The February Foundation

Annual Report and Financial Statements

28 February 2026

Company Limited by Guarantee
Registration Number
05718135 (England and Wales)

Charity Registration Number
1113064

Contents

Reports

Reference and administrative information 1

Trustees' report 2

Independent auditor's report 18

Financial statements

Statement of financial activities 22

Balance sheet 23

Statement of cash flows 24

Principal accounting policies 25

Notes to the financial statements 29

Reference and administrative information

Trustees	James Carleton Mark Clarke Michael Moody
Chief Executive and Company Secretary	Richard Pierce-Saunderson
Registered office	66 Lincoln's Inn Fields London WC2A 3LH
Company registration number	05718135 (England and Wales)
Charity registration number	1113064
Auditors	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers and investment managers	C Hoare & Co 37 Fleet Street London EC4P 4DQ UBS Wealth Management 1 Finsbury Avenue London EC2M 2AN Investec Wealth & Investment Limited 2 Gresham Street London EC2V 7QN
Solicitors	Farrer & Co LLP 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields London WC2A 3LH
Website	www.thefebruaryfoundation.org

The trustees present their statutory report together with the financial statements of The February Foundation for the year to 28 February 2026. The trustees are also directors of the Foundation for the purposes of company law and the trustees' report contains a directors' and strategic report as required by the Companies Act 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 25 to 28 of the attached financial statements and comply with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of The February Foundation, applicable laws 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Constitution

The February Foundation was incorporated on 22 February 2006 as a company limited by guarantee under company registration number 05718135. On 23 February 2006, the Foundation registered on the Central Register of Charities under registration number 1113064.

Trustees

The names of the trustees as at the date of this report are set out as part of the reference and administrative information on page 1 of these Annual Report and Financial Statements. There were no changes in trustees for the year under review.

Recruitment and appointment

The appointment of trustees is governed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Foundation. All trustees must be aged at least 18, and there must at all times be a minimum of two and a maximum of five trustees. Upon appointment every trustee must sign a declaration of willingness to act as a trustee of the Foundation before he or she may vote at any meeting of the trustee. Trustees shall hold office for three years but may be reappointed.

Induction and training

The Foundation recognises that new and current trustees should be aware of the Foundation's charitable purposes, mode of operation, plans, policies and costs. All trustees are provided with a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the grant giving policy, and a copy of other relevant policies as well as minutes of recent trustees' meetings.

The trustees are provided with appropriate updates relating to matters impacting upon charity law and the running and administration of the Foundation from their professional advisers. They also attend external training events where appropriate.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees (who are also directors of The February Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and 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 Foundation and of the income and expenditure of the Foundation 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 Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom 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 Foundation will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation 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 Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the trustees confirms that:

- so far as the trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Foundation's auditors are unaware; and
- the trustee has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Foundation's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Key management personnel
The trustees consider that the board of trustees and Chief Executive comprise the key management personnel in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the Foundation on a day-to-day basis.

The trustees give their time freely and no trustee received remuneration in the year.

The pay of the Chief Executive is reviewed annually by the trustees.

Organisation
The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the Foundation. They meet formally at least twice a year. The trustees must approve any grants made by the Foundation before such grants are made.

The main functions of the Chief Executive comprise the following:

- research and investigation of charitable causes;
- maintaining and updating the Foundation's website;
- providing administrative and secretarial support to the trustees;
- undertaking day-to-day administrative duties;
- liaising with grant applicants, developing grant policies and monitoring grants;
- maintaining the Foundation's databases and information systems;
- acting as a point of contact for the Foundation; and
- managing on behalf of the trustees the financial affairs of the Foundation.

ACTIVITIES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANT POLICIES

Charitable objectives and activities
The Foundation's charitable objectives as expressed in its Memorandum of Association are as follows:

'The general purposes of such charitable bodies or for such other purposes as shall be exclusively charitable as the trustees may from time to time decide.'

The Foundation makes grants to a range of charities and charitable activities in accordance with the Foundation's grant making policy, as set out below.

The trustees reviewed the Foundation's giving policy in the 2022/23 financial year and decided to continue with the policy of some eligibility exclusions. These are detailed in the grant making policy section of this report.

Public benefit

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Foundation's aims and objectives and setting its grant-making policy.

The February Foundation's aims and objectives fall within the various descriptions of charitable purposes in the Charities Act 2011, and, in particular, the relief of those in need by reason of youth, age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage, the advancement of education, the advancement of the arts, culture, and heritage.

Grant applications for any charitable purpose are considered by the trustees. To date, all grants have been awarded to registered charities, and the beneficiaries are those of the recipient charities. The charities supported by the Foundation during this financial year are active in end-of-life care, healthcare and patient support, and education.

Grant making policy

In the year under review, the following grant making policy applied:

The trustees will normally award grants to registered charities.

The trustees will consider new applications from:

- charities which are for the benefit of persons who are making an effort to improve their lives;
- charities which are for the benefit of persons no longer physically or mentally able to help themselves;
- charities which have a long-term beneficial impact on the future of individuals, groups of individuals, or organisations;
- charities which protect the environment;
- small or minority charities where small grants will have a significant impact;
- companies where the acquisition of equity would be in line with the Foundation's charitable objectives (this is elaborated in the Foundation's investment policy which is periodically reviewed); and
- charities whose charitable objectives are aligned with those of the Foundation.

