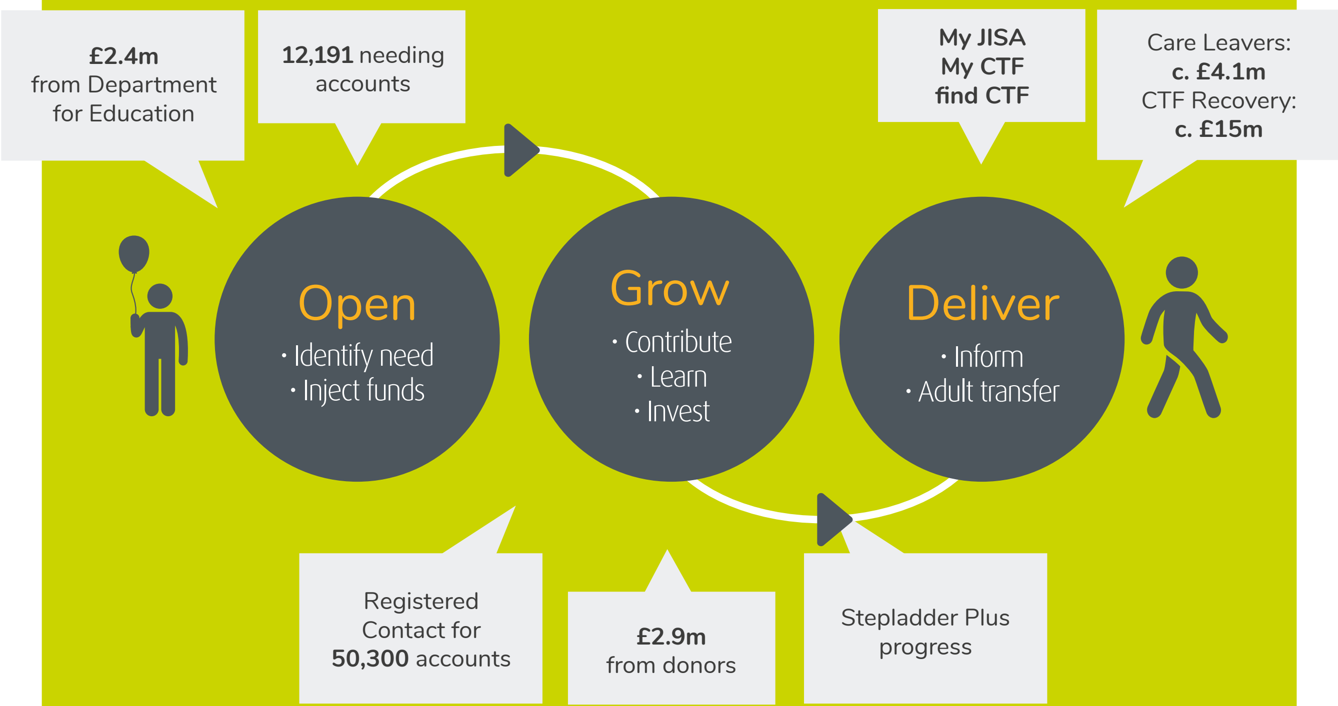
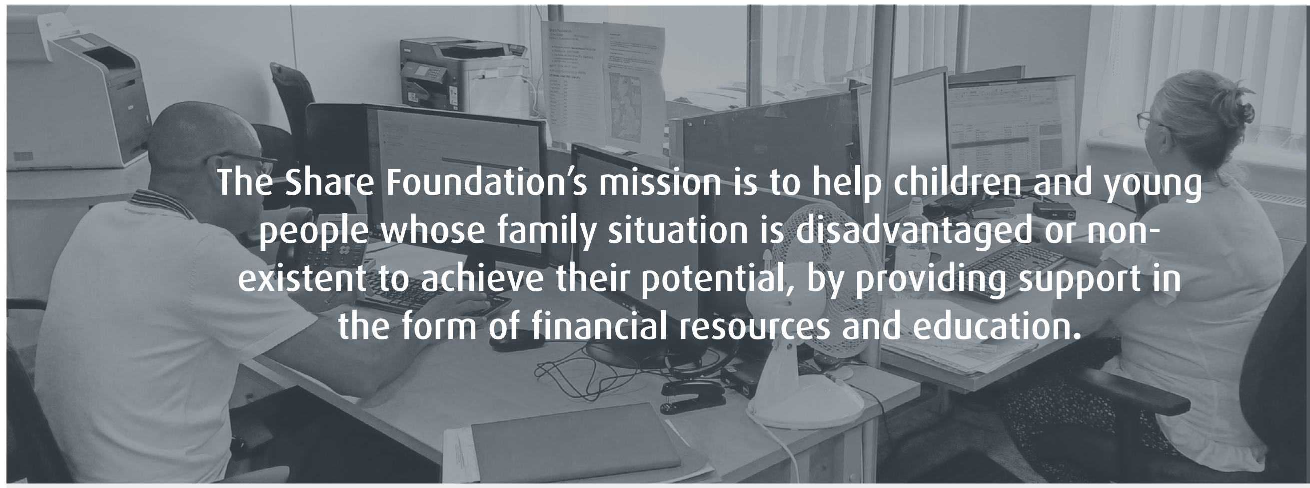
sharefound
inspiring young people

# Annual Report & Financial Statements

**For the year ended 31 March 2022**
**from The Share Foundation**



# Charitable Objectives




## Our charitable objectives are:

a) to relieve poverty amongst children and young people in need in accordance with Christian principles and without reference to race, creed or nationality, with a view to improving the condition of life of those for whom funding is provided.

b) to advance the education of such children and young people in handling their financial situation in order to encourage self-sufficiency as they grow into adulthood, through improved ability to handle their own economic circumstances and to help them lift themselves and others, in the communities in which they live, out of poverty.

**We have referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our objectives and planning future activities. The trustees are accordingly satisfied that The Share Foundation meets the test of charitable status.**

The Share Foundation was established as a registered charity in 2005, and initially made additional contributions to the Child Trust Funds of young people in care.

For the past ten years it has worked closely for the Department for Education to deliver the Junior ISA scheme for young people in care. Since October 2017, this role has been widened to include responsibility for the Child Trust Fund scheme for young people in care, previously operated by the Official Solicitors for England, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Accountant of Court for Scotland.

The Share Foundation is also now running a UK-wide process to connect young people aged 16 and over with their Child Trust Funds.

# Contents

# Trustees' Annual Report

- Incorporating The Directors' Report, for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## At the heart of The Share Foundation's mission is a passion for inter-generational rebalancing.

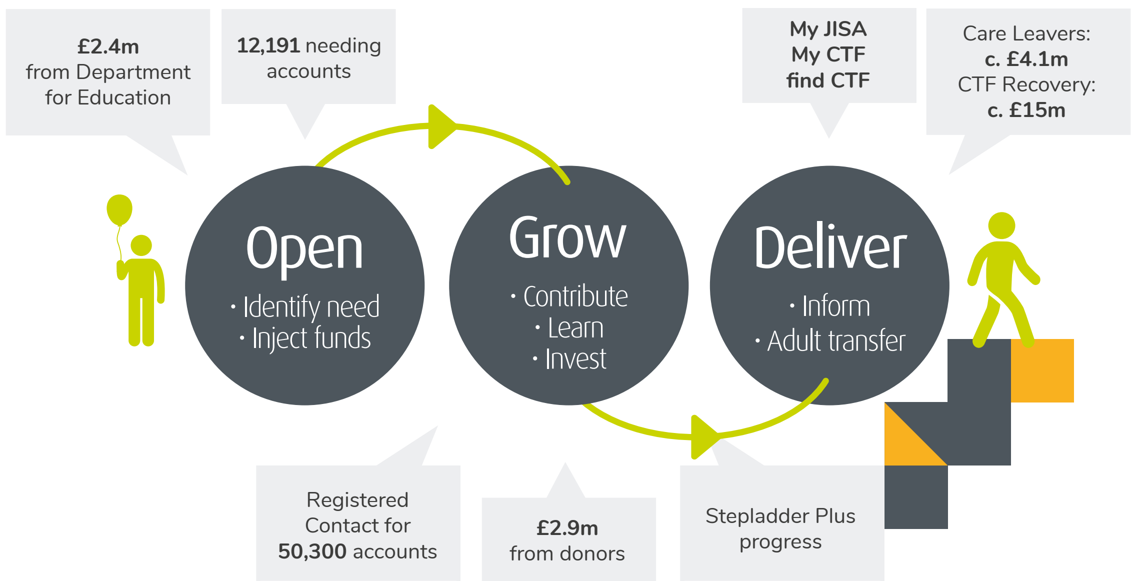
We believe that children from all backgrounds have the same mix of potential to achieve great things as adults, and that a fair and just society should enable them to have not only the life skills they need but also some resources to help them to achieve their potential in adult life.

