6 | (1,868,460) | (167,253) | 30,317,119 | 28,281,406 | (12,251,336) |
| Transfer between funds | | 285,567 | - | (285,567) | - | - |
| Other recognised gains / (losses): | | | | | | |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | | - | - | 220,425 | 220,425 | 526 |
| Net movement in funds | | (1,582,893) | (167,253) | 30,251,977 | 28,501,831 | (12,250,810) |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | 1,582,893 | 182,130 | 126,945,056 | 128,710,079 | 140,960,889 |
| Total funds carried forward | 17 | - | 14,877 | 157,197,033 | 157,211,910 | 128,710,079 |

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2021

| | Notes | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | 19 | (2,155,030) | (2,114,363) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | | <u>(2,155,030)</u> | <u>(2,114,363)</u> |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets | | (9,111) | (1,518) |
| Receipts from sales of tangible fixed assets | | 881,374 | 81 |
| Payments to acquire fixed asset investments | | (15,586,627) | (26,251,682) |
| Receipts from sales of fixed asset investments | | 23,761,001 | 27,311,555 |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | | <u>9,046,637</u> | <u>1,058,436</u> |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 6,891,607 | (1,055,927) |

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April 2020

Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2021

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------------|------------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 14,162,685 | 7,398,524 |
| Bank balances controlled by investment managers at year end | 11 | 524,148 | 176,277 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2021 | | <u>14,686,833</u> | <u>7,574,801</u> |

Analysis of changes in net debt

| | As at 1 April 2020 | Cash flows | Foreign exchange movements | As at 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash at bank | 7,398,524 | 6,764,161 | - | 14,162,685 |
| Cash held by investment managers | 176,277 | 127,446 | 220,425 | 524,148 |
| Total | <u>7,574,801</u> | <u>6,891,607</u> | <u>220,425</u> | <u>14,686,833</u> |

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information and basis of preparation

The Dunhill Medical Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in the United Kingdom. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Reference and Administrative Information at the front of the Annual Report. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are the furtherance of medical knowledge and research including research into improving the health and social care of older people and the provision of accommodation and care for older people.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. 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), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

(b) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. The charity has a single expendable endowment and the Trustees distribute the income therefrom as grants. At the Trustees' discretion grants may also be made out of the endowment. The expendable endowment receives the gains and losses on investment and funds transferred as necessary when unrestricted expenditure is in excess of income.

(c) Income recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends, interest and rent. Where it is not practicable to identify investment management costs incurred within a scheme with reasonable accuracy the investment income is reported net of these costs. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend and rent income is recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds includes investment managers' fees;

- Expenditure on charitable activities includes grants payable to charities and institutions as well as support and governance costs; and

- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

- Irrecoverable VAT is charged as an expense against the activity for which expenditure arose.

The Trust makes grants to a variety of applicants in line with their policy stated in the Trustees' Report and on the fulfilment of certain specific conditions. The trustees approve these grants at their quarterly meetings following a rigorous assessment of the viability of the projects. The full cost of the grant commitment is recognised on approval by the trustees and, where appropriate, is recognised as a long term liability within the financial statements. It is on this basis that they are included in the accounts and charged against income or endowment as appropriate.

(e) Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs, and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed

to particular headings they have been allocated to cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Premises overheads have been allocated on an actual basis and other overheads have been allocated on an actual basis to the relevant support expense heading.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

(f) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

- Leasehold property: over the life of the lease
- Fixtures and fittings: 20% reducing balance

(g) Investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with changes recognised in 'net gains / (losses) on investments' in the SOFA if

the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment. The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited is a dormant company as at 31 March 2021. No consolidated accounts are prepared as the subsidiary is not material to the charity.

(h) Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

(i) Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable

that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

(k) Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the expected useful life of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method.

The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(l) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

(m) Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-

term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The charity provides a defined contribution to the employees' personal pensions. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(n) Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

(o) Going concern

The Trustees have assessed the impact on the charity of the coronavirus pandemic. Whilst the virus has affected the value of investments, primarily, at the year end there has been significant recovery post year end. The Trustees do not deem the pandemic to have a negative effect on the charity's ability to operate going forward. Further, the Trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure is sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

(p) Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in net income/ (expenditure), except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/ (expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are

retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are recognised at transaction price. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised

in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates and judgements made in the current and prior year relate to the Directors' valuation of development land – see note 11.

2. Income from investments

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Dividends and interest on quoted investments | 2,582,372 | 3,642,714 |
| Rental Income | 76 | (4,000) |
| | <u>2,582,448</u> | <u>3,638,714</u> |

Income from investments was £2,582,448 (2020: £3,638,714) all of which was attributable to unrestricted funds. Gains and losses on investments in the current and prior year are attributable to endowment funds.

3. Investment management costs

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment managers' fees | 272,664 | 234,222 |
| | <u>272,664</u> | <u>234,222</u> |

£272,664 (2020: £234,222) of the above costs were attributable to endowment funds.

Investment managers' fees include only the separately identifiable direct costs relating to portfolio management and the cost of obtaining investment advice. Further indirect costs were incurred and are included within the costs of acquisition of investments or within returns on investments.

4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants* | 3,706,833 | 4,876,812 |
| Support Costs | 911,328 | 703,640 |
| | <u>4,618,161</u> | <u>5,580,452</u> |

£3,598,183 (2020: £nil) of the above costs were attributable to endowment funds, £685,472 (2020: £4,944,712) of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds, £167,253 (2020: £317,870) of the above costs were attributable to designated funds, and £167,253 (2020: £317,870) of the above costs were attributable to restricted funds.

* Grant expenditure is disclosed as grants awarded less grants returned in the year as below;

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grants awarded | 3,937,858 | 5,158,240 |
| Grants returned / withdrawn | (231,025) | (281,428) |
| Net grant expenditure | <u>3,706,833</u> | <u>4,876,812</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | year ended 2021 (£) | year ended 2020 (£) |
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 173,061 | - | 173,061 | 132,592 |
| Administration expenses | 425,253 | 55,448 | 480,701 | 479,786 |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 219,550 | 3,750 | 223,300 | 60,700 |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 23,016 | 11,250 | 34,266 | 30,562 |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 840,880 | 70,448 | 911,328 | 703,640 |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2021 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 201,542 | 50,385 | 251,927 |
| Pension contributions | 16,983 | 4,246 | 21,229 |
| | <u>218,525</u> | <u>54,631</u> | <u>273,156</u> |

5. Allocation of support costs and overheads (continued)

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | year ended 2020 (£) | |
| Unrestricted income fund | | | | |
| Establishment expenses | 132,592 | - | 132,592 | |
| Administration expenses | 421,420 | 58,366 | 479,786 | |
| Finance, legal and professional expenses | 56,950 | 3,750 | 60,700 | |
| Expendable endowment | | | | |
| Legal, accountancy and audit fees | 19,312 | 11,250 | 30,562 | |
| Total per statement of financial activities (SOFA) | 630,274 | 73,366 | 703,640 | |

Included within administration expenses above are the following staff costs:

| | Charitable activities | Governance costs | Total Year ended 2020 (£) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Salaries and National Insurance | 210,654 | 52,663 | 263,317 |
| Pension contributions | 18,525 | 4,631 | 23,156 |
| | <u>229,179</u> | <u>57,294</u> | <u>286,473</u> |

6. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

Net income / (expenditure) is stated after charging / (crediting):

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 24,639 | 23,954 |
| Operating lease rentals | 147,537 | 115,857 |
| Losses / (gains) on fair value movement of investments | (30,589,783) | 10,575,376 |

7. Auditor's and accountants' remuneration

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|----------|----------|
| Fees payable to the charity's auditor for the audit of the charity's annual accounts | 15,000 | 15,000 |

Fees payable to the charity's accountant for other services:

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Management accounts, book-keeping, consultancy fees and financial statements | 34,266 | 30,562 |
| | <u>49,266</u> | <u>45,562</u> |

8. Trustees' and key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The Trustees neither received nor waived any remuneration during the year (2020: £nil).

