

An aerial photograph of a mangrove forest. A winding river with turquoise water flows through the dense green trees. The image is split vertically by a diagonal line. The left side is dark and semi-transparent, serving as a background for the text. The right side shows the full, vibrant colors of the forest and water.

Annual Report & Accounts

30 June 2025

Your Partner in Giving.

Helping you achieve your
philanthropic goals





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CONTACTS, OFFICIALS & ADVISORS

Chair

Holly K. Welch (*appointed 20 November 2024*)

Trustees

Holly K. Welch (*beginning 20 November 2024*)

Eileen R. Heisman (*retired 20 November 2024*)

Mary Boakye

Ceris Gardner

Charles Lubar (*retired 9 June 2025*)

David Rowe OBE

Iain Younger

Chief Executive Officer

John Canady

Company Number

(*England & Wales*)

08612103

Charity Registration Number

(*England & Wales*)

1153376

Independent Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

25 Farringdon Street

London

EC4A 4AB

Bankers

Bank of America NA

2 King Edward Street

London

EC1A 1HQ

Principal Investment Managers

UBS

5 Broadgate

London

EC2M 2QS

Solicitors

Withers LLP

20 Old Bailey

London

EC4M 7AN

Registered Address

20 Old Bailey

London

EC4M 7AN

Principal Address

125 Old Broad Street

Suite 610

London

EC2N 1AR

WELCOME FROM THE CHAIR

It is my sincere pleasure to present NPT Transatlantic's *Trustees' Report and Accounts* for financial year 2024/25.

This past year has underscored the vital role philanthropy plays amid rising demands on charities across the UK and around the world. The need for charitable support continues to grow, shaped not only by the ongoing economic squeeze on families and communities at home, but also by global crises such as the continuing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, and the intensifying impacts of climate change. At the same time, a shifting political landscape, in the UK, the US, and elsewhere, has influenced the priorities and motivations of donors, and sharpened the need for charities to safeguard their resilience and reach. As ever, our donors have responded to these challenges with compassion and generosity, for which we are grateful. This past year, NPT Transatlantic made grants to more charitable organisations than ever before, helping 616 charities since we commenced operations.

NPT Transatlantic provides donor-advised funds (DAFs) to help donors support the charities and causes closest to their hearts. As a UK and US dual-qualified charity, qualifying donations to NPT Transatlantic are eligible for tax-advantaged treatment in both countries.

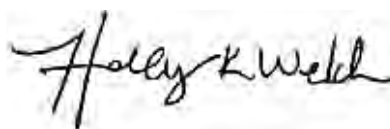
We reached new milestones in financial year 2024/25:

- Donor-recommended grants totalled £84.3M this financial year, bringing the cumulative grants since inception to £344M.

- Contributions to donor-advised funds and donor-designated funds totalled £79.5M this financial year.
- Unrestricted and restricted assets reached £203.4M, an increase of 5% from the prior year, all of which will support qualified charities in the UK, US, and worldwide.

Increasing philanthropy in society is only possible when we collaborate with like-minded people. I am grateful to NPT Transatlantic's trustees, staff, partners and, most importantly, our generous donors.

Warm regards,



Holly K. Welch
Chair, Board of Trustees
NPT Transatlantic



IN FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25:

846

Donor-recommended grants made by
NPT Transatlantic, ranging from **£79** to **£30.9M**.

£84.3M

Amount granted by NPT Transatlantic, in total.

616

Charities that received donor-recommended grants,
with donors supporting a wide range of organisations
large and small, in the UK and around the world.

26

Countries NPT Transatlantic made grants to.

WHAT WE DO

What is a donor-advised fund?

A **DONOR-ADVISED FUND (DAF)** is a philanthropic fund administered by a charity, like NPT Transatlantic. **A DAF is a flexible alternative to a charitable trust or foundation.**

Donors establish a DAF account and make charitable donations by contributing **cash** or **appreciated assets**. Donors ***recommend investments*** to grow the assets in the DAF, and ***recommend grants*** to charities anywhere in the world at any time. Qualifying donors receive US and/or UK tax relief for each donation to their DAF account.

How a donor-advised fund works



What is a single gift to a Designated Fund?

Donors who wish to make a **DUAL-QUALIFIED SINGLE GIFT** may contribute to a NPT Transatlantic Designated Fund to support ***the charity of their choice***.

TRUSTEES' REPORT



The Trustees (who are also the directors for purposes of company law) present their statutory report with the financial statements of NPT Transatlantic Limited (“NPT Transatlantic”) for the year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies and comply with the NPT Transatlantic’s governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and “Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)” (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019).