The trustees will not consider new applications from:

- Animal charities (except those involving therapy or sport for the disabled);
- Charities which are party-politically driven;
- Charities with a commercial bias for a particular product or company;
- Charities with an aggressive religious bias;

- Childcare;
- Citizens' Advice Bureaux;
- Community centres;
- Community Interest Companies (CICs);
- Education including
  - Adult/Further,
  - Higher,
  - Primary,
  - Secondary,
  - Special Educational Needs;
- Housing associations;
- Individuals;
- Medical research;
- Military charities (including those for veterans);
- Minibuses;
- NHS trusts (or charities which support them);
- Non-departmental government bodies;
- Outdoor activity centres;
- Overseas projects;
- Scouts, Guides, Brownies, Cubs, and similar organisations;
- Single-faith organisations;
- Sports clubs, unless only for the mentally or physically disabled;
- Village halls;
- Youth clubs & centres.

Exceptions to this exclusions policy will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in the light of the status of the applicant, its organisational structure (for example was it established for philanthropic and benevolent purposes), and the purpose of the grant.

There is no minimum grant. The average grant is usually £5,000 per award, but this is reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Terms and conditions for grants will be discussed and approved by the trustees on a case-by-case basis. The trustees may decide to award grants without any accompanying conditions.

Investment policy

The Foundation has a portfolio of investments with Investec and UBS which had a market value of £91,163,177 including cash held by the investment managers, at 28 February 2026 (2025 - £70,367,503).

The investment policy of the Foundation is to seek a balanced return from capital growth over the medium term.

The investment portfolio policy is:

- to grow income over the medium term and depending on the strategy agreed with the Foundation;
- to maintain in real terms the total value of the capital base from which the Foundation's income is derived;
- to recognise that growth in income and capital requires some risks to be taken, but to require that these should be managed by maintaining a spread of investments which give a low to medium risk portfolio.

The trustees seek the investment managers to be custodians of the investment portfolio. It is the trustees' duty to produce a balanced investment strategy.

Periodic meetings are held with the investment managers who provide the trustees with reports for the preceding half-year.

The trustees seek to minimise risk by:

- monitoring and periodically reviewing the performance of the investment managers;
- investing in bonds which are mainly rated A to AAA;
- investing in equities whilst evaluating gifts of shares on a case-by-case basis in the context of the Foundation's overall portfolio;
- allowing a change in the investment portfolio only after discussions between the investment managers, the trustees and other professional advisers.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Achievements and performance

Introduction

This is the 20th annual report by the trustees of the Foundation. Over the course of these 20 years, the Foundation has received 8,543 applications from 5,310 applicants, and made 2,605 cash grants to 641 grant recipients.

Review of activities

In the year under review, the adverse funding landscape in the Third Sector continued, and was arguably the worst since the Foundation started. The funding crisis in the hospice sector continued to worsen, with many hospices cutting services and closing beds. The Foundation therefore focused on balancing the funding priorities in this, its original and core constituency, fulfilling existing commitments, and making grants to other charities presenting robust cases for support.

The Foundation continued its standard applications process with a maximum 12-week response time, and monthly grant distributions. In terms of the number of Foundation grants made, core and operating cost grants accounted for 24% of grants compared to 25% in the previous year, with most grants made towards specific projects as outlined in successful applications. The Foundation's strategy of excluding fundraising costs from core and operating cost grants continued in order to ensure that such grants would directly benefit the ultimate beneficiaries in recipient charities.

The Foundation's reporting requirements and criteria remained flexible in recognition of the immense pressures on all charities and their staff. It is important to note, as always, that reporting requirements can never be entirely removed; recipient charities and funders quite rightly are more publicly accountable than ever.

In the year under review, the Foundation retained its requirement for applications to contain additional information in order to overcome the average 9-month lag between the end of financial years and the publishing of audited accounts. The intention of gathering this additional information (which includes asking for applicant charities' cash position and free reserves at the time of application, as well as for applicant charities' live caseload and reach at the time of application) is to allow informed decision-making by the trustees. It is important once again to emphasise that the Foundation gathers this information confidentially. This information gathering also enables the Foundation to build a better picture of the context in which applicant charities operate. The trustees do not anticipate changing the requirement for additional information.

The Foundation continues to believe that applicant charities' annual reports and accounts are their most important support tool in raising funds, providing important contextual information, and that they should therefore be presented clearly and simply, and include as much data and information as possible (such as service user numbers and their comparatives, user feedback data and their comparatives, service delivery successes and difficulties). It was again disconcerting, in view of the very difficult funding landscape, to see an increasing number of annual reports which did not contain comparative user data, and,

in some cases, very little user data at all. The inclusion of as much detailed and in-depth information in annual accounts (and applications) is really important because it increases the ability of charities to raise funds from all potential funders, not just from the Foundation.

The Foundation remains in a strong position, both financially and procedurally, to be able quickly and effectively to support its core constituencies. Its vision has always been to be a funder of longevity, to spend within its means, and to offer not only financial support but also advice to those charities it deals with. This vision continues to prove its value at all levels.