Zero Trustees (2020: 13) were reimbursed travel expenses totalling £nil (2020: £10,733) during the year. The total amount of employee travel expenses received by key management personnel is £nil (2020: £1,672). The Trust considers its key management personnel to be its Chief Executive, Ms Susan Kay. The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel in the year was £111,308 (2020: £107,003).

9. Trustees' and key management personnel remuneration and expenses

The average monthly number of employees and full time equivalent (FTE) during the year were as follows:

| | 2021 Number | 2021 FTE | 2020 Number | 2020 FTE |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Charitable activities | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Governance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>4</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> |

The total staff costs and employees' benefits was as follows:

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Employees' emoluments | 227,066 | 239,694 |
| Social security | 24,861 | 23,623 |
| Pension contributions | 21,229 | 23,156 |
| | <u>273,156</u> | <u>286,473</u> |

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

| | 2021 Number | 2020 Number |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| £60,000 – £70,000 | 1 | 1 |
| £80,001 – £90,000 | - | 1 |
| £90,001 – £100,000 | 1 | - |
| | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |

10. Fixed assets - tangible

| | Short leasehold (£) | Office equipment (£) | Total (£) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Cost / valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2020 | 229,392 | 50,685 | 280,077 |
| Additions in the year | - | 9,111 | 9,111 |
| Disposals in the year | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2021 | <u>229,392</u> | <u>59,796</u> | <u>289,188</u> |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2020 | 146,765 | 45,986 | 192,751 |
| Charge for the year | 22,940 | 1,699 | 24,639 |
| On disposals | - | - | - |
| At 31 March 2021 | <u>169,705</u> | <u>47,685</u> | <u>217,390</u> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2021 | 59,687 | 12,111 | 71,798 |
| At 31 March 2020 | 82,627 | 4,699 | 87,326 |

11. Fixed assets investments

| | Quoted Investments (£) | Development land (£) | Balances controlled by Investment Managers (£) | Investment in subsidiary (£) | Total (£) |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2020 | 130,806,371 | 908,632 | 176,277 | 1 | 131,891,281 |
| Additions | 15,586,627 | - | 347,871 | - | 15,934,498 |
| Disposals | (17,339,637) | (881,373) | - | - | (18,221,010) |
| Revaluation | 23,940,707 | 227,711 | - | - | 24,168,418 |
| At 31 March 2021 | 152,994,068 | 254,970 | 524,148 | 1 | 153,773,187 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2021 | 152,994,068 | 254,970 | 524,148 | 1 | 153,773,187 |
| At 31 March 2020 | 130,806,372 | 908,632 | 176,277 | 1 | 131,891,281 |
| Managed funds | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) | | | |
| UK – Property fund | 9,466,098 | 15,510,466 | | | |
| UK Investments | 38,446,630 | 33,500,242 | | | |
| International Investments | 91,095,768 | 67,238,876 | | | |
| Equities and fixed interest securities | | | | | |
| UK | 5,763,250 | 6,272,620 | | | |
| International | 8,222,322 | 8,284,168 | | | |
| | 152,994,068 | 130,806,372 | | | |

None of the direct holdings in equities and fixed interest securities exceed 5% of the portfolio and there are no restrictions on realisation.

The investment in subsidiary above relates to the Trust's investment in The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited, company number 08464560. The Trust holds 100% of the company's share capital. The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited was incorporated on 27 March, 2013 and was dormant for the period to 31 March, 2021. The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited was dissolved subsequent to the year end on 15 June 2021.

The value at which the development land is valued is based on a Trustee directors' valuation. This valuation is reviewed annually. During the year ended 31 March 2021 the majority of the development land was sold with the remainder sold shortly after the year end. The development land held at the year end has been revalued accordingly.

12. Debtors

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other debtors | 254,399 | 479,895 |
| Accrued income | 148,023 | 503,659 |
| | <u>402,422</u> | <u>983,554</u> |

Other debtors includes £253 (2020: £50,000) due from subsidiary undertakings in respect to The DMT (Fontwell Land) Limited.

13. Creditors: amounts due within one year

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade creditors | 145,072 | 169,679 |
| Other tax and social security | 8,344 | 7,633 |
| Committed grants | 6,738,050 | 6,696,229 |
| | <u>6,891,466</u> | <u>6,873,541</u> |

14. Creditors: amounts due after one year

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Committed grants | 4,306,716 | 4,777,065 |
| | <u>4,306,716</u> | <u>4,777,065</u> |

15. Leases

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | | |
| Not later than one year | 71,412 | 71,412 |
| Later than one year and not later than five years | 107,118 | 178,530 |
| Later than five years | - | - |
| | <u>178,530</u> | <u>249,942</u> |

16. Contingent liabilities / assets

In the opinion of the Trustees, the charity had no contingent liabilities or assets.

17. Reserves

| | Balance at 1 April 2020 (£) | Incoming resources (£) | Resources expended (£) | New designations and transfers (£) | Total (£) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Unrestricted Income Fund | 1,393,024 | 2,582,448 | (4,283,655) | 308,183 | - |
| Expendable Endowment | 126,945,056 | 220,425 | 30,317,119 | (285,567) | 157,197,033 |
| Designated Fund | 189,869 | - | (167,253) | (22,616) | - |
| Restricted Income Fund | 182,130 | - | (167,253) | - | 14,877 |
| | 128,710,079 | 2,802,873 | 25,698,958 | - | 157,211,910 |

Designated Fund

In the year to 31 March 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds committed under this matched funding agreement have been designated for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

Restricted Income Fund

In the year to 31 March 2020, the charity entered into a matched funding agreement. The funds received under this matched funding agreement have been restricted for use solely for this purpose. The matched funding agreement spans 3 years.

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

| | Unrestricted funds (£) | Endowment funds (£) | Designated Funds (£) | Restricted Funds (£) | Total (£) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2021 | | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 153,844,985 | - | - | 153,844,985 |
| Cash | 10,795,760 | 3,352,048 | - | 14,877 | 14,162,685 |
| Current assets | 402,422 | - | - | - | 402,422 |
| Creditors less than one year | (6,891,466) | - | - | - | (6,891,466) |
| Creditors more than one year | (4,306,716) | - | - | - | (4,306,716) |
| Total | - | 157,197,033 | - | 14,877 | 157,211,910 |
| 2020 | | | | | |
| Fixed assets | - | 131,978,607 | - | - | 131,978,607 |
| Cash | 12,060,076 | (5,033,551) | 189,869 | 182,130 | 7,398,524 |
| Current assets | 983,554 | - | - | - | 983,554 |
| Creditors less than one year | (6,873,541) | - | - | - | (6,873,541) |
| Creditors more than one year | (4,777,065) | - | - | - | (4,777,065) |
| Total | 1,393,024 | 126,945,056 | 189,869 | 182,130 | 128,710,079 |

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

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Net income / (expenditure) for year | 28,501,831 | (12,250,810) |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 24,639 | 23,954 |
| (Gains) / losses on investments | (30,589,783) | 10,575,376 |
| (Gain) / loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | - | 214 |
| (Increase) / decrease in debtors | 581,132 | (631,960) |
| Increase / (decrease) in creditors | (452,424) | 168,863 |
| Gain on exchange rate movements | (220,425) | - |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | <u>(2,155,030)</u> | <u>(2,114,363)</u> |

20. Related party transactions

Grants paid to institutions where the Trustees or advisers of the Dunhill Medical Trust have an involvement are disclosed in the list of new grants awarded on pages 45–49.