The front cover graphic to our report shows the process by which inter-generational rebalancing is turned into a reality. There are two major initiatives which enable this in the United Kingdom — starter capital accounts (Child Trust Funds and Junior ISAs) for young people in care, and the progressive element of the massive Child Trust Fund scheme set up by the 2005 Government, with the initiative led by Gordon Brown and Ruth Kelly.

The Share Foundation operates the former on behalf of the Department for Education throughout the United Kingdom. For the latter, it provides the most comprehensive UK-wide search facility to help young people find their accounts as they reach adulthood, so that all young people can get access to the funds built up for them in individual accounts over the past twenty years.

The resources which fuel this inter-generational rebalancing are principally supplied by Government, but local authorities, philanthropists and other private sector donors also contribute. Potentially, this money could be hypothecated from a proportion of inheritance tax receipts, since that reflects the generational rollover of the human life cycle. Hypothecation does not, however, come naturally to Government — and we must therefore work with the art of the possible.






We not only aim to provide a real springboard for adulthood for the individual young people who we help, but we also aim to prove its effectiveness, showing that this process of inter-generational rebalancing does indeed deliver transformational results and is a thoroughly effective way of reaching out for a fair and just society which also believes in individual empowerment.

The successful outcomes which we are increasingly able to demonstrate are therefore providing a strong platform for the re-introduction of these schemes on a wide basis - not just in the United Kingdom, but across the world.

**So please join us in order to review our progress over this past year.**

# Trustees' Annual Report

(Continued)

## Starter capital accounts for young people in care:

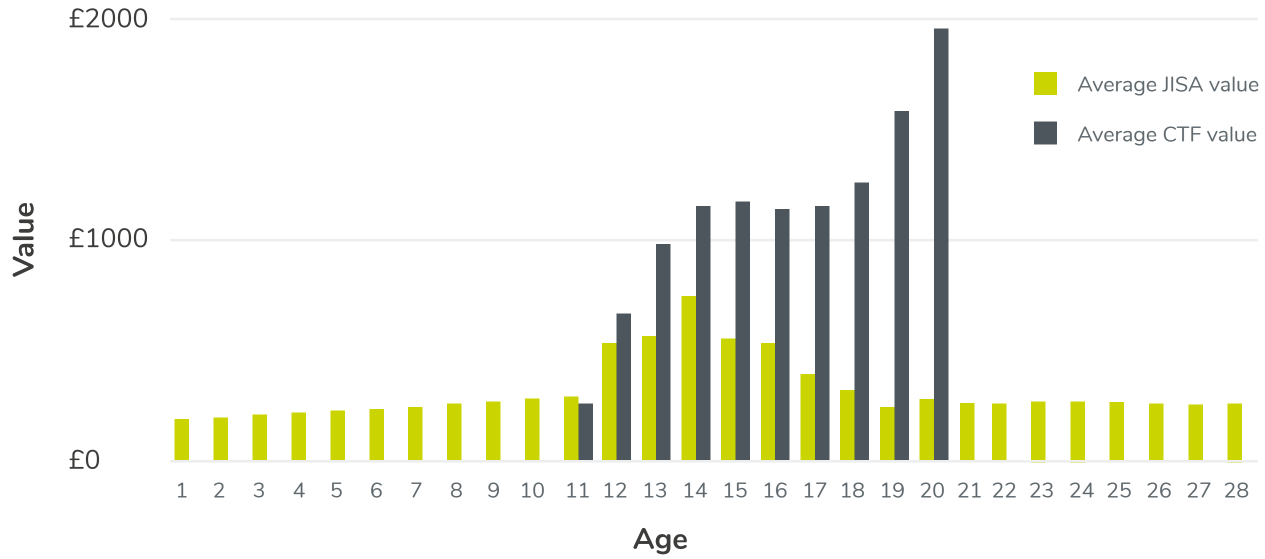
### Young people who have been in care for at least one year, and who were born from 3 January 1994, have benefited from either the Junior ISA or the Child Trust Fund schemes for looked-after children:

These two account types are similar in design, but very different in terms of initial injection amount and application for young people in care.

The Child Trust Fund applied to all children born in the United Kingdom between 1 September 2002 and 2 January 2011. The Government contribution was substantial where the child's family was in receipt of Child Tax Credit: £500 at birth and, for those who reached the age of seven before 1 August 2010, a further £500 at that age.

For young people in care, the Child Trust Fund scheme is split into two parts: those 'without a responsible person', where the Official Solicitor/Accountant at Court oversaw the scheme until The Share Foundation took over in 2017, and those 'with a responsible adult' (normally the natural parent), whose accounts are not centrally organised.

**Figure 1: Average Account Value by Age**




Junior ISAs were introduced in 2012 with a much smaller Government initial injection - just £200. However, The Share Foundation, which has run the scheme for young people in care for the Department for Education since inception, is responsible for raising additional donations for the accounts for all young people up to the age of 18— so birth dates of holders of these accounts date back to 1994. There is no split of responsibility for the accounts, all of which remain in the oversight of The Share Foundation until the young person either reaches 18 or leaves care at a younger age.

Figure 2 shows the number of active accounts across the United Kingdom for young people in care, aged between 1 and 18. Young people are continually moving in and out of care, and the total number of accounts opened and administered over these past ten years is much larger than these totals suggest.

**Figure 2: Active Accounts Across the UK**

| Country | Junior ISAs | CTFs at TSF | Total at TSF | CTFs with RA | Total Accounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 24,859 | 15,011 | 39,870 | 30,550 | 70,420 |
| Scotland | 4,111 | 742 | 4,853 | 5,976 | 10,829 |
| Wales | 2,896 | 1,334 | 4,230 | 1,845 | 6,075 |
| N. Ireland | 1,257 | 90 | 1,347 | 1,044 | 2,391 |
| Total | 33,123 | 17,177 | 50,300 | 39,415 | 89,715 |

## Identifying Need

Our first task is to identify young people in care who need to have an account. To do this, we take a regular snapshot from each of the 211 local authorities across the United Kingdom for all their children who have been in care for at least one year. We compare this register to accounts already opened (including Child Trust Funds), and all new names on the register are listed to be allocated a new account. Meanwhile all minors no longer in care have their accounts transferred to their newly-responsible family.

In the past year we've listed 12,191 new children needing Junior ISAs, and we've transferred out 5,927 accounts: since inception these figures are 158,746 and 111,094 respectively.

## Injecting Funds

We then draw £200 down from the Department for Education for each new account to be opened, and we allocate instructions to open new accounts at either The Children's ISA or NatWest. In February 2022, we made a request to raise this initial injection amount by inflation (it has been set at the same level since the Junior ISA scheme inception in 2012: an inflation-adjusted figure would now be over £250), but this was declined.

So in the past year we've drawn down a total of £2,438,200 for those 12,191 young people needing new accounts. Nearly all young people aged 12 or over already have a Child Trust Fund, so in these cases we arrange for their account to be transferred to our oversight where there is no 'responsible adult': there were 2,762 such transfers. A further 326 accounts were transferred back to a responsible adult as the young person left care and 3,899 account holders reached the age of 18 during the year.

## Contributing Additional Money

We work hard to raise further contributions for the accounts of young people in care from a combination of individuals, local authorities and other corporate donors — as shown in figure 3:

The total raised in 2021/22 was nearly £3 million, a growth of 46% on the previous year and over 20% higher than the overall total of Government initial Junior ISA starter payments over the same period.

Our costs relating to fundraising operations, and our charity governance, are covered from our own charitable resources, not by the Department for Education contract; thus demonstrating how Government is increasingly acting as a catalyst for change, and not just a primary funder.

