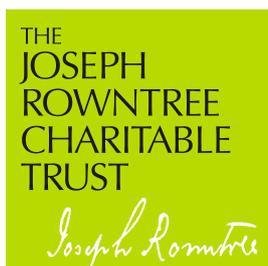


The Joseph Rowntree
Charitable Trust
Annual Report

2019



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Foreword

from the Chair

As our work at the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust continues into 2020, we are already experiencing the profound and devastating impact of Covid-19, in the UK and beyond. As a responsive grant-maker, we will strive to adapt our funding to the unprecedented demands of this new context, while ensuring we remain faithful to our mission.

2019 was an exciting year for the Trust to look back on, as we began work to implement the strategic decisions taken at our decennial review in 2018. In addition to increasing our grant expenditure to at least £10 million per annum for the next ten years, trustees also decided to make some longer and larger grants, to further strengthen our compliance and controls, to improve the geographical diversity of our funding and to develop our support for social movements. It has been encouraging to make progress on all these decisions, and to start tracing the contribution that they make to strengthening civil society at a particularly challenging time.

In September 2019, we were delighted to learn that JRCT was named by the UN-supported Principles of Responsible Investment as one of its 47 Global Leaders. The accolade recognises organisations that demonstrate a breadth of responsible investment excellence, including in the selection, appointment and monitoring of external fund managers. It is a welcome tribute to the Trust's long-standing commitment in

this area, and we continue to identify new ways of strengthening our practice and encouraging wider changes in investor behaviour towards building a peaceful and just world.

The governance of the Trust remained stable in 2019, with only one change to the composition of the board. Imran Tyabji retired at the end of the year, after 14 years of service as a JRCT trustee. In addition to his expertise in technology, Imran brought great enthusiasm and creativity to the board, and will be very much missed.

It was a year of significant change in our staff team. Our Trust Secretary, Nick Perks, concluded his tenure in July after leading the organisation for seven years. Nick steered JRCT carefully into increasingly professional ways of working whilst helping us keep to our faithful discernment of the work the trust needs to be doing.

Maureen Grant, an Assistant Trust Secretary and our former West Yorkshire Development Officer, retired in September after 20 years' service. Trustees, colleagues and grantees thanked Maureen for her intelligent determination and the warm, calm and committed support she offered to others through all her work. Both Nick and Maureen made lasting contributions to JRCT and its grantees, and we are deeply grateful to them both.

Staff departures also led to new arrivals, and we welcomed back Celia McKeon in the new role of Chief Executive. We were also pleased to appoint Sophie Long as Assistant Trust Secretary (Sustainable Future programme), Katharine Knox as Assistant Trust Secretary (Power and Accountability programme) and Tim Jones as Grants Officer (Northern Ireland programme) to support us through a period of transition.

Our grant committees of trustees and staff also benefit from additional external expertise. In November, we thanked our outgoing Independent Investment Adviser, Nicola Parker, for her eight years of service and her vital contribution to the evolution of our investment strategy over this time. We were delighted to recruit Helena Coles as her successor. We would also like to thank Mohammed Aziz, who concluded his service as a co-optee on our Rights and Justice committee at the end of the year.

Helen Carmichael

Reflections

from the Chief Executive

The opportunity to lead a charitable trust is a huge privilege.

It is also a humbling one. Joseph Rowntree's clear-sighted call to address the root causes of society's problems, and to do so by "strengthening the hands" of those well-placed to do this work, has produced a remarkable living legacy. It also succeeded in articulating a challenge which remains as relevant for trustees and staff today as it was when the organisation was founded 114 years ago.

Having taken up post as Chief Executive in September 2019, I am acutely aware of both the Trust's rich heritage and the challenge of interpreting our mission for a changing context. I returned to the organisation after three years away, having previously led two of the Trust's grant-making programmes. Much changed during this time, both in the external context and within the organisation, and I want to pay tribute to my predecessor, Nick Perks, for his excellent stewardship of the Trust, prior to and throughout this period. I am also proud to work with a very talented and dedicated staff team, who develop deep knowledge of our fields of work, and a strong commitment to supportive accompaniment of our grantees.

2019 was unquestionably a turbulent and uncertain year in UK politics. It raised deep and sometimes troubling questions about values, identity and rights, our democratic system and culture, the future

of the peace process in Northern Ireland, the UK's changing place in both Europe and the world, and our individual and societal responses to the climate crisis. As ever, many of our grantees were at the forefront of civil society's contributions to these debates. They highlighted problems of conflict and injustice, shared research and evidence, called for accountability, and developed strategies and movements for change, in line with our charitable purposes. We continue to be inspired by their courage, creativity, and sheer hard work, understanding that they often operate with scarce resources and in difficult contexts. It is a privilege to support them.

As we look ahead into 2020 and beyond, and work to embed the Trust's strategic framework for the next decade, I want us to be guided by real awareness of this privilege. As a foundation, we are in a position where we regularly make powerful judgements: about how we hold and invest a substantial asset, about what kinds of change we hope to see in society, about who might be able to contribute to those changes and how effectively they do so. I am encouraged that the whole Trust has embarked on a learning journey in relation to power and privilege, and I am keen that we engage fully with others in the foundation sector who are grappling with these questions. I want the Trust to be an organisation that is reflexive and self-critical about the power we hold, alert to the requirement to exercise this privilege in ways that enable

transformative change. If we can do this, I believe we will rise to the challenge of interpreting our founder's vision afresh for the changing context.

Celia McKeon

Trustees'
Annual Report

2019

Governance & management

The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales, number 210037. Founded in 1904, the Trust's governing document is a deed of variation dated 18 November 2006 of a declaration of trust dated 6 November 1939, as amended in 1968, 1990 and 1998.

A board of up to 14 individual trustees, all members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), governs the Trust. Trustees retire at age 72 or after 20 years of service unless specifically asked to serve for longer. The Chair and two Vice-chairs are appointed by trustees and serve a five-year term, open for renewal for one further term.

Trustee recruitment draws on some elements of Quaker nominations practice and has been refined by the Trust over a number of previous rounds of recruitment. Recruitment is initiated by the Trust Board, which decides on the number of trustees we are seeking to appoint and the skills and qualities that we are seeking, bearing in mind the need to maintain a diversity of perspectives and experience.

The recruitment process is overseen by a small search group of trustees, supported by staff. Trustee vacancies are generally advertised, but the Trust may also seek recommendations or approach potential trustees directly, for example to attract individuals with relevant skills. All potential trustees are required to provide an expression of interest, a CV and references.

New trustees undergo a full induction process. They are provided with information including recent accounts, a copy of the Trust Deed and copies of relevant Charity Commission publications. New trustees are only appointed after "sitting in" on Trust business for a year and participating in a Quaker clearness process. All trustee appointments are made by the full Trust Board.

Trustees are offered opportunities for training and development and meet with the Trust chair every three years for a review.

Trustees come together as a full Trust Board four times a year. These meetings include an opportunity for trustees to reflect without staff for part of the time. Trustees are also involved in the assessment of grants through programme committees, and all grants over £29k are currently approved by the full board. Trustees also oversee the Trust's investments and operations through the Trust's Investment and Operations and Finance committees respectively.

The trustees are supported in their role by staff and also take external advice when required. Day-to-day administration of the Trust is delegated to the Chief Executive working as part of a staff team of eight full-time and eight part-time staff. A written scheme of delegation is maintained.

Conflicts of interest and related parties

The Trust has a written conflict of interest policy for trustees, co-optees, staff and advisors in line with statutory guidance and the Trust Deed. More information about related parties is set out in note 9 of the financial statements.

Objects, activities & public benefit

Joseph Rowntree, the Quaker businessman and philanthropist, established the Trust in 1904 “for such charitable purposes or objects and in such manner as the trustees shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit”.

Within these broad formal objects, trustees have considered how best the charity can apply its resources for public benefit. In doing so, the trustees have paid due regard to the guidance published by the Charity Commission under section 4 of the Charities Act 2011.

The Trust primarily advances its objects through making grants to charities and other not-for-profit organisations. This is rooted in Joseph Rowntree’s insight that “*there may be no better way of advancing the objects one has at heart than to strengthen the hands of those who are effectively doing the work that needs to be done*”. Trustees desire to empower others with the resources that they have, rather than to hold that power to themselves.

Joseph Rowntree also stressed the importance of seeking out “*the underlying causes of weakness or evil in the community*” rather than “*remedying their more superficial manifestations*”. This guidance, together with a judgement on where the Trust can have the greatest impact, has led trustees primarily to fund policy or campaigning work, rather than the delivery of direct services.