21. Financial instruments

| | 2021 (£) | 2020 (£) |
|---|------------|------------|
| Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Other debtors | 254,399 | 479,377 |
| Per accounts | 254,399 | 479,337 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors | 13,706 | 35,684 |
| Committed grants | 11,044,766 | 11,473,294 |
| Other creditors | - | - |
| Per accounts | 11,058,472 | 11,508,978 |

Assets generally covered would be basic loans made, trade debtors, other debtors, cash/bank deposits.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise of quoted investments, details of which are given in note 11.

Liabilities would include basic loans received, trade creditors and other creditors, such as grant recipients.

22. Comparative statement of financial activities to March 2020

Including income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2020

| | Unrestricted income fund | Restricted | Expendable Endowment | 2020 (£) |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Income and endowments from | | | | |
| Investment income | 3,638,714 | - | - | 3,638,714 |
| Grants and Donations | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| Total income and endowments | 3,638,714 | 500,000 | - | 4,138,714 |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Raising funds | - | - | (234,222) | (234,222) |
| Charitable activities | (5,262,582) | (317,870) | - | (5,580,452) |
| Total expenditure | (5,262,582) | (317,870) | (234,222) | (5,814,674) |
| Net gains / (losses) on investments | - | - | (10,575,376) | (10,575,376) |
| Other gains / (losses) – exchange gains | - | - | 526 | 526 |
| Net income / (expenditure) | (1,623,868) | 182,130 | (10,809,072) | (12,250,810) |
| Reconciliation of funds: | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | 3,206,761 | - | 137,754,128 | 140,960,889 |
| Total funds carried forward | 1,582,893 | 182,130 | 126,945,056 | 128,710,079 |

The Statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended relate to the charity's one main activity, which is that of grant making. This activity is a continuing operation.



New grants awarded 2020/21

New grants awarded, by category

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: project grants

| Principal Investigator | Institution | Project title | Value of award | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------|
| Dr Monique Andersson | University of Oxford | Improving Outcomes in Necrotising Otitis Externa (IONOE) | £36,511 | Professor Ben Rickayzen | City University, London | Almshouse Longevity Study | £16,950 |
| Dr Fabia Franco | Middlesex University | MusiCare: Protecting Cognitive Functions and Wellbeing Using Music Therapy & Innovative Technology with an Aging Population | £299,957 | Dr Jason Scott | Northumbria University | Developing a co-designed systems-level response to safety issues for residents transitioning from hospital to care homes | £209,586 |
| Dr Rhoda MacRae | University of the West of Scotland | Improving the health and well-being of older people with cognitive frailty and dementia in prison | £114,785 | Dr Karen Watchman | University of Stirling | Perspectives of older couples with a learning disability when one partner has dementia: identifying support needs of carer dyads. | £138,190 |
| Dr Ryan Moseley | Cardiff University | Development of epoxy-tigilanes as novel small molecule therapeutics for impaired re-epithelialisation associated with non-healing, chronic skin wounds in the aged | £298,338 | | | Five awards for prior award-holders to support open access publication fees | £10,112 |

1. Dr Garry Tew, a member of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, is a member of the faculty at Northumbria University but was neither a co-applicant nor involved in the decision regarding this award.

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: personal fellowship awards

| Fellow | Institution | Project title | Value of award |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Sarah Hopkins | University of Cambridge | Using experience-based co-design to improve the impact of advance care planning on the quality of life and care of frail older people | £209,107 ² |
| Suzanne McIlroy | King's College, London | The development and feasibility of a post-operative rehabilitation programme to improve walking in older people with neurogenic claudication | £300,372 |
| Amy Garner | Imperial College, London | Functional, Subjective and Biomechanical Outcomes Associated with Combined Partial Knee Replacement for Multi-Compartment Arthritis – An Alternative to Total Knee Replacement? | £64,000 ³ |

Grants for academic and clinical researchers: multiple Phd studentship awards

| Institution | Project | Value of award |
|--|---|----------------|
| University of Liverpool (Dr Simon Tew) | Contribution to the support of 10 projects in ageing-related research in Institute of Life Course and Medical Sciences | £200,000 |
| Loughborough University (Professor Eef Hogervorst) | Support for three projects in the area of home adaptation needs of an ageing population and the benefits of healthcare technology | £122,689 |
| University of Sheffield (Professor Stephen Renshaw) | Contribution to the support of two cohorts of four students on Healthy Lifespan Doctoral Training Programme | £200,000 |
| University of Surrey ⁴ (Dr Kamalan Jeevaratnam) | Contribution to the support of five students on the Lifelong Health Doctoral Training programme within the Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences | £200,000 |

2. Co-funded with the British Geriatrics Society
3. Co-funded with the Royal College of Surgeons (relates to an award made in 2018)
4. Professor Deborah Dunn-Walters, Chair of the Research Grants Committee at the time of the award, is a member of the faculty at the University of Surrey but was neither a co-applicant nor involved in the decision regarding this award.

Grants for community-based organisations: capability development awards

| Organisation | Project | Value of award |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Timebanking UK | Development of social impact model | £8,520 |
| Lifecycle UK | Building Financial Sustainability and Re-Imagining Organisations Course | £595 |
| Age UK (Bath & North East Somerset) | Building Financial Sustainability and Re-Imagining Organisations Course | £990 |

Grants for community-based organisations: #iwill Care Home FaNs intergenerational linking project

| Organisation | Project | Value of award |
|--|---|----------------|
| Alive Activities | Intergenerational Linking project in South and East Bristol (Wave 1) | £30,962 |
| The Linking Network | Intergenerational Linking project in Bradford (Wave 1) | £31,000 |
| Curriculum and Language Access Service | Intergenerational Linking project in Bury (Greater Manchester) (Wave 2) | £27,000 |
| Diocese of Plymouth | Intergenerational Linking project in Devon and Dorset (Wave 2) | £30,000 |
| Enfield Town Schools' Partnership | Intergenerational Linking project in Enfield (Wave 2) | £30,995 |
| Global Education Derby | Intergenerational Linking project in Derbyshire (Wave 2) | £30,700 |
| Leeds Development Education Centre | Intergenerational Linking project in Leeds (Wave 2) | £31,000 |
| Sensory Trust | Intergenerational Linking project in Cornwall (Wave 2) | £31,000 |
| The St. Philip's Centre | Intergenerational Linking project in Leicestershire (Wave 2) | £31,000 |
| Windmills Foundation | Intergenerational Linking project in Sefton (Wave 2) | £29,850 |
| Woven Nest Theatre | Intergenerational Linking project in Newcastle and Sunderland (Wave 2) | £31,000 |