The Foundation continued to structure its giving in an informed manner, with in-depth research on applications, and extensive due diligence on significant projects. In the year under review, 452 charities were evaluated (compared to 587 in the previous year, a 23.0% decrease), which had either applied to the Foundation, or which were selected by the Foundation as potential candidates for funding. This reduction continued the trend of the previous year and is, in the main, due to the increased number of the Foundation's eligibility exclusions, as well as a continuing refinement of the Foundation's application guidelines. The Foundation's strategy of not allowing re-applications from previous grant recipients until the 13th month after their most recent grant also has a cyclical impact on the volume of applications. In this context, it is worth pointing out that many grant recipients do not automatically re-apply in the 13th month after their most recent grant. However, the rate of applications remains very high.

Whilst a majority of applications and approaches to the Foundation in the year under review continued to be focused, well-targeted, complex, and intelligent, and based on thorough research of potential funders, and demonstrated sound financial management and significant beneficial soft and hard outcomes for their stakeholders, the number of applications which did not exhibit these qualities rose again. This came despite the Foundation's concise and precise application guidelines being supplemented by a 1-page downloadable resource outlining the Foundation's view on what constitutes a good application to all trusts and foundations, with the aim of giving fundraisers as much universally applicable guidance as possible. This suggests that applicants either failed to check the Foundation's web site for its application guidelines, or did not adhere to the application guidelines and guidance provided directly by the Foundation. In this funding landscape, it is really important that potential applicants to any trusts and foundations check those organisations' web sites before applying.

This being said, the success rate of applications increased to 35.2% in 2025/26 from 23.5% in 2024/25, 23.9% in 2023/24, 27.5% in 2022/23, 29.0% in 2021/22, and 37.1% in 2020/21 (when the Foundation had a covid-19 Emergency Fund in place). 5.1% of applications to the Foundation were ineligible to apply (compared to 5.9% in the previous year).

The Foundation's grant expenditure remained below budget. The main reasons for this, in addition to those outlined above, were:

- the failure of some grant recipients to reach maximum matched funding levels;
- longer than expected negotiations on larger grants either due to extended discussions about grant conditions or a need for extended periods of due diligence;
- small drawdowns on agreed grants;
- poor funding ratios from a significant number of applications, especially when compared to the funding ratios of similar charities;
- the failure by some applicant charities to demonstrate and document beneficial soft and hard outcomes for their stakeholders; and
- the fall in applications.

It is important, especially in times of severe crisis, for applicant charities to present to all potential funders cogent cases for funding, including those beneficial soft and hard outcomes referred to above. At the risk of repetition, this is why it is so important to include as much data as possible in applications, to allow funders to make fully informed decisions.

The consideration of larger grants is usually the result of the Foundation's research into potential grant recipients which are engaged in projects that the Foundation considers to be significantly innovative and with the potential of having enduring impact, usually nationally. Any such grants, once agreed, are usually subject to confidentiality clauses unless the Foundation considers publicity for such grants to increase their potential reach and impact. Large grants are usually a mix of matched funding and conditional funding dependent on the achievement of key performance indicators agreed by recipient charities and the Foundation.

The Foundation continued its aim to become a wholly paperless organisation in the year under review. 2.5% of incoming applications were on paper, down from 3.1% in the previous year, 2.8% in 2023/24, 3.2% in 2022/23, 3.9% in 2021/22, 5.5% in 2020/21, and 10.8% in 2019/20. Although this is a very small percentage, there was an increase in hardcopy reports, newsletters, and mailshots, many of these occurring when there has been a change in personnel at recipient or applicant charities. This remains a concern, both in terms of environmental impact and in terms of expense for charities already short of funding.

Finally, in the year under review, the trustees reviewed and updated the Foundation's Governance Handbook in its entirety, with only minor updates made.

Grants made

The Foundation's actual grant payments in the year under review totalled £5,791,973. Grants payable represent 164 grants made to 159 charitable organisations. Of this total, £2,152,262 of grants were existing matched funding commitments, where conditions had been met in the 2025/26 financial year.

Education

The Foundation paid 6 grants totalling £4,960,857 to two organisations. All of these grants were under commitments made in previous years, where conditions were met in the year under review.

The Foundation's objective in its education grant strategy is to enable universal access. The trustees believe that the grant commitments they have made in this area now create a pathway from Reception to undergraduate level for low-income students to access high-quality education, which is entirely in line with their objectives in this area. It is for this reason that the Foundation is not accepting new applications in this area.

End-of-life care

The Foundation paid 75 grants totalling £398,338 to 75 organisations.

The Foundation remains committed to supporting end-of-life care at the grassroots level, mainly in a hospice or hospice-at-home context, with an increased emphasis on operating and core costs to give more flexibility for recipient charities.

End-of-life care continues to be significantly adversely affected by the cost-of-living crisis, as well as by inconsistencies in NHS funding. Hospices continue to see an increase in demand, but many are running deficits and are having to cut services due to cuts in funding.

Heritage

The Foundation made no grants to the heritage sector in the year under review. Whilst cognisant of the fact that heritage and culture organisations are being significantly affected by the current economic climate, the trustees considered health and social care related areas a greater priority. The Foundation is still accepting applications from heritage and culture charities.

Healthcare and patient support (excluding end-of-life care)

The Foundation paid 73 grants totalling £388,028 to 72 organisations.

The Foundation makes grants to charities which support the ill, and the physically and mentally disabled, to empower them to improve the quality of their lives, and to seek to live as independently as possible.

Grants in this sector were a mix of operating/core cost grants, grants to helplines, and grants to local organisations offering impactful support to local patients.

Other

The Foundation made 10 grants totalling £44,750 to 10 organisations either not included in the areas above, or overlapping the areas above.