The Trust’s independent resources and governance mean that trustees are able to support organisations working on controversial or unpopular issues, or tackling intractable problems. The issues on which the Trust makes grants are informed by enduring Quaker values and concerns, including peace, equality, simplicity, and truth and integrity in public affairs.

In addition to making grants, the Trust seeks to further its charitable aims for the public benefit by providing additional support to grant recipients, occasionally commissioning research or other activity in the areas in which we fund, and through aspects of our investment programme.

Trustees have summarised this strategy in our current statement of purpose:

“*We are a Quaker trust which supports people who address the root causes of conflict and injustice.*”

Although the detail of Trust funding programmes may change from year to year, trustees believe that significant change takes time, and that long-term involvement in a field allows the Trust to build up internal expertise and external relationships, which in turn help the Trust to make effective and informed grant decisions. Grants are currently made under five programme headings: Peace and Security, Power and Accountability, Rights and Justice, Sustainable Future and Northern Ireland.

The Trust primarily funds in the UK, reflecting our location and heritage and our scale of operation. The Trust also makes some grants at the pan-European level, recognising that UK and EU policies and practices influence each other, and that many of the issues on which we work cross national boundaries.

Trustees agreed in 2016, following the result of the referendum on UK membership of the EU, that the Trust should continue to accept applications for work at a pan-European level, at least until such time as the formal relationship of the UK to the EU changed. Trustees will return to this question in 2020. Given the Trust's general objects, there will be no legal impediment to the Trust continuing to fund work at a pan-European level whatever the future relationship between the UK and the EU.

Activities in 2019

Grant-making

JRCT aims to be a responsive funder. This includes being open to applications from a broad range of individuals and groups, having an accessible and proportionate assessment process, and making and communicating decisions promptly.

Guidelines on the Trust's funding priorities and how to apply for funds are made freely available on our website (www.jrct.org.uk). Potential applicants are encouraged to contact staff with any questions on eligibility or the application process.

The format for applications aims to provide the Trust with sufficient information to make an informed decision, without requiring applicants to complete an inflexible or lengthy application form.

The Trust received 363 applications during the year (down from 453 in 2018). The first round of the year was restricted to applications by groups that were currently or very recently in receipt of JRCT funding. This restriction was put in place to help manage operational pressure arising from a transition to a new grants database (see Information management below). The relatively small decline in application numbers, despite this temporary restriction, suggests strong underlying demand for Trust funds.

We know that applicants value quick decision-making and predictable timescales when fundraising. We set out on our website the dates by which decisions will be made. The longest time between the deadline for applications and grant decisions was 16 weeks. Most unsuccessful applicants are told the result of their application at an earlier stage, and typically within one month.

The amount spent on the different programme areas in 2019 is given on page 14 and grants made by the Trust in 2019 are listed individually on pages 16 to 23.

Monitoring, support and learning

The Trust seeks to be a supportive funder, and to ensure that grants are used effectively and for the charitable purposes for which the funds have been given. We keep formal reporting requirements simple and proportionate, with additional reporting required in relation to higher risk grants. We value regular contact with grantees as part of our monitoring processes, and staff aim to meet with grantees annually or as needed. On occasion, we provide access to legal or communications advice.

The Trust asks all grantees to complete a closing report on each grant to help us understand the impact of the work we have funded and to help us learn and improve as a grant-making trust. All closing reports are fed back to trustees, and common themes arising from such reports are identified and reviewed.

From time to time, we convene grantees and other groups working in our areas of interest to strengthen networking, to benefit from external input, or to help the Trust reflect on its own practice and priorities. During the year we offered financial and in-kind support to current grantees of our Sustainable Future programme to gather together, with a well-attended event taking place in June.

Grant committee meetings often include a learning item on a relevant policy area or grantee case study. Sometimes learning sessions are extended to include trustees and staff from other programmes, current or recent grantees, representatives of other funders and / or independent experts. Topics covered during the year included sessions on artificial intelligence and militarism (Peace and Security Committee), the experience of child refugees in Europe (Rights and Justice) and race disparity data (Rights and Justice). Co-opted members of our grant committees have provided valuable input to a number of these sessions.

The Trust Board meetings also provide a periodic opportunity for trustees to reflect and learn together. In 2019, we were delighted to invite Ruth Ibegbuna, founder of Reclaim and the Roots programme, to share her experience of working both regionally and nationally to address issues of societal division.

The Trust seeks to share learning with others through membership of a number of UK and international philanthropic networks and through our website and other communications.

We also supported, and were among the first cohort of foundation participants in a UK version of GrantAdvisor, which provides an online platform for grant applicants and recipients to provide a review of their experience of interacting with the Trust.

Decennial review implementation

In 2019, we made significant progress in implementing the decisions taken within the board's decennial review process in 2018. These decisions included a substantial increase in our total spending over a ten-year period, from a level of £7.9m in 2018, up to a new baseline of £11.7m annually, to be increased by inflation. At the March board meeting, trustees determined the split of the £10.3m allocated to grant making across our five grant programmes for the next five years.

We embraced the decision to increase the number of longer and larger grants, making our first five-year grants in 2019. Grant committees also discussed how we can increase the geographical diversity of our grant-making, and strengthen our support for movements.

The Trust board reflected on the impact of the increased grant expenditure budget for our approach to grantee relations, clarifying our intention to maintain and strengthen this model as our funding increases. We also decided to strengthen our communications capacity in 2019, recruiting a Communications Officer to provide dedicated expertise.

Trustees, committees and staff carefully considered our approach to grant risk management during 2019, with a particular focus on managing grants that involve high levels of risk. This culminated in the preparation of a grants risk management framework, which we will be testing and refining in 2020.

Funder Commitment on Climate Change

In November 2019, we were among the founding signatories of the new Funder Commitment on Climate Change, in recognition of the risk posed by the climate emergency to the fulfilment of our charitable aims. The commitment reflects our concern to ensure that our grant-making, investments and operations take account of, and play a full part in, responding to this reality.

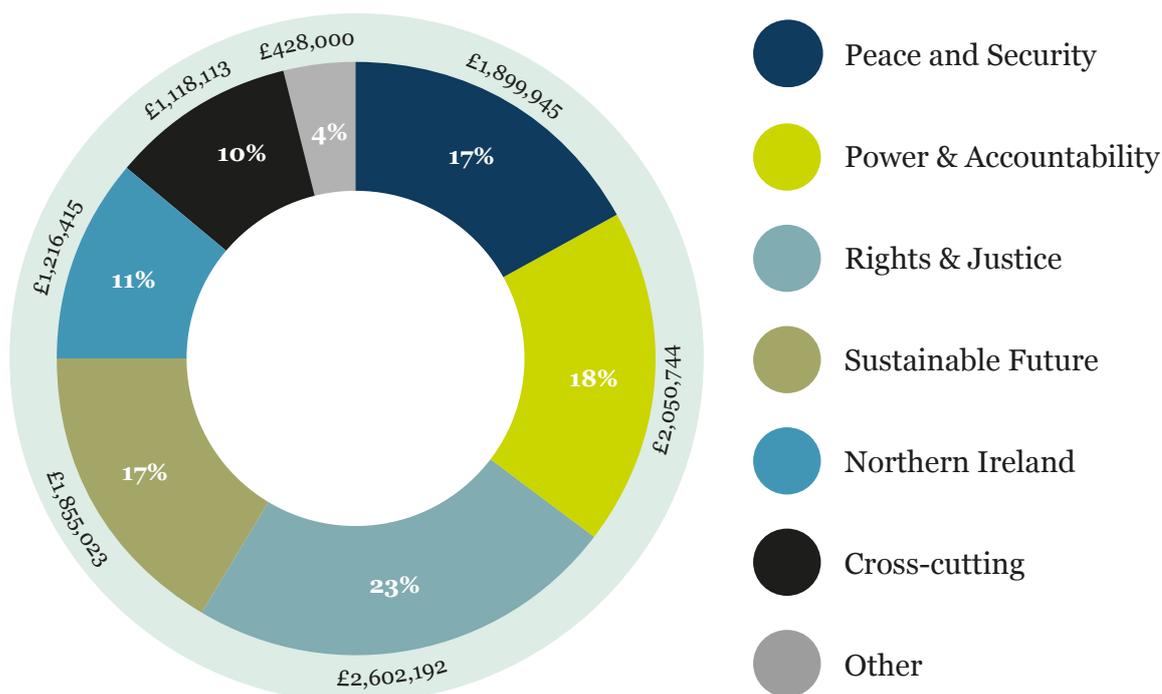
Information management

Staff worked intensively throughout 2019 to complete the design and implementation of our new SmartSimple grant management database, including data migration and the registration of existing grantees. Developmental work continues on the provision of enhanced functionality and accessibility for applicants, grantees, staff, trustees and co-opted grant committee members.