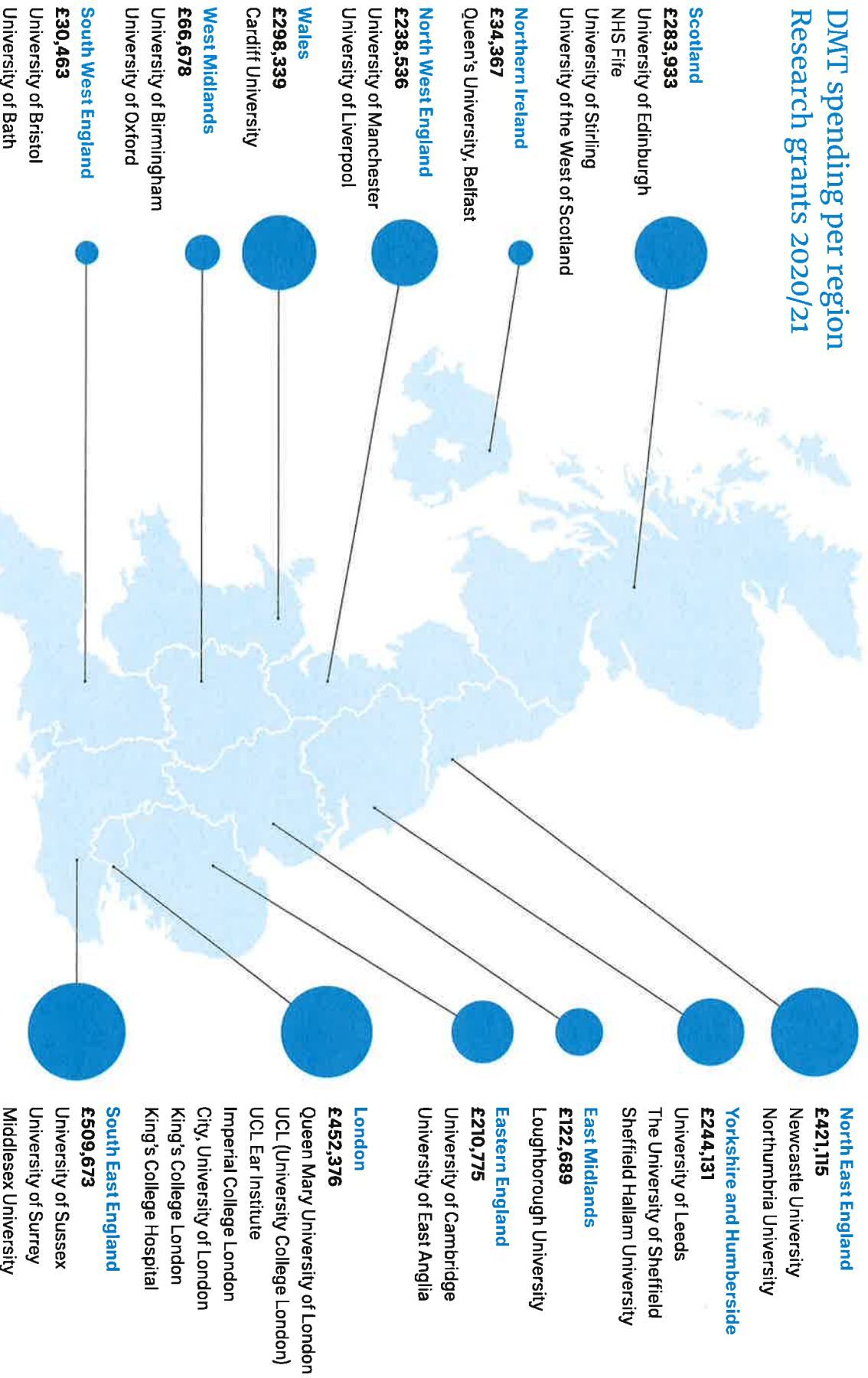
Grants to support the development of networks and evidence base for launch of new strategic framework

| Organisation | Project | Value of award |
|--|---|----------------|
| Care & Repair (England) | Catch 22 Project | £50,000 |
| Housing Learning & Improvement Network (LIN) | Technology for an Ageing Population Panel for Innovation Inquiry (TAPP) | £41,160 |
| Queen's Nursing Institute (Scotland) | Support for Queen's Nurses' Leadership Programme | £105,000 |
| St Monica Trust | COVID-19: A proposed study to determine the impact, challenges and experience of Retirement Villages and Extra Care Housing in England during the pandemic (RE-COV Project) | £29,260 |
| University of Leeds / National Care Forum | Learning by Experience and Supporting the Care Home Sector during the COVID-19 pandemic: Key lessons learnt so far by health and care practitioners working on the frontline (COVID-LESS Project) | £15,000 |
| Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) | To support the work of the Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support | £316,620 |
| Early career researcher travel bursary | | £687 |

Summary of all grants awarded in the financial year 2020/21

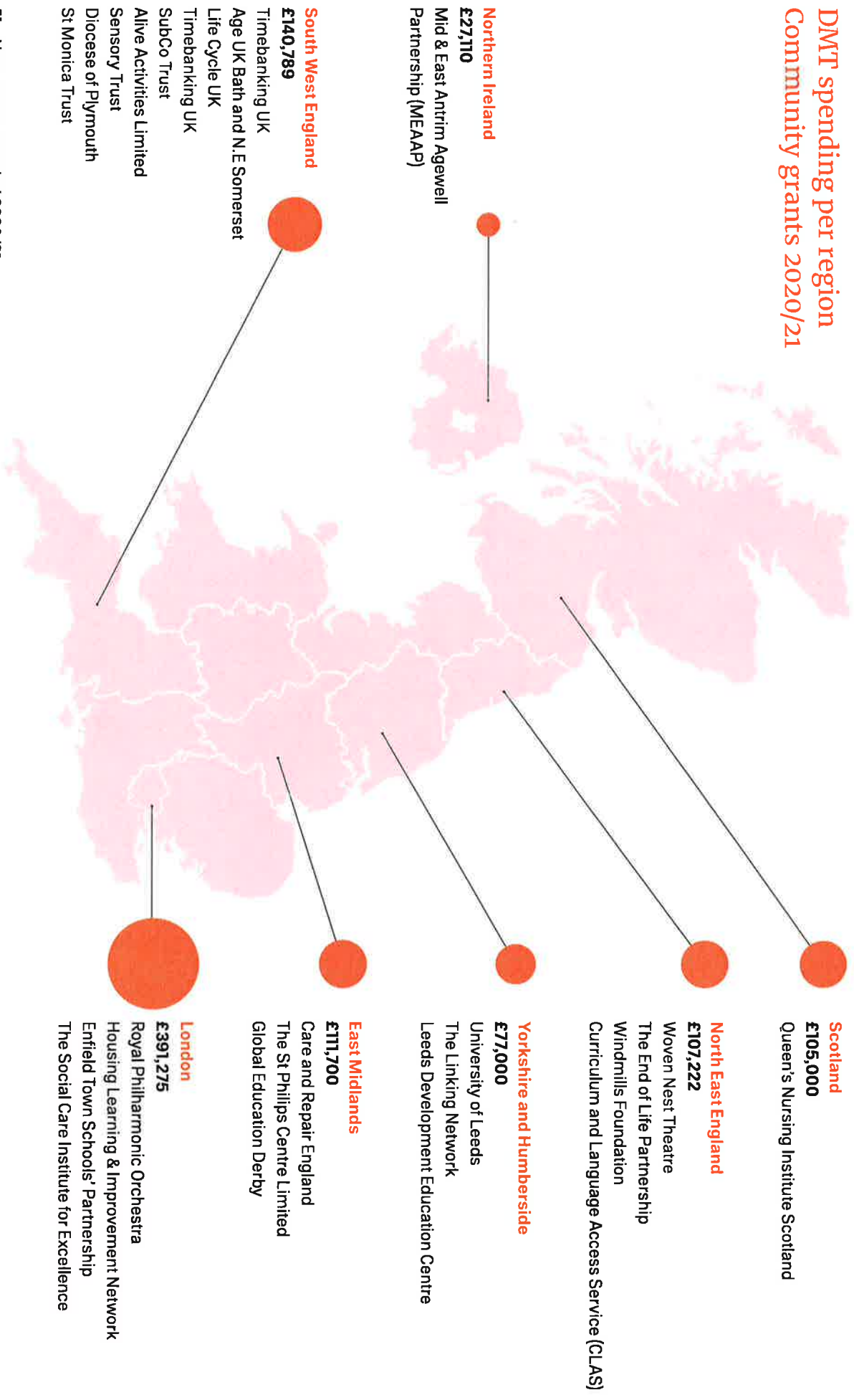
| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total new grants for academic and clinical researchers | £2,421,284 |
| Total new grants for community-based organisations | £344,612 |
| Total grants to support networks and evidence-building for new strategic plan period | £557,040 |
| Total funding to support existing award-holders to complete projects delayed by restrictions related to COVID-19 (27 awards in total) | £614,922 |
| TOTAL | £3,937,858 |