Measuring impact

There are so many different definitions of impact measurement in The Third Sector that it is impossible to arrive at a benchmark for best practice. Solely looking at impact on the basis of value of money is not enough. The Foundation believes that, although basic sound finance and business management principles should guide all charities, every charity is unique, and that evaluating impact has to be on a case-by-case basis. For this reason, the Foundation asks its grant recipients to provide a 1-month and a 6-month report not only on the spending of the grants received, but also on the activities of grant recipients as a whole. This approach ensures contextual reporting rather than looking at one single project in isolation, and allows the trustees a deep insight into recipient charities' full impact.

In addition, during the evaluation of applications, the Foundation looks closely not just at financial and user data, but also at service users' feedback and what they perceive to be quality of life benefits. What this front-loaded approach achieves is to balance hard outcomes (financial, data from impact measures such as GAD-7 and PHQ-9, Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scales, and similar) with soft outcomes (quality of life, service-user-defined improvements in physical and mental wellbeing), which establishes during the application process whether or not any applicant charity is being impactful at the time of application. Financial data and performance give a view on the quality of management and efficiency of charities, whilst soft outcomes (including anecdotal evidence) provide an insight into the real impact charities have on the lives of their service users, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of all charities, including trusts and foundations.

The gathering of information pre-application, combined with post-grant reporting, allows the Foundation to make judgements on impact on a case-by-case basis, and the trustees feel that the Foundation's grants have in most cases demonstrated significant beneficial impact for the ultimate beneficiaries of recipient charities.

Financial review

Results for the year

The Foundation's total income for the year ended 28 February 2026 amounted to £9,672,647 (2025 - £34,342,893). There were no gifts of shares this year (2025 - £25,389,000). Income on the Foundation's investment portfolio and cash deposits totalled £4,656,140 (2025 - £4,494,047); and income from donations totalled £5,016,507 (2025 - £4,459,846).

Expenditure on charitable activities totalled £3,813,864 (2025 - £30,682,096). There were no donated investments this year (2025 - £26,936,000). Total grants paid to institutions amounted to £3,643,873 (2025 - £3,595,078); and grant and Foundation administration costs, including governance costs of £169,991 (2025 - £151,018). Investment management costs for the year amounted to £162,580 (2025 - £152,464).

Net income before gains and losses on the Foundation's investment portfolio was £5,696,203 (2025 - £3,508,333). After recognising losses on the disposal of investments of £209,371 (2025 – £67,679) and gains arising from movements in the market value of investments of £20,255,249 (2025 – loss of £8,217,172), the Foundation saw a total increase in funds for the year of £25,742,081 (2025 – decrease of £4,776,518). Total funds of the Foundation at 28 February 2026 amounted to £89,797,709 (2025 - £64,055,628).

Reserves policy

The trustees have examined the Foundation's requirements for reserves in light of the main risks to the Foundation. The trustees have established a reserves policy to protect the Foundation and its long-term charitable giving programme by providing time to adjust to changing financial circumstances.

The trustees have agreed that it would be in the best interests of the Foundation to continue to build up an expendable endowment fund to support its future grant making activities and provide the Foundation with an asset base to allow for its long term sustainability. Movements on the endowment fund are generated from significant donations of cash or equities to or by the Foundation, changes in the market value of the underlying investment portfolio, gains or losses realised on sale and after transfers, if required, to the Foundation's unrestricted income funds. At 28 February 2026 the expendable endowment was £70,173,658 (2025 - £45,273,853) which the trustees consider to be adequate to meet the Foundation's long term financial objectives.

The unrestricted income fund represents cumulative surplus arising from investment income exceeding charitable expenditure over the past five years. The purpose of the unrestricted income fund is to ensure the Foundation holds sufficient liquid assets to meet its approved grant commitments. In recent years, the Foundation's grant expenditure has been below budget which has led to an increase in unrestricted funds. At 28 February 2026 the income fund was £19,624,051 (2025 - £18,781,775), which the trustees consider to be adequate to meet the Foundation's known grant commitments.

The Foundation prepares budgets with an anticipated annual grant expenditure in the range of £6.0m - £8.0m in any given year, and cash flow projections are prepared on this basis and regularly reviewed by the Foundation to ensure that assets are available to provide the liquidity needed to allow the Foundation to be in a position to meet its commitments. Assets identified to meet short-term commitments are cash and investments that can be easily liquidated.

At 28 February 2026, the Foundation held £7,663,883 of cash, as well as an investment portfolio which provides sufficient liquidity for the Foundation's purposes. In the event that the trustees find themselves unable to meet the Foundation's commitments from unrestricted funds, they will draw on the expendable endowment to meet those commitments as they see fit. The reserves policy is reviewed annually to reassess the risks and reflect changes to the Foundation's income, capital, financial obligations and long-term plans for charitable expenditure. The trustees review the Foundation's shareholdings and bond portfolios on a regular basis with their investment managers both to ensure that the Foundation's investments are appropriate in all the circumstances and in particular given market volatility.

Fundraising

The Foundation does not fundraise directly with individuals and therefore is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator. No fundraising activities are undertaken and if donations from individuals are received, the Foundation aims to protect personal data and would never sell data or swap data with other organisations.

Future plans

The trustees continue to regularly review the breadth of the Foundation's objects. They feel that it is important for the Foundation to be open to applications across a range of charitable activities rather than focusing on one area to the exclusion of all others whilst being cognisant of the fact that only a small percentage of applications can be supported.

