

ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF SCOTLAND INFRASTRUCTURE TRUST

**(Charity No - SC021658
Established under Deed of
Trust dated 18 June 1993)**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**



ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF SCOTLAND INFRASTRUCTURE TRUST
(Established under Deed of Trust dated 18 June 1993)

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ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF SCOTLAND INFRASTRUCTURE TRUST
(Established under Deed of Trust dated 18 June 1993)

REPORT BY THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Trustees present their report along with the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31st December 2024.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama Endowment Trust (RSAMD Endowment Trust) was established under Deed of Trust on 18 June 1993 and is a registered Scottish Charity - number SC021658 and was renamed as The Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Infrastructure Trust on 1 September 2018.

The Deed provides that the Trustees shall never be less than three in number and in addition to the power vested in the Trustees to assume such other person or persons as they may determine to act as Trustees, the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland (RCS) shall have power to appoint up to one-half of the total number of Trustees, excluding always the Chair of the Trustees who shall be appointed from Trustees not appointed by the Conservatoire. The Principal of the RCS shall at all times act as an ex-officio Trustee. The RCS irrevocably renounced the said power of appointment in March 2021.

The Trustees listed on page 19 have served during the whole of the period from 1 January 2024 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The Trustees keep the skill requirement of the Trustee body under review and in the event that a Trustee retires, or additional new Trustees are required nominations are considered at full meetings of the Trustees.

The induction process for any newly appointed Trustee comprises an initial meeting with the Chair, the Secretary and Treasurer and the Principal. The welcome pack includes a brief history of the Trust, a copy of the Trust Deed, and a copy of the financial statements and Minutes for the last 3 years.

The Trustees normally meet four times a year. At these meetings the Trustees agree the broad strategy and areas of activity for the Trust, including consideration of grant making, investment, reserves and risk management policies and performance. The day-to-day administration of the affairs of the Trust is undertaken by appropriate personnel within the RCS overseen by the Secretary and Treasurer who has an executive role within the RCS.

Objectives and Activities

The Trust was established for such educational purposes as are defined as charitable and, in particular but without prejudice to the generality, to provide scholarships, bursaries or grants to selected deserving students of the RCS including postgraduate students and graduates of the RCS proposing to continue their postgraduate studies elsewhere, and to foster and encourage public performances of the RCS's productions throughout Scotland and elsewhere.

The Trust's activities mainly focus on the provision of financial support for infrastructure developments at the RCS and it continues to meet its charitable objectives through the provision of a loan to the RCS for an infrastructure project.

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Achievements and performance

The Trust made a grant to the RCS of a sum equivalent to the loan repayment made by RCS to the Trust in respect of an interest-free concessionary loan.

Financial review

During the year there was dividend income of £57,446 (2023: £51,973) and interest of £1,028 (2023: £745) received. Taken together this made a total of £58,474 added to the Fund (2023: £52,718).

Total outgoings for the year amounted to £77,940 (2023: £78,074) which included a grant to the RCS of £66,200 (2023: £66,200). After accounting for realised and unrealised investment gains aggregating £18,639 (2023: gains of £35,062) the result for the year was a net total decrease in funds of £827 (2023: increase in funds of £9,706).

Risk Management

The Trustees have considered the major risks to which the Trust is exposed and have reviewed those risks and established systems and procedures to manage those risks.

There is an outstanding balance on a loan to the RCS from the Creative Campus Fund. This is repayable annually over a period of 25 years and there is a risk that there may be a default on repayment. The Trustees continue to monitor the performance and future plans of RCS.

The Trust also has a portfolio of investments with capital preservation as the main objective. The portfolio has been structured in a low risk category to mitigate the risk of a downturn in the market value.

Outlook and the future of the Trust

The Trustees aim to focus on the provision of support for infrastructure projects at the RCS. Funds will be sought to add to the Creative Campus Fund which has already been established for that purpose insofar as they align with the objectives of the Trust.

The Trustees have created the investment portfolio with a relatively short-term time horizon in case the funds are required at short notice to support an infrastructure project at the RCS. The aim of the portfolio is to provide capital protection, and income is re-invested save for draw down of sufficient cash for working capital requirements.

Grant making policy

Applications for disbursements requesting such assistance as is encompassed within the Objectives and Activities set out above shall be considered and decided upon by the Trustees, after taking the advice of the Principal of the RCS or of the Directors of the Schools of Music or Drama, Dance Production and Film or such other member of the RCS's staff as may be appropriate, and (in directly sponsored cases) after consulting with the individual sponsor or sponsors concerned.

