

# **Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom)**

## **Report of Council and Financial Statements**

31 December 2024

Registered Number 01100897

Registered Charity Number 266518

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## Report of the Council

The members of the Council, who are also directors for Companies Act purposes, present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) (hereinafter “charitable company” or “AKF (UK)”) for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Council has adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) “Accounting & Reporting by Charities” in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

## Reference and administrative information

### Members of the Council

The members of the Council during the year to 31 December 2024 were:

His Late Highness Aga Khan IV (deceased 4 February 2025)  
His Highness Prince Rahim Aga Khan V  
Prince Ayn Mohamed Aga Khan  
Princess Zahra Aga Khan  
Alan Abela  
Jane Piacentini-Moore

### National Committee

The Council are supported by a National Committee, whose members (who are not directors) at 31 December 2024, were:

Erem Kassim-Lakha	Chair
Salimah Currimbhoy	Vice Chair
Naushad Jivraj	
Shodigul Alimshoeva	
Shezad Charania MBE	
Nadia Davies	
Irfan Haji	
Azim H.A. Kassam	
Ayn Akbar Pesnani	

### Secretary

Habib Motani

### Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Matthew Reed

### Senior Management

The members of Senior Management at 31 December 2024, were:

Jasmin Jahanshahi (Deputy Global Director, Institutional Partnerships)  
Christina Jorgensen (Head of HR)  
Gradleigh Ruderham (Head of Finance & Operations)  
Christopher Wilton-Steer (Global Lead – Communications)

### Registered office

3 Cromwell Gardens, London SW7 2HB

### Registered auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP  
55 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7JW

### Main Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc  
39 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8AU

## **Report of the Council** *(continued)*

### **Structure, governance and management**

#### **Governing document**

Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) is a company limited by guarantee and having share capital, incorporated on 9 March 1973, and registered as a charity, in England and Wales on 4 December 1973. The objects and powers of AKF (UK) were established in its Memorandum of Association and are governed by its Articles of Association.

#### **His Late Highness Aga Khan IV**

On 4 February 2025, the Aga Khan Foundation's founder and Chair, His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, passed away peacefully at his home in Lisbon, Portugal. The Aga Khan Foundation celebrates his many achievements, foremost his dedication to improving the quality of life for marginalised people of all faiths and backgrounds. Following his accession as the 50th hereditary Imam of the Shia Ismaili Muslims, and in accordance with AKF (UK)'s Articles of Association, His Highness Prince Rahim Aga Khan V became Chair of AKF (UK) on 4 February 2025.

#### **Appointment**

The members of the Council who held office during the financial year and at the date of this report are set out on page 1. As set out in the Articles of Association, the members of the Council (other than His Highness the Aga Khan) are appointed by the holder(s) of a simple majority of the issued shares in the capital of AKF (UK).

The Council are supported by the National Committee for governance and supervision of AKF (UK). The National Committee is appointed by the Council. The names of the members of the National Committee are set out on page 1.

#### **Induction and training**

New members of the Council review written materials and undergo an informal orientation to brief them on their legal obligations under charity and company law, the content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the decision-making processes, the objectives and strategies, and the recent financial performance of AKF (UK).

The current members of the Council have acquired in-depth knowledge of the work of AKF (UK) and the Aga Khan Development Network (hereinafter "AKDN") as a whole. The annual global Aga Khan Foundation budget meeting involves the production of comprehensive information, including a progress report on all significant activities, an update on performance against annual budgets and an update on the programmes. Additional information is submitted to the Council regularly throughout the year, to ensure they are kept abreast of key developments. Additional meetings on specific topics of concern to the Council are scheduled on an as-needed basis. This process ensures that the Council are kept abreast of the on-going activities of AKF (UK) and has a strong understanding of the relationships and transactions with related parties of AKF (UK) within the AKDN. In view of this, no additional on-going training for the members of the Council is needed.

A new National Committee was appointed on 21 March 2024. When new National Committee members are appointed, a formal induction is arranged, and this took place on 11 May 2024. New members were briefed about how AKF (UK) engages in its different roles, its objectives and the role of the National Committee to help achieve those objectives. The National Committee comprises members representing a mix of skills including management, accounting, legal and communications.

#### **Organisation**

The Council, which can have up to seven members, governs AKF (UK). A Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is appointed by the Council to manage the day-to-day operations of AKF (UK). The Council meets annually, with meetings of its sub-committees throughout the year, and is supported by the National Committee, as stated above, in the governance and supervision of AKF (UK). Day-to-day running and management of AKF (UK) has been delegated by the Council to the CEO who, in addition to reporting to the Council, also reports to the General Manager of the Aga Khan Foundation in Geneva and the National Committee.