2019 grant approvals in figures

Breakdown of programme grants

Grant expenditure	2019 Grants £	2019 Grants #
Peace and Security	1,899,945	24
Power and Accountability	2,050,744	20
Rights and Justice	2,602,192	25
Sustainable Future	1,855,023	18
Northern Ireland	1,216,415	12
Cross-cutting	1,118,113	10
Other	428,000	3
	11,170,432	112



Ten largest grants in 2019

Organisation	Amount	Months	Programme
The Legal Education Foundation	£300,000	36	Rights and Justice
Europe and Middle East Section (EMES)	£268,500	36	Other
Rights Watch (UK)	£200,000	36	Cross-cutting
Airwars.org	£195,000	36	Peace and Security
Gaslight Media Trust	£189,220	36	Northern Ireland
Inquest Charitable Trust	£165,000	36	Cross-cutting
The Comms Lab	£162,500	30	Sustainable Future
Foxglove Legal	£160,601	36	Power and Accountability
Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy	£160,000	36	Peace and Security
Climate Outreach	£157,112	60	Sustainable Future

The Trust's ten largest grants represent 18% of the total funds approved.

Number of applications in 2019: 363 (2018:453)*

**As the first round of 2019 was restricted to current grantees only, the figure is proportionally lower than last year.*

Grants made in 2019

Peace and Security programme

We support approaches to defence and security which prioritise peace, non-violence and human rights.

Grants made

ACLED, www.acleddata.com, Yemen Data Project: salary costs, US\$ 65,112, 12 months

Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, www.acronym.org.uk, Implementing international humanitarian and disarmament law, norms and treaties, £160,000, 36 months

Airwars.org, <https://airwars.org>, Giving a voice to civilians affected by conflict, £195,000, 36 months

Article 36, www.article36.org, Policy research and advocacy meetings, £50,000, 24 months

British Institute of International and Comparative Law, www.biicl.org, An independent commission on UK counterterrorism legislation, policy and practice, £60,000, 36 months

Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights, www.ceasefire.org, Civilian rights and UK military accountability, £114,000, 36 months

Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy, SOAS, University of London, www.soas.ac.uk/cisd, SCRAP project, £52,000, 24 months

Conflict and Environment Observatory, www.ceobs.org, Core costs, £105,000, 24 months

Corruption Watch, www.cw-uk.org, UK arms trade – public education and advocacy, £100,000, 24 months

European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, www.echr.eu/en, Tackling the use of European weapons in human rights violations, €39,582, 12 months

Every Casualty Worldwide, www.everycasualty.org, Core costs, £150,000, 36 months

Independent Diplomat, www.independentdiplomat.org, Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, www.icanw.org, International forum for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, €50,000, 6 months

International Fellowship of Reconciliation, www.ifor.org, Conscientious objection, CHF38,000, 12 months

Nuclear Education Trust, www.nucleareducationtrust.org, Survey of nuclear disarmament in schools to improve provision to realise the UN recommendations on disarmament education, £5,500, 6 months

Nuclear Information Service, www.nuclearinfo.org, Increasing transparency and accountability in the forthcoming nuclear warhead decision, £150,000, 36 months

Oxford Research Group, www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk, Integrating climate security into UK national security, £29,970, 8 months

Reprieve, www.reprieve.org.uk, Challenging UK abuses in counter terrorism, £150,000, 36 months

Saferworld, www.saferworld.org.uk, Charting a path for better UK and European arms transfer controls 2019-2021, £100,000, 24 months

Saferworld/Rethinking Security, www.rethinkingsecurity.org.uk, Rethinking Security: Brexit, security and the UK's place in the world, £14,750, 6 months

Stop Fuelling War, www.stopfuellingwar.org, Policy worker and project costs, €70,588, 36 months

Trust for Research and Education on the Arms Trade (TREAT), www.treat-research.org.uk, A Scotland coordinator for Campaign Against Arms Trade, £30,000, 12 months

United Nations Association Scotland, www.unhscotland.org.uk, Secure Scotland project, £40,006, 36 months

War Child, www.warchild.org.uk, Children's rights in armed conflict index, £51,000, 36 months

Power and Accountability programme

We support those working for a world in which power is more equally shared and powerful institutions are accountable to wider society.

Grants made

Association for Citizenship Teaching,

www.teachingcitizenship.org.uk,
Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

BOND (British Overseas NGOs for Development), www.bond.org.uk,
Enhancing civil society space to operate effectively in the UK, £150,000, 36 months

CORE Coalition,

www.corporate-responsibility.org,
Core costs, £105,000, 36 months

Corporate Europe Observatory,
www.corporateeurope.org, Corporate Capture 2019-2022, €115,000, 36 months

The Ecology Trust,

www.ecologytrust.org, Unchecked.uk:
start up and core costs, £120,000, 36 months

The Equality Trust,

www.equalitytrust.org.uk, Equal Pay @50 Campaign, £87,291, 18 months

European Coalition for Corporate Justice, www.corporatejustice.org,
Core costs, €130,000, 36 months

Foxglove Legal, www.foxglove.org.uk,
Opacity and unfairness in UK public sector algorithmic decision making,
£160,601, 36 months

Frank Bold, <http://en.frankbold.org>,
Purpose of the corporation – phase 2,
€95,000, 36 months

High Pay Centre,

www.highpaycentre.org, training and guidance for implementing remuneration committee reforms, £45,000, 12 months

International Senior Lawyers Project – UK,

www.islp.org, Core costs,
£90,000, 36 months

Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust,

www.jrrt.org.uk/what-we-do/the-uk-democracy-fund, UK Democracy Fund,
£150,000, 36 months

New Economics Foundation,

www.neweconomics.org, Power and accountability in the digital economy – part 2, £118,400, 24 months

The Politics Project,

www.thepoliticsproject.org.uk, Digital Surgeries – Sustainable Growth,
£128,100, 36 months

Scottish Environment LINK,

www.scotlink.org, Environmental Rights Centre for Scotland, £120,000, 36 months

Scottish PEN, www.scottishpen.org,
Defamation reform, £25,230, 12 months

ShareAction, www.shareaction.org,
Core costs, £90,000, 36 months

Spotlight on Corruption,
www.spotlightcorruption.org, Core costs,
£80,000, 24 months

Traidcraft Exchange,
www.traidcraft.org.uk, Responsible
business research and advocacy, £37,272,
24 months

VoteWatch Europe, www.votewatch.eu,
Core costs, €150,000, 36 months

Rights and Justice programme

We support those who uphold equality and human rights in support of racial and religious minorities.

Grants made

Asylum Research Centre Foundation,
www.asylumresearchcentre.org,
Comparative analysis of US state
department human rights reports,
£34,230, 36 months

Bail for Immigration Detainees,
www.biduk.org, Core costs, £120,000,
36 months

Bedfordshire and Luton Community Foundation,
www.blcf.org.uk, Funders for Race
Equality Alliance: mapping of the race
equality sector, £10,000, 6 months

City of Sanctuary,
www.cityofsanctuary.org, Asylum Matters
– core costs, £150,000, 36 months

Civil Liberties Trust,
www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk, Core
costs, £150,000, 60 months

Coalition for Racial Equality and Rights, www.crer.scot, Parliamentary
and Policy Officer, £139,177, 36 months

Doctors of the World,
www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk, UK
Universal Healthcare project, £110,919, 36
months

Equally Ours,
www.equallyours.org.uk, Influencing EU
funding after Brexit project, £14,640,
6 months

Ethnic Minorities and Youth Support Team Wales,
www.eyst.org.uk, Race Alliance Wales
(RAW) Project Worker, £105,126,
24 months

European Network Against Racism,
www.enar-eu.org, Core costs, €150,000,
36 months

Friends, Families and Travellers,

www.gypsy-traveller.org, All-Party Parliamentary Group for Gypsies, Travellers and Roma: Secretariat role, £68,135, 36 months

Global Dialogue,

www.global-dialogue.eu, Leadership development in the migration sector, £50,000, 24 months

Inclusive Mosque Initiative,

www.inclusivemosqueinitiative.org, Inclusive outreach project, £133,728, 36 months