**Figure 3: Contributions Raised for JISA and CTF Accounts**

| Donors | 2021 - 2022 | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 | 2018-2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individuals | £1,006,163 | £626,848 | £415,504 | £221,076 |
| Local Authorities | £1,273,908 | £1,048,073 | £827,098 | £556,891 |
| Corporate / State Donors | £651,583 | £326,665 | £257,063 | £93,835 |
| Total Voluntary Donations | £2,931,654 | £2,001,586 | £1,499,665 | £871,802 |
| New JISA Funds | £2,438,200 | £2,686,600 | £2,552,200 | £2,707,000 |
| Donations as a % of New Funds | 120.2% | 74.5% | 58.8% | 32.2% |

## Investment

All accounts are held in stockmarket-based investments, and therefore benefit from compound growth over the period that they are held. This, together with the additional contributions — which vary widely across the country, enable young people in many local authorities to see significant growth from the initial £200 contributed for opening Junior ISAs.

**Figure 4: Leading Local Authorities by Average JISA Account Value**

| Local Authority | No. of JISAs | Average Value | Position | Position in 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Borough of Ealing | 83 | £1,405.55 | 1 | New Entry |
| London Borough of Havering | 58 | £1,383.71 | 2 | 2 |
| London Borough of Lambeth | 97 | £1,317.29 | 3 | New Entry |
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | 195 | £1,124.28 | 4 | 1 |
| London Borough of Camden | 47 | £1,020.26 | 5 | 7 |
| Thurrock Borough Council | 101 | £945.26 | 6 | 17 |
| Coventry City Council | 264 | £929.30 | 7 | 3 |
| Powys County Council | 89 | £915.21 | 8 | 4 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 17 | £817.54 | 9 | 11 |
| London Borough of Waltham Forest | 100 | £799.83 | 10 | 10 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 17 | £777.21 | 11 | 5 |
| London Borough of Sutton | 56 | £753.57 | 12 | New Entry |
| Hertfordshire County Council | 246 | £745.10 | 13 | 8 |
| City and County of Swansea Council | 174 | £722.46 | 14 | 12 |
| London Borough of Lewisham | 159 | £674.11 | 15 | 6 |
| Kent County Council | 390 | £616.27 | 16 | 19 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 40 | £615.78 | 17 | New Entry |
| London Borough of Barnet | 92 | £607.31 | 18 | 16 |
| Bristol City Council | 207 | £528.10 | 19 | New Entry |
| Essex County Council | 293 | £510.54 | 20 | New Entry |
| East Ayrshire Council | 162 | £493.78 | 21 | 14 |
| West Berkshire Council | 42 | £475.50 | 22 | 15 |
| Luton Borough Council | 76 | £464.68 | 23 | 13 |
| London Borough of Islington | 74 | £449.14 | 24 | 9 |
| Central Bedfordshire Council | 85 | £424.54 | 25 | New Entry |
| Telford and Wrekin Council | 138 | £403.52 | 26 | 18 |
| London Borough of Enfield | 99 | £393.99 | 27 | New Entry |
| Surrey County Council | 389 | £391.70 | 28 | 25 |
| Wiltshire County Council | 93 | £383.01 | 29 | New Entry |
| Warwickshire County Council | 247 | £381.41 | 30 | 26 |

The leading 30 local authorities in terms of average Junior ISA account values are shown in Figure 4.

As noted in last year's annual review, significant changes are in progress in our arrangements for account provision and investment selection, particularly following The Share Centre being merged into Interactive Investor in 2020. Their decision not to offer Child Trust Funds necessitated change, and this coincided with our review of account providers by our independent advisers RSMR. A committee comprising John Reeve and Anthony Walker drew up proposals for the board, which were accepted in April 2021. The transfers to NatWest started with Junior ISAs and these have been followed by a rationalisation of Child Trust Funds, where we are the registered contact, also to NatWest, enabling a more efficient automated interface and better service for young people. This is progressing.

Also as noted in last year's review, new banking arrangements have been put in place with CAF Bank which will significantly improve our banking and donation arrangements.

## Learning — building life skills

We not only build financial resources for young people in care as described above, but also work hard to build their financial awareness using our Stepladder programme. This works best as Stepladder Plus, which achieves transformative results for young people in care.

**Stepladder Plus is a bespoke incentivised learning programme developed and operated specifically for young people in care and care leavers. The programme content is adaptable to each young person's learning needs and, as all content is online, can be studied at any time convenient for the young person.**

The incentives are designed to build a sense of involvement and achievement as young people take the six steps, thereby providing their financial awareness life skills needed for adult life. The programme also develops a sense of responsibility and builds self-confidence.

A key aspect of incentivised learning is the way that it turns the receipt of money from a grant into an empowering relationship: the difference between 'feeding for a week' and 'learning how to feed yourself for a lifetime' as Mohammad Yunus, founder of Microfinance, described the difference between poverty relief grants and their loan-based structure.

Several local authorities have made significant use of Stepladder Plus over the past 3-4 years including Cumbria, Barnet and Hillingdon. We also currently work in other local authorities including Liverpool, Wiltshire, Derby, Bedfordshire,

**Step 1 | Literacy**

– using up to date functional skills content from Skills Forward. This assesses the young person's reading and writing skills and is achievable at Functional Skills Entry 3 or above.

**(Incentive £150)**

**Step 2 | Numeracy**

– using up to date functional skills content from Skills Forward. This assesses the young person's maths skills and is achievable at Functional Skills Entry 3 or above.

**(Incentive £150)**

**Step 3 | Financial Capability (1)**

– Practice and assessment with costs of living using Skills Forward software and Young Money content.

**(Incentive £200)**

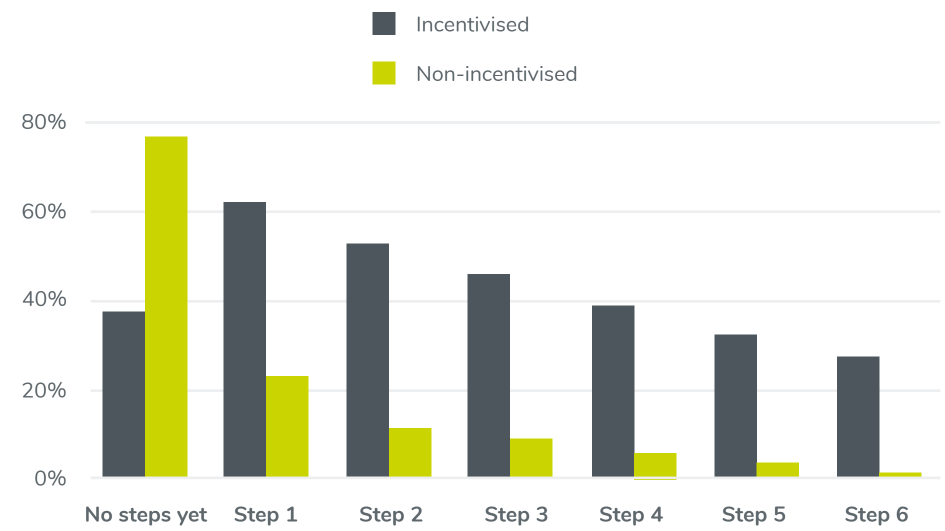
**Step 4 | Planning for the Future**

– 250–500 words submitted by the young person and assessed by The Share Foundation, describing their aspirations for the future and how they will use their investment.

**(Incentive £250)**

Figure 5: The Stepladder Plus Programme

**Figure 6: Stepladder - Progress Through the Steps**




**Step 5 | Financial Capability (2)**

– Managing My Money, Share Radio's broadcast version of the Open University Business School's eight-week course with recognised accreditation.

**(Incentive £350)**

**Step 6 | Securing future education, employment or training**

– Working with a mentor such as a teacher, leaving care worker etc.

**(Incentive £400)**

Norfolk, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Powys, Gwynedd and The Vale of Glamorgan. Implementation is currently limited by the necessity to raise the money for all incentive payments from voluntary donations: funds have not yet been committed by Government.

Several of these local authorities have provided testimonials for the effectiveness of Stepladder Plus (see Figure 6), and it is currently being assessed for the Universal Basic Income pilot for care leavers in Wales.