DMT spending per region Research grants 2020/21

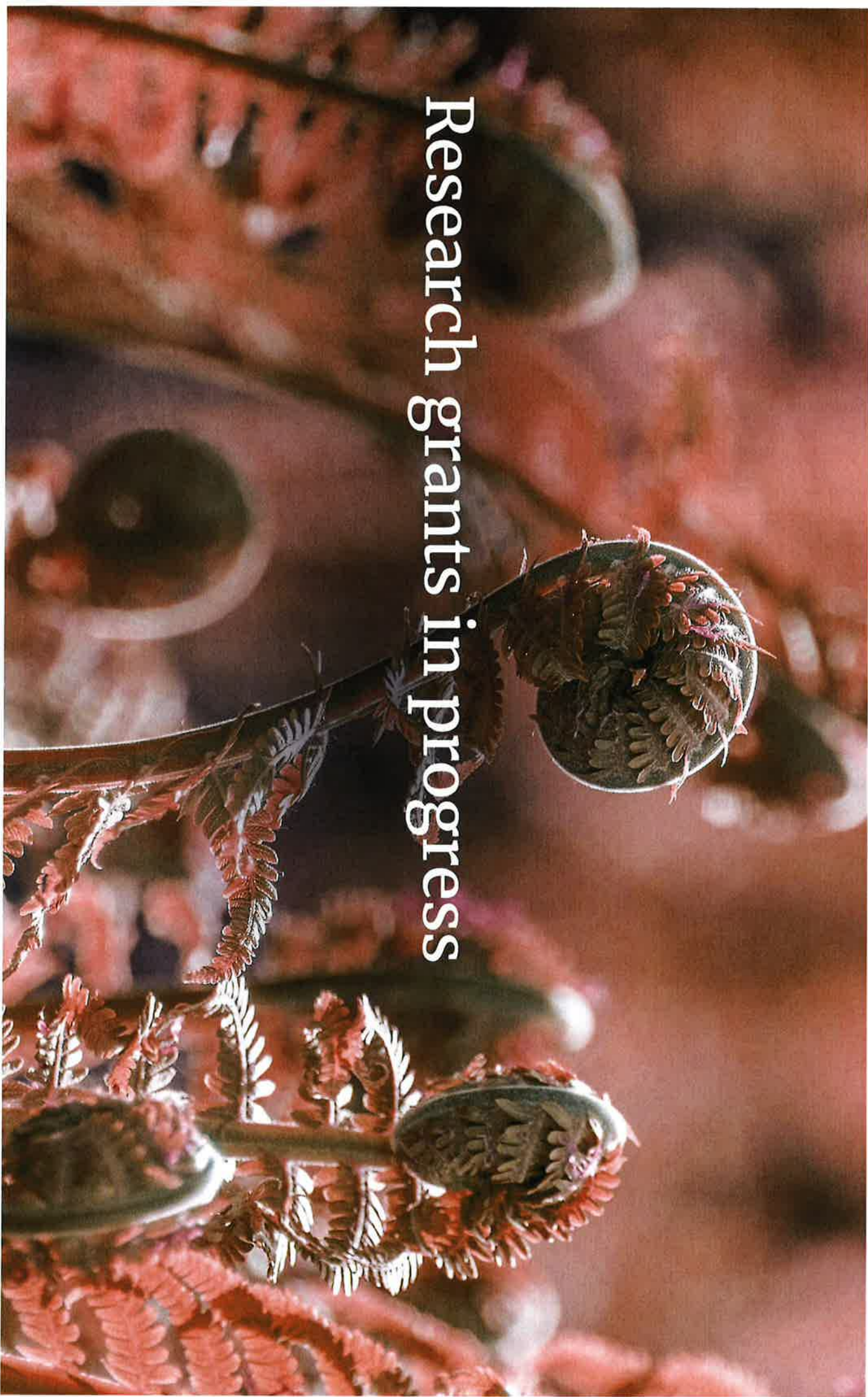


50 New grants awarded 2020/21

DMT spending per region Community grants 2020/21



Research grants in progress

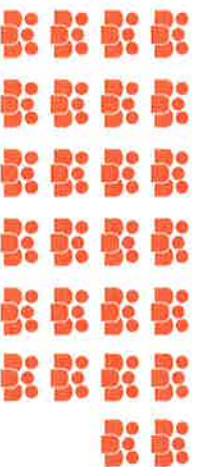


Dissemination

68 awards reported 436 dissemination events to non academic audiences.



Broadcast e.g. TV/radio/film/
podcast (other than news/press)



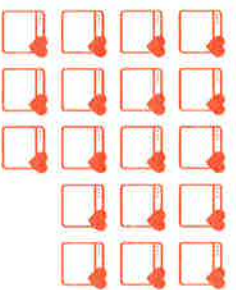
Formal working group,
expert panel or dialogue



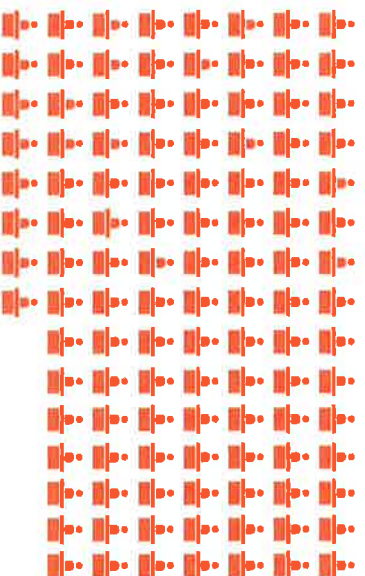
Magazine, newsletter or
online publication



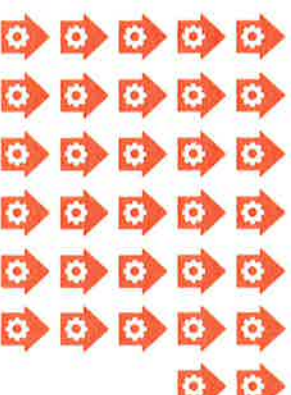
Press release, press
conference or response to
a media enquiry/interview



