

Company registration number: 08187231

Charity registration number: 1149064

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

(A company limited by shares)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Westlake Clark
Chartered Accountants
7 Lynwood Court
Priestlands Place
Lymington
Hampshire
SO41 9GA

WEDNESDAY



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Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

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Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Reference and Administrative Details

Charity Name	Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited
Trustees	Mr D Collier Mr R Ely Mr R Banks (resigned 29 August 2016) Ms T Cary (appointed 29 August 2016)
Secretary	Ms E Flood
Principal Office	19 Norcott Road London N16 7EJ
Registered Office	19 Norcott Road London N16 7EJ
Company Registration Number	08187231
Charity Registration Number	1149064
Auditor	Westlake Clark Chartered Accountants 7 Lynwood Court Priestlands Place Lymington Hampshire SO41 9GA

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the charitable company for the year ended 30 June 2017. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" (FRS 102) in preparing the annual report and financial statements of the charity.

Trustees

Mr D Collier

Mr R Ely

Mr R Banks (resigned 29 August 2016)

Ms T Cary (appointed 29 August 2016)

Objects of the charity, principal activities and organisation of our work

The Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited was incorporated on 21 August 2012, registered as a charity on 24 September 2012, and commenced to operate on 2 January 2013.

The charity is incorporated and is constituted and governed by its memorandum and articles of association dated 10 September 2012.

The charity's objects and its principal activities continue to be that of the advancement of education in particular by providing grants to Cornell University to assist in the advancement of students attending the institution.

Organisation

The Board of Trustees and Secretary meet regularly and decisions are made by vote by the Trustees. The Trustees elect new members as and when required.

Developments, activities and achievements

The Cornell University Foundation (UK) Ltd has assisted Cornell University over the past year in various ways. It has done this through soliciting gifts from alumni, parents and friends, and has provided funding for student and faculty aid, capital renovations, and research. As a main source of philanthropy from constituents in the United Kingdom, the Foundation has played a vital role in helping to support Cornell's people and programs. The Foundation is the lead source of support for the University in the United Kingdom.

During the year total grants paid to Cornell University were £187,987 (2016 - £220,188).

Future development

The future developments will be to continue to advance education by providing grants to Cornell University.

Transactions and financial position

The Statement of Financial Activities show net income for the year of £833,559 (2016 - net expenditure of £20,191) and net assets of £842,700 (2016 - £9,141).

Reserves policy

The Trustees have resolved to commit as much of the charity's resources as possible to expenditure grants, whilst retaining very modest reserves to meet day to day administrative costs as they fall due.

At the year end total reserves held were £842,699 of which £819,701 related to restricted funds and £22,998 related to unrestricted funds.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Trustees' Report

Risk review

The Trustees have conducted their own review of the major risks to which the charity is exposed and have concluded that the following systems that have been established provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that those risks are adequately managed:

- (i) The retention of a professional secretary to administrate the foundation;
- (ii) The retention of a professional accounting firm with experience in the area to conduct an examination;
- (iii) The retention of a law firm with extensive experience in this area;
- (iv) The requirement that any transfer of funds by the foundation be approved by two authorised signatories; and
- (v) Final reconciliation by staff of Cornell University of Cornell's donative and accounting records with the financials of the Foundation.

Public benefit

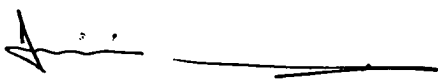
The charity's main activity of providing grants to Cornell University furthers the charity's purposes for public benefit by providing opportunities and financial help to all students attending the institution.

The trustees have also had due regard to guidance published by the Charity Commission on public benefit.

Small company provision

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 15/3/18 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr D Collier
Trustee

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

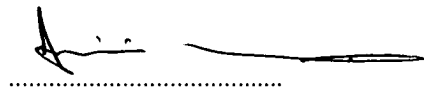
- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material 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 charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and 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. 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.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the trustees of the charity on 15/3/18 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Collier
Trustee

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 30 June 2017, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, 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 charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

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

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

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



Zoe Redmill BSc (hons) FCA CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Westlake Clark, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
7 Lynwood Court
Priestlands Place
Lymington
Hampshire
SO41 9GA

Date: ¹⁵ 15/3/18

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

**Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2017
(Including Income and Expenditure Account)**

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2017 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	83,882	956,559	1,040,441
Total Income		83,882	956,559	1,040,441
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	4	(70,024)	(136,858)	(206,882)
Total Expenditure		(70,024)	(136,858)	(206,882)
Net income		13,858	819,701	833,559
Net movement in funds		13,858	819,701	833,559
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		9,140	-	9,140
Total funds carried forward	12	22,998	819,701	842,699

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Total 2016 £
Income and Endowments from:			
Donations and legacies	3	199,751	199,751
Total Income		199,751	199,751
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	4	(219,942)	(219,942)
Total Expenditure		(219,942)	(219,942)
Net expenditure		(20,191)	(20,191)
Net movement in funds		(20,191)	(20,191)
Reconciliation of funds			
Total funds brought forward		29,331	29,331
Total funds carried forward	12	9,140	9,140

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

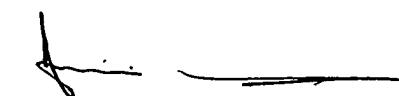
(Registration number: 08187231)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	10	8,704	712
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>833,996</u>	<u>8,429</u>
		<u>842,700</u>	<u>9,141</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted funds	12	<u>819,701</u>	<u>-</u>
Unrestricted income funds			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Unrestricted funds	12	<u>22,998</u>	<u>9,140</u>
Total unrestricted funds		<u>22,999</u>	<u>9,141</u>
Total funds		<u>842,700</u>	<u>9,141</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 18 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 15/3/18 and signed on their behalf by:


.....
Mr D Collier
Trustee

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 Charity status

The charity is owned by Cornell University a USA not-for-profit organisation. However it is controlled by the Trustees who are all directors of the company. Cornell University is dedicated to a mission of learning, discovery and engagement. Consolidated accounts can be obtained from Cornell University, 341 Pine Tree Road, Ithaca, New York 14850-2820.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

General information and basis of preparation

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited is a charitable company limited by share capital, incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is given in the charity information on page 1 of these financial statements. The nature of the Charity's operations and principal activities are given on page 2.

