

The Sackler Trust
(A company limited by guarantee)

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended: 31 December 2016

Company Number: 07022224

Charity Number: 1132097

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The Sackler Trust

Reference and administrative details

Company Number: 07022224

Charity Number: 1132097

Directors and Trustees

Dame Theresa E. Sackler DBE

Marissa T. Sackler

Sophia Sackler Dalrymple

Michael D. Sackler

Christopher B. Mitchell

Peter Stormonth Darling

Marianne K. Mitchell

Anthony Collins

Secretary

Tiercel Services Limited

Principal and Registered Office Address

New Zealand House, 9th Floor

80 Haymarket

London SW1Y 4TQ

Solicitor

Christopher B Mitchell

New Zealand House, 9th Floor

80 Haymarket

London SW1Y 4TQ

Accountants

Management Revisions Limited

New Zealand House, 9th Floor

80 Haymarket

London SW1Y 4TQ

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

25 Churchill Place

London E14 5EY

Bankers

C. Hoare & Co
37 Fleet Street
London EC4P 4DQ

Royal Bank of Canada (Channel Islands) Ltd
Gaspé House
66-72 Esplanade
St Helier
Jersey
Channel Islands JE2 3QT

J. P. Morgan International Bank
1 Knightsbridge
London SW1X 7LX

Investment Advisers

Capital Generation Partners LLP
Berkeley Square House
Berkeley Square
London W1J 6BX

C. Hoare & Co
37 Fleet Street
London EC4P 4DQ

Cazenove Capital Management
12 Moorgate
London EC2R 6DA

The Sackler Trust

Strategic Report and Trustees' Report

The Trustees present their report and accounts of The Sackler Trust (the "Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Trustees and Directors

The Directors of the Trust are also Trustees of the Trust and throughout this report are referred to as Trustees. The Trustees serving during the year were Theresa E. Sackler, Marissa T. Sackler, Sophia Sackler Dalrymple, Michael D. Sackler, Christopher B. Mitchell, Peter Stormonth Darling, Marianne K. Mitchell and Anthony Collins (appointed on 22 June 2016). Raymond M. Smith served until his death on 22 January 2016.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing Instrument

The Trust was incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 as a private company limited by guarantee under number 07022224 on 17 September 2009. The Trust obtained charitable status under the Charities Act 1960 on 13 October 2009, and it is registered as a charity under number 1132097. The Trustees have absolute discretion as to the investment policy of the Trust.

Objectives and Activities

As set out in the objects contained in the Trust's memorandum of association, the principal object of the Trust is, and will continue to be, the advancement of research and education in England and Wales and elsewhere in the fields of art, science and medical research and any other charitable objects as the Trustees shall, at their discretion, decide according to the laws of England and Wales. Grant applications are scrutinised to ensure conformity with the Trust's stated objectives. The Trustees confirm they have complied with the duty in section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Commission.

Grant-making policy

It is the policy of the Trust to review applications from charitable organisations and to make grants on a selective basis.

Achievements and Performance

As shown on page 13 the Trust committed charitable donations of £21,127,145 during the year (£16,888,500 in 2015).

Appointment of Trustees

Trustees are appointed by Resolution of the Members of the Trust.

Trustee activities

The Trustees are supported in their activities by the Advisers noted on page 1 and attend Trustee meetings.

Management and organisation

The Trust has no employees. The administration of the Trust is dealt with by the Trustees and supported by the Advisers noted on page 1. These services are provided free of charge by the Trustees.

Risk management

The Trustees have examined the major strategic, business and operational risks which the Trust faces and confirm that systems have been established so that the necessary steps can be taken to lessen these risks. These are kept under regular review.

Financial Risk Management

Financial instruments including equities securities are subject to various risks including market (comprising of currency risk and interest rate risk), credit, liquidity, operational and off-balance sheet risks. The Trust manages these risks on an aggregate basis along with the risks associated with its investing activities as part of its overall risk management policies.

The Trust's investment advisers have full investment discretion. Activity and performance reports are reviewed at least monthly and regular meetings are held with them to review investment allocation and performance.

The Sackler Trust

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as equity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Strategic Report and Trustees' Report

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust has assets which are denominated in other currencies that include US Dollars. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. The currency risk sensitivity analysis has not been disclosed because the impact is not material.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. As at 31 December 2016, the Trust is exposed to interest rate risk on the payment of Grants in instalments over an extended period. The interest rate risk sensitivity analysis has not been disclosed because the impact is not material.

Other major risks

The Trust's outstanding charitable commitments are expected to be met out of current resources and future income. The Trustees have identified no other major risks.

Financial Review

Financial position

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the revised Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2015).