The breadth of the Foundation's objects provides it with the flexibility needed to be able to support a wide range of charities and to be very responsive to applicant charities' needs.

The Foundation will continue with this approach for the year ending 28 February 2027, with a focus on maintaining its current maximum 12-week application processing time. The trustees are cognisant of the fact that this approach, combined with external factors such as overly high funding ratios and a failure by applicants to follow application guidelines, has historically translated to a relatively low success rate for applicants.

The Foundation's strategy is to be a proactive grant maker which seeks to anticipate need and changes in the charitable sector, as well as responding quickly, effectively, and appropriately to crises. In addition, the Foundation wishes to continue its support of the community-based palliative care sector. In essence, this means that the trustees will continue to make difficult decisions on a monthly basis with due regard to their ongoing commitments.

Looking ahead, the Foundation plans to maintain its strategy of funding grants and operations through income generated from the endowment alone. With this in mind, the trustees have again reviewed the Foundation's grant-making policy, and have determined that, for the financial year ending 28 February 2027, they will continue with the broad grant-making policy outlined on pages 5 to 6 of this report.

The trustees reviewed the Foundation's eligibility exclusions in February 2026, and again in July 2026. They will not consider new applications from:

- Air ambulances;
- Animal support charities;
- Charities which are party-politically driven;
- Charities with a commercial bias for a particular product or company;
- Charities with an aggressive religious bias;
- Childcare;
- Citizens' Advice Bureaux;

- Community centres;
- Community Interest Companies (CICs);
- Education including:
  - Adult/Further,
  - Higher,
  - Primary,
  - Secondary,
  - Special Educational Needs;
- Housing associations;
- Individuals;
- Medical assistance & detection animal charities;
- Medical research;
- Mental health charities (general);
- Military charities (including those for veterans);
- Minibuses;
- NHS trusts (or charities which fund them);
- Non-departmental government bodies;
- Outdoor activity centres;
- Overseas projects;
- Scouts, Guides, Brownies, Cubs, and similar organisations;
- Single-faith organisations;
- Sports clubs, unless only for the mentally or physically disabled;
- Village halls;
- Youth clubs & centres.

Exceptions to this exclusions policy will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in the light of the status of the applicant, its organisational structure (for example was it established for philanthropic and benevolent purposes), and the purpose of the grant.

Looking further ahead, the Foundation will continue to research existing charities in addition to continuing to consider unsolicited applications within the policy.

The Foundation will continue its strategy to become an entirely paperless organisation, and will continue to strongly encourage applicant charities to submit their applications by email rather than by post, with the aim of reducing hardcopy applications and correspondence to 2% of all incoming applications and correspondence compared to the 2.5% in the year under review. The beneficial impacts for applicant charities include financial savings, the ability to respond more quickly to the Foundation's due diligence, the ability to create a blueprint for successful applications processes not just in relation to the Foundation, as well as an increase in environmental responsibility. For the Foundation, the beneficial impacts include increased responsiveness, the ability to maintain transparency, and speed of response.

The trustees are very cognisant of the impact AI is having on the world at large, and on the Third Sector in particular. They believe that it is very important that any AI output in any sphere (charitable or not) must be fact-checked and emotion-checked. Whilst it may become acceptable for AI tools thus checked to be useful research tools for applicant charities (and the use of them acknowledged by those charities), the Foundation does not believe that non-human generated applications from charities nor non-human due diligence on charities or their applications or their real impact and value will ever be possible or desirable or effective.

The trustees are also very aware of the adverse environmental impacts of the extensive use of AI, and would counsel limited use of the technology, whilst also being aware of the potential adverse impact of the technology on jobs in the Third Sector.

Risk management

The trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels and ensuring that controls exist over key financial systems, and by examining from time to time the operational risks faced by the Foundation and its grant giving activities, they have established effective systems to mitigate the major risks to which the Foundation is exposed.

The principal risks faced by the Foundation are as follows:

- Financial sustainability;
- Ineffective grant making; and
- Investment management.

Financial sustainability

The key elements in managing financial sustainability are a regular review of available funds with which to meet current and future grant commitments, regular liaison with investment managers and the bank, and monthly reporting of performance against budget for income and expenditure. In addition, financial risk is mitigated by processes which ensure that all financial instructions are approved by at least two trustees.

The Foundation's financial sustainability depends very much on the income from its multi-asset portfolios. The total value of the investment portfolio was 29.6% up for the 2025/26 financial year due to strong market performance, and the Foundation's dividend income in the year under review continued to generate significant income to support the Foundation's activities. The trustees are confident that the Foundation's significant cash and high-liquidity holdings mitigate any immediate risk to the Foundation's financial sustainability.

Ineffective grant making

The key elements in managing effective grant making are rigorous evaluation of all grant applications (including the process outlined in the *Measuring Impact* section of this report), setting grant applicants' expectations on when to expect decisions on applications, and robust reporting requirements which need to be fulfilled by grant recipients. Risks are mitigated by a monthly review by the trustees of grant making, recipient reporting, and grant applications.

Investment management

The key elements in effective investment management are a trustee body with a skill set appropriate to evaluating investment performance, the engagement of professional investment managers with a significant and successful track record, monthly reviews of investment performance, and regular meetings with investment managers and the bank.

In order to ensure best practice and continuous improvement, the trustees review the Foundation's risk assessment at least once a year.