The Charity 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 notes.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling, which is the functional currency of the Charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The charity has taken advantage of the exemption in section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, a company incorporated in the USA.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The Charity opted to early adopt Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016 and have therefore not included a cash flow statement in these financial statements.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Legacy gifts are recognised on a case by case basis following the grant of probate when the administrator/executor for the estate has communicated in writing both the amount and settlement date. In the event that the gift is in the form of an asset other than cash or a financial asset traded on a recognised stock exchange, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title to the asset having been transferred to the charity.

Gift aid

Incoming resources from tax reclaims are included in the Statement of Financial Activities at the same time as the gift to which they relate.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the Charity 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, and includes irrecoverable VAT.

Grant expenditure

Provision for grants are made when the intention to make a grant has been communicated to the recipient but there is a uncertainty about either the timing of the grant or the amount of grant payable.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Debtors

Other debtors are amounts due from HMRC in respect of gift aid due on donations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees's discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds			
	General	Restricted	Total	Total
	£	funds	2017	2016
		£	£	£
Donations and legacies;				
Donations from companies, trusts and similar proceeds	-	385,485	385,485	-
Donations from individuals	75,273	162,174	237,447	173,076
Legacies	-	375,700	375,700	-
Gift Aid tax reclaimed	8,588	33,200	41,788	26,112
Other income from donations and legacies	21	-	21	563
	<u>83,882</u>	<u>956,559</u>	<u>1,040,441</u>	<u>199,751</u>

4 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Activity undertaken directly	Activity support costs	Total	Total
	£	£	2017	2016
			£	£
Grants payable - Cornell University	<u>187,987</u>	<u>18,895</u>	<u>206,882</u>	<u>219,942</u>

£70,024 (2016 - £219,942) of the above expenditure was attributable to unrestricted funds and £136,858 (2016 - £Nil) to restricted funds.

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

5 Analysis of support costs

Support costs allocated to charitable activities

	Basis of allocation	Finance costs £	Administration costs £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
Grants payable - Cornell University	100%	18,682	213	18,895	(246)

Basis of allocation

Reference	Method of allocation
100%	All support cost have been allocated to grant making. This includes foreign exchange and bank charges associated with holding foreign currency bank accounts.

6 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year include:

	2017 £	2016 £
Foreign currency losses/(gains)	18,806	(794)

7 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration or incurred any expenses for which they sought reimbursement from the charity during the year.

8 Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to auditors' are settled by the parent company in full.

	2017 £	2016 £
Audit of the financial statements	1,200	1,200
All other non-audit services	690	600
	1,890	1,800

9 Taxation

The company is a registered charity and is, therefore, exempt from taxation.

10 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	8,704	712

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

11 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12 Funds

	Balance at 1 July 2016 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 30 June 2017 £
Unrestricted funds				
<i>General</i>				
Unrestricted income fund	9,140	83,882	(70,024)	22,998
Restricted funds				
Byron E. Grote MS '77 PhD '81 Johnson Professional Scholarship	-	16,250	(16,250)	-
Harriet Goldstein Research Discretionary Fund	-	29,609	(29,609)	-
Royal Tyler Moore Endowment	-	375,700	-	375,700
French Clerkship Program	-	9,749	(9,749)	-
Faculty Fellowship Program	-	81,250	(81,250)	-
Ruggieri Undergraduate Scholarship in Business	-	19,622	-	19,622
Aref and Manon Lahham Scholarship	-	38,894	-	38,894
Noel Croucher Graduate Fellowship	-	385,485	-	385,485
Total restricted funds	<u>-</u>	<u>956,559</u>	<u>(136,858)</u>	<u>819,701</u>
Total funds	<u>9,140</u>	<u>1,040,441</u>	<u>(206,882)</u>	<u>842,699</u>
	Balance at 1 July 2015 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 30 June 2016 £
Unrestricted funds				
<i>General</i>				
Unrestricted income fund	<u>29,331</u>	<u>199,751</u>	<u>(219,942)</u>	<u>9,140</u>

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

12 Funds (continued)

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Byron E. Grote MS '77 PhD '81 Johnson Professional Scholarship is an annual scholarship to be given to Johnson PhD students.

Harriet Goldstein Research Discretionary Fund is to support research.

Royal Tyler Moore Endowment supports the Department of Plant Pathology and Plant Microbiology.

French Clerkship Program supports the French Clerkship Program at Law School.

Faculty Fellowship Program provides support for Faculty positions.

Ruggieri Undergraduate Scholarship in Business provides general support for Johnson School of Management Undergraduate Scholarship.

Aref and Manon Lahham Scholarship supports undergraduate scholarship in Engineering School.

Noel Croucher Graduate Fellowship supports Graduate Fellowship at Cornell Tech.

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	General £	£	£
Current assets	<u>22,999</u>	<u>819,701</u>	<u>842,700</u>

Cornell University Foundation (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

14 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

Cornell University

(Parent)

During the year, all of the Charity's grant making activity was directed to Cornell University as described in Note 2 above.

Other administrative expenses are also settled directly by Cornell University, including the independent auditor's fee of £1,890 (2016 - £1,800).

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Cornell University, incorporated in the USA.