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Investment powers, policy and performance

The Trustees' investment powers are governed by the Trust Deed, which permits the Trustees to invest in stocks, bonds, securities and other investments whether or not quoted on any recognised stock exchange.

The Trust's investments are managed in conformity with the current policy and the Trust Deed.

Transactions for the year resulted in realised gains of £2,110 (2023: realised losses of £17,122) and unrealised gains for the year of £16,529 (2023: unrealised gains of £52,184). The market value of the portfolio at 31 December 2024 stands at £3,524 higher than book cost (2023: £1,558 lower than book cost).

A formal method of performance monitoring of the investment manager has been agreed and implemented. The performance of the investment portfolio on a total return basis for the year to 31 December 2024 was +4.2% (year to 31 December 2023: +5.3%) compared with a benchmark of +6.8% (year to 31 December 2023: +7.0%). The extreme concentration in global equity markets with a small number of technology stocks driving markets higher is not reflected in a well-diversified discretionary investment portfolio which results in the current lag relative to the benchmark.

Reserves Policy

The policy is to retain at least £1.5 million in unrestricted funds in a low-risk investment portfolio and sufficient income to cover administration costs, with other surplus funds donated to the RCS or the RCS Endowment Trust.

Trustees' Insurance

The Trust has arrangements for Directors and Officers liability insurance cover.

Going Concern

Having reviewed budgets and cash flows, considered management accounts and available working capital the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Trustees continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the financial statements and there are no known material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.

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Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

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

The law applicable to charities in Scotland requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, of the charity for that period.

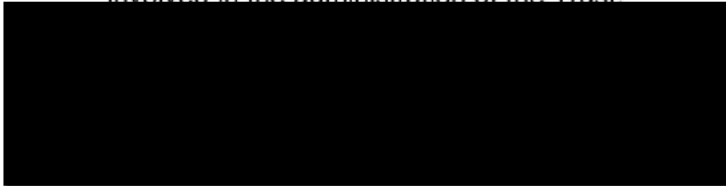
In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the applicable Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charity Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended), and the provisions of the Trust Deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Acknowledgement

The Trustees take this opportunity to thank the Principal of the Conservatoire and all staff involved in the administration of the Trust



Chair of the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Infrastructure Trust

Date 20/6/25

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees of the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Infrastructure Trust

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Infrastructure Trust ("the Charity") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, related notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (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 charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). 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 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 charity and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions that 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 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulations 6 to 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

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 Auditors 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

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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 Report of the Independent Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the charity has not kept proper and adequate accounting records 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 Statement of Trustees Responsibilities set out on page five, 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.

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

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

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations – this responsibility lies with management with the oversight of the Trustees.

Based on our understanding of the Charity, discussions with management and Trustees we identified financial reporting standards and Charity SORP as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Charity's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

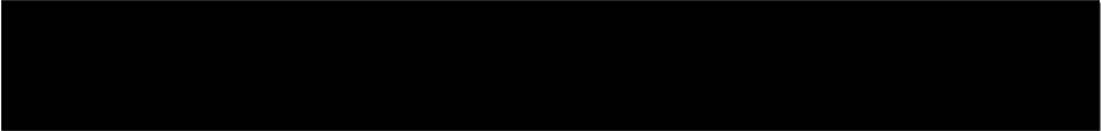
- completing a risk-assessment process during our planning for this audit that specifically considered the risk of fraud;
- enquiry of management about the Charity's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review, where applicable, of the Board of Trustees' minutes;
- enquiry of management about litigations and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- specific audit testing on and review of areas that could be subject to management override of controls and potential bias, most notably around the key judgments and estimates, including the carrying value of investments, creditors and revenue recognition;
- considering management override of controls outside of the normal operating cycles including testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements including evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions, outside the normal course of business.

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Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

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



Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
133 Finnieston Street
Glasgow G3 8HB

(Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006)

Date.....8 July 2025.....