Mission & Historical Background

NPT Transatlantic’s mission is to inspire, support and increase charitable giving in society, primarily through charitable donor-advised funds (DAFs), which benefit charities and voluntary organisations in the UK and internationally.

In addition to offering DAFs, we provide a number of other philanthropic services to further our mission, such as restricted donor- designated funds (DDFs) intended for specific charities and are restricted funds under UK law. This giving vehicle is established by NPT Transatlantic to allow donors to use NPT Transatlantic as a tax efficient intermediary when making donations to particular charities.

NPT Transatlantic was established as a registered charity in England and Wales in 2013 by National Philanthropic Trust, a charitable 501(c)(3) organisation in the United States (US), in response to growing international interest in DAFs. DAFs are a significant and popular form of giving in the US and are growing in popularity in the UK and other countries around the world. DAFs are unrestricted funds under English charity law.

As a dual-qualified entity, NPT Transatlantic can ensure that charitable donations from dual US-UK taxpayers are recognised for tax-advantaged treatment in both countries.

NPT Transatlantic aims to achieve its mission in a number of areas:

- research and promote DAFs as a cost-effective vehicle for giving;
- support a broad range of donors—corporate, individual and charitable—with establishing DAFs;
- provide grantmaking advice, expertise and support to donors;
- maximise donations through Gift Aid recovery and use of government incentives in the US and UK for charitable donations; and
- optimise funds for grant making through the prudent investment and stewardship of charitable donations.

The Trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charitable company should undertake.

NPT Transatlantic makes grants to charitable organisations in the UK and around the world and does not have any direct relationship with the beneficiaries of its grantees, as funds are granted to registered charities who then use funds to fulfill their mission.

Governing Document

NPT Transatlantic is constituted as a company limited by shares as defined by the Companies Act 2006 and is governed by articles of association.

The charity's sole shareholder is National Philanthropic Trust, a US charitable 501(c)(3) organisation.

Measuring Impact & Public Benefit

As a grantmaking charity, providing public benefit is at the heart of the charity's activity. NPT Transatlantic seeks to advance philanthropy in society, primarily through the provision of charitable DAFs.

Donors to NPT Transatlantic can recommend grants from their DAFs to support organisations of their choice, provided that such grants are applied for purposes which are charitable under English and US law. All grant recommendations are reviewed and approved to ensure compliance with English and US charity and tax law.

NPT Transatlantic ensures to certify that each grant recommended from a DAF is in furtherance of a charitable purpose, offers an identifiable benefit to the public or a significant section of the public, and does not result in private benefit which is more than incidental. All grant recommendations are subject to Trustee approval, either via direct approval by the Trustees for certain grants over a specific amount, or by NPT Transatlantic management via a designated authority issued by the Trustees.

NPT Transatlantic's mission is to inspire, support and increase charitable giving in society, primarily through charitable donor-advised funds (DAFs), which benefit charities and voluntary organisations in the UK and internationally.

Charitable Objectives

The charitable objectives of NPT Transatlantic are to increase the amounts available for advancement of charitable purposes by:

- encouraging giving;
- facilitating efficient collection, investment and distribution of funds to minimise overheads;
- maximising eligibility for tax relief to increase amounts which can be applied for charitable purposes; and
- applying funds raised in support of exclusively charitable purposes.

Fundraising Statement

NPT Transatlantic does not actively solicit donations from the public and therefore is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator. When donations from individuals are received, NPT Transatlantic protects personal data and never sells data or swaps data with other organisations. During financial year 2024/25, the charity received no complaints about its fundraising activities.

Energy & Carbon Reporting

NPT Transatlantic is committed to looking after the environment and is striving to become more energy conscious with a focus on reducing carbon emissions and the promotion of energy efficient actions. NPT Transatlantic is exempt from disclosing energy consumption as less than 40,000 kWh of energy was consumed during financial year 2024/25.

Plans for Future Periods

We will continue to promote philanthropy in society by working with donors to help them effectively manage their charitable giving. In addition to raising awareness of DAFs with donors, we will also partner with their advisors--wealth managers, tax advisors, solicitors and estate planners--to ensure advisors are aware of the benefits of incorporating philanthropy and DAFs into their client discussions. Our efforts to be a partner in giving are all focused on increasing charitable giving in the UK and beyond.

Grantmaking Priorities & Exclusions

The Trustees regularly review NPT Transatlantic's policies, objectives and guidelines to ensure that grants made are in support of exclusively charitable purposes and for public benefit. As such, grants cannot be paid to:

- support activities which are not exclusively charitable;
- individuals;
- private non-operating foundations (as defined by US law);
- provide any private benefit (e.g. payment of tuition, dues, membership fees, benefit tickets or goods bought at charitable auction); or
- satisfy any political contributions or support campaign activities.