Institute of Race Relations,

www.irr.org.uk, Core costs, £150,000, 36 months

Just for Kids Law,

www.justforkidslaw.org, Senior Policy and Public Affairs Advisor and activity costs, £88,037, 36 months

The Legal Education Foundation,

www.thelegaleducationfoundation.org, Justice Together Initiative, £300,000, 36 months

On Road Ltd,

www.onroadmedia.org.uk, Media Movers North, £75,000, 36 months

People's History Museum,

www.phm.org.uk, Migration programme, £39,700, 12 months

Project 17, www.project17.org.uk,

Policy project, £60,000, 24 months

Refugee Action,

www.refugee-action.org.uk, Campaigning work to achieve systemic reform of the UK's asylum system, £150,000, 36 months

RightsInfo, www.rightsinfo.org,

Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

Scottish Refugee Council,

www.scottishrefugeecouncil.org.uk, Refugees ending destitution, £50,000, 24 months

The3million,

www.the3million.org.uk, Advocacy programme, £84,000, 21 months

The Traveller Movement,

www.travellermovement.org.uk, Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

Zahid Mubarek Trust,

www.thezmt.org, Core costs, £140,000, 36 months

Sustainable Future programme

We fund imaginative and inclusive approaches to tackling the climate crisis and building a just and equitable economy in order to protect the planet for future generations.

Grants made

CEMVO Scotland,

www.cemvoscotland.org.uk,
Ethnic Minority Environment Network,
£106,000, 36 months

The Climate Coalition,

www.theclimatecoalition.org, Core costs,
£115,500, 36 months

Climate Outreach,

www.climateoutreach.org,
www.climatemigration.org.uk,
Work on climate change and migration,
£157,112.33, 60 months

The Comms Lab,

www.thecommslab.com, Building
the Reclaiming Agency Community,
£162,500, 30 months

Cyclops Pedal Power CIC,

www.makertopia.org, Model Futures,
£84,088, 24 months

Doc Society, www.docsocociety.org,

Mothers of Invention podcast, season 2,
£50,000, 7 months

Energy Democracy Project,

www.energydemocracy.org.uk,
Just Transition Initiative: centering fossil
fuel workers and communities in the
Green New Deal, £96,000, 24 months

Food Ethics Council,

www.foodethicscouncil.org, Unleashing
food citizenship – core costs, £70,000, 24
months

Friends of the Earth Scotland,

www.foe-scot, Investing for Everyone:
Securing climate friendly finance in
Scotland (2020-2023), £119,742,
36 months

Institute for Public Policy Research,

www.ippr.org, The IPPR Environmental
Justice Commission, £90,000, 24 months

People and Planet,

www.peopleandplanet.org, Core costs,
£135,000, 36 months

Poverty and Environment Trust,

Grass-roots engagement, £10,000,
12 months

Rethinking Economics,

www.rethinkeconomics.org, Core
funding for Rethinking Economics' UK
Operations, £150,000, 36 months

Size of Wales, www.sizeofwales.org.uk,

Eliminating imported deforestation from
Wales' economy, £140,000, 24 months

The Soil Association,

www.soilassociation.org, policy and
public affairs programme, £120,000,
36 months

Sustain, www.sustainweb.org,

Farming, trading and climate resilience,
£150,000, 36 months

Upper Space CIC,
www.adblockbristol.org.uk,
Adblock Bristol, £26,525, 12 months

Women's Environmental Network,
www.wen.org.uk, Women's Voices –
linking environmental and gender justice,
£72,556, 24 months

Northern Ireland programme

We support those whose work to promote peace, human rights and participatory politics contributes to the ongoing transformation of the Northern Ireland conflict.

Grants made

Constitution Unit, University College
London, www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit,
Preparing for a Northern Ireland Border
Poll, £70,185.52, 16 months

Creggan Enterprises Limited,
www.rathmor.com, Unheard Voices:
Going Beyond the Silence, £120,000, 24
months

Gaslight Media Trust, Epilogues: the
human face of conflict, £189,220, 36
months

Susan McKay, A book about lines,
borders and boundaries and how to cross
them in NI, £40,000, 18 months

NI Community Relations Council,
www.community-relations.org.uk
Northern Ireland Peace Monitor,
£80,000, 48 months

**Northern Ireland Rural Women's
Network**, www.nirwn.org, Engagement
project, £155,332, 36 months

**Participation and the Practice of
Rights Project**, www.pprproject.org,
Asylum Seekers' Bill of Rights, £150,777,
36 months

Quaker Service,
www.quakerservice.com,
#MyStoryYourStory support costs,
£70,000, 19 months

Trademark,
www.trademarkbelfast.com, Advanced
community education, £132,601, 36
months

**Ulster University, School of Applied
Social and Policy Sciences**,
www.ulster.ac.uk, Research and
community education, £54,299,
12 months

Uplift, www.uplift.ie, Uplift Northern
Ireland – growing a people powered
community, €40,000, 21 months

The Women's Support Network,
www.wsn.org.uk, Strengthen human
rights and equality through rape crisis
service for Northern Ireland, £120,000,
24 months

Cross-cutting and other grants

In 2019, JRCT made a number of cross-cutting grants where the work directly related to more than one programme area. A small number of other grants were made at the discretion of trustees alongside our programme areas. Details of the grants made are given below.

Cross-cutting grants made

Campaign Academy,

www.campaignbootcamp.org, Supporting BME campaigners outside London, £120,000, 36 months

Center for Countering Digital Hate,

www.counterhate.co.uk, Socialising social media project, £50,000, 24 months

Ecumenical Council for Corporate Responsibility,

www.eccr.org.uk, Core costs, £75,000, 36 months

Inquest Charitable Trust,

www.inquest.org.uk, Core costs, £165,000, 36 months

Muslim Council of Britain,

www.mcb.org.uk, National Listening Exercise: next steps, £87,113, 15 months

N1M Trust,

www.not1more.org, Environmental defenders and police rights violations investigation, £30,000, 12 months

Nourish Scotland,

www.nourishscotland.org, Making Rights Real, £151,000, 36 months

Public Interest Research Centre Ltd,

www.publicinterest.org.uk, Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

Rights Watch (UK),

www.rwuk.org, Core costs, £200,000, 36 months

Sheila McKechnie Foundation,

www.smk.org.uk, Core costs, £120,000, 36 months

Other grants made

Europe and Middle East Section

(EMES), www.fwccemes.org, Integrated ministry and outreach, spiritual growth and contribution to core funding, £268,500, 36 months

The Rowntree Society,

www.rowntreesociety.org.uk, Core costs, £49,500, 36 months

Two Ridings Community

Foundation, www.trcf.org.uk, The local fund for York, £110,000, 24 months

Investments

Approach to investment

We are clear that we cannot manage our investments in isolation and that the investments we make, and our behaviour as an investor, have a role in helping achieve the overall aims and objectives of the Trust. Accordingly, four main principles underlie our approach to investment. These are that we should:

- Be able to fund the Trust's grant-making programmes over the long term
- Invest in enterprises which seek to realise our aims
- Avoid investing in corporations whose activities conflict with our aims
- Encourage business to be ethical, socially responsible and to protect the environment.

To this end we choose to invest through managers who regard themselves as responsible investors and seek to invest sustainably. By adopting this approach, we can have confidence that the companies in which we are invested are a good match for our ethical concerns. We also believe that those companies which recognise future trends, whether they be the immediate impact of climate change or the movement towards greater transparency, accountability and fairer reward systems, are most likely to outperform in the long term.

As a long-term investor, we choose to invest almost entirely in equities. We appreciate that, because of this, the value of the portfolio is likely to be volatile and therefore that we need to keep the Trust's investment performance and spending policy under review.

Our approach to investment is explained further in our investment strategy which is available on our website at www.jrct.org.uk.

Investment portfolio

As at 31 December 2019 our externally managed investments represented almost 100% of our portfolio (2018: 99%). They were all invested through equity funds managed on a total return basis. We are invested in UK (32%), global (56%) and Asia Pacific (12%) funds.

During the year we made our first drawdown payments into the Generation Sustainable Solutions Fund III of £2.1m. This represented 20% of our total commitment to the fund. Given the relative liquidity of the remainder of our portfolio, we felt that we could afford to accept less liquidity on this small private equity investment in the hope of generating relatively higher long-term returns. Currently this investment represents 1% of our portfolio. We expect the fund to be fully invested within five years. If we had been fully

invested in the fund by the year end, it would have represented 4% of our portfolio. The remainder of our managed funds are invested in listed equities.