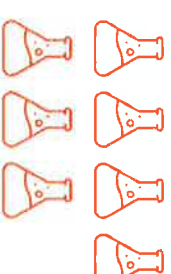
Engagement focused website,
blog or social media channel



Talk or presentation



Participation in an activity,
workshop or similar

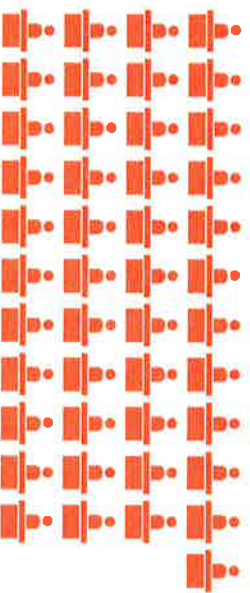


Participation in an open day or
visit at my research institution

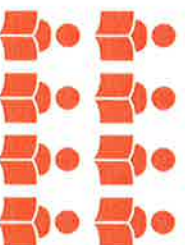
Awards and recognitions

98 prizes or awards were reported from 33 different grants

9 of the 21 early career award-holders making a report this period had won research prizes for their work (some more than one, with 16 prizes in total). Almost half had received international recognition for their work.



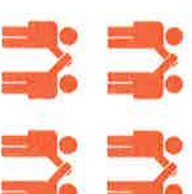
Personally asked as a key note speaker to a conference



Appointed as editor/advisor to journal or book series



Research prizes



Attracted visiting staff or user to your research group



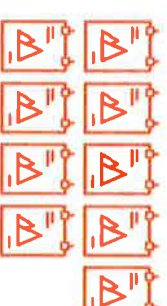
Prestigious/honorary/advisory position to an external body



Medal



Awarded honorary membership, or fellowship, of learned society

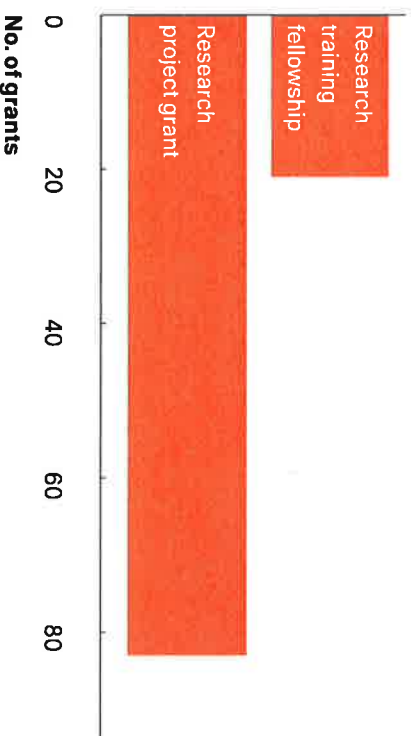


Poster/abstract prize

Active research grant awards

In common with many research organisations and funders, we use Researchfish from Interfolio to gather data on an annual basis from our active award-holders. We do so for the duration of an award and for a minimum of 3 years afterwards.

This report encompasses 104 grants with a value of £17.5M, the first of which was awarded in September 2014 and the most recent in January 2021.

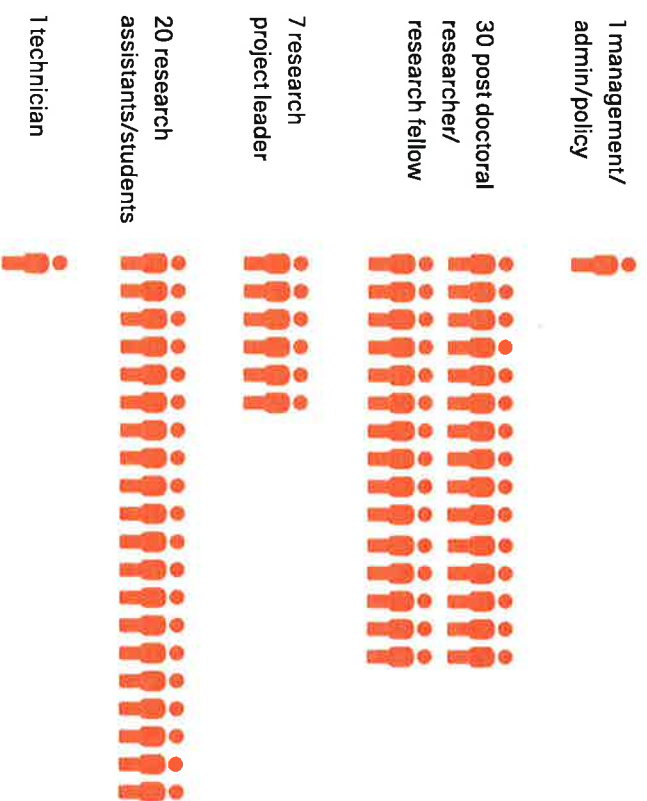


“Support from Dunhill Medical Trust was excellent throughout...”

Dr Bernadette McGuinness, Queen's University Belfast, Research

Developing research capacity

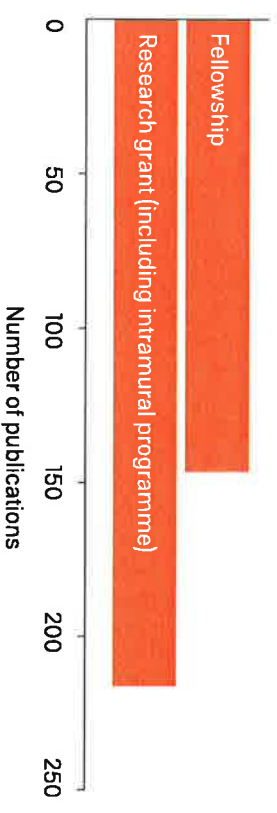
One of our strategic priorities is to improve and sustain capacity in age-related research. 66 award-holders reported a member of the team moving on to a new role following completion of the funded project, of which 56 remained active in research. Three quarters of those remained in ageing-related research.



56 Research grants in progress

Publications

A total of 352 publications were reported with the 21 early career fellows reporting a total of 136 publications