Charities are notified electronically of grants awarded and grant payments are made electronically. The post-grant reporting required by NPT Transatlantic depends on the nature of the project, the purpose, conditions, and terms of the grant and the size of the grant awarded.

When formal monitoring is required, the process aims to be unobtrusive since some charities can struggle under the burden of monitoring requirements. Grant recipients submit information on a NPT Transatlantic form that is provided, or similar report that has been prepared for another funder, as many of the grants are contributions to projects also supported by one or several other donors.

Trustees

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

At any one time the charity has between four and seven Trustees who meet in person and by teleconference a minimum of three times every year and additionally as required. The identification of potential new Trustees is carried out by the Board, the aim being to appoint those with the appropriate expertise and experience for NPT Transatlantic's work. New trustees are approved by a majority of the existing trustees.

On agreeing to become a Trustee of the charity, new Trustees are thoroughly briefed by their co-Trustees and key management on the history of the charity, day-to-day management, responsibilities of the Trustees, current objectives and future plans. The Trustees are also encouraged to attend training and update courses.

Register of Trustees' interests

In accordance with company law and the Charity Commission guidance, charity Trustees and key management who may have a personal interest in any matter before the Trustees declare that interest and refrain from taking part in any discussion relating to it, a 'Register of Trustees' Interests' is maintained and updated annually.

Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and register them with the Chief Executive Officer, and, in accordance with the charity's policy, withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.

Governance

Organisational structure

The Trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. They meet to review developments with regard to the charity and its grantmaking and investment activities, and to make any important decisions. When necessary, the Trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers.

Key management personnel

The key management personnel are considered to be the Trustees and the CEO. The Trustees set the pay of the CEO based on comparative market rates, which is reviewed on an annual basis. The Trustees are not remunerated for their roles.

Administration

NPT Transatlantic seeks to build efficient and effective administrative systems, whilst recognising the effectiveness of working in partnership with other organisations. To this end, administration, management information systems, payroll and technology functions of the charity are provided to NPT Transatlantic by two organisations: Buzzacott LLP of the UK and National Philanthropic Trust of the US. Both arrangements are governed by service agreements which also make provision for data protection and confidentiality/privacy requirements.

Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and register them with the Chief Executive Officer, and, in accordance with the charity's policy, withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises.



STRATEGIC REPORT



Trustees' Duties

The Trustees of NPT Transatlantic must act in accordance with their duties under company law. These duties are detailed in section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, which is summarised as follows:

“A director of a company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- a. the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- b. the interests of the company's employees;

- c. the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d. the impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- e. the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f. the need to act fairly as between members of the company.”

The Trustees are briefed on their duties on appointment and annually. Trustees fulfil their duties through a governance framework that delegates day-to-day decision making to key management and personnel.

The following sections of the Strategic Report highlight how the Trustees of NPT Transatlantic have successfully fulfilled their duties, as a result of the grant-making during the year, continued contributions to support the charitable sector, and maintaining strong relationships with the local and global philanthropic community.

Achievements & Strategic Goals

Donations

NPT Transatlantic's donors donated £79.5M in financial year 2024/25 (2023/24 – £95.7M) to NPT Transatlantic's DAF accounts and other philanthropic giving vehicles. Wire transfers are the most common method of making donations. NPT Transatlantic has also accepted restricted shares, appreciated securities and limited partnership interests as donations. These donations are turned into philanthropic capital for the causes and charities closest to donors' hearts.

Investments

NPT Transatlantic's assets under management have grown as donors make donations to their DAF accounts. NPT Transatlantic donors can indicate an investment preference, with reference to preapproved investments and separately managed accounts, including unlisted investments, in an effort to increase the amounts available for grants. Investment performance, comprised of dividends, interest, and realised and unrealised gains on investment assets, was positive for financial year 2024/25, totalling £28.9M (2023/24 – £18.7M). NPT Transatlantic's Trustees carefully review new investments and monitor investment performance on an ongoing basis.

Grantmaking

NPT Transatlantic's donors recommended 846 grants to 616 unique charities, totalling £84.3M in financial year 2024/25 (2023/24 – 795 grants to 561 unique charities, totalling £47.5M). NPT Transatlantic's staff assisted donors with varying steps in the grantmaking process, from answering basic questions about philanthropy to creating complex grant agreements. NPT Transatlantic's team has substantial knowledge about philanthropy, DAFs and its industry best practices that support its donors. NPT Transatlantic works to help donors achieve their philanthropic goals.