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Restricted Funds 2024 £	Total Funds 2024 £	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £	Restricted Funds 2023 £	Total Funds 2023 £
INCOME FROM:							
Investment income	3	58,474	-	58,474	52,718	-	52,718
Total income		<u>58,474</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,474</u>	<u>52,718</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,718</u>
EXPENDITURE ON:							
Raising funds							
Investment management costs	4	6,172	-	6,172	5,808	-	5,808
Charitable Activities							
Grant to Royal Conservatoire of Scotland	5	-	66,200	66,200	-	66,200	66,200
Support costs	6	214	-	214	205	-	205
Governance costs	7	5,354	-	5,354	5,861	-	5,861
		<u>5,568</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>71,768</u>	<u>6,066</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>72,266</u>
Total expenditure		<u>11,740</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>77,940</u>	<u>11,874</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>78,074</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>46,734</u>	<u>(66,200)</u>	<u>(19,466)</u>	<u>40,844</u>	<u>(66,200)</u>	<u>(25,356)</u>
Realised gains/(losses) on investments		2,110	-	2,110	(17,122)	-	(17,122)
Unrealised gains on investments		<u>16,529</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,529</u>	<u>52,184</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,184</u>
Net gain on investments		<u>18,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,639</u>	<u>35,062</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,062</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>65,373</u>	<u>(66,200)</u>	<u>(827)</u>	<u>75,906</u>	<u>(66,200)</u>	<u>9,706</u>
Funds Reconciliation:							
Total funds brought forward 1 January		<u>1,689,268</u>	<u>1,227,997</u>	<u>2,917,265</u>	<u>1,613,362</u>	<u>1,294,197</u>	<u>2,907,559</u>
Total funds carried forward 31 December		<u>1,754,641</u>	<u>1,161,797</u>	<u>2,916,438</u>	<u>1,689,268</u>	<u>1,227,997</u>	<u>2,917,265</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 31 Dec 2024 £	Total Funds 31 Dec 2023 £
Fixed Assets:					
Investments	8	<u>1,715,628</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>1,716,909</u>	<u>1,646,154</u>
Total Fixed Assets		<u>1,715,628</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>1,716,909</u>	<u>1,646,154</u>
Current Assets:					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	46,215	66,200	112,415	118,105
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	-	1,086,784	1,086,784	1,152,984
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>-</u>	<u>7,532</u>	<u>7,532</u>	<u>5,716</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>46,215</u>	<u>1,160,516</u>	<u>1,206,731</u>	<u>1,276,805</u>
Liabilities:					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(7,202)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,202)</u>	<u>(5,694)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>39,013</u>	<u>1,160,516</u>	<u>1,199,529</u>	<u>1,271,111</u>
Total Net Assets		<u>1,754,641</u>	<u>1,161,797</u>	<u>2,916,438</u>	<u>2,917,265</u>
The Funds of the Charity:					
Unrestricted Funds		1,754,641	-	1,754,641	1,689,268
Restricted Funds		<u>-</u>	<u>1,161,797</u>	<u>1,161,797</u>	<u>1,227,997</u>
Total Charity Funds	13	<u>1,754,641</u>	<u>1,161,797</u>	<u>2,916,438</u>	<u>2,917,265</u>

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



Trustee

Date 20.6.25

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash used in operating activities	11	<u>(4,542)</u>	<u>(30,180)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		(4,542)	(30,180)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, Interest		58,474	52,718
Proceeds from sale of investments		353,958	475,658
Purchase of investments		<u>(406,074)</u>	<u>(506,129)</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		6,358	22,247
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		1,816	(7,933)
Cash and cash equivalent brought forward	12	<u>5,716</u>	<u>13,649</u>
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	12	<u>7,532</u>	<u>5,716</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for year ended 31 December 2024

1 Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation and assessment of going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value modified by the revaluation of listed Fixed Asset Investments.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (issued August 2014), the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

All figures reported in the financial statements are in pounds sterling.

The Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS102.

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

(b) Funds structure

Unrestricted income funds comprise those funds which the trustees are free to use for any purpose in furtherance of the charitable objects.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donor or trust deed or through the terms of an appeal.

(c) Income recognition

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

Donations are recognised when the Trust 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 before the Trust 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 Trust and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Legacy gifts are recognised on a case by case basis following the granting of confirmation 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 Trust.

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1 Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Income recognition (continued)

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Trust; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due; this is normally upon notification by our investment manager.

(d) Expenditure recognition

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Trust to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses including support costs and governance costs are allocated or apportioned to the applicable expenditure headings.

(e) Allocation of support and governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the Trust and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees.

(f) Costs of raising funds

The costs of raising funds consist of investment management costs.

(g) Charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities include grants and donations made, support costs and governance costs.

(h) Fixed assets investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

The Trust does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

The main form of financial risk faced by the Trust is volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk and changes in sentiment concerning equities within particular sectors or sub sectors.

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1 Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Public Benefit Entity Concessionary Loans

Concessionary loans to public benefit entities are made in furtherance of the Trust's public benefit activities. Concessionary loans are interest free and repayable over the term specified in the loan agreement.

The loans are initially recognised and measured at the amount paid, with the carrying amount adjusted in subsequent years to reflect repayments and if necessary for any impairment.