The small number of investments we manage ourselves are social investments and represent less than 1% of the portfolio (2018:1%). These investments include the Ethical Property Company, Ethical Property Europe and the Social Justice and Human Rights Centre.

More detailed information on our funds and directly held investments can be found on our website at www.jrct.org.uk.

Investment performance and future plans

In reviewing investment performance, we take a long-term view of performance as is appropriate for our time horizon and have an above average risk tolerance. We monitor the market value of our fund holdings and other securities using returns over a three-year period.

The return on the whole portfolio net of investment management fees for the year was 17.0% (2018: 0.1%). The three-year performance was 34.9 % (2018: 35 %) as compared to 30.7 % (2018: 31.6%) for a composite benchmark based on the MSCI World Index and FTSE All Share Index weighted to reflect the Trust's relative holdings in global and UK stocks over the period. In pursuing the Trust's long-term investment policy as described above, we recognise the limitations of comparing performance to a benchmark and therefore only regard our composite benchmark as a guide. We judge that a significant element of our outperformance over the last three years has resulted from our investment strategy and the weighting of our portfolio away from unsustainable sectors.

While we were pleased with our investment performance in 2019, we recognise that there has been some deterioration in the value of our investments at the time of signing the financial statements as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. Nevertheless, we continue to have confidence in the theoretical case for us to invest primarily in equities and in a responsible manner, and that our investment in high quality and sustainable companies will leave us well placed when markets begin to recover. Given this, we are likely to continue to invest almost entirely through sustainable equity funds into the long term.

Review of investment activities

Investment governance

During 2019 we continued to actively oversee our whole portfolio both as a responsible investor and with an eye to returns. Our Investment Committee, which refers back to the Board, is supported in its work by three co-opted members with a professional

investment background and an independent investment advisor. In addition, we employ the services of an independent performance measurement company to enhance our understanding of how the investment styles of our different managers contribute to overall performance.

Our usual practice is to meet twice a year with our managers. At one meeting we look at performance and asset allocation and at the other we concentrate primarily on ESG (environmental, social and governance) issues.

2019 ESG meetings with our managers

During the round of ESG meetings in the year we reviewed how our managers were performing against our statements of expectations around gender balance in the fund management industry, corporate tax and technology. The full statements are available on our website at www.jrct.org.uk.

We first started having discussions with our fund managers about how they might go about redressing the fund manager/analyst gender imbalance in the fund management industry in general and within their own firms in particular at a joint meeting in 2016. The progress made by our managers since then has been very mixed although interestingly we have seen a correlation between positive investment performance and those doing well in this area. Sometimes improvement has been hindered by a low turnover of staff but, in other cases, senior management still has some way to go in fully grasping what they need to do to structurally rectify the situation. Although gender balance will not dominate our manager retention and appointment decisions, it will influence them.

Discussions around corporate tax were also challenging. While all our fund managers identify corporate tax avoidance as a risk issue, it is clearly difficult to engage on this issue on a company by company basis given the complexity of corporate tax and different regimes in different countries. Our hope is that things may become easier on this front as the OECD progresses its work around international tax cooperation.

We began discussing technology with our managers at a joint meeting held in 2018 and built on those discussions this year. Although not all our managers are invested directly in the big technology companies, their investee companies will be exposed to the issues affecting these companies, for example if they use cloud computing or advertise on the internet. We are very keen to encourage collaborative activity, especially with Chinese companies, around technology since we believe that engagement will have more impact if it has a large asset base behind it. We would also like to see Chief Technology Officers appointed to boards and the moral compass of the company anchored with a board member, ideally the CTO.

PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment) and FRC UK Stewardship Code

Rising to our commitment as a signatory to PRI, and having responded to the FRC UK Stewardship Code, we also held our managers to account throughout the year on their general engagement activities. When invited to, we supported their engagement around plastic pellets, flakes and powders and micro-insurance, and encouraged others to join in with this engagement.

We were delighted when PRI named the Trust as one of its 47 Global Leaders 2019. The accolade recognises excellence in responsible investment and organisations that excel in the selection, appointment and monitoring of external managers. We were one of only two foundations, and the only European foundation, to make the list.

Voting

As a responsible investor we also recognise the importance of monitoring the voting of our managers. During the year we started discussions with our managers, the PRI and various other authorities to try to establish what best practice looks like. This work has continued into 2020 with the help of a consultant and we hope to be able to disseminate our findings to help improve general standards, particularly amongst charitable institutional investors.

Membership organisations

We are a member of the Church Investors Group, on whose board we are represented, the Charities Responsible Investment Network, the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) and the UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association (UKSIF). We are also an investor signatory to the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project). Through these networks and other collaborative initiatives including FAIRR, the Friends Provident Foundation and As You Sow, we engaged directly with companies and policy makers on a wide range of issues including, but not limited to, climate change, deforestation and forest fires, controversial weapons, meat and dairy supply chains, packaging and workforce issues.

In the year we contributed towards the costs of, and served on the steering group of, the Landmark Judgement Coalition which is seeking a legal judgement which goes beyond the historic Bishop of Oxford case which says charities can take ESG factors into account when investing. Our view is that, given the climate emergency, responsible investment can no longer be regarded as an optional extra and should be expected of charities.

We also contributed to the Association of Charitable Foundation's Intentional Investing Working Group. This is part of ACF's 'Stronger Foundations' initiative. Stronger Foundations is a two-year project of ACF, which aims to help grant-making charitable foundations identify and pursue excellent practice. Through this process, ACF is

supporting its members to be ambitious, effective and expert, so that foundation resources, including their investments, are allocated for social good in a way that maximises the potential benefit to the individuals, communities and societies they support.

Fossil fuels

We are divested from fossil fuel extractive companies having signed up to the Divest-Invest Philanthropy initiative and are a signatory to the Montréal Carbon Pledge.

Finance

Financial review

Total incoming resources in 2019 were £0.3 million (2018: £0.3 million), predominantly generated from investments. Our relatively modest level of income reflects the fact that we are predominantly invested in managed funds run on a total return basis. We have also taken the decision to reduce, over time, our much smaller internally managed investment portfolio which is having a direct effect on income.

£3.4 million (2018: £2.8 million) was spent on generating funds and £12.3 million (2018: £8.3 million) was allocated to charitable activities.

The value of the Trust's net assets rose to £267 million (2018: £237 million).

Spend policy

In 2018, as part of our decennial review, we agreed that, for the next ten years, we will operate on the basis of a fixed total spend (to cover grant and non-grant expenditure, net of investment fees) to be increased by our grant inflator annually. We agreed that the starting level for this expenditure would be £11.7m based on a forecast of potential sustainable spend provided by a reputable investment house. We recognise that there is no certainty in that regard but also that trustees have freedom to spend at whatever level they see fit. We welcome and celebrate the opportunities that this new spend level will bring. We recognise that this represents a significant increase in expenditure and it may take a period of transition to reach this level.

Reserves policy

We aim to maintain a free reserve of cash and cash equivalents sufficient to respond to applications for grants and ensure that the costs of raising funds (excluding fund manager fees, which are met out of our investments), governance and support are covered without becoming a forced seller of equities should there be a downturn in the market. That said, if prudent portfolio management demands it, we are prepared to hold as cash and cash equivalents up to three years of unrestricted expenditure net of income from investments.

In setting this level of free reserves, we are mindful that all the Trust's funds are in fact unrestricted and that, in the case of urgent need, further liquid assets can be generated. The balance held as unrestricted funds at 31 December 2019 was £267 million (2018:

£237 million), of which £13 million (2018: £16 million) was held as free reserves. Budgeted expenditure before any income in 2020 is £12.1 million.

Despite some deterioration in the value of our investments at the time of signing the financial statements as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, our current level of free reserves should be sufficient to protect us from becoming a forced seller of equities well into 2021 by which time we expect to see recovery in the world markets. Therefore we continue to believe that the current level of free reserves is reasonable to maintain our activities at the current level.

Going concern

The balance held as unrestricted funds at 31 December 2019 totalled £267 million. This figure reflected all known liabilities as at the balance sheet date and there are no material uncertainties. This sum comprised of assets totalling £281 million and creditors totalling £14 million. Of the assets, £278 million were in liquid form (cash deposits) or near liquid form (quoted equities).

Given the strength of the Trust's unrestricted reserves, its liquidity position and our attitude to expenditure levels, we are of the view that the Trust is likely to remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Remuneration policy

We are a living wage employer.