Financial Review

NPT Transatlantic is committed to increasing philanthropy in society and the 2024/25 financial year demonstrated the continued success of the charity in its mission. Income for the 2024/25 financial year was £84.3M (2024/25 – £99.5M), as donors and their advisors utilised donor-advised funds as a tax-efficient charitable giving vehicle.

Expenditures for the year were £99.3M (2023/24 – £48.9M). This increase was driven by higher grant making and the impact of exchange rates on NPT Transatlantic's assets. This created a movement in funds of £9.1M (2024/25 – £65.5M), which includes investment gains of £24.2M (2023/24 investment gains of £14.8M). Total funds at the end of the year comprised £203M (2023/24 – £193.8M) of unrestricted and restricted funds.

Reserves Policy & Funds

NPT Transatlantic's free reserves policy is to maintain, ideally, a level equivalent to between three and six months' general operating expenditure. These funds represent assets which are not restricted and not represented by DAFs. The amount of unrestricted funds available for operating expenditure was £792K at 30 June 2025 (2023/24 – £1.2M), which exceeds the stated policy.

The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's current activities for a period of time that allows for sufficient consideration to be given to ways in which additional funds may be raised.

The 2024/25 financial year demonstrated the continued success of the charity in its mission.

Unrestricted funds are those funds held by NPT Transatlantic pending recommendation for onward distribution to third party charities or are held for other charitable purposes. At 30 June 2025, funds available for onward distribution to charities in furtherance of NPT Transatlantic's charitable mission were £202.9M (2023/24 – £193.8M).

Restricted donor-designated funds are those funds held by NPT Transatlantic for specific charitable purposes pending distribution to third party charities specified at the point of donation by the donor. At 30 June 2025, these funds were £1.1M (2023/24 – £2.4M).

Investment Management

The Trustees of NPT Transatlantic are responsible for the management of all funds maintained by NPT Transatlantic, and funds shall be managed in accordance with the principles and standards of prudence under English and US law, as applicable. Under its Memorandum and articles of association, NPT Transatlantic has the power to invest funds that are not immediately required for charitable purposes. NPT Transatlantic's investment policy is to hold a diversified global portfolio of investments across a range of asset classes. The portfolio is managed by qualified investment managers approved by the Trustees. NPT Transatlantic seeks to balance risk, return and spend so as to observe proper balance between the need to meet present demands on the charity and the need to allow for future charitable objectives.

Principal Risks & Uncertainties

In line with the requirement for Trustees to undertake a risk assessment exercise and report on the same in their Annual Report, the Trustees initiated a process to assess organisational risk. The Trustees have identified five main areas where risk may occur:

- governance;
- operational;
- financial;
- environment or external; and

- compliance (law and regulation).

Governance risks include those the charity might suffer from lack of direction, skills and training of the Trustees and good use of its funds.

Operational risks include those inherent in the charity's activities including supporting unsuitable appeals from charities, continuity of staff, disaster recovery, etc.

Financial risks include those arising as a result of poor budgetary control, inappropriate spending and fraud, inaccurate accounting and inappropriate investment policies.

Environment or external risks include the possible damage to the charity's reputation, through association with unsuitable charities or donors, or with inappropriate investment activity.

Compliance risks include the effects of government policies, potential adverse changes in these policies and the consequences of non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The major forms of financial risk NPT Transatlantic faces are volatility in equity and other investment markets due to economic conditions, the attitude of donors relative to their recommendations on investment risk and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub-sectors and where significant reserves are held as cash, the charity faces the risk that such funds lose value in real terms, due to low interest rates and currency exchange rate movements, as a majority of funds are held in US dollars.

Having assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular to its finances, the Trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring that controls exist over the key financial systems and by examining the operational and business risks faced by the charity, effective systems are in place to mitigate those risks. The charity maintains an up-to-date risk register in order to identify and establish effective systems to mitigate those risks.

In addition to the identified major forms of financial risk, the charity's risk register is a dynamic document and process that will change over time as different risks are identified and other risks are downgraded or removed. The risks at any one time are graded depending on their perceived likelihood and impact. Assessments are also made as to whether the risks are increasing, decreasing or remaining stable and the action plans, responsibilities and timeframes for their implementation are also reviewed regularly by Trustees during the year. There are generic risks of running any charitable or business undertaking. The most significant risk identified for NPT Transatlantic relates to:

- disaster recovery and planning, including cyber breaches.

Disaster recovery and planning refers to the significant impact that a major cyber breach or unpredictable disaster could have, such as failures in IT systems or physical damage to property and equipment by way of fire, flood or other natural forces. These risks cannot be predicted, but can be prepared for, and NPT Transatlantic does so through the creation and review of IT and disaster recovery plans; implementing digital and physical security measures; and obtaining appropriate insurance coverage.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term.