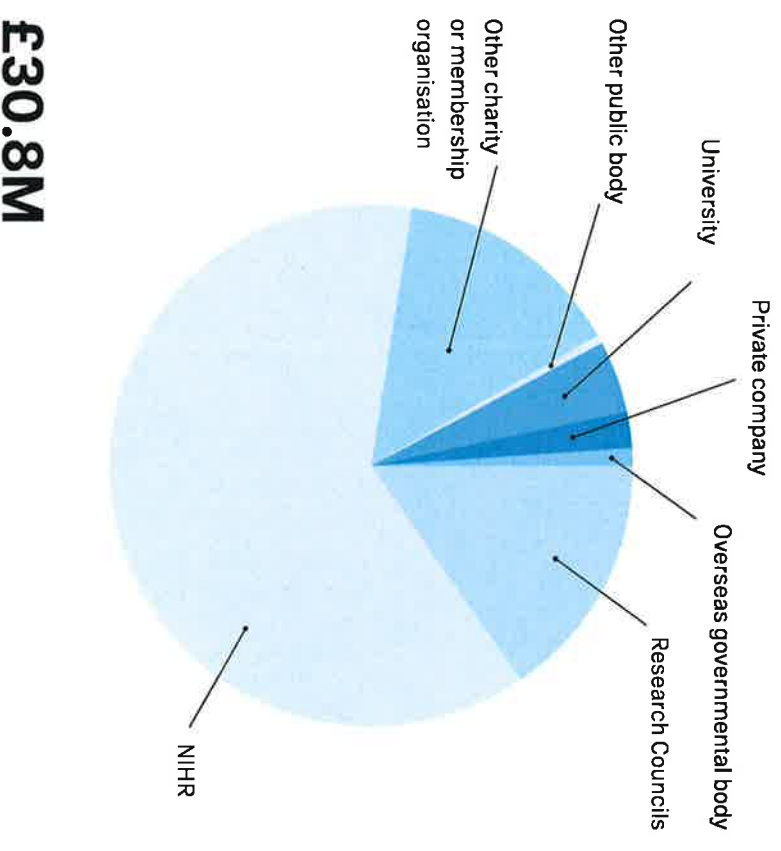
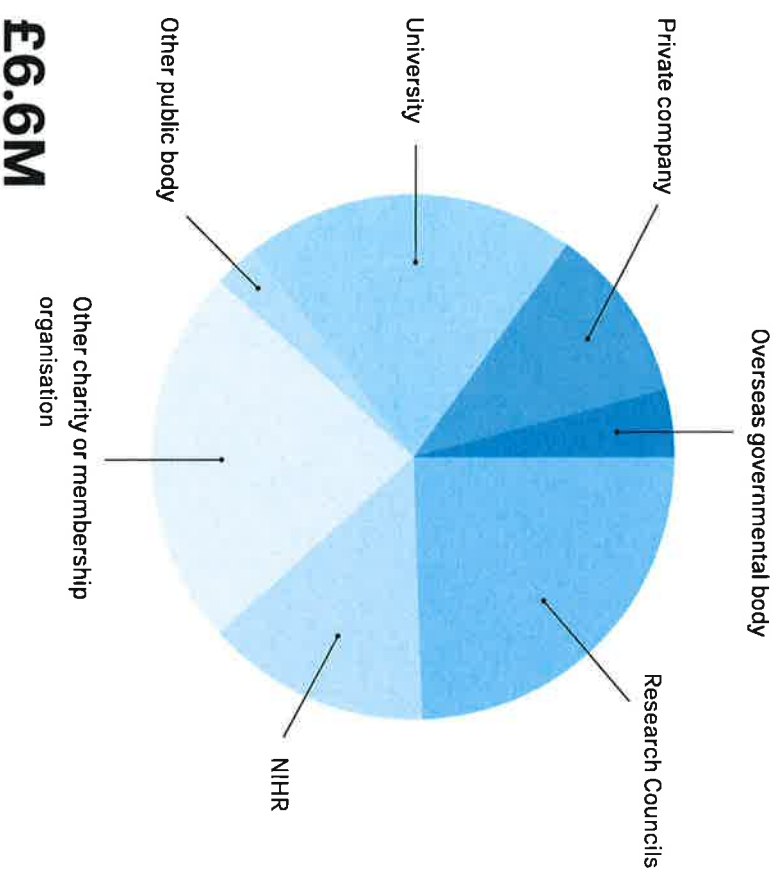


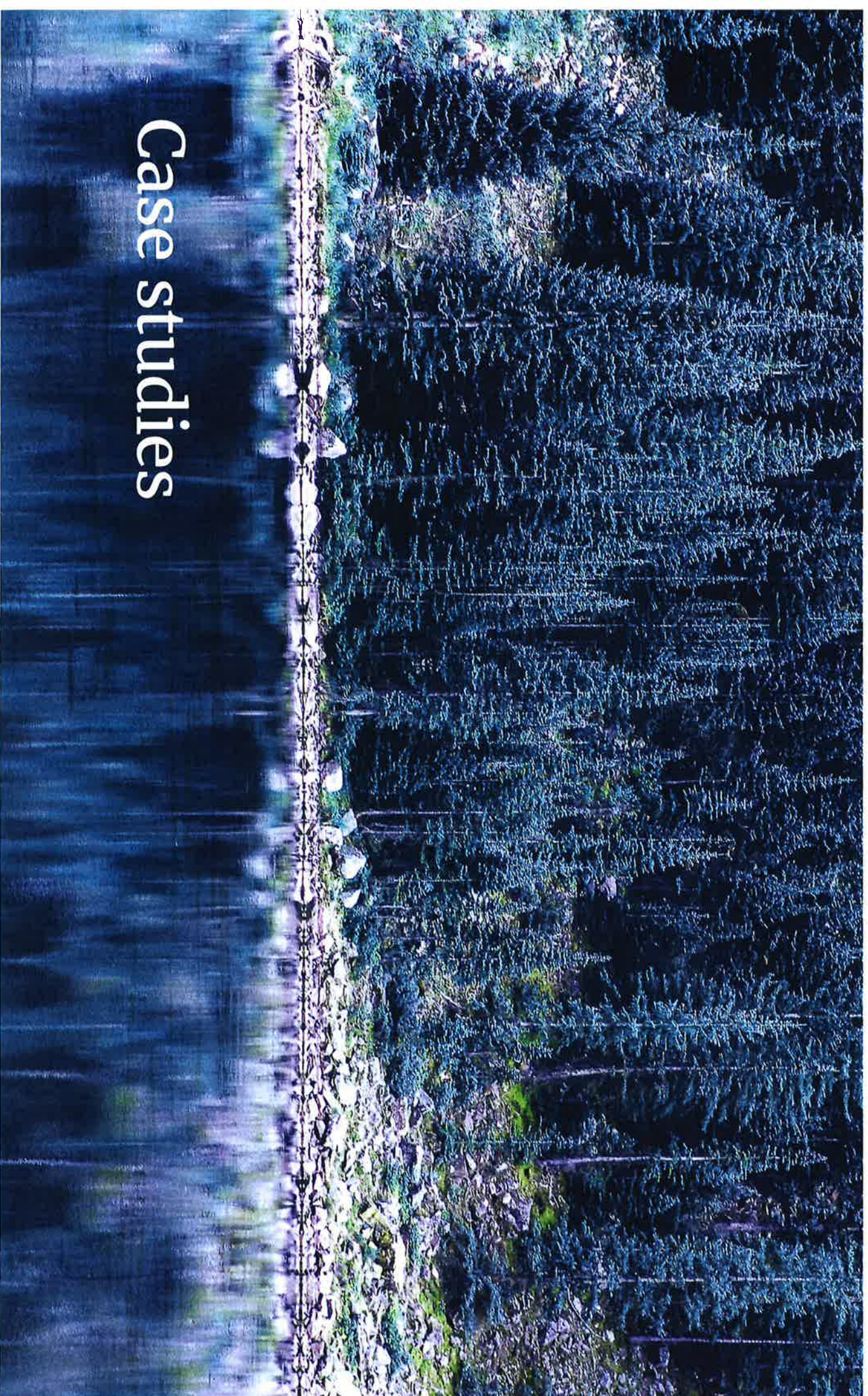
Source: Researchfish

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Further funding

22 award-holders who had had grants with an initial award value of £5.5M reported that they had attracted a further £6.6M to develop their own work further, and that their Dunhill Medical Trust-funded work had contributed to larger awards led by other teams totalling £30.8M.





Case studies



“None of this would have been possible without the Dunhill Medical Trust’s support. It was a relatively modest grant, but if we hadn’t had the money from them to move our research forward I don’t think we would be where we are today.”