The trustees approve the trustees' report, including the strategic report.

Signed on behalf of the trustees:

James H Carleton

James H Carleton (Nov 10, 2026 11:31:09 GMT)

Trustee – James Carleton

Approved by the trustees on: 10/11/2026

Independent auditor's report to the members of The February Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The February Foundation (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 28 February 2026 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, statement of cash flows, the principal accounting policies, and the notes to the financial statements. 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 state of the charitable company's affairs as at 28 February 2026 and of 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 accounts 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 is also the directors' report for the purposes of company law and includes the strategic report, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the trustees' report, which is also the directors' report for the purposes of company law and includes the strategic 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 including the strategic report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the 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.

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

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the charitable company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities SORP FRS 102 and the Charities Act 2011.

- We understood how the charitable company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries to management and those responsible for legal, compliance and governance procedures. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of minutes from trustee meetings and papers provided to the trustees.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

    - Identifying and assessing the design and implementation of controls in place to prevent and detect fraud;

    - Challenging assumptions and judgments made by management and the trustees in its significant accounting estimates;

    - Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular adjustments made at the year-end for financial statement preparation; and

- ◊ Assessing the extent of compliance with relevant laws and regulations by reviewing correspondence with regulators and legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the 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.

Buzzacott Audit LLP

Katharine Patel (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buzzacott Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

11 November 2026

Statement of financial activities Year ended 28 February 2026
(Including income and expenditure account)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Expendable endowment £	Total 2026 £	Unrestricted funds £	Expendable endowment £	Total 2025 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies							
. Donations		**—**	**5,016,507**	**5,016,507**	—	4,459,846	4,459,846
. Gift of Shares		**—**	**—**	**—**	—	25,389,000	25,389,000
Investments	1	**4,656,140**	**—**	**4,656,140**	4,494,047	—	4,494,047
Total income		**4,656,140**	**5,016,507**	**9,672,647**	4,494,047	29,848,846	34,342,893
Expenditure on:							
Investment management costs		**—**	**162,580**	**162,580**	—	152,464	152,464
Charitable activities	2	**3,813,864**	**—**	**3,813,864**	3,746,096	26,936,000	30,682,096
Total expenditure		**3,813,864**	**162,580**	**3,976,444**	3,746,096	27,088,464	30,834,560
Net income before gains on investments		**842,276**	**4,853,927**	**5,696,203**	747,951	2,760,382	3,508,333
Net gains (losses) on investments	6						
. Realised losses on sale		**—**	**(209,371)**	**(209,371)**	—	(67,679)	(67,679)
. Unrealised: changes in market value		**—**	**20,255,249**	**20,255,249**	—	(8,217,172)	(8,217,172)
		—	**20,045,878**	**20,045,878**	—	(8,284,851)	(8,284,851)
Net income (expenditure) and net movement in funds for the year		**842,276**	**24,899,805**	**25,742,081**	747,951	(5,524,469)	(4,776,518)
Fund balances brought forward at 1 March 2025	10	**18,781,775**	**45,273,853**	**64,055,628**	18,033,824	50,798,322	68,832,146
Fund balances carried forward at 28 February 2026	10	**19,624,051**	**70,173,658**	**89,797,709**	18,781,775	45,273,853	64,055,628

All income and expenditure is derived from continuing activities. The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

Balance sheet as at 28 February 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		**91,163,177**		70,367,503
Current assets					
Debtors	7	**1,183,695**		1,161,462	
Cash at bank and in hand		**7,663,883**		4,883,607	
		8,847,578		6,045,069	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(2,563,046)**		(2,588,244)	
Net current assets			**6,284,532**		3,456,825
Total assets less current liabilities			**97,447,709**		73,824,328
Non-current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	8		**(7,650,000)**		(9,768,700)
Net assets			**89,797,709**		64,055,628
Funds and reserves	10				
Capital funds					
Expendable endowment			**70,173,658**		45,273,853
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			**19,624,051**		18,781,775
			89,797,709		64,055,628

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:

James H Carleton

James H Carleton (Nov 10, 2026 11:31:09 GMT)

Trustee – James Carleton

Approved on: 10/11/2026

The February Foundation

Company Registration Number: 05718135 (England and Wales)

Statement of cash flows Year ended 28 February 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	A	**(1,126,068)**	(1,587,928)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends and interest from investments		**4,656,140**	4,494,047
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		**8,153,383**	6,626,228
Purchase of investments		**(8,973,564)**	(8,237,333)
Net cash provided by investing activities		**3,835,959**	2,882,942
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		**2,709,891**	1,295,014
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 March 2025	B	**5,449,012**	4,153,998
Cash and cash equivalents at 28 February 2026	B	**8,158,903**	5,449,012

Notes to the statement of cash flows

A Reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash used in operating activities

	2026 £	2025 £
Net income (expenditure) (as per the statement of financial activities)	**25,742,081**	(4,776,518)
Adjustments for:		
(Gain)/loss on investments	**(20,045,878)**	8,284,851
Dividends and interest from investments	**(4,656,140)**	(4,494,047)
Gift of shares: net movements on shares received and donated	**—**	1,547,000
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	**(22,233)**	27,005
Decrease in creditors	**(2,143,898)**	(2,176,219)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,126,068)**	(1,587,928)

B Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**7,663,883**	4,883,607
Cash held by investment managers (note 6)	**495,020**	565,405
Total cash and cash equivalents	**8,158,903**	5,449,012

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are laid out below.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared for the year to 28 February 2026.