The National Committee has established a sub-committee to support the finance and administration of AKF (UK). During 2023 an additional sub-committee was created to support AKF (UK) in managing its properties. Both sub-committees meet monthly. The skills and experience of the Committee members have helped AKF (UK) in achieving its objectives.

As a member of the AKDN, AKF (UK) draws upon the experience of the wider AKDN network. However, it has stand-alone operating policies and procedures.



## **Report of the Council** *(continued)*

The CEO and Heads of Departments are considered to be the senior management personnel of AKF (UK). The remuneration of the CEO is recommended to the Council by the General Manager and leadership of the Aga Khan Foundation in Geneva and in consultation with the National Committee. This process includes benchmarking against the UK charities and development sector, benchmarking across AKDN agencies and other international development charities worldwide and consideration of the CEO's depth of experience in the sector and role.

### **Interests of members of the Council**

No member of the Council had, at any time during the year, any interests in any shares of AKF (UK) which would require disclosure within this report.

### **Charity Governance Code**

The Charity Governance Code is designed as a tool to support continuous improvement of an organisation's governance. The Council has reviewed the Code and its key principles and believes that the governance of AKF (UK) is in line with the Code.

## **Objectives and Activities**

### **Principal activities**

AKF (UK) is registered as a charity in England and Wales, is an affiliate of the Aga Khan Foundation, and is part of the Aga Khan Development Network. The members of the Council confirm that they have had regard to the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit when reviewing and setting AKF (UK)'s aims and objectives. Its principal activities are social development, institutional development and social activities. These activities promote and provide for the advancement of education, health, rural development, the environment and support to civil society. The objects of AKF (UK) as set out in its memorandum and articles includes the advancement of education through the creation and support of educational institutions, to provide facilities for study, accommodation and religious worship, to relieve human suffering and sickness, to provide or assist in the interests of social welfare, and to relieve poverty.

### **Fundraising**

AKF (UK)'s fundraising activities are substantially directed at government agencies and institutions and not at the general public. Whilst AKF (UK) receives unrestricted income from individuals it does not actively fundraise for this and as such no special measures are required to protect vulnerable people and other members of the public from unreasonable intrusion or behaviour. AKF (UK) organises events to increase awareness of its and the AKDN's activities, and donations are often received following such events. In the context of significant events or initiatives relating to the AKDN or the Ismaili community, supporters sometimes choose to make donations to AKF (UK). In many years individuals enter charity runs or similar events selecting AKF (UK) as their chosen beneficiary. AKF (UK) itself also holds a charity walk and run in some years. AKF (UK) is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator. Any fundraising activities that take place are carried out by AKF (UK) staff or volunteers and no complaints were received relating to them during the year.

### **Grant-making policy**

AKF (UK) seeks to promote sustainable and equitable social development by encouraging innovative approaches to a range of development challenges in the fields of education, health, rural development, the environment and civil society, and by supporting these approaches through grants to organisations that share its goals. AKF (UK) does not accept applications for grants but instead works collaboratively with partner organisations to develop proposals for donors and then acts as the prime agency in making grants to the partner organisations. These partner organisations are primarily agencies of AKDN, and organisations selected by those agencies in the field based on common values, approaches, goals and objectives. AKF (UK) works very closely with these grantees in the design, implementation and monitoring of projects. The aim is to create a critical mass of focused and innovative activities, complementing each other within and across sectors, in order to make a significant contribution to social development and improving quality of life. Additionally in 2024, AKF (UK) acted as a conduit for a number of entities. These funds were received by AKF (UK) acting as an agent and therefore are not recognised as an asset in these financial statements as they are not within AKF (UK)'s control. Consequently, the receipt and distribution of these funds are not recognised as income or expenditure.

## **Report of the Council** *(continued)*

### **Social development**

The primary role of AKF (UK) in the area of social development is to act as an interface between institutional and private donors on the one hand and the range of projects implemented by AKDN agencies on the other hand. It represents the agencies of AKDN to partner governments and institutions in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, as well as to multilateral agencies in those regions. Principal activities are the development of long-term, strategic relationships with institutional donors, securing resources for projects implemented by AKDN agencies, managing and reporting on grants, and other associated liaison between institutional donors and implementing agencies. AKF (UK) has established long term relationships with significant partners such as: Asian Development Bank, European Commission (EC), the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), German Development Cooperation, the Swiss Development Cooperation, French Development Cooperation, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Jacobs Foundation, Lego Foundation, Oak Foundation, Porticus Foundation, Dubai Cares, Education Above All Foundation and various other charities, foundations and government agencies through Memoranda of Understanding, grant contracts, or their equivalent.