The policy of the Trust is that those employed by it are fairly remunerated for the necessary skills and experience they bring to the work of the Trust, and for the responsibilities they undertake on its behalf. The pay policy is agreed by the trustee body and is consistent across all posts at the Trust. The principle of equal pay for work of equal value is adhered to.

A full pay review is carried out periodically, with the last review having taken place in 2016. External consultants were commissioned to assess current salary scales in relation to UK endowed grant-making charities of similar size and with a national UK remit, as per the Trust's pay policy. Trust policy is that salaries are set at levels at least as good as the median paid by comparator trusts.

Staff receive an annual cost of living award with effect from 1 April each year. In April 2019 the award was 3.2%, based on 50% average Retail Prices Index and 50% Average Weekly Earnings Index for the previous calendar year.

Under the Trust's scheme of delegation, authority to set the salaries of new posts is delegated to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chair of Operations and Finance Committee for senior roles. As an exception to this, Operations and Finance Committee sets the salary to be paid on the appointment of a new Chief Executive.

Risk management

Trustees are responsible for the management of the risks faced by the Trust. The detailed review and consideration of risk management is delegated to the Operations and Finance Committee, which reports to the full Trust. Each year this committee considers the major risks to which the charity is exposed and ensures that there are systems and procedures to manage them. A risk register is maintained and, where appropriate, systems or procedures have been established to mitigate the risks the charity faces. We recognise, however, that we can only manage risk, we cannot eliminate it.

The principal risks facing the Trust are as follows:

Poor grant-making means that the objectives of the Trust are not advanced and its reputation is put at risk

In particular we are concerned that desirable funding opportunities may be missed, or that grants are made which are poor or inappropriate, potentially wasting resources and potentially putting our reputation at risk. We seek to mitigate these risks through a variety of measures:

1. We keep the Trust's grant-making programmes under regular review, and have clear funding policies
2. We widely disseminate our grant-making policies and staff are available to respond to inquiries
3. All grant applications are reviewed by experienced staff before being put forward for in-depth consideration by the relevant programme committee, including both trustees and external members with relevant expertise
4. We seek legal advice when needed in relation to unusual or challenging work
5. All grant-making decisions are made or confirmed by all trustees
6. Grant officers continue to monitor projects throughout the life of a grant and, at its end, a closing report is reflected on by the committee
7. We have a regular programme of review of job descriptions, annual appraisals, supervision and training

During the year we took steps to develop a more comprehensive grant risk management framework, with a particular focus on strengthening our practice in respect of high risk grants. In line with these broader developments, we also carried out a financial review of one of our grantees.

Significant investment losses through the poor investment management of our predominantly equity based portfolio

We mitigate this risk by ensuring that our portfolio is properly diversified across industry sectors and geographical markets. The majority of our funds are invested through five external managers with different investment styles. We monitor them closely, using an independent performance measurement service to analyse their performance. Our trustees themselves actively review our internally managed investments on an ongoing basis, regularly meeting with management teams of the companies in which we are invested.

While we are comfortable with the level of risk inherent in equity markets, we keep our strategic asset allocation and all our investments under close review. That said, at all times we avoid speculative and opaque investments and other investments that we do not understand. Our independent investment advisor has a formal monitoring/advisory role in respect of investment risk and our co-opted members on Investment Committee ensure that the committee membership itself has an adequate skills base.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities in respect of the trustees' annual report and the financial statements

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales 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 charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable 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 charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the Trust Deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Approved by trustees on 20 March 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Helen Carmichael, Chair of Trustees

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 charity's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

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 charity 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- The trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or

- The trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least 12 months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees' annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The information given in the trustees' annual report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements;
- Sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; 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 in the trustees' annual report, 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 charity'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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

23 March 2020

Sayer Vincent LLP, Statutory Auditor

Invicta House, 108–114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0TL

Sayer Vincent LLP is eligible to act as auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial statements

2019

Statement of financial activities for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	Total £000	Total £000
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	2	-	1
Investments	3	292	330
Total income		292	331
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds		3,399	2,788
Charitable activities		12,305	8,322
Other		1	11
Total expenditure	4	15,705	11,121
Net expenditure before net gains on investments		(15,413)	(10,790)
Net gains on investments	12	45,350	2,539
Net movement in funds		29,937	(8,251)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward		237,433	245,684
Total funds carried forward	17	267,370	237,433

All income and expenditure in both periods was unrestricted.

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	Total £000	Total £000
Fixed assets:			
Tangible assets	11	44	37
Investments	12	268,245	231,114
		268,289	231,151
Current assets:			
Debtors	13	67	3,063
Short term deposits		2,604	2,584
Cash at bank and in hand		10,472	10,509
		13,143	16,156
Liabilities:			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(7,381)	(5,891)
Net current assets		5,762	10,265
Total assets less current liabilities		274,051	241,416
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	15	(6,681)	(3,983)
Total net assets		267,370	237,433
The funds of the charity:			
Unrestricted income funds:	17		
Expendable endowment		267,370	237,433
Total unrestricted funds		267,370	237,433
Total charity funds		267,370	237,433

Approved by the trustees on 20 March 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Helen Carmichael
Chair of Trustees

Jenny Amery
Trust First Vice-chair

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	Total £000	Total £000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income for the reporting period		29,937	(8,251)
(as per the statement of financial activities)			
Depreciation charges		28	17
Gains on investments	12	(45,350)	(2,539)
Income from investments	3	(292)	(330)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	13	2,996	(3,018)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	14,15	4,188	(2,251)
Net cash used in operating activities		(8,493)	(16,372)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Income from investments	3	292	330
Purchase of fixed assets	11	(35)	(48)
Purchase of investments	12	(2,143)	(5,103)
Proceeds from sale of investments	12	10,362	12,578
Net cash provided by investing activities		8,476	7,757
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(17)	(8,615)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		13,093	21,708
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		13,076	13,093

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	At 1 January 2019	Cash flows 2019	At 31 December 2019
	£000	£000	£000
Operating cash at bank and in hand	410	1,645	2,055
Floating reserve:			
Cash held in deposit accounts on call	10,099	(1,682)	8,417
Notice deposits (more than 3 months)	2,584	20	2,604
Total cash and cash equivalents	13,093	(17)	13,076

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting policies

a. Organisation address and country of registration

The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust is an unincorporated charity, registered with the Charity Commission in England and Wales (number 210037). The registered office is The Garden House, Water End, York, YO30 6WQ.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) – (Charities SORP FRS 102), The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (March 2018) and the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared to give a ‘true and fair’ view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a ‘true and fair’ view. This departure has involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1 April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

c. Public benefit entity

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

d. Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Key judgements that the charity has made which have a significant effect on the accounts include estimating the liability from multi-year grant commitments.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

e. Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

f. Dividends and interest receivable

Dividends and interest on investments, short term deposits and cash at bank are included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable.

g. Fund accounting

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for the charitable purposes.

Under the terms of the Trust Deed, with the exception of any restricted funds received from third party donors, all of the Trust's funds are unrestricted and trustees may spend capital and accumulate unspent income on any purpose within the Trust's objects at the discretion of trustees.

h. Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

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. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds include investment management fees, custodian fees, professional fees and other direct costs together with an allocation of staff costs, overhead costs and depreciation, based on the number of staff hours allocated to generating funds.
- Trustees consider that grant-making is the Trust's primary charitable activity. Grants approved represent grants approved net of cancelled grants and grants repaid and other grant adjustments. Grant related support costs include the direct costs of grant-making together with an allocation of staff costs, overhead costs and depreciation, based on the number of staff hours allocated to grant-making.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading. This represents pension payments in respect of an ex employee.

Grants and loans are recognised in the statement of financial activities as expenditure in the year in which they are approved and such approval has been communicated to recipients, except to the extent that it is subject to conditions that enable the Trust to revoke the award.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

i. Allocation of support costs

Support costs have been allocated between governance costs and other support costs. Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit, governance related legal fees and Trust meetings together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

Governance costs and support costs relating to the costs of raising funds and grant-making have been apportioned based on the number of staff hours allocated to these activities.

j. Tangible fixed assets

The existing leasehold building (The Garden House, Water End, York) was written off in prior year accounts.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis.

Leasehold improvements and fixtures, fittings and equipment which are capable of being used for more than one year and have a cost equal to or greater than £5,000 are capitalised.