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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, and Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the modification to a fair value basis as specified in the accounting policies below.

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

All financial information is presented in British Pounds Sterling (£), the Foundation's functional currency, and has been rounded to the nearest pound (£).

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the trustees to exercise judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including an expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on the trustees' best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Areas requiring the use of estimates and critical judgements that may impact on the Foundation's financial activities and financial position include:

- Multi-year grant commitments, where judgements are made for recognising grants payable for which the payment is not due until future periods. In accordance with the Foundation's accounting policy for expenditure recognition, multi-year grant commitments are only recognised when approved and all conditions have been satisfied; and

- Estimates of the discount rate used to derive the present value of long-term grant liabilities, which is based on the average income return from the Foundation's investment portfolio.

Assessment of going concern
The trustees of the Foundation have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Foundation to continue as a going concern.

The trustees consider that the Foundation's cash reserves and the ability to access liquidity through the investment portfolio together with the returns on investments, provide sufficient funding to meet the anticipated grant commitments for the ensuing year and its long-term grant commitments.

Income

Income from donations is recognised in the period in which the Foundation becomes entitled to the donation and where receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

Investment income comprises dividends and interest on the Foundation's portfolio of listed investments. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and the Foundation has received notification that the dividend is due.

Interest on the Foundation's investment portfolio and funds held on deposit is recognised when receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably using the effective interest method.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It includes VAT which cannot be recovered.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises grants payable and related support and governance costs.

Grants payable

Grants payable are recognised when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions.

Long term grants payable are initially recognised at present value with the discount and subsequent unwinding of the discount being credited or charged to the statement of financial activities as grant expenditure within charitable activities.

Grants are not recognised as payable but noted as financial commitments in the notes to the financial statements under the following circumstances:

- Where the beneficiary has not been informed; or
- Where the beneficiary has to meet certain explicit conditions before the grant is released; or
- Where the amount and timing of matched funding payments is uncertain.

Support and governance costs
Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the Foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include administration, personnel and governance costs. Governance costs include audit costs and legal costs relating to the Foundation's compliance with regulation and good practice.

Investment management fees
Investment management fees incurred in managing the investments of the endowment are charged against the endowment fund.

Fixed asset investments
The Foundation's investments in quoted shares and similar investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently at market value. Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the period in which they arise.

Financial instruments
The Foundation only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS102. Financial assets and liabilities and their recognition and measurement bases are as follows:

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence is identified, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial activities. For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and a best estimate of the recoverable amount.

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled in cash, or when substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to another party.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expired.

Debtors
Accrued income is initially recognised at the settlement amount and subsequently at amortised cost or their recoverable amount.

Cash at bank and in hand
Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Deposits for more than three months but less than one year have been disclosed as short-term deposits.

Creditors and provisions

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

Creditors and provisions are initially recognised at fair value, being the amount the Foundation anticipates it will pay to settle the debt, and subsequently at amortised cost.

Non-current creditors are measured at their present value at the balance sheet date where the time value of money is material. The initial recognition of the discount and its subsequent unwinding are credited or charged in the statement of financial activities to the appropriate income or expenditure heading. The discount rate applied is based on the opportunity cost of income from investments foregone.

Pension costs

Employer's contributions in respect of defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year in which they are payable to the scheme.

Fund accounting

The expendable endowment funds represent the capital funds of the Foundation which can be drawn upon if required.

The unrestricted funds represent funds available for the general charitable purposes of the Foundation at the discretion of the trustees.

1 Investment income

	2026 £	2025 £
Dividends on investments	**4,609,568**	4,429,073
Interest on cash holdings	**46,572**	64,974
	4,656,140	4,494,047

2 Expenditure on charitable activities

	2026 £	2025 £
Grants to institutions by category:		
. Education	**2,842,157**	2,621,231
. Healthcare and patient support	**358,628**	357,167
. End-of-life care	**398,338**	397,972
. Other categories	**44,750**	218,708
Total grants payable	**3,643,873**	3,595,078
Investments donated to a UK registered charity	**—**	26,936,000
	3,643,873	30,531,078
Grant and Foundation administrative expenses including governance costs (note 3)	**169,991**	151,018
	3,813,864	30,682,096

The trustees awarded grants to 156 charitable institutions in the year ended 28 February 2026 (2025 - 157). The trustees consider that the disclosure of specific material grants to institutions could seriously prejudice the furtherance of the purposes of the Foundation.

The trustees did not donate any investments to a UK charity with general charitable purposes in the year ended 28 February 2026 (2025 - £26,936,000).

A reconciliation of the grants payable and commitments shown in these financial statements is as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Grants payable at 1 March 2025 (note 8)	**12,313,700**	14,492,900
Grants made during the year	**3,648,273**	3,595,078
Grant reclaimed in year	**(4,400)**	—
Grants paid in the year	**(5,787,573)**	(5,774,278)
Grants payable at 28 February 2026 (note 8)	**10,170,000**	12,313,700

The above grants commitments fall due as follows:	2026 £	2025 £
Within one year (note 8)	**2,520,000**	2,545,000
After one year (note 8)	**7,650,000**	9,768,700
	10,170,000	12,313,700

3 Governance costs

	2026 £	2025 £
Fees payable to the auditor:		
Statutory audit	**19,200**	18,000
Taxation services	**4,068**	3,048
Payroll services	**3,748**	3,168
	27,016	24,216

4 Staff costs including key management personnel and trustees' remuneration

	2026 £	2025 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages and salaries	**95,000**	95,000
Social security costs	**4,698**	6,855
Pension costs	**7,125**	7,125
Medical insurance	**2,398**	1,687
	109,221	110,667

The average monthly number of persons (including key management personnel) employed by the charitable company during the year on a full-time equivalent basis was one (2025 - one).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Foundation and are represented by the trustees and the Chief Executive. The remuneration paid to the Chief Executive is as set out above.