**40%** of young people who start the programme **complete all steps of Stepladder Plus**

**Compared to just 5%** of young people who start the non-incentivised version

Our outcomes assessment analysis shows that 40% of young people who start the programme complete all steps of Stepladder Plus, compared to just 5% of young people who start the non-incentivised version of the programme, and that young people completing the programme go on to:

- 42% workforce
- 39% education
- 9% apprenticeship
- 1% caring

Stepladder Plus continues to be evaluated by the UK Government for much broader implementation alongside both types of starter capital account (Junior ISAs and CTFs). We hope that the next stage will be to introduce a pilot scheme in the north-east region which could pave the way for much improved implementation for young people leaving care throughout the United Kingdom.

**Figure 7 – Testimonial from Cumbria**

“In Cumbria now, there are more than 700 children or young people in care; that is, 700 children and young people in foster care or residential homes. These children and young people are the most vulnerable members of society and because of this every effort must be made to give them the best possible chance to reach their full potential.

Cumbria Youth Alliance has worked with The Share Foundation for several years to help deliver the Stepladder Programme to young people in care up to the age of 18. The Programme is used to help young people get ready for living independently and it literally does what it says on the tin. The Share Foundation has created an online 6 step programme that increases the knowledge and skills for young care leavers to lead them into adulthood.

The 6-step programme, in my experience, is also crucial for increasing confidence and self-belief. The way the steps run with the Literacy and Maths steps being steps 1 and 2, means that if a young person believes that they struggle with those subjects, passing those steps can be an epiphany moment for them. Automatically their confidence and self-esteem is given the boost that is needed. Even if the young person doesn’t complete the whole programme, the belief that they can learn is significantly boosted. For example, we mentored a young person through Stepladder who was finding it difficult to engage at college. They struggled with some issues and feared learning. The college were finding it difficult to find a way to engage them until they were registered onto Stepladder, the College support were then able to use Stepladder to provide structured support for them. Their attitude to learning completely changed, they started to believe in themselves and because of Stepladder, found that they enjoyed learning, not only did they finish College they have since gone on to complete and succeed not only with work, but have completed more online learning. Without Stepladder, I feel this would be a very different story.

Stepladder also provides a chance for a young person to work towards something, having the money incentive is a great way for a looked after young person to use that towards a goal, whether it be living independently or helping with university. We have seen this work particularly well with the young people wanting to go into further education, and we have young people who have used the extra that is paid into the Child Trust Fund to help with this. This also goes hand in hand with living independently, Stepladder provides excellent and comprehensive knowledge on a very user-friendly platform, giving the young person a clearer view on budgeting, aspirations and planning for the future.

Over the last few years, as a country, we have been thrown into an unprecedented situation. Covid has had an impact on everyone. In particular, children and young people found themselves unable to socialise, go to school and see extended family. I believe that children who are in care were one of the hardest hit. During this time, we at Cumbria Youth Alliance were able to use the Stepladder programme to give structure and routine to these young people. By registering onto the programme, they were able to engage in something that would not only give them structure but also help them plan for the future. It also gave them the confidence to go on and engage in education or live independently. The fallout from Covid is still having an impact on these young people, and the few who I have had the funding to put on programme have found it invaluable.

"Stepladder is a good start to life, and it has helped me understand the meanings of savings and housing and how I could work around it, also about how to save money. It gave me the chance to learn about everything, I didn't think I could do it at the start, but I did it, and it's been very rewarding. I thank everyone for helping me through it." [CW 15/5/22]

The testimony above is from a young lady who really struggled after Lockdown. Her work placement did not work out and she was struggling to engage with anything. She would be the first to admit that her life was beginning to go in a direction that was not beneficial. Stepladder gave her the routine she needed, we celebrated every step she completed, and I have watched her confidence and self-esteem grow exponentially. Before starting on the Stepladder Programme, she was not doing anything and was classed as NEET, her relationship with her foster carers was beginning to suffer, and there were numerous concerns. She now has a full-time job with training, the relationship with her amazing foster carers is better, so much so that she is going to be able to be with them on a long stay after she turns 18 in July. I am absolutely sure this would not be happening if it were not for the programme. Also, as she has said herself in the above quote, she now has the knowledge and understanding to carry her into living independently when the time comes.

CW's story is just one of many successes that we have been witness to. There have been many more. Cumbria Youth Alliance still has contact with some of the young people that have completed Stepladder, the majority are attending college, university and are successfully living independently. There are some that still need support, but these young people can be vulnerable and need to have trusted people in their lives. By being able to support them through Stepladder, celebrate the successes and encourage them when they find it tough, only goes to provide them with a larger network of support.

**The Stepladder programme is the only programme I have found that specifically targets what these young people need to go into independent living. It works at a pace to suit individuals and will adjust to the young persons' ability, meaning that every young person should be able to access the learning. Some may need more support than others and in Cumbria, we at Cumbria Youth Alliance, work closely with The Share Foundation to mentor these young people. ”**

## Inform

We provide regular statements of individual accounts overseen by The Share Foundation for each young person in care through their local authorities, together with quarterly summary reports for the Department for Education and the devolved national administrations. Since we do not hold contact details for individual young people in care, we rely on local authorities to keep young people and their carers fully supplied with this information.

At the age of 16 young people are allowed to take control of their accounts, and we write to provide details of how this can be arranged. Then, six months before their 18th birthday, we write to inform them that their funds can be accessed from that date and provide registration links — MyJISA.sharefound.org and MyCTF.sharefound.org — to help them claim their accounts.

## Adult transfer

This is a key part of the programme on which we are keenly focused, because further action is needed to increase the proportion of young people who successfully claim their accounts.

At present, The Share Foundation's role ends at a young person's 18th birthday. If local authorities do not take action to link the accounts, there is little we can do. Likewise, our role as registered contact on account provider records drops away at 18, so we have to rely on their goodwill to maintain a summary of how many accounts remain unclaimed.

That analysis is showing that a significant minority of care leavers' accounts are not being accessed: just over a third of Child Trust Funds and rather more Junior ISAs.

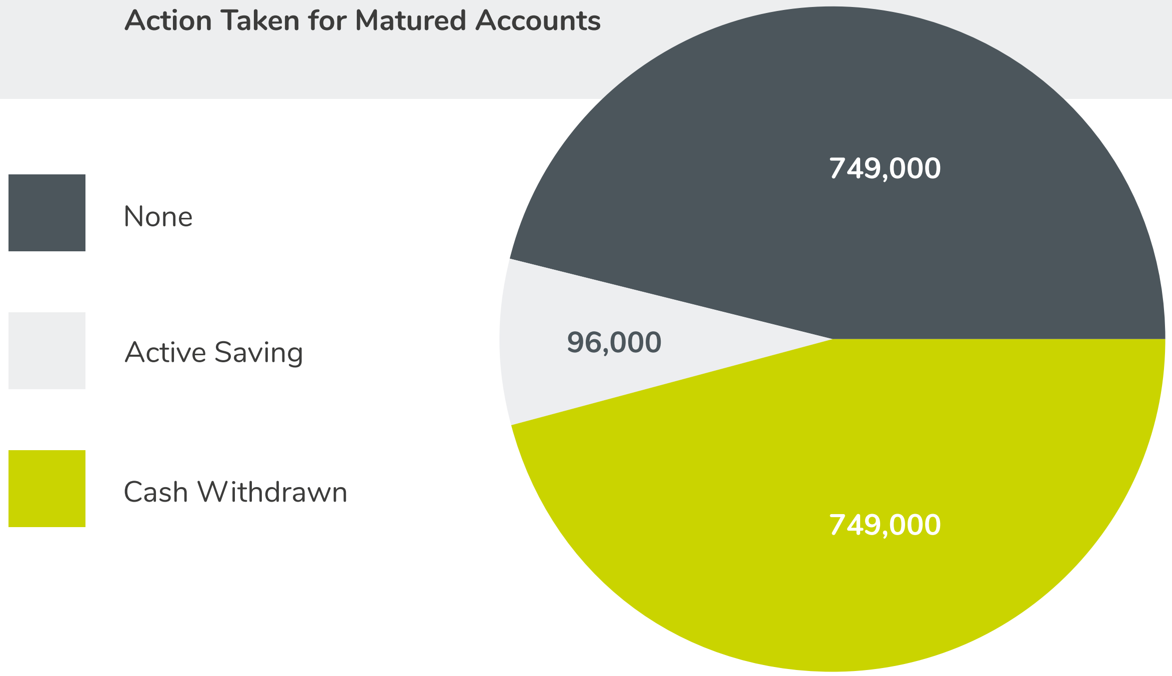
This situation needs addressing, and we are working with the Department for Education and HMRC so that we can be provided with the contact details of care leavers with unclaimed accounts. We will then establish a tracing facility to ensure that adult care leavers are getting the benefit of the accounts built up for them. We are also working with the organisation which runs the Care Leaver Covenant to seek their assistance, and to ensure that the employment opportunities that they are opening up for care leavers are brought to the attention of these young adults.