Professor Lorna Harries, University of Exeter

CASE STUDY 1: SPIN-OUT COMPANY

Turning back the clock: Uncovering new therapies for age-related diseases

A chance discovery in the lab led Professor Lorna Harries and her team to an exciting new way to rejuvenate cells. Based on the results from this early work funded by the Dunhill Medical Trust, she’s now set up a company to develop and test potential anti-ageing therapies.

When we talk about ageing, people often highlight the external signs. But there’s plenty more going on inside our bodies as we get older.

Worn-out senescent cells accumulate within our tissues, pumping out inflammatory chemicals – a phenomenon known as SASP (Senescence-associated secretory phenotype). In turn, these chemicals are thought to alter how cells function, triggering conditions of ageing such as heart disease, lung fibrosis or osteoarthritis.

Around ten years ago we discovered that an important group of around 150 genes known as splicing factors are dysregulated as we age. Splicing factors encode molecules that enable cells to

switch between making different versions of the same gene, a bit like switching between making a chocolate and a vanilla version of the same cake recipe.

We suspected that there might be a connection between SASP and splicing factors in ageing, so in 2013 we applied to the DMT for a research grant in order to investigate further.

An accidental discovery

The main aims of the grant were to see how the SASP chemicals secreted by senescent cells affected splicing factors, and whether this was associated with the harmful changes we see during ageing.

As part of our experiments, a post-doc in the lab – Dr Eva Latorre – was testing what happened when she put certain molecules that were meant to interfere with splicing factors onto senescent cells. Incredibly, she found that the cells had rejuvenated – a completely unexpected finding! By serendipity we had discovered a new cause of cellular ageing that we could drug to make cells rejuvenate, so we went after it.

We also started looking in different tissues that are affected by ageing, such as heart muscle and blood vessels, which lead to heart disease, and astrocyte brain cells, which are implicated in dementia. Again, we saw that splicing factors were dysregulated, with people who go on to develop heart disease or dementia

having lower levels of these molecules than those who don't.

It was a long journey to publish our findings. We ended up going to many different journals, as at the time it was widely believed that senescent cells couldn't be rejuvenated. Eventually our paper came out on a Friday afternoon, and by Monday morning we had interest from potential investors. I was just excited we found a new mechanism for ageing. It never occurred to me that it would be of interest to anyone beyond the ageing research community.

Translating discoveries into therapies

In order to turn this knowledge into anti-ageing therapies that could benefit patients, we set up a company, SENISCA. By March 2021 we had secured £1.3 million to fund the next phase of research, as well as patenting our discoveries in seven international territories.

Our approach is to use short stretches of DNA, known as oligonucleotides, to manipulate the levels of splicing factors, or individual splicing events, inside cells and reverse senescence. The first diseases we're targeting include idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis – a type of lung disease – as well as osteoarthritis and age-related macular degeneration. Our hope is that one day we will have viable treatments that can cure these devastating diseases of ageing.

As a scientist you hope that your discoveries are going to

contribute to the greater good in some way at some point, but I never believed I'd be the co-founder of a company and we'd be looking at having treatments in the clinic within my career.

The support and flexibility of the DMT has been vital to the success of this project on the long and winding journey from the lab bench towards the patient bedside. Science evolves and the things you think will be interesting when you start aren't necessarily where you end up, so I am thankful to the DMT for putting faith into the project.

None of this would have been possible without DMT's support. It was a relatively modest grant, but if we hadn't had the money from them to move our research forward I don't think we'd be where we are today.

Find out more

You can read more about [SENISCA](#) and the investment secured for its [pioneering anti-ageing technology](#).

“I was just excited that we'd found a new mechanism for ageing. It never occurred to me that it would be of interest to anyone beyond the ageing research community.”

Professor Lorna Harries, University of Exeter

CASE STUDY 2: IP AND THERAPEUTICS

Dr Aileen Crawford, University of Sheffield

Medical device to promote regeneration of articular cartilage and bone in chondral or osteochondral lesions caused by trauma and early osteoarthritis

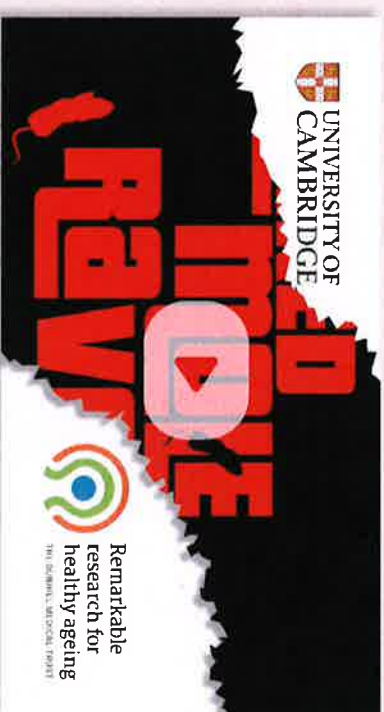
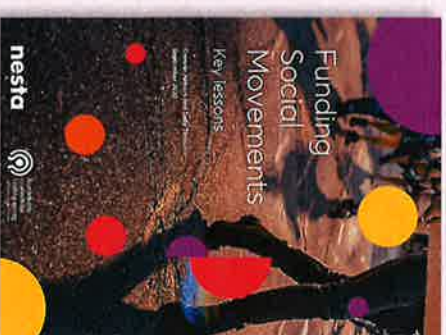
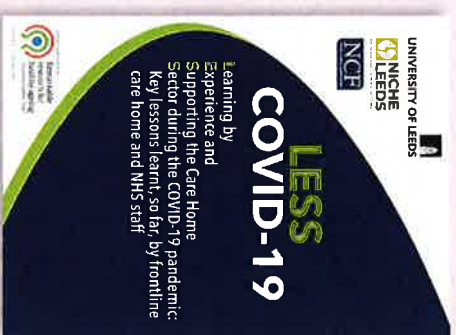
We are developing a novel medical implant designed to stimulate the joint surface cartilage to heal itself. Our implant is designed to attract the body's own stem cells into the damaged cartilage and then stimulate them to develop into cartilage cells that can make new cartilage tissue which will gradually replace the original implant. The medical device is biofunctionalised and contains bioactive homing and chondrogenic factors held in the implant in the same way as found in native cartilage. The initial medical device was designed to be implanted only into a chondral defect. Our early studies showed that the healing properties of the prototype implant are exceptional but suffered from mechanical deficiencies and required suturing in place which is technical demanding and time-consuming. We have fabricated an osteochondral medical device. This improved implant is made up of two parts: an upper part which stimulates cartilage healing and a lower part which is made of a material that mimics natural bone to 'anchor' the implant in position. The implant is designed to be surgically placed into a defective area of cartilage with the lower 'anchoring' portion inserted into the underlying bone. The chondral portion is biofunctionalized using the same technology

as the original medical device design. This device is about to undergo a pre-clinical evaluation *in vivo* in sheep.

Patent granted in US. Awaiting outcome from European Patent Office

The granted US patent relates to a cell-free, multi-layered medical device having bespoke multifunctional bioactivity for the purpose of regeneration of skeletal tissues. The medical device may actively promote homing of stem cells into the medical device and promote their differentiation into the required cell type and promote *de-novo* tissue formation. The medical device can be used to promote healing and regeneration of skeletal tissues, for example, meniscal cartilage, tendon and ligament tissues and also healing of bone tissue indications such as fracture.

Work we have supported during 2020/21



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