The trustees received no remuneration (2025 - none) and were not reimbursed for any expenses (2025 - none).

5 Taxation

The February Foundation is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

6 Fixed asset investments

At the year-end, fixed asset investments comprised the following investments and cash held for investment:

	Total 2026 £	Total 2025 £
Market value of investments at 1 March 2025	**69,802,098**	78,022,845
Gift of shares received	**—**	25,389,000
Additions	**8,973,564**	8,237,333
Disposals (proceeds £8,153,383; realised loss £209,371)	**(8,362,754)**	(6,693,908)
Disposals: Shares donated to a UK charity at market value (Note 2)	**—**	(26,939,000)
Unrealised gains/(losses) in the year	**20,255,249**	(8,217,172)
Market value of investments at 28 February 2026	**90,668,157**	69,802,098
Cash held for reinvestment	**495,020**	565,405
	91,163,177	70,367,503
Historic cost of investments at 28 February 2026	**36,131,037**	34,627,287
The market value of investments at 28 February 2026 comprises:		
UK listed	**51,266,692**	33,153,775
UK fixed interest stock	**14,546,937**	13,525,810
Overseas listed	**20,956,524**	19,453,597
Overseas fixed interest	**733,111**	724,675
Alternatives	**2,332,366**	2,122,948
Property	**832,527**	821,293
Cash held for reinvestment	**495,020**	565,405
	91,163,177	70,367,503

7 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year		
Accrued income	**1,183,695**	1,161,462
	1,183,695	1,161,462

8. Creditors

	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year		
Accrued expenses	**43,046**	43,244
Grants payable	**2,520,000**	2,545,000
	2,563,046	2,588,244
Due after more than one year		
Grants payable	**7,650,000**	9,768,700
Total creditors	**10,213,046**	12,356,944

Grants payable after one year have been recognised at net present value to reflect the time value of money. The value of grants payable, before discounting, at 28 February 2026 was £10,000,000 (2025 - £12,500,000).

9. Financial instruments and financial risk management

The Foundation holds financial instruments measured at amortised cost as follows:

	2026 **£**	2025 £
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**1,183,695**	1,161,462
Short-term financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**2,563,046**	2,588,244
Long-term financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**7,650,000**	9,768,700

The Foundation has exposure to one main area of risk, liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

The objective of the Foundation in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Foundation seeks to meet its financial obligations through cash flows from its investment portfolio. In the event that the cash flows would not cover all the financial liabilities, the charity has sufficient cash reserves available to meet any shortfall.

10. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Expendable endowment £	Unrestricted funds £	**Total 2026 £**
Fund balances at 28 February 2026 are represented by:			
Investments	70,173,658	20,989,519	**91,163,177**
Current assets	—	8,847,578	**8,847,578**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	—	(2,563,046)	**(2,563,046)**
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	—	(7,650,000)	**(7,650,000)**
Total net assets	70,173,658	19,624,051	**89,797,709**

	Expendable endowment £	*Unrestricted funds £*	*Total 2025 £*
Fund balances at 28 February 2025 are represented by:			
Investments	*45,273,853*	*25,093,650*	*70,367,503*
Current assets	*—*	*6,045,069*	*6,045,069*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*—*	*(2,588,244)*	*(2,588,244)*
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	*—*	*(9,768,700)*	*(9,768,700)*
Total net assets	*45,273,853*	*18,781,775*	*64,055,628*

11. Grant funding commitments

At 28 February 2026, the trustees had approved the following grants which will not be paid to the recipient unless and until either matched funding is obtained by the recipient before the agreement expires or conditions attached to the agreement are fulfilled by the recipient.

These amounts have not been recognised as a liability in the balance sheet.

	Education £	Healthcare and Patient Support £	End-of-Life Care £	**Total £**
Maximum commitment at 1 March 2025	6,920,043	81,000	10,000	**7,011,043**
Paid in year	(4,960,857)	(27,000)	(10,000)	**(4,997,857)**
New commitments	2,280,952	15,000	—	**2,295,952**
Maximum commitment at 28 February 2026	4,240,138	69,000	—	**4,309,138**

	Education £	*Healthcare and patient support £*	*End-of-Life Care £*	*Total £*
Maximum commitment at 1 March 2024	*6,798,844*	*102,000*	*20,000*	*6,920,844*
Paid in year	*(2,321,419)*	*(21,000)*	*(10,000)*	*(2,352,419)*
New commitments	*2,442,618*	*—*	*—*	*2,442,618*
Maximum commitment at 28 February 2025	*6,920,043*	*81,000*	*10,000*	*7,011,043*

Matched and conditional funding commitments are available under agreements which expire between 2026/27 and 2029/30.

12. Related parties

The Foundation did not enter into any transactions with related parties during the financial year (2025 – none).