The net decrease in funds for the year was £9,714,913 and was deducted from the fund balance at the beginning of the year to give a balance carried forward at the end of the year of £37,805,322 (For the year ended 31 December 2015 the net decrease of £9,374,299 was deducted to give a fund balance of £47,520,235). This fund is unrestricted and will be applied to meeting the Trust's commitments and any other donations in the coming year.

The Trustees report that:

1. The Trust has sufficient funds to cover its immediate and future commitments out of current resources.
2. The Trust's assets are held in order to further its objectives and all funds received have been or will be applied to the achievement of those objectives.
3. The Trustees have performed a review of the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. In their opinion the Trust will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Reserves policy

The Trustees are considering that it would be prudent to convert out of the reserves the amount of £40,000,000 as a designated fund in order to generate an approximate income of 5% per annum which the Trustees intend to distribute each year.

Investment policy

The Trustees have committed £39.9 million to medium to long term investments. These are with a view to the long term preservation and growth of capital so that the Trust can fulfil the intention to maintain charitable payments out of the income arising.

As shown on page 11 these investments were valued at £44.7 million at the year end. (2015 - £38.9 million). Surplus uninvested funds are retained in short term cash deposits with maturity dates of less than one year.

Strategic Report and Trustees' Report

Trustees' Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the Trustees must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure of the Foundation for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") (effective 1 January 2015) (SORP 2015);
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in operation.

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

To the knowledge and belief of the Trustees, there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the Foundation's auditors in connection with preparing their report) that auditors are not aware of, and the Trustees have taken all the steps necessary to ensure the Trustees are aware of any relevant information, and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



Dame Theresa E. Sackler

Date 18 July 2017



Marianne K. Mitchell

Date 18 July 2017

The Sackler Trust

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SACKLER TRUST

We have audited the financial statements of The Sackler Trust (the "Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 12. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Trust'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 Trust's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 Trust and the Trust's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Trust's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Trust's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

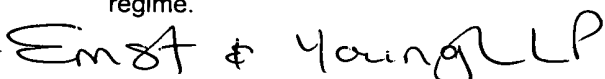
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



Denise Davidson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

19 July 2017

The Sackler Trust

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES For the year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
INCOMING RESOURCES			
Donations received		3,968,132	7,051,788
Investment and similar income	3	1,371,711	773,828
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		<u>5,339,843</u>	<u>7,825,616</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED			
Charitable activities	4	21,120,948	16,779,274
Costs of generating funds	5	205,928	154,153
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		<u>21,326,876</u>	<u>16,933,427</u>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	6	<u>6,272,120</u>	<u>(266,488)</u>
NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		(9,714,913)	(9,374,299)
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total funds brought forward		<u>47,520,235</u>	<u>56,894,534</u>
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u>37,805,322</u>	<u>47,520,235</u>

All funds received are unrestricted.

There were no other recognised gains or losses.

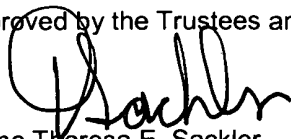
All amounts derive from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET
At 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	7	44,750,823	38,934,205
CURRENT ASSETS			
United States Treasury Bills at market value		—	7,851,100
Cash at bank		<u>19,558,931</u>	<u>13,632,639</u>
		19,558,931	21,483,739
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(13,430,652)</u>	<u>(8,696,997)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>6,128,279</u>	<u>12,786,742</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		50,879,102	51,720,947
CREDITORS: amounts falling due beyond one year	9	<u>(13,073,780)</u>	<u>(4,200,712)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>37,805,322</u>	<u>47,520,235</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
FUNDS OF THE TRUST			
Unrestricted Funds		37,805,322	47,520,235
TOTAL FUNDS OF THE TRUST		<u>37,805,322</u>	<u>47,520,235</u>

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



Dame Theresa E. Sackler – Director and Trustee

Date 18 July 2017



Marianne K. Mitchell – Director and Trustee

Date 18 July 2017

The Sackler Trust

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31-December-2016

	2016	2015
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(3,752,021)</u>	<u>(456,047)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	(8,650,754)	(37,585,471)
Sale of investments	16,957,356	35,278,210
Interest and dividend income received	<u>657,626</u>	<u>372,966</u>
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities	8,964,228	(1,934,295)
Change in cash in the reporting period	5,212,207	(2,390,342)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	13,632,639	15,622,119
Change in cash due to exchange rate movements	714,085	400,862
Cash at the end of the reporting period	<u>19,558,931</u>	<u>13,632,639</u>

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Net expenditure for the reporting period as per the statement of financial activities	(9,714,913)	(9,374,299)
Adjustments for:		
Gains/(losses) on investments	(6,272,120)	266,488
Interest and similar income	(1,371,711)	(773,828)
Increase in creditors	13,606,723	9,425,592
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(3,752,021)</u>	<u>(456,047)</u>

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

At 31 December 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements made and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are as follows:

Basis of accounting

The accounts of the Trust, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) "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 1st January 2015)", Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006. The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to the accounts.