Disclosures of Information to Auditor

Each of the Trustees confirm that:

- in so far as the Trustee is aware; all relevant audit information has been disclosed to the charitable company's auditor; and
- the Trustee has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

The Trustees' Report prepared under the Charities Act 2011, which also contains all information required in a Directors' Report by the Companies Act 2006, and the incorporated Strategic Report prepared under the Companies Act 2006, were approved by the Board of Trustees on 18 November 2025 and signed on behalf of the Trustees by:



Holly K. Welch
Chair

For more information on DAFs and dual-qualified charities see our website at www.nptuk.org/npt-transatlantic.



STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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 income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and 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 proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the charitable company and to 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NPT TRANSATLANTIC LIMITED



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NPT Transatlantic Limited (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 June 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

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

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and accounts. 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 and the Strategic Report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report and the Strategic Report included within the Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' responsibilities set out on page 16, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the charitable company operates in and how the charitable company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur, including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, Charities SORP (FRS 102), Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011 and the charitable company's governing document. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing the financial statements including the Trustees' Report and remaining alert to new or unusual transactions which may not be in accordance with the governing documents.

The audit engagement team identified the risks of management override of controls and income recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments, evaluating the business

rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business and challenging judgments and estimates, using analytical techniques to test incoming resources including comparisons of expected and unexpected groupings of revenue transactions, testing revenue around the end of the financial year, understanding the donor onboarding processes and comparing bank receipts to revenue being recorded.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://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.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Nicholas Sladden (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP,
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
25 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4AB

15 December 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Year to 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Income from:					
Donations					
Donations to giving funds	1	65,077	14,464	79,541	95,661
Investments	2	4,737	–	4,737	3,865
Other income		–	–	–	2
TOTAL INCOME		69,814	14,464	84,278	99,528
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	1,374	126	1,500	1,097
Charitable activities	3	69,839	15,416	85,255	48,156
Realised and unrealised exchange losses/(gains)	12	12,365	188	12,553	(399)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		83,578	15,730	99,308	48,854
Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment asset	11	24,191	(33)	24,158	14,807
NET INCOME AND NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	4	10,427	(1,299)	9,128	65,481
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		191,346	2,445	193,791	128,310
Total funds carried forward		201,773	1,146	202,919	193,791

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2025

Company Number: 08612103

	Notes	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	13	–	13	13
Investments	11	182,707	932	183,639	173,707
		182,720	932	183,652	173,720
Current assets					
Debtors	13	3,380	2	3,382	2,397
Cash at bank and in hand		15,865	212	16,077	17,820
		19,245	214	19,459	20,217
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	192	–	192	146
NET CURRENT ASSETS		19,053	214	19,267	20,071
TOTAL NET ASSETS		201,773	1,146	202,919	193,791
Represented by the funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds	16	201,773	–	201,773	191,346
Restricted Donor-Designated funds	16	–	1,146	1,146	2,445
Share capital	20	–	–	–	–
TOTAL FUNDS		201,773	1,146	202,919	193,791

These accounts were authorised and approved by the Trustees on 18 November 2025 and signed on behalf of the Trustees by:



Holly K. Welch
Trustee

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	A	(8,145)	45,635
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(8)	(13)
Dividends and interest from investments		4,737	3,865
Proceeds from sale of investments		83,108	68,673
Purchase of investments		(81,435)	(125,362)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES		6,402	(52,837)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the period		(1,743)	(7,202)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		17,820	25,022
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	B	16,077	17,820

A. Reconciliation of net income to net cash used in operating activities

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Net income per the statement of financial activities	9,128	65,481
Adjustments for:		
Realised and unrealised gains on investments	(24,158)	(14,807)
Realised and unrealised exchange loss/(gains)	12,553	(399)
Depreciation charges	8	10
Dividends and interest from investments	(4,737)	(3,865)
Increase in debtors	(985)	(794)
Increase in creditors	46	9
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(8,145)	45,635

B. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand	16,077	17,820
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	16,077	17,820

ACCOUNTING POLICIES



The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are described below.

Basis of Preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items initially recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice" applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the

Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest thousand pound, which is also the functional currency of the charity.

Status

The charity is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal activity is disclosed in the Trustees' Report and Strategic Report.