(j) Realised gains and losses

All gains and losses are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities as they arise. Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sales proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value. Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses are combined in the Statement of Financial Activities.

(k) Allocation of Balance Sheet items across Funds

Amounts within the Balance Sheet are directly attributed to the appropriate fund category where the amount can be specifically identified. The remaining amounts are allocated on a pro rata basis.

2 Related Party Transactions and Trustees' expenses and remuneration

The Trustees all give freely their time and expertise without any form of remuneration or other benefit in cash or kind (2023: £nil). Expenses paid to the trustees in the year totalled £nil (2023: £nil)

There were no related party transactions during the year.

3 Investment Income

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
Income from investments	57,446	51,973
Bank interest received	<u>1,028</u>	<u>745</u>
	<u>58,474</u>	<u>52,718</u>

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4 Investment Management

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
Professional fees	<u>6,172</u>	<u>5,808</u>

5 Grant to Royal Conservatoire of Scotland

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
Grant	<u>66,200</u>	<u>66,200</u>

6 Support Costs

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
General expenditure	<u>214</u>	<u>205</u>

7 Governance Costs

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
Legal fees	738	333
Insurance costs	728	728
Audit fees	<u>3,888</u>	<u>4,800</u>
	<u>5,354</u>	<u>5,861</u>

Remuneration of the auditors in respect of non-audit services was £nil (2023 - £nil).

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8 Fixed Asset Investments

	Year to 31 Dec 2024 £	Year to 31 Dec 2023 £
Listed Investments		
Market value as at 1 January	1,646,154	1,580,621
Further additions at cost	406,074	506,129
Disposals	(351,848)	(492,780)
Unrealised investment gains	<u>16,529</u>	<u>52,184</u>
Market value as at 31 December	<u>1,716,909</u>	<u>1,646,154</u>
Cost of listed investments as at 31 December	<u>1,713,386</u>	<u>1,647,712</u>

Individual shareholdings (including investment trusts) which constitute a material proportion of the total market value of the Trust's portfolio at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Security	Holding	Value £	Percentage of total
IShares Physical Metals	3,775	152,737	8.9
4.5% Treasury Gilt Bonds 2034	139,552	141,163	8.2
Vanguard Investment Services	1,505	128,791	7.5
HSBC Global Funds	12,534	116,673	6.8
Robeco Capital Growth Fund	1,210	109,650	6.4
Ishares II plc	22,790	108,594	6.3

9 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Prepayments and accrued income	9,775	8,130
Other debtors	36,440	43,775
Concessionary loan to RCS	<u>66,200</u>	<u>66,200</u>
	<u>112,415</u>	<u>118,105</u>

Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 Dec 2024 £	31 Dec 2023 £
Concessionary loan to RCS	<u>1,086,784</u>	<u>1,152,984</u>
	<u>1,086,784</u>	<u>1,152,984</u>

A concessionary loan of £1,885,000 was paid to the RCS to fund a part redevelopment of its campus. The loan is interest free for a term of 25 years and is not repayable on demand.

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10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	<u>7,202</u>	<u>5,694</u>
	<u>7,202</u>	<u>5,694</u>

11 Reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities

	Year to 31 Dec 2024	Year to 31 Dec 2023
	£	£
Net (expenditure)/income for the year as per Statement of Financial Activities	(827)	9,706
Adjustments for:		
Dividends and interest	(58,474)	(52,718)
Gains on investments	(18,639)	(35,062)
Decrease in debtors	71,890	49,999
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	<u>1,508</u>	<u>(2,105)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(4,542)</u>	<u>(30,180)</u>

12 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
	£	£
Cash in hand	<u>7,532</u>	<u>5,716</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>7,532</u>	<u>5,716</u>

13 Charity Funds

The Unrestricted Funds may be applied for any of the purposes of the Trust.

Restricted Funds relate to the Creative Campus Fund to be used for future estate development within the RCS insofar as they align with the objectives of the Trust.

14 Connected Bodies

The Trust is connected with the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Endowment Trust and the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland Trust.

During the year the Trust made no payment to either Trust (2023: £nil).

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Bankers

Virgin Money (formerly Clydesdale Bank PLC)
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Glasgow G1 2HL

Auditors

Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP
133 Finnieston Street
Glasgow G3 8HB

Solicitors

Morton Fraser MacRoberts LLP
Capella, 60 York Street
Glasgow G2 8JX

Pinsent Masons LLP
123 St Vincent Street
Glasgow G2 5EA

Investment Managers

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