Going concern

No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Trust to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Trustees. The activities, financial position, cash flow and liquidity position are set out in the Trustees' Report and the financial statements. The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Trust has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and they thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the statement of financial activities when the Trust is entitled to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.
- Donated services and facilities are included at the value to the Trust where this can be quantified. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.
- Investment income is included on an accruals basis when receivable. Investment income includes:
 - Dividends
 - Interest income

Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

- Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the Trust in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.
- Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the Trust and include the accountancy fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the Trust.
- All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Statement of Financial Activities on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource.

Recognition of grant commitments payable

Grants payable are charged in the year when the offer is conveyed to the recipient except in cases where the offer is conditional, such grants being recognised when the conditions are fulfilled. Grants offered subject to conditions which have not been met at the year-end are noted as a contingent liability but not accrued as expenditure.

In accordance with FRS 102, the payment of a Grant in instalments over an extended period is considered to be a 'debt instrument'. The Trust records its long-term liabilities (i.e. deferred instalments) in the accounts at their discounted present value in order to attribute an economic value to the deferral of payments. As the instalments are paid, the unwinding of the discount is accounted for as a finance charge in the statement of financial activities. As per FRS 102.11.12, the present values of deferred instalments are discounted at the required discount rate, being the market rate for a similar debt instrument. As there is no such market, the Trust uses notional rates to reflect the top rate of interest available at the balance sheet date for deposits of Trust funds.

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

At 31 December 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments

In accordance with FRS 102, the Trust holds its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at cost excluding transaction costs, being the fair value of the consideration given excluding transaction costs. All transaction costs relating to FVTPL instruments are recognised in the statement of financial activities when incurred.

After initial recognition, the investments of the Trust are included in the balance sheet at net market value as at the reporting date with both realised and unrealised gains and losses recorded in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which they occur.

Net market values of investments in listed securities and listed unit trusts quoted on a recognised stock exchange are stated at the last sale price as at the close of business on reporting date. Term deposits are carried at cost, which approximates net fair value because of their short term to maturity.

Net market value is the amount which could be expected to be received from the disposal of an asset in an orderly market after deducting costs expected to be incurred in realising the proceeds of such a disposal. Net market value approximates fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described in note 7 to the financial statements.

Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The functional and presentational currency of the Trust is UK Pounds Sterling.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

2. LEGAL STATUS OF THE TRUST

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of a winding up is limited to £10.

3. INVESTMENT AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2016	2015
	£	£
Investment income	631,354	338,600
U.K. bank deposit interest	2,587	5,719
Overseas bank deposit interest	23,685	28,647
Exchange differences	714,085	400,862
	<u>1,371,711</u>	<u>773,828</u>

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

31 December 2016

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2016	2015
	£	£
Grants made – Note 11	21,127,145	16,888,500
Net discounts credited – Note 12	(11,393)	(112,845)
Governance costs - Audit fee	4,812	2,880
-Bank Charges	384	739
	<u>21,120,948</u>	<u>16,779,274</u>

The Trust had no employees during the year (2015: nil).

None of the Trustees received remuneration or reimbursed expenses during the year (2015: nil).

The auditor did not receive any remuneration in respect of non-audit services during the year (2015: nil).

5. COST OF GENERATING FUNDS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Investment Management and Custody Fees	<u>205,928</u>	<u>154,153</u>

6. NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON INVESTMENTS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Realised gains on disposals	3,067,250	1,253,504
Unrealised gains/(losses) on restatement at fair value	3,204,870	(1,519,992)
	<u>6,272,120</u>	<u>(266,488)</u>

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

31 December 2016

7. INVESTMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

	Deposits	Investments at fair value	Total
	£	£	£
Cost at 1 January 2015	2,223,618	7,784,527	10,008,145
Additions	4,496,768	34,622,700	39,119,468
Disposals	(4,372,281)	(4,458,819)	(8,831,100)
Realised Gain/(loss)	2,207	111,291	113,498
Cost at 31 December 2015	2,350,312	38,059,699	40,410,011
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	-	(1,475,806)	(1,475,806)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2015	2,350,312	36,583,893	38,934,205
Cost at 1 January 2016	2,350,312	38,059,699	40,410,011
Additions	22,562,165	24,020,351	46,582,516
Disposals	(24,020,351)	(22,087,751)	(46,108,10)
Realised Gain/(loss)	148,254	1,989,080	2,137,334
Cost at 31 December 2016	1,040,380	41,981,379	43,021,759
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	-	1,729,064	1,729,064
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2016	1,040,380	43,710,443	44,750,823

Investments in securities held at fair value consist of equities and equity funds, bonds and bond funds, fixed income Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs) / Unit Trusts, and Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF).