Critical accounting estimates & areas of judgement

The most significant areas of judgment and key assumptions that affect items in the accounts are in respect to the value of unlisted investments as explained more fully in the policies set out on page 28. Unlisted investments are recorded at estimated fair value in the absence of readily determined fair values. Management's estimates are established from valuations provided by the respective funds which are based on the recognised exchange value of the underlying security, recent transaction value, net asset value or current bid price and are believed to be a reliable best estimate of fair value. With respect to the next reporting period, the most significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity are the investment return and the performance of the investment market generally.

Going Concern

The Trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. The Trustees have made this assessment in respect to a period of one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. This is because the National Philanthropic Trust, the charity's sole shareholder, has donated to NPT Transatlantic in the past in support of operating costs and has committed to provide financial support to the extent necessary to enable the charity to continue to pay its liabilities as they become due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Additionally, the strategy document plans for growth and this is to be closely monitored.

Income

Income in the form of donations is recognised in the period in which the charity is entitled to receipt and the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the funds will be received. Income is deferred only when the charity has to fulfil conditions before

becoming entitled to it or when the donor or funder has specified that the income is to be expended in a future accounting period.

Dividends earned on fixed asset investments are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due. Interest on cash deposits is recognised as it is earned.

Expenditure Recognition

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is included in the statement of financial activities when incurred and includes attributable VAT which cannot be recovered. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure comprises direct costs and support costs. All expenses are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings.

Resources expended comprise the following:

- Expenditure on raising funds comprise the costs associated with generating donations, fundraising costs and the fees paid to investment managers in connection with the management of the charity's investments. It includes costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those indirect costs necessary to support them.
- Expenditure on charitable activities comprise grants and costs of raising awareness of the charity's work and its methods. Grants are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the grant and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are expensed and disclosed as payable. Grants where the beneficiary has not been informed or has to meet certain conditions before the grant is released are not accrued for but are noted as financial commitments in the notes to the accounts.

It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those indirect costs necessary to support them.

- Support costs are those costs which enable fund generating and charitable activities to be carried out. These costs include personnel, finance, provision of office services and equipment and a suitable working environment. Support costs are allocated on the basis of time spent on these activities.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets costing over £1,000 are capitalised and recorded at cost, or in cases where fixed assets have been donated to the charity, at the valuation at the time of acquisition.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer Equipment: 33.33% p.a. on a straight-line basis.

Cash at bank & in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Cash placed on deposit for more than one year is disclosed as a fixed asset investment.

Financial Instruments

The charitable company applies the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” and Section 12 “Other Financial Instruments Issues” of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charitable company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are offset only when the charitable company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investments

Listed investments and bonds (with the exception of FX products and derivatives, which form an immaterial part of investments held and are therefore treated the same) are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

Money market time deposits are fixed term cash deposits designed to provide a higher rate of return but cannot be freely accessed before maturity. They are valued based on the amount of cash invested.

Realised gains (or losses) in investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial period. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Unlisted investments are valued at the best estimate of fair value as follows:

Private equity investments are held through funds managed by private equity groups. As there is no identifiable market price for private equity funds, these funds are included at the most recent valuations from the private equity groups where:

- i. the private equity group provides a fair value that complies with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEV), December 2015 – 2022 edition; or
- ii. the private equity group provides valuations that comply with UK GAAP.

Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Fund Accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity.

Trustees consider that funds held by NPT Transatlantic in donor-advised funds pending recommendation for onward distribution to third party charities are classified as designated within unrestricted funds. However, the Trustees note the following:

- there is an expectation from the donor that these funds will be used in line with their recommendations (provided that the recommendations are compliant with English charity and tax law).
- in the ordinary course of business, there is no expectation that these funds will be used for any purposes other than onward distribution and associated administrative costs.

In relation to restricted funds, the Trustees cannot use such funds at their discretion, but must use them for the specific purposes which were the subject of restrictions imposed by the donors at the time of donation.

Foreign Exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the average rates of exchange during the year. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating results.

Taxation

NPT Transatlantic is a registered charity and as such its income and gains falling within Sections 471 to 489 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 are exempt from corporation tax to the extent that they are applied to its charitable objectives. Accordingly, no provision for current or deferred taxation is considered necessary.

Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax is not recoverable by the charity and as such is included in the relevant costs in the statement of financial activities.

Pension Costs

Contributions by the charity in respect of its employees' personal pension plans and workplace pension schemes are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year in which they are earned by those employees.

The Trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2025

1. Donations to giving funds

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Donations received for disbursement to charities nominated by the donors (Restricted funds)	14,464	18,574
Donations to Donor Advised Funds (DAFs) (Unrestricted funds)	65,077	77,087
	79,541	95,661

2. Investment income

Listed and unlisted investments	3,820	2,616
Interest on cash held as part of investment portfolio	917	1,249
	4,737	3,865

Investment income was wholly unrestricted in both years.