Notwithstanding the need to make further improvements in this process, during the past year our MyJISA and MyCTF facilities have successfully linked 3,564 Junior ISA matured accounts and 2,041 Child Trust Fund matured accounts, with a total value of c. £4,130,700, and it is likely that significant further access to adult accounts has taken place through direct contact with the account providers.

## Child Trust Fund — General Recovery Programme

The other vitally important part of our work is our recovery programme for the Child Trust Fund scheme generally, where our focus is also on achieving successful adult transfer of these accounts. This is an entirely voluntary activity — we receive no funding from Government and at present our only corporate supporter is NatWest, who contribute a much appreciated £40,000 each year.

**Figure 8:**
**Action Taken for Matured Accounts**



As at end-July 2022 there are nearly **750,000 young adults with unclaimed Child Trust Funds** worth a total of **over £1 billion** (Figure 8)

The oldest of these reached the age of 20 as at 1st September 2022; so those who are missing out include young adults in a whole range of different circumstances, in addition to students at school. Unfortunately, there is a very high correlation between these unclaimed account owners and disadvantaged backgrounds: we estimate that 85% of young people from families in receipt of Child Tax Credit do not have access to the money built up for them in their own individual accounts.

The Child Trust Fund is a major initiative towards inter-generational rebalancing, and the task of opening and growing these accounts has largely been completed. What remains is to deliver the results: transferring their account successfully, accompanied by providing some financial awareness training.

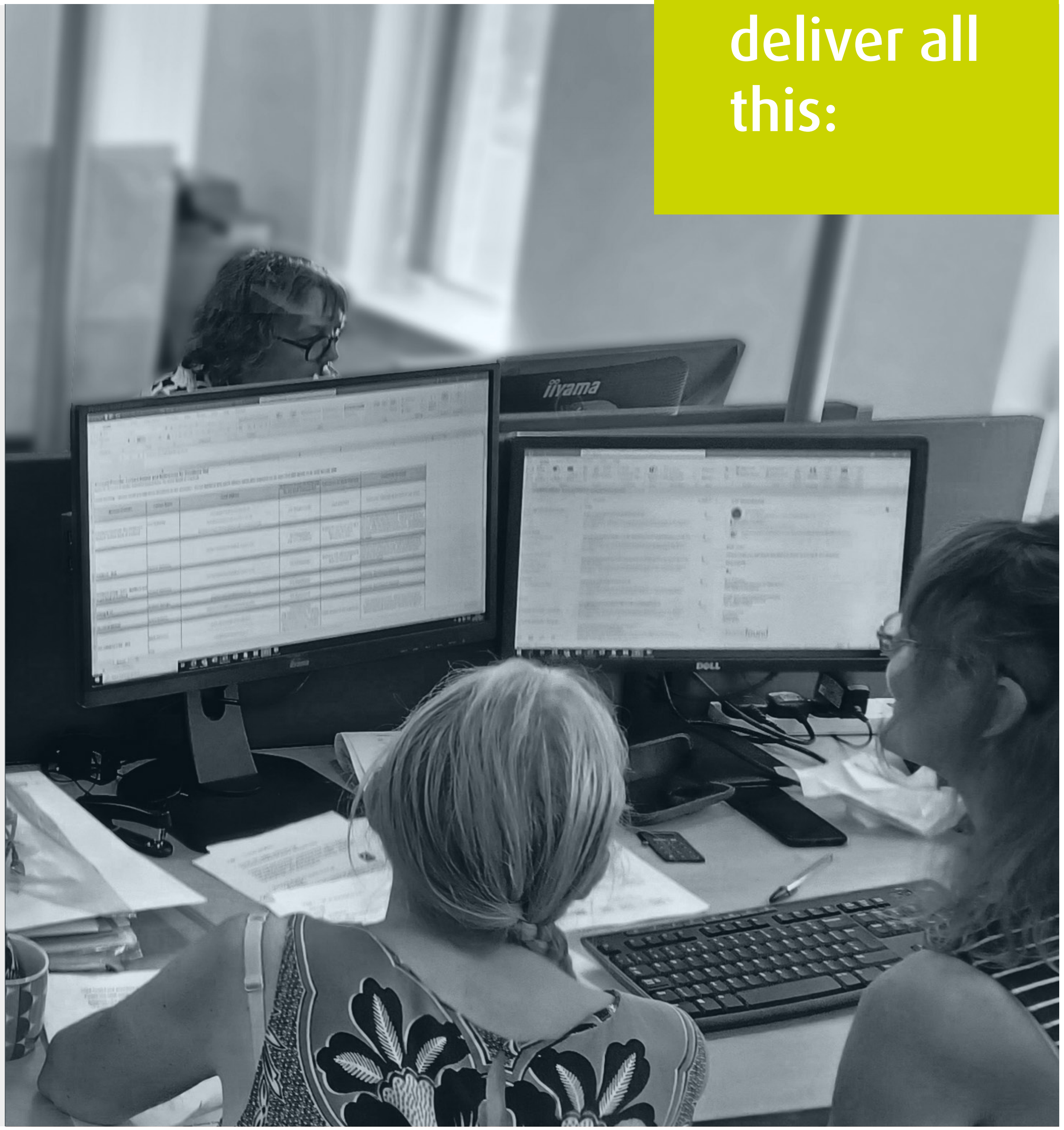
Our two channels for achieving this are https://findCTF.sharefound.org, a search facility linked to account providers through the CTF register, and www.sharefound.org/talkCTF, which provides those who work with 16 -20 year-olds with all the materials they need to run events for young people.

Over the past year we've received 15,446 registrations to find Child Trust Funds which have resulted in young adults gaining access to nearly £15 million, and we've prompted a considerable amount of editorial coverage in both print and broadcast media to raise awareness. We continue to promote these search facilities through social media, with virtual events, and through our team of volunteer Child Trust Fund Ambassadors (www.CTFAmbassadors.org.uk).

In some areas of the United Kingdom there has been considerable take up: for example, we are particularly grateful to Money And Pension Service (MAPS) Wales for a series of initiatives to bring the problem of re-linking accounts to the attention of their young adults.

However there remains a huge amount to do, and we are contacting ministers at both HM Treasury and the Department for Education to ask them to highlight findCTF.sharefound.org with its specific focus on 16-20 year-olds throughout all available channels: in job centres, in schools and further education colleges, and wherever significant contact is made with young adults. While it is of course helpful for there to be a Government Gateway search facility for generic use, our focus on young adults, speed of response and financial awareness materials make findCTF.sharefound.org much more suitable for young people searching for their accounts.

The feedback we received from TISA, the account providers' trade association, is that the unclaimed rate has marginally reduced: from 53% to 47% over the past six months. There is a huge task to be achieved to avoid these funds, which are intended to release the potential of young people, sliding into dormancy; and we are determined to demonstrate that the inter-generational rebalancing envisaged by Gordon Brown and Ruth Kelly can indeed transform lives, so that future governments can be encouraged to introduce a more targeted scheme in coming years, accompanied by an appropriate programme of incentivised learning.




# How we deliver all this:

The Share Foundation's team has increased to 12 people over the past year, and we are now working approximately 50% in our new Aylesbury office and 50% remotely.

There is a team co-ordination event each fortnight, and our organisation now has more of a regional focus to its work. This helps us to build relationships with local authorities and devolved administrations and raise the profile of our work.

New members of our team over the past year include Natasha Richmond, who has taken responsibility for the Stepladder programme, Dagmar Taylor who is responsible for the organisation of regional communication, Darius Kaczmar and Des Blackman.

The trustees are very grateful to all the team for their dedication and hard work, and particularly to Anthony Walker, Director of Operations, and Sue Parsons, assistant to the Director of Operations, who oversee all our activities.