Depreciation costs have been apportioned to the costs of raising funds, grant-making, governance and support costs based on the number of staff hours allocated to these activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over 10 years or the term of the lease if shorter. Furniture is depreciated over 5 years. Computers, other IT hardware and computer software are depreciated over 3 years. Occasionally these terms are reassessed for assets that have a longer or shorter life than as stated above.

k. Investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value. Quoted equity investments are subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

Unquoted equity investments, including social investment equities, are usually shown in the balance sheet based either on the value of the shares as determined by independent accountants or the boards of the companies themselves or on a market price where there have been recent trades of sufficient volume to reasonably indicate one. However, they are also subject to an annual impairment review and, where it is deemed necessary, valuations will be adjusted downwards to reflect this.

Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are combined and shown in the heading "Net gains/(losses) on investments" in the statement of financial activities. The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

l. Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any discounts due.

m. Short term deposits and cash at bank and in hand

Short term deposits represent amounts held on deposit with a maturity of between three months and one year. Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

n. Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

o. Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

p. Pension scheme

The Trust offers employees a NEST defined contribution scheme. Contributions are made on a sliding scale with employees contributing from 5.0 - 7.5% of their gross salary and the Trust contributing between 12.5-15.0%, depending on the employee contribution. Each participating member is able to select their own contribution rate provided that it falls within the prescribed range. The liability for the Trust is limited to contributions arising from regular payroll expenditure.

q. Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses on exchange, realised and unrealised, are separately identified in the Statement of Financial Activities.

r. Taxation

The Trust is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable trust for UK income tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from UK taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Part 10 Income Tax Act 2007 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes. To the extent that the Trust engages in overseas activity, or derives income from overseas, it may incur a foreign tax liability depending on the application of the tax legislation in the relevant jurisdiction.

s. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements. The Trust's policy is for trustees, co-optees, staff and advisors to declare their interest and exempt themselves from all relevant discussions and decisions which may involve a transaction with a related party or in which they may have a conflict of interest.

2. Income from donations and legacies

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Gifts	0	1
	0	1

All income from donations in both years was unrestricted.

3. Income from investments

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Income from listed investments	164	130
Income from unlisted investments	128	200
	292	330

All income from investments in both years was unrestricted.

4a. Analysis of expenditure (current year)

	Cost of raising funds	Charitable activities	Other	Governance costs	Support costs	2019 total	2018 total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Staff costs (note 7)	92	598	1	45	153	889	777
Grants awarded (note 5)	-	11,232	-	-	-	11,232	7,308
Grant awarding related costs	-	110	-	-	-	110	211
Investment managers' fees	3,182	-	-	-	-	3,182	2,603
Legal and professional fees	70	18	-	1	-	89	69
Other investment related costs	18	-	-	-	-	18	25
Auditor's remuneration	-	-	-	13	-	13	13
IT consultancy	-	-	-	-	15	15	13
Premises and office costs	-	-	-	-	72	72	65
Depreciation	2	19	-	1	6	28	17
Other direct costs	-	-	-	16	41	57	20
	3,364	11,977	1	76	287	15,705	11,121
Support costs	26	246	-	15	(287)	-	-
Governance costs	9	82	-	(91)	-	-	-
Total expenditure 2019	3,399	12,305	1	-	-	15,705	
Total expenditure 2018	2,788	8,322	11	-	-		11,121

All the expenditure in both years was unrestricted.

4b. Analysis of expenditure (prior year)

	Cost of raising funds	Charitable activities	Other	Governance costs	Support costs	2018 total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Staff costs (note 7)	85	514	11	29	138	777
Grants awarded (note 5)	-	7,308	-	-	-	7,308
Grant awarding related costs	-	211	-	-	-	211
Investment managers' fees	2,603	-	-	-	-	2,603
Legal and professional fees	46	17	-	1	5	69
Other investment related costs	25	-	-	-	-	25
Auditor's remuneration	-	-	-	13	-	13
IT consultancy	-	-	-	-	13	13
Premises and office costs	-	-	-	-	65	65
Depreciation	-	17	-	-	-	17
Other direct costs	-	-	-	19	1	20
	2,759	8,067	11	62	222	11,121
Support costs	22	192	-	8	(222)	-
Governance costs	7	63	-	(70)	-	-
Total expenditure 2018	2,788	8,322	11	-	-	11,121

All expenditure in both years was unrestricted.

5. Grant-making

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Grants payable at the start of the year	9,816	8,715
Grants awarded in the year	11,170	7,265
Grants amended in the year	62	43
Net grant awards in the year (note 4)	11,232	7,308
Grants paid in the year	(7,054)	(6,207)
Grants payable at the end of the year	13,994	9,816
Creditors: amounts due within one year (note 14)	7,313	5,833
Creditors: amounts due in over one year (note 15)	6,681	3,983
Total creditors at the end of the year	13,994	9,816

6. Net incoming resources for the year

This is stated after charging/ crediting

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Depreciation	28	17
Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT):	10	10

7. Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Salaries and wages	646	561
Social security costs	65	57
Pension costs (defined contribution plan)	175	146
Life assurance costs	2	2
	888	766
Other pension costs	1	11
	889	777

The following number of employees received employee benefits (excluding employer national insurance and employer pension costs) during the year between:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
£60,000 – £69,999	2	1
£70,000 – £79,999	1	1
£80,000 – £89,999	-	1

The total employee benefits including pension contributions and employer national insurance contributions of the key management personnel (as detailed in the legal and administrative section) were £587k (2018: £532k).

The charity trustees were neither paid nor received any other benefits from employment with the charity in the year (2018: £nil). No charity trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2018: £nil).

Trustees' expenses represents the payment or reimbursement of travel and subsistence costs plus the cost of sundry expenses including telephone and stationery totalling £29k (2018: £26k) incurred by 12 (2018: 12) trustees and sitting-in trustees relating to attendance at meetings of the trustees.

8. Staff numbers

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Grant-making	9	9
Support	6	5
Governance	1	1
	16	15

9. Related party transactions

The amounts stated in the following note are calculated on a cash basis rather than an accrual basis.

9a. Grantees:

Occasionally trustees and co-opted committee members are involved with, or have connections to, organisations that we make grants to. This is not unexpected, given that trustees and co-opted committee members are expected to bring relevant experience in the specialist fields in which we work. All such conflicts are declared and are managed according to our Trust Deed and our conflict of interest policy which was updated in 2014 to reflect new statutory guidance. In the interests of transparency, in our related transactions note below we have made detailed disclosures of any such conflicts. In all cases, the trustees or co-opted committee members in conflict did not, and will not, participate in any decisions relating to the Trust's funding of the relevant organisations:

Linda Batten (trustee) is an occasional freelance tutor for Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre, Margaret Bryan is a voluntary tutor. John Dash, partner of Helen Carmichael (trustee) is a voluntary Woodbrooke trustee. During the year grant payments totalling £111,391 (2018: £108,675) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £162,236 (2018: £273,627).

Imran Tyabji (trustee now retired) is an Advisory Board member and Penelope Shepherd (co-opted member) a voluntary Development Board member of 10:10. During the year grant payments totalling £33,340 (2018: £25,005) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £41,655 (2018: £74,995).

Sarah Cutler (co-opted member) is a consultant to Global Dialogue for Migration Exchange. During the year grant payments totalling £16,250 (2018: £7,500) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £53,750 (2018: £20,000). The grant is not used to pay Sarah Cutler's consultancy costs.

Lisa Faulkner-Byrne (co-opted member) is a Trustee for Pivotal Public Policy NI (NICVA). During the year grant payments totalling £25,000 (2018: £25,000) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were no outstanding grant payments (2018: £25,000).

Sepi Golzari (co-opted member) is a Trustee for Soil Association. During the year grant payments totalling £37,500 (2018: £30,000) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £90,000 (2018: £7,500).

Avila Kilmurray (co-opted member) was a voluntary trustee of Conciliation Resources (UK), a grantee until May 2019. During the year grant payments totalling £45,000 (2018: £33,750) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £56,250 (2018: £101,250).

Brian Gormally, partner of Avila Kilmurray (co-opted member), works for the Committee on the Administration of Justice. During the year grant payments totalling £45,000 (2018: £44,000) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £90,000 (2018: £135,000).

Jessica Metheringham (co-opted member) is a Council Member of Unlock Democracy. During the year grant payments totalling £25,140 (2018: £28,109) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £14,661 (2018: £39,801).