3. Total expenditure

	Raising Funds £'000	Charitable Activities £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Direct costs				
Grants (a)	–	84,264	84,264	47,490
Allocated support costs (b)				
Personnel and consultants	809	809	1,618	1,290
Other	540	175	715	399
Depreciation	4	4	8	10
Governance costs (c)	147	3	150	64
TOTAL	1,500	85,255	86,755	49,253

(a) Grants

	Raising Funds £'000	Charitable Activities £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Grants paid during the period	–	84,264	84,264	47,490
	–	84,264	84,264	47,490

Grants for the year have been made in support of the following charitable activities:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
General charitable organisations	49,438	13,505
Education	17,388	2,897
Social Welfare	5,843	8,276
Nature and the environment	5,151	5,029
The arts	4,377	304
International charities	801	703
Medicine and health	693	3,706
Religion	573	13,070
	84,264	47,490

The following institutions received total grants which are considered to be material in the context of NPT Transatlantic's expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2025. Grants are not made to individuals.

	2025 £'000
National Philanthropic Trust UK Limited	30,939
Economics Education and Research Consortium, Inc.	6,000
Longview Philanthropy USA Inc	3,048
British Schools and Universities Foundation	3,000
Imperial College London	2,548
World Economic Forum	2,424
Impetus - The Private Equity Foundation	2,245
Data for Society e.V.	1,158
The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University	1,055
Other grants less than £1M	31,847
	84,264

The following institutions received total grants which are considered to be material in the context of NPT Transatlantic's expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2024. Grants are not made to individuals.

	2024 £'000
Arc Research Institute	5,543
Economics Education and Research Consortium, Inc.	3,339
World Economic Forum	2,755
Impetus - The Private Equity Foundation	2,187
Brown University	2,102
London School of Economics and Political Science	1,722
Institut Europeen de Cooperation et de Developpement	1,436
Simon Fraser University	1,257
Other grants less than £1M	27,149
	47,490

(b) Allocated support costs

Support costs are allocated based on time spent on activities.

(c) Governance costs

Governance costs comprised:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trustees' grants, expenses, and meeting costs	23	9
Legal expenses	95	23
Accountancy and audit fees	32	32
	150	64

(d) Comparative information

Comparative information for financial year ending 30 June 2024 total expenditure, analysed by fund, is as follows:

	2024 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2024 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Raising funds	914	183	1,097
Charitable activities	31,809	16,347	48,156
	32,723	16,530	49,253

4. Net movement in funds

This is stated after charging:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Auditor's remuneration	26	24
Accountancy fees	6	8
Depreciation	8	10

5. Staff costs

	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Wages and salaries	1,282	–	1,282	1,057
Social security costs	159	–	159	137
Pension costs	42	–	42	34
Medical insurance	39	–	39	31
	1,522	–	1,522	1,259

The average number of employees during the year was 10 (2023/24: 9).

The number of higher paid employees was:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
£70,001 - £80,000	1	1
£80,001 - £90,000	1	2
£90,001- £120,000	2	–
£120,001- £130,000	–	1
£130,001- £140,000	1	–
£160,001-£170,000	–	1
£200,001-£420,000	1	–
£420,001-£470,000	1	1
	7	6

6. Key management personnel

The key management personnel during the year were the Trustees and the Chief Executive Officer. The total cost of employment of the key management personnel (including employer's national insurance and pension contributions) totaled £549,743 (2023/24 - £498,146).

7. Pension scheme

NPT Transatlantic operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The amounts charged to the statement of financial activities as an expense for the year in respect of contributions to this scheme totaled £42,216 (2023/24: £33,804). At the balance sheet date contributions of £nil (2023/24: £5,138) were payable.

8. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

No Trustee received any remuneration from the charity for their services during 2024/25 or 2023/24. Additionally, no Trustees were reimbursed for travel expenses during 2024/25 or 2023/24.