## Looking Forwards

Our purpose is to ensure that as many young people from disadvantaged backgrounds as possible reach adulthood with resources from their investment account, whether it be a Child Trust Fund or Junior ISA, and the life skills needed to achieve their potential.

In the preceding sections of our review, we have set out the priority we attach to successful adult transfer of accounts, and our continuing focus on wider implementation of our Stepladder Plus incentivised learning programme.

## In the longer term:

- we aim to reduce significantly the percentage of 'Addressee Gone Away' and unclaimed Child Trust Fund accounts, particularly for the most disadvantaged young people;
- we hope to encourage national governments to level up the values of Junior ISAs for young people in care, to compare with those of Child Trust Funds; and
- we aim to achieve a measurable improvement in the financial capability of young people reaching adulthood with a Child Trust Fund and a substantial reduction in the percentage of care leavers becoming NEET.

# Financial Review

## Principal Risks:

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which The Share Foundation is exposed and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

| Risk: | Mitigation: |
|---|---|
| Loss of Department for Education Contract | Continued focus on service and performance, and monitoring KPIs |
| Loss of operational integrity | Careful and regular reconciliation and back-up procedures |
| Reputational issues | Continued focus on the needs of young people in care |
| Fraud | Regularly audited security procedures, including compliance with Government Level IL3 |
| IT Disruption | Use of professional support companies to monitor IT security and regular back-up procedures |
| Loss of funding from the Gavin Oldham No 4 Trust for the general account | Source of funds derives from a separate trust |
| Inadequate assessment ratings | Regular Keep In Touch meetings with the Department for Education and monitoring of KPIs |
| Key person risk | Management includes assistant to Director of Operations, and staff cover |
| 'Force Majeure' disruption, such as Covid-19 | Full and continuing operation on a 'Working From Home' basis, with consistent liaison with the Department for Education and local authorities |

## Financial position

The Share Foundation's money flows in 2021-22 can be broadly divided into four categories:

**General (unrestricted):** Income of £1,045,045 included £139,000 (2021: £100,000) from Gavin Oldham and £905,000 (2021: Nil) from Gavin Oldham No.4 Trust. This has financed the governance and general activities of The Share Foundation, plus fundraising activities for Stepladder Plus and the general CTF recovery campaign (since these are not covered under the Department for Education contract). The range of fund-raising activities incurred a cost of £19,193 (2021: £22,480), and governance costs were again kept well under control at a total cost of £13,950 (2021: £17,110). The enlarged donation in 2021-22 has considerably strengthened the charity's reserves for future use.

**Department for Education contract:** covering all operational and financial education activities under the Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund schemes, including establishment of the systems and infrastructure necessary to operate the scheme. The total annual monetary value of the contract was £342,877 for 2021-22. There was a close working relationship with the Department and with HM Revenue & Customs throughout the year, and we are particularly grateful to all those who work with us.

**Voluntary Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund Contributions:** voluntary donations for young people and Stepladder Plus incentives which are received by The Share Foundation and are routed directly into Junior ISAs and Child Trust Funds. Their total monetary value was £2,962,736 during 2021-22, a considerable increase on the previous year's figure of £2,084,756.

**Department for Education payments for Junior ISAs:** A separate trust status account handles initial contributions to Junior ISAs from the Department for Education which are held by The Share Foundation as custodians. The value of these is not reflected in these accounts as per the SORP guidance on Funds held as Custodians – see note 1.18. The Department for Education contributed initial capital for young people, of which £2,516,200 has been allocated to individual Junior ISA accounts (The Children's ISA £2,516,200) with a further £65,800 being paid directly to young people who qualified for a payment but left care before a Junior ISA could be set up for them.

## Reserves Policy

As at 31st March 2022 The Share Foundation had unrestricted reserves of £1,220,251 (2021: £261,906) and restricted reserves of £367,750 (2021: £391,223). Please see note 11 on page 45 for a breakdown of the restricted reserves.

It is the policy of The Share Foundation that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be held for distribution to beneficiaries, subject to the retention of sufficient reserves to ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, the trustees will be able to continue the Company's current activities including those funded by the Department for Education while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised.

The current level of unrestricted reserves is sufficient to cover the Company's charitable activities including those funded by the Department for Education for thirty months in the event of the loss of all funding sources (due in the main to the exceptional donation from the Gavin Oldham No 4 trust), which is considered adequate and appropriate by the trustees.

## Structure & Governance

The Share Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, and its directors (trustees) who served during the year to 31st March 2022 are:

- **Gavin Oldham OBE**
- **Christopher Daws**
- **Ruth Kelly**
- **John Reeve**
- **Henrietta Royle**

Consideration of potential new trustees is undertaken by the Board, and recruitment is by invitation.

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All the trustees, who do not receive remuneration but are able to claim for receipted expenses, are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Operational and other decisions where 'time is of the essence' are taken by senior management, being the Chair (Gavin Oldham) and Director of Operations (Anthony Walker). Regular reports are made to the trustees and decisions confirmed at board meetings. Induction and training of trustees is arranged as required.

Management and staff remuneration reviews are undertaken in the second quarter of each year following personal development reviews, with recommendations being made by the Chair for trustees' approval.

Planning both short term and longer term is set out in the annual review.

The Share Foundation was established by Gavin Oldham, one of whose trusts, the Gavin Oldham No. 4 Trust, is a significant donor to The Share Foundation. Following the combination of Share plc with Interactive Investor in 2020, this trust holds as its principal asset shares in Antler Holdco Ltd., which is now parent company of The Share Centre which supplied Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund services to The Share Foundation until their transfer during 2021. Gavin Oldham was a Director of Interactive Investor and, together with his associated family trusts, significant shareholder of Antler Holdco Ltd until its sale to abrdn plc in May 2022. There is no other association between The Share Foundation and The Share Centre.

The Share Foundation's Memorandum & Articles of Association were established when it was incorporated on 1 August 2002 and were amended by Special Resolutions dated 27 January 2005 and 12 January 2022.

## Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

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

Company law and the law applicable to charities in England and Wales require the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP (FRS 102),
- 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,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, with the Charities Act 2011, and with the applicable accounting regulations. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Insofar as the trustees are aware:

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

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

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf

Chairman

Date: 3 November 2022

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Trustees

- for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Share Foundation for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account), Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the charitable company's state of affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

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

## Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

## Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Annual Report which

includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 29, the trustees (who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

## Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

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

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

## Audit response to risks identified:

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

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

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

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

## Use of our report

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

**Miss K T Bartlett**
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of:

**Saffery Champness LLP**
(St John's Court, Easton Street High Wycombe, Bucks, HP11 1JX)
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Date: 23 November 2022

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

# Statement of Financial Activities

**- Including Income and Expenditure Account, for the year ended 31 March 2022**

| | Note | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2022 £ | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income from** | | | | | | | |
| Donations and legacies | 2a | 1,045,045 | 3,002,736 | 4,047,781 | 100,347 | 2,124,756 | 2,225,103 |
| Charitable activities | 2b | - | 342,877 | 342,877 | - | 334,153 | 334,153 |
| **Total** | | **1,045,045** | **3,345,613** | **4,390,658** | **100,347** | **2,458,909** | **2,559,256** |
| **Expenditure on** | | | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 3a | (19,193) | - | (19,193) | (22,480) | - | (22,480) |
| Charitable activities | 3b | (42,827) | (3,393,766) | (3,436,593) | (37,921) | (2,437,979) | (2,475,900) |
| **Total** | | **(62,020)** | **(3,393,766)** | **(3,455,786)** | **(60,401)** | **(2,437,979)** | **(2,498,380)** |
| **Net income/(expenditure)** | | 983,025 | (48,153) | 934,872 | 39,946 | 20,930 | 60,876 |
| **Net movement in funds** | | 983,025 | (48,153) | 934,872 | 39,946 | 20,930 | 60,876 |
| **Transfer between funds** | | (24,680) | 24,680 | - | (13,561) | 13,561 | - |
| **Reconciliation of funds** | 12 | | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | 261,906 | 391,223 | 653,129 | 235,521 | 356,732 | 592,253 |
| **Total funds carried forward** | | **1,220,251** | **367,750** | **1,588,001** | **261,906** | **391,223** | **653,129** |

All recognised gains and losses are shown above. All the charity's operations are classed as continuing. The notes on page 38 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