The Trust's investments recorded at fair value have been categorised based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with FRS 102.

Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following fair value hierarchy levels based on the significance of the inputs used in measuring its fair value:

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the valuation date. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level 2 inputs include the following:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, that is, markets in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or in which little information is released publicly.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g. interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates).
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

31 December 2016

7. INVESTMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS (continued)

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs reflect the Trust's own assumptions about how market participants would be expected to value the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, other than market data obtained from sources independent of the Trust and might include the Trust's own data.

An investment is always categorised as level 1, 2 or 3 in its entirety. In certain cases, the fair value measurement for an investment may use a number of different inputs that fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and is specific to the investment.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Trust's investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 December 2015:

	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £	Total £
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments at fair value	2,350,312	36,583,893	-	38,934,205

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Trust's investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 December 2016:

	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £	Total £
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments at fair value	1,040,380	43,710,443	-	44,750,823

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Grants payable	13,383,985	8,656,666
Accruals	46,667	40,331
	<u>13,430,652</u>	<u>8,696,997</u>

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due beyond one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Grants payable - Note 12	<u>13,073,780</u>	<u>4,200,712</u>

10. TAXATION

The Trust is exempt from tax on income and gains arising in pursuit of its charitable objects.

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

31 December 2016

11. GRANTS MADE

	2016 £	2015 £
Institutional grants made:		
University of Sussex	6,000,000	–
Moorfields Eye Hospital	3,000,000	–
Stiftung Les Arts, Gstaad – CHF 3,500,000	2,891,091	–
Royal College of Art	2,000,000	–
Universities of Edinburgh & Glasgow	1,500,000	–
The Ashmolean Museum (2 grants)	1,120,954	–
National Portrait Gallery	1,000,000	–
The Prince's Trust	750,000	–
Royal Opera House	–	2,500,000
University College, London	–	1,400,000
The National Gallery	–	1,050,000
The Courtauld Institute of Art	–	1,000,000
The Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre	–	1,000,000
MK Gallery	–	1,000,000
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	–	1,000,000
Tate Modern	–	1,000,000
The Garden Museum	–	750,000
Natural History Museum	–	500,000
Old Royal Naval College	–	500,000
V&A Museum of Design, Dundee	–	500,000
Westminster Abbey	–	500,000
Weidenfeld-Hoffmann Trust	–	500,000
Miscellaneous Donations under £500,000 (2016:59 grants, 2015:63 grants)	2,865,100	3,688,500
New Commitments	21,127,145	16,888,500
	2016 £	2015 £
Reconciliation of grants payable:		
Commitments at 1 January	12,976,665	3,475,834
New Commitments	21,127,145	16,888,500
Grants paid	(7,515,365)	(7,387,669)
Commitments at 31 December	26,588,445	12,976,665
Payable within one year	13,383,985	8,656,666
Payable beyond one year	13,204,460	4,319,999
	26,588,445	12,976,665

All amounts above are actual commitments. As set out in Note 12 the amounts payable beyond one year are subject to discounts for inclusion in the Balance Sheet.

The Sackler Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

31 December 2016

12. COMMITMENTS PAYABLE BEYOND ONE YEAR

In compliance with the SORP 2015, the carrying values of grant commitments payable beyond one year are discounted to net present value using notional interest rates.

The rates adopted in preparing these accounts are 1.5% per annum, compounded, as at 31 December 2015 and 0.5% per annum, compounded, as at 31 December 2016.

The application and reversal of the discount is deemed a 'Finance charge' by the SORP 2015 and is charged to Charitable Activities.

	2016 £	2015 £
Commitments payable beyond one year at 1 January	4,319,999	386,667
Discounts to commitments at 1 January	<u>(119,287)</u>	<u>(6,442)</u>
Carrying value of discounted commitments at 1 January	4,200,712	380,225
Amounts committed during the year	10,919,460	4,269,999
Finance charge attributed to:		
	92,578	5,703
Discount reduced on commitments at 1 January	(103,971)	(118,548)
Discount applied to new commitments made during the year	<u>(11,393)</u>	<u>(112,845)</u>
Commitments becoming due within one year	(2,034,999)	(336,667)
Commitments at 31 December at carrying values	<u>13,073,780</u>	<u>4,200,712</u>