9. Taxation

NPT Transatlantic is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, or on income and gains arising from investment, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

10. Tangible fixed assets - equipment

	2025 £'000
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	58
Additions	8
Carried forward at 30 June 2025	66
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2024	45
Charge for the year	8
Carried forward at 30 June 2025	53
NET BOOK VALUE AT 30 JUNE 2025	13
Net book value at 30 June 2024	13

11. Investments

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Market value at 1 July	173,707	101,812
Additions at cost	81,435	125,362
Disposals at market value	(83,108)	(68,673)
Unrealised exchange gains/(losses)	(12,553)	399
Net realised and unrealised gains	24,158	14,807
MARKET VALUE AT 30 JUNE	183,639	173,707

Investments at market value comprised:

	UK £'000	Overseas £'000	2025 Total £'000	2024 Total £'000
Accounts and investments on call	1,564	1,206	2,770	2,286
Money market time deposits	51,334	131	51,465	38,338
Bonds	20,724	1,542	22,266	22,196
Listed investments	83,299	7,990	91,289	109,475
Multi asset funds	419	–	419	624
Unlisted investments	1,299	14,131	15,430	788
	158,639	25,000	183,639	173,707
HISTORICAL COST OF INVESTMENTS			163,317	161,107

12. Exchange gains and losses

	2025 Total £'000	2024 Total £'000
Realised and unrealised exchange (losses)/gains	(12,553)	399
	(12,553)	399

NPT Transatlantic incurred realised and unrealised losses for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 because of currency fluctuations, primarily associated with US Dollar, during each year.

13. Debtors

	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Debtors and prepaid expenses	3,380	2	3,382	2,397
	3,380	2	3,382	2,397

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Purchase ledger balances	58	–	58	20
Audit fee and accrued expenses	78	–	78	116
Due to National Philanthropic Trust	56	–	56	10
	192	–	192	146
TOTAL 2024	–	–	–	146

15. Financial instruments

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Instruments measured at fair value through surplus/deficit	183,639	173,707

16. Movement in funds

	Balance as at 1 July 2024 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Transfer £'000	Realised & Unrealised gains/(losses) £'000	Balance as at 30 June 2025 £'000
Unrestricted operating funds	1,201	807	(2,207)	991	–	792
Unrestricted DAF funds	190,145	69,007	(81,371)	(991)	24,191	200,981
Total unrestricted funds	191,346	69,814	(83,578)	–	24,191	201,773
Restricted Donor- Designated funds	2,445	14,464	(15,730)	–	(33)	1,146
	193,791	84,278	(99,308)	–	24,158	202,919

	Balance as at 1 July 2023 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Transfer £'000	Realised & Unrealised gains £'000	Balance as at 30 June 2024 £'000
Unrestricted operating funds	672	1,197	(1,553)	885	–	1,201
Unrestricted DAF funds	127,479	79,757	(31,014)	(885)	14,808	190,145
Total unrestricted funds	128,151	80,954	(32,567)	–	14,808	191,346
Restricted Donor- Designated funds	159	18,574	(16,287)	–	(1)	2,445
	128,310	99,528	(48,854)	–	14,807	193,791

Unrestricted operating funds can be applied towards fulfilling NPT Transatlantic's charitable purposes and activities.

Unrestricted DAF funds are designated funds which are expected to be applied as soon as appropriate charitable grant recommendations are identified and approved.

Transfers between funds represent revenues and expenses to support operating and charitable purposes and activities.

Restricted DDF funds represent donations made for disbursements to charities indicated at point of gift.

17. Analysis of net assets between funds

	2025 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2025 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2025 Total Funds £'000
Fixed assets	182,720	932	183,652
Current assets	19,245	214	19,459
Current liabilities	(192)	–	(192)
	201,773	1,146	202,919

	2024 Unrestricted Funds £'000	2024 Restricted Donor- Designated Funds £'000	2024 Total Funds £'000
Fixed assets	173,504	216	173,720
Current assets	17,961	2,256	20,217
Current liabilities	(119)	(27)	(146)
	191,346	2,445	193,791

18. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is National Philanthropic Trust, a charitable 501(c)(3) organisation incorporated in the US. This organisation holds the only share in issue in NPT Transatlantic. Its place of business is 165 Township Line Road, Suite 1200, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Its principal activity is to provide philanthropic expertise to donors, foundations and financial institutions enabling them to realise their philanthropic aspirations.

19. Related party transactions

NPT Transatlantic granted £30,000 (2023/24 - £30,000) to National Philanthropic Trust. Purchases of £77,554 (2023/24 - £124,816) were made by the National Philanthropic Trust in respect of operating expenses. At 30 June 2025 £56,365 (2023/24 - £9,841) was owed to National Philanthropic Trust. NPT Transatlantic also granted £30.9m to National Philanthropic Trust UK Limited (NPT UK), which will be used by donors for ongoing granting to charities.

During the year, Trustees donated £2,500 (2023/24 - £nil) to NPT Transatlantic for purposes of disbursement to certain charities indicated at point of gift.

In October 2025, NPT Transatlantic and NPT UK executed a revised resource sharing agreement to include cost-sharing between the two charities.

20. Share Capital

The charitable company's authorised, issued and allotted share capital was a £1 ordinary share in both years.