# Balance Sheet

- As at 31 March 2022

| | Note | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2022 £ | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Current assets** | | | | | | | |
| Debtors | 6 | 1,153,371 | 4,244 | 1,157,615 | 100,000 | 4,468 | 104,468 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 7 | 68,670 | 407,049 | 475,719 | 163,606 | 426,468 | 590,074 |
| **Total current assets** | | **1,222,041** | **411,293** | **1,633,334** | **263,606** | **430,936** | **694,542** |
| Creditors: falling due within one year | 8 | (1,790) | (43,543) | (45,333) | (1,700) | (39,713) | (41,413) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 1,220,251 | 367,750 | 1,588,001 | 261,906 | 391,223 | 653,129 |
| **Net assets** | | 1,220,251 | 367,750 | 1,588,001 | 261,906 | 391,223 | 653,129 |
| **Funds of the Charity** | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted funds | 12 | 1,220,251 | - | 1,220,251 | 261,906 | - | 261,906 |
| Restricted funds | 11/12 | - | 367,750 | 367,750 | - | 391,223 | 391,223 |
| **Total** | | **1,220,251** | **367,750** | **1,588,001** | **261,906** | **391,223** | **653,129** |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The notes on pages 38 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the board of Directors on: 3 November 2022

and signed on their behalf by G D R Oldham (Director)

Company Number: 04500923

# Statement of Cash Flows

- For the year ended 31 March 2022

| | 2022 Total Funds £ | 2021 Total Funds £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | (114,355) | 4,986 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period | (114,355) | 4,986 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2021 | 590,074 | 585,088 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2022** | **475,719** | **590,074** |
| **Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) | 934,872 | 60,876 |
| **Adjustments for:** | | |
| Decrease/(Increase) in debtors | (1,053,147) | (46,927) |
| Increase/(Decrease) in creditors | 3,920 | (8,963) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** | **(114,355)** | **4,986** |
| **Analysis of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 475,719 | 590,074 |
| **Total cash and cash equivalents** | **475,719** | **590,074** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## - For the year ended 31 March 2022

## Charity Information

The Share Foundation is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales under company number 04500923. The registered address is:

1st Floor
Ardenham Court
Oxford Road
Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire, HP19 8HT

**1 Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

**1.1 Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014, the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Share Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

Advantage has been taken of Section 396(5) of the Companies Act 2006 to allow the format of the financial statements to be adapted to reflect the special nature of the charity's operations and in order to comply with the requirements of the SORP.

The company is limited by guarantee (04500923) and is a charity registered with the Charity Commission (1108068). It does not have a share capital and has no income subject to corporation tax.

There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

**1.2 Incoming resources**

These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when:

- The charity becomes entitled to the resources;
- The receipt of the resource is probable; and
- The monetary value can be measured reliably.

When the incoming resources have related expenditure (as with fundraising or contract income) the incoming resource and related expenditure are reported gross in the SOFA.

**1.3 Tax reclaims on donations and gifts**

Incoming resources from tax reclaims are included in the SOFA at the same time as the gift to which they relate.

**1.4 Contractual income and performance related grants**

This is included in the SOFA once the related goods or services have been delivered.

**1.5 Donated services and facilities**

These are included in income (with an equivalent amount in expenditure) where the benefit to the charity is reasonably quantifiable, measurable and material. The value placed on this income is the estimated value to the charity of the service or facility received.

**1.6 Investment income**

This is included in the SOFA when received.

**1.7 Expenditure**

Expenditure is included in the SOFA on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT that cannot be recovered.

**1.8 Allocation of support costs**

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity's programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been apportioned on an appropriate basis are set out in note 4.

**1.9 Governance costs**

These include costs of the preparation and audit of statutory accounts, the trustees' meetings and any legal advice to trustees on governance or constitutional matters.

**1.10 Grants with performance conditions**

Grants given with conditions for payment being a specific level of service or output to be provided are only recognised in the SOFA once the recipient of the grant has provided the specified service or output.

**1.11 Grants payable without performance conditions**

These are recognised in the SOFA when a commitment has been made and there are no conditions to be met.

**1.12 Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

**1.13 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

**1.14 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.

**1.15 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.

**1.16 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets for use by the charity are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and cost at least £500. They are valued at cost or, if gifted, at the value to the charity on receipt.

Equipment and software acquired as part of the Department for Education service contract are not capitalised as the economic benefit and ownership of the assets do not pass on to the charity.

**1.17 Junior ISA account**

Funds received from the Department for Education to invest in Junior ISAs for qualifying young people are not recognised as income in the charity's accounts as the charity receives the funds as a custodian for the qualifying young people.

**1.18. Funds accounting**

The unrestricted funds consist of funds which the charity may use for its purposes at its discretion.

The restricted funds are those where the donor has placed a specific restriction on the use of the funds. A breakdown of the restricted funds of the charity is included in note 11.

**1.19 Leasing**

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**1.20 Pension costs**

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme and to personal pension plans. Contributions are charged to the income and expenditure account as they fall due.

## 2. Income from:

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2022 £ | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) Donations and legacies** | | | | | | |
| Gifts and donations | 1,045,045 | 3,002,736 | 4,047,781 | 80,347 | 2,124,756 | 2,205,103 |
| Tax recoverable | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | 20,000 |
| **Total** | **1,045,045** | **3,002,736** | **4,047,781** | **100,347** | **2,124,756** | **2,225,103** |
| **b) Charitable activities** | | | | | | |
| Contractual income from the Department for Education - | - | 342,877 | 342,877 | - | 334,153 | 334,153 |

## 3. Expenditure on:

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2022 £ | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) Raising funds** | | | | | | |
| Fundraising costs | 1,050 | - | 1,050 | 4,090 | - | 4,090 |
| Support costs (note 4) | 18,143 | - | 18,143 | 18,390 | - | 18,390 |
| **Total** | **19,193** | **-** | **19,193** | **22,480** | **-** | **22,480** |
| **b) Charitable activities** | | | | | | |
| Payments into Junior ISAs and Child Trust Funds from voluntary sources - | - | 2,976,757 | 2,976,757 | - | 2,026,076 | 2,026,076 |
| Financial education | 12,739 | 40,530 | 53,269 | 11,300 | 47,381 | 58,681 |
| Support costs (note 4) | 30,088 | 376,479 | 406,567 | 26,621 | 364,522 | 391,143 |
| **Total** | **42,827** | **3,393,766** | **3,436,593** | **37,921** | **2,437,979** | **2,475,900** |

All expenditure is allocated directly to the fund to which it relates. No costs are apportioned other than the annual audit and accountancy fees which are split on a proportional basis between unrestricted and restricted funds.

## 4. Analysis of support costs

Support costs split per fund:

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total 2022 funds £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Raising funds** | | | |
| Bank charges | - | - | - |
| Staff costs | 18,143 | - | 18,143 |
| **Charitable activities** | | | |
| Bank charges | - | 2,804 | 2,804 |
| Computer costs | 5,667 | 23,350 | 29,017 |
| Consultancy | - | 5,250 | 5,250 |
| Equipment | 432 | 5,911 | 6,343 |
| Insurance | - | 1,755 | 1,755 |
| Light and heat | - | 161 | 161 |
| Printing, postage and stationery | 6,113 | 13,651 | 19,764 |
| Rent and rates | 1,208 | 9,673 | 10,881 |
| Service charge | 395 | 2,866 | 3,261 |
| Water cooler | - | 124 | 124 |
| Staff costs | 14,246 | 294,120 | 308,366 |
| Staff recruitment | - | 1,524 | 1,524 |
| Telephone | 138 | 1,123 | 1,261 |
| Travel expenses | | 458 | 458 |
| Repairs and maintenance | - | - | - |
| Audit and accountancy fees | 1,790 | 12,160 | 13,950 |
| Legal and professional | 99 | 1,549 | 1,648 |
| Total | 30,088 | 376,479 | 406,567 |
| **Total support costs per fund** | **48,231** | **376,479** | **424,710** |

### 4. Support costs per fund (continued)

Support costs split per fund:

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total 2021 funds £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Raising funds** | | | |
| Bank charges | - | - | - |
| Staff costs | 18,390 | - | 18,390 |
| **Charitable activities** | | | |
| Computer costs | 7,112 | 22,921 | 30,033 |
| Consultancy | - | 9,416 | 9,416 |
| Equipment | 1,101 | 9,033 | 10,134 |
| Insurance | - | 2,603 | 2,603 |
| Light and heat | - | 765 | 765 |
| Printing, postage and stationery | 111 | 18,993 | 19,104 |
| Rent and rates | 205 | 13,022 | 13,227 |
| Service charge | - | 7,306 | 7,306 |
| Water cooler | - | 75 | 75 |
| Staff costs | 11,204 | 268,565 | 279,769 |
| Staff recruitment | - | - | - |
| Staff training | - | - | - |
| Telephone | 240 | 1,072 | 1,312 |
| Travel expenses | 88 | 201 | 289 |
| Repairs and maintenance | - | - | - |
| Audit and accountancy fees | 1,700 | 10,550 | 12,250 |
| Legal and professional | 4,860 | - | 4,860 |
| Total | 26,621 | 364,522 | 391,143 |
| **Total support costs per fund** | **45,011** | **364,522** | **409,533** |

All expenditure is allocated directly to the fund with which it relates. No costs are apportioned other than the annual audit and accountancy fees which are split on a proportional basis between unrestricted and restricted funds.