Oliver Robertson, partner of Jessica Metheringham (co-opted member) was a voluntary clerk of Quaker Council for European Affairs. During the year grant payments totalling €34,484 (£30,846) (2018: €34,484 (£30,818)) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling €17,238 (£15,000) (2018: €51,722 (£45,000)).

Luca Mavelli, partner of Harmonie Toros (co-opted member) has a full-time teaching and research contract at the University of Kent. During the year grant payments totalling £3,333 (2018: £6,666) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £10,001 (2018: £13,334).

Katharine Knox (staff member on a short term contract) is offering short term support for Equally Ours. During the year grant payments totalling £59,640 (2018: £45,000) were made to the organisation and at the year end there were outstanding grant payments totalling £45,000 (2018: £90,000).

Payments to the above grantees represented 6% of grant payments in 2019 (2018: 6%).

9b. Suppliers:

Occasionally related party transactions arise in relation to suppliers. This is not unexpected since we avail ourselves of meeting rooms run by Quaker meetings and similar. Again, all such conflicts are declared and are managed according to our conflicts of interest policy and, in the interests of transparency, are disclosed below:

Linda Batten (trustee) is a Director of Friends House Hospitality Company. During the year invoices relating to meeting room hire were received totalling £11,960 (2018: £12,384).

Lisa Faulkner-Byrne (co-opted member) trading as LJ Consultancy invoiced the Trust for £2,000 (2018: £0) in relation to consultancy work supporting our Northern Ireland programme during a period of staff transition.

David Hunter (co-optee) is a consultant for Bates Wells and Braithwaite London LLP. During the year invoices relating to legal advice were received totalling £38,699 (2018: £12,016).

Avila Kilmurray (co-opted member) invoiced the Trust for £1,250 (2018: £0) in relation to consultancy work supporting our Northern Ireland programme during a period of staff transition.

9c. Investments:

Occasionally co-opted members and advisors are involved with organisations through which we invest. This is not unexpected, given that responsible investment is still a relatively specialist area. Again, all such conflicts are declared and are managed according to our conflict of interest policy and, in the interests of transparency, are disclosed below:

Stephen Beer, a co-opted member on our Investment Committee, is Chief Investment Officer of the Central Finance Board of the Methodist Church. Epworth Investment Management is owned by the Central Finance Board of the Methodist Church. At the year end the Trust had £5.5m invested in The Affirmative Deposit Fund for Charities (2018: £5.0m), a common deposit fund managed by Epworth Investment Management. As a matter of policy, Stephen did not participate in any decision relating to any investment by the Trust through Epworth Investment Management.

Nicola Parker, who served as our Independent Investment Advisor in the year, serves on the Royal London Asset Management Sustainable Leaders Trust Advisory Committee on responsible investment. At the year end the Trust had £56.4m invested in Royal London Sustainable Leaders Trust (2018: £44.3m). Nicola is not involved in making investment decisions on behalf of Royal London Asset Management or the Trust.

10. Taxation

The charity is exempt from income tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Office premises	Office and computer equipment	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost			
At the start of the year	473	129	602
Additions in year	-	35	35
Disposals in year	-	(7)	(7)
At the end of the year	473	157	630
Depreciation			
At the start of the year	468	97	565
Charge for the year	1	27	28
Eliminated on disposal	-	(7)	(7)
At the end of the year	469	117	586
Net book value at the end of the year	4	40	44
At the start of the year	5	32	37

The Trust occupies The Garden House in York jointly with the JRSST Charitable Trust, with whom the capital costs have been shared. The premises are leasehold, the lease being for a term of 136 years from 1992 at a nominal rent. All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

12. Investments

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Fair value at the start of the year	231,114	236,050
Additions at cost	2,143	5,103
Disposal proceeds	(10,362)	(12,578)
Realised gains	5,645	5,077
Unrealised gain/ (loss) from change in fair value	39,705	(2,538)
Fair value at the end of the year	268,245	231,114
Investments comprise:		
Listed investments:		
Global equity investment funds	180,398	156,682
UK equity investment funds	84,943	73,235
Unlisted investments:		
Overseas equities	1,904	197
UK equities	1,000	1,000
	268,245	231,114

Included in unlisted investments (overseas equities) is £1.8m in respect of a private equity fund investment. At the year end our outstanding commitment to the fund totalled £7.9m.

13. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Sundry debtors	-	5
Sale of investments completing over the year end	-	3,000
Prepayments	4	4
Accrued income	63	54
	67	3,063

14. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Grant commitments	7,313	5,833
Trade creditors	9	27
Sundry creditors	1	-
Taxation and social security	19	18
Accruals	39	13
	7,381	5,891

15. Creditors

Amounts falling due after one year

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Grant commitments falling due within 2–5 years	6,681	3,983
	6,681	3,983

16. Analysis of net assets between funds

Total funds (all unrestricted):

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Tangible fixed assets	44	37
Investments	268,245	231,114
Net current assets	5,762	10,265
Long term liabilities	(6,681)	(3,983)
Net assets at the end of the year	267,370	237,433

17a. Movement in funds (current year)

	At 1 January 2019	Income & gains	Expenditure & losses	Transfers	At 31 December 2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expendable endowment	237,433	45,642	(15,705)	-	267,370
Total unrestricted funds	237,433	45,642	(15,705)	-	267,370
Total funds	237,433	45,642	(15,705)	-	267,370

17b. Movement in funds (prior year)

	At 1 January 2018	Income & gains	Expenditure & losses	Transfers	At 31 December 2018
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expendable endowment	245,684	2,870	(11,121)	-	237,433
Total unrestricted funds	245,684	2,870	(11,121)	-	237,433
Total funds	245,684	2,870	(11,121)	-	237,433

Legal and administrative information

Constitution The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust is governed by its Trust Deed. It is a registered charity no. 210037.

Trustees **Trustees who served during the year and up to the point that the financial statements were signed were:**

Jenny Amery (Vice Chair)

Linda Batten

Margaret Bryan

Nic Burton (from 13 September 2019)

Helen Carmichael (Chair)

Huw Davies

John Fitzgerald

David Newton

Susan Seymour

Janet Slade

Hannah Torkington

Imran Tyabji (until 31 December 2019)

Co-opted members **Co-optees who served on committees during the year were:**

Mohammed Aziz (Rights and Justice) (until December 2019)

Stephen Beer (Investment Committee)

Sarah Cutler (Rights and Justice)

Lisa Faulkner-Byrne (Northern Ireland)

Kamran Fazil (Sustainable Future)

Sepi Golzari-Munro (Sustainable Future)

Alan Goodman (Investment Committee)

Diane Greer (Northern Ireland)

Jonathan Heawood (Power and Accountability)

**Co-opted
members
continued**

David Hunter (Sustainable Future)
 Avila Kilmurray (Northern Ireland)
 Olivia Macdonald (Investment Committee)
 Jessica Metheringham (Power and Accountability)
 (until November 2019)
 Nick Ritchie (Peace and Security)
 David Ruebain (Rights and Justice)
 Penny Shepherd (Power and Accountability)
 Harmonie Toros (Peace and Security)
 Vron Ware (Peace and Security)

Staff**Key management personnel at the year-end:**

Celia McKeon	Chief Executive
Katharine Knox	Assistant Trust Secretary
Sophie Long	Assistant Trust Secretary
David Magee	Assistant Trust Secretary
Michael Pitchford	Assistant Trust Secretary
Susannah Swinton	Operations Manager
Jackie Turpin	Head of Finance

Principal Office

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 Fax 01904 651990
 Email enquiries@jrct.org.uk
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Auditor

Sayer Vincent LLP, Invicta House, 108–114 Golden Lane, London, EC1Y 0TL

Bankers

CAF Bank Limited, 25 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill, West Malling,
 Kent ME19 4JQ
 HSBC, 13 Parliament Street, York YO1 8XS

Deposit Holders	COIF Charities Deposit Fund, CCLA, Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4ET Epworth Investment Management, 9 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PE Triodos Bank, Deanery Road, Bristol BS1 5AS
Solicitors	Bates Wells, 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE
Fund Managers	Generation Investment Management LLP, 20 Air Street, 7th Floor, London W1B 5AN Impax Asset Management, 7th Floor, 30 Panton Street, London SW1Y 4AJ Liontrust, 2 Savoy Court, London WC2R 0EZ Royal London Asset Management, 55 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0RL Stewart Investors, 23 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1BB
Custodians	Investec Wealth & Investment, Quayside House, Canal Wharf, Leeds LS11 5PU
Independent Investment Advisor	Helena Coles

THE
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ROWNTREE
CHARITABLE
TRUST

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