### 5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Office equipment £ |
|---|---|
| **Cost** | |
| At 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2022 | 1,327 |
| **Depreciation** | |
| At 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2022 | 1,327 |
| **Net book values** | |
| At 31 March 2022 | - |
| At 31 March 2022 | - |

### 6. Debtors

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 108,371 | 100,385 |
| Prepayments | 4,244 | 4,083 |
| Accrued income | 1,045,000 | - |
| **Total** | **1,157,615** | **104,468** |

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

### 7. Cash at bank and in hand

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| General Cash Account | 68,670 | 299,818 |
| Private Sector Trust Account | 407,049 | 290,256 |
| **Total** | **475,719** | **590,074** |

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Trade creditors | 9,064 | 11,455 |
| Accruals and other creditors | 9,528 | 8,500 |
| PAYE and NI | 9,661 | 6,630 |
| VAT | 17,080 | 14,828 |
| **Total** | **45,333** | **41,413** |

## 9. Staff costs and numbers

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross wages and salaries | 282,117 | 258,041 |
| Employer's National Insurance costs | 23,033 | 20,700 |
| Pension contributions | 21,359 | 19,418 |
| **Total** | **326,509** | **298,159** |

Employees who were engaged in each of the following activities:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Operational in respect to charitable activities | 9 | 8 |
| Fundraising | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **10** | **9** |

The charity operates a PAYE scheme to pay all employed members of staff. There were no employees who earned greater than £60,000 (2021: 0).

The key management personnel for the charity are deemed to be those who are responsible for day-to-day operations, planning and discussions. Total employee benefits of key management personnel of the charity £63,229 (2021: £59,083).

Pension contributions paid were made to defined contribution schemes and personal pension plans for 10 (2021: 9) employees during the year. No Trustees were remunerated for their role as a trustee during the year (2021 - £nil).

## 10. Auditors' remuneration

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Statutory audit | 8,950 | 8,500 |
| Non-audit services | 5,000 | 3,750 |

## 11. Restricted funds

| | Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund Donations £ | Department for Education Contract £ | Find my Child Trust Fund £ | Total 2022 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 April 2021 | 330,312 | 60,911 | - | 391,223 |
| Income | 2,962,736 | 342,877 | 40,000 | 3,345,613 |
| Expenditure | (2,976,757) | (352,329) | (64,680) | (3,393,766) |
| Transfer between funds | - | - | 24,680 | 24,680 |
| **Closing funds at 31 March 2022** | **316,291** | **51,459** | **-** | **367,750** |

### Restricted funds

| | Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund Donations £ | Department for Education Contract £ | Find my Child Trust Fund £ | Total 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 April 2021 | 271,632 | 85,100 | - | 356,732 |
| Income | 2,084,756 | 334,153 | 40,000 | 2,458,909 |
| Expenditure | (2,026,076) | (358,342) | (53,561) | (2,437,979) |
| Transfer between funds | - | - | 13,561 | 13,561 |
| **Closing funds at 31 March 2021** | **330,312** | **60,911** | **-** | **391,223** |

The Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund Donations relates to donations received to be invested into Junior ISA and Child Trust Fund accounts when at least £10 per qualifying child is received.

The Department for Education Contract relates to the income received and expenditure incurred in meeting the obligations of the service contract in place with the Department for Education.

The Find my CTF process relates to activities undertaken to assist all children throughout the UK to locate their Child Trust Fund. These activities fall outside the scope of the DfE contract. The NatWest Group has directly supported The Share Foundation with this work by providing a donation which is designated as restricted funds. The excess of expenditure over income for this work has been met from the general reserves of the charity.

## 12. Movements on funds

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 April 2021 | 261,906 | 391,223 | 653,129 |
| Incoming resources | 1,045,045 | 3,345,613 | 4,390,658 |
| Resources expended | (62,020) | (3,393,766) | (3,455,786) |
| Transfers between funds | (24,680) | 24,680 | - |
| **Closing funds at 31 March 2022** | **1,220,251** | **367,750** | **1,588,001** |

| | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total funds £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 April 2020 | 235,521 | 356,732 | 592,253 |
| Incoming resources | 100,347 | 2,458,909 | 2,559,256 |
| Resources expended | (60,401) | (2,437,979) | (2,498,380) |
| Transfers between funds | (13,561) | 13,561 | - |
| **Closing funds at 31 March 2021** | **261,906** | **391,223** | **653,129** |

## 13. Analysis of net assets between funds

| | Tangible fixed assets 2022 £ | Net current assets 2022 £ | Total 2022 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted funds | - | 1,220,251 | 1,220,251 |
| Restricted funds | - | 367,750 | 367,750 |
| **Total funds** | **-** | **1,588,001** | **1,588,001** |

## 13. Analysis of net assets between funds (continued)

| | Tangible fixed assets 2021 £ | Net current assets 2021 £ | Total 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted funds | - | 261,906 | 261,906 |
| Restricted funds | - | 391,223 | 391,223 |
| **Total funds** | **-** | **653,129** | **653,129** |

## 14. Financial commitments

At 31 March 2022 the charity was committed to making the following payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Payments due:** | | |
| Under one year | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Within two to five years | 7,500 | 17,500 |

## 15. Payments to directors and related parties

Expenses of £Nil in relation to travel (2021: £Nil) were paid to no director (2021: none). No other payments were made to directors or any persons connected with them during this financial period. No material transaction took place between the charity and a trustee or any person connected with them (2021: none).

During the year Nil (2021: 899) Junior Individual Savings Accounts, totalling £Nil (2021: £179,800), were opened, on behalf of qualifying young people, with The Share Centre. Until November 2020, Gavin Oldham was Chairman and, together with his associated family trusts, majority shareholder of Share Plc, parent company of The Share Centre. The Share Centre is a Junior ISA provider having been selected by the independent account allocation advisor and all services provided are on an arm's length basis.

The total value of donations received from the trustees was £1,045,000 (2021: £80,000). No conditions were attached.

## 16. Analysis of changes in net debt

The net debt is made up entirely by the cash balance outlined in the Statement of Cash Flows, and all movements in the year were cash flow changes.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Charity Registration Number** | 1108068 |
| **Company Registration Number** | 04500923 |
| **Date of Incorporation** | 1 August 2002 |
| **Start of Financial Year** | 1 April 2021 |
| **End of Financial Year** | 31 March 2022 |
| **Directors** | Gavin D R Oldham OBE<br>Christopher W Daws<br>Ruth M Kelly<br>John R Reeve<br>Henrietta S Royle |
| **Registered Office** | First Floor,<br>Ardenham Court<br>Oxford Road<br>Aylesbury<br>Buckinghamshire, HP19 8HT |
| **Auditors** | **Saffery Champness LLP**<br>St John's Court<br>Easton Street<br>High Wycombe<br>Buckinghamshire, HP11 1JX |
| **Bankers** | **HSBC Bank plc**<br>8 Market Square<br>Aylesbury<br>Buckinghamshire, HP20 1TW<br>**CAF Bank**<br>25 Kings Hill Avenue<br>Kings Hill<br>West Malling, ME19 4JQ |

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