## **Strategic Report**

### **Institutional development**

In furtherance of AKF (UK)'s educational charitable objectives, AKF (UK) makes high quality educational space and facilities available to The Institute of Ismaili Studies (IIS) and the Aga Khan University-Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilisations (ISMC) at the Aga Khan Centre in King's Cross London, the building which houses AKF (UK)'s offices. In addition, AKF (UK)'s nearby Victoria Hall building provides accommodation for higher education students, many of whom are attending programmes at IIS or ISMC.

### **Social development achievements and performance**

AKF (UK) assesses its performance and impact in the area of social development primarily through annual targets for raising funds, as well as monitoring the spending rates, quality of implementation, and compliance of the projects it supports. In addition, AKF (UK) sets annual targets for proposal development and donor cultivation, grants management, and communications and public affairs. These are reported on a quarterly basis to the Aga Khan Foundation Geneva and to the Chair of the National Committee.

In 2024, AKF (UK) secured 19 grants at a total of £88.0 million to support AKDN and partner programmes in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The largest grant, for £17.1 million, was secured from the European Commission. AKF (UK) also helped other AKDN agencies secure significant grants from European and Asian donors with whom AKF (UK) has the primary relationship. A further £64.4 million was obtained for these AKDN agencies from a wide range of partners including the European Commission, German, and Swiss Government institutions as well as from UN agencies and Foundations. Of particular relevance in 2024, AKF (UK) helped the Aga Khan Foundation in Afghanistan secure £39.5 million in new grants to support humanitarian relief and basic needs in response to the crisis in Afghanistan.

Political events in Afghanistan in mid-August 2021, led to some donors suspending AKF (UK)'s grants in Afghanistan. This was particularly the case for German-funded grants, as well as two grants supported by the European Commission. AKF (UK) carried out a legal review across its entire Afghanistan portfolio, which concluded that the nature of our work in Afghanistan, and the sectors of focus of that work, fall within the humanitarian & basic human needs activities which the major sanctions regimes relating to Afghanistan permit. In addition, AKF (UK) regularly reviews the latest lists of individuals sanctioned under Afghanistan related sanctions regimes to check that listed sanctioned individuals are not being supported by our work. As a result, AKF (UK) has been able to effectively engage with donors to recommence most projects or to mobilise additional resources for the growing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan. In 2024, we were able to secure new funding from the governments of Germany, Indonesia, Switzerland, the European Commission, the humanitarian branch of the European Commission, ECHO, Islamic Development Bank, various UN agencies, and Fondation Chanel.



## Report of the Council *(continued)*

Despite the continued challenges in Afghanistan, 2024 was a year of significant activity and achievement in several countries where AKDN operates. A few examples include:

- **Support from the Dutch government for Afghanistan:** In 2024, the Netherlands-funded OMID Project in Afghanistan supported community-based institutions to rehabilitate infrastructure, including 37 irrigation canals, three irrigation pipe schemes, three water reservoirs, five drinking water networks, and the installation of two solar-powered irrigation pumps. Income generation activities for women included 12 block forests, nine home-based nurseries, seven fruit nurseries, six lemon houses, eight micro-forests, and four ferula cultivation sites. In addition, 94 production and processing groups, including 1,425 women, were formed and trained, and processing and production equipment was provided. Livelihood plans were developed and supported for 1,000 households, by providing assets like cows, goats, poultry farms, and greenhouses.
- **Support from the EC for Syria:** In 2024, the EC-funded Climate and Economic Resilience through Livestock Intensification in Syria (CERLIS) project expanded further on its community mobilisation efforts and its assessment of existing Common Interest Groups (CIGs). In three Governorates – Aleppo, Hama and Homs – 1,500 drought-resistant pastoral shrubs were distributed to 36 farmers and livestock breeders. This was done alongside the provision of in-depth training on cultivation and sustainable practices. In addition, 123,750 kg of fodder barley seeds were distributed to 33 CIGs in the same Governorates.
- **Schools2030:** Schools2030, a 10-year partnership between AKF (UK) and a coalition of other private foundations and leaders in international early childhood development and education, completed its second year of full implementation. This included the third annual Schools2030 Global Forum held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, which brought together Ministers, teachers, community representatives, investors and researchers to share ideas on how to foster more inclusive schools and pluralistic learning societies for all by 2030. The initiative has built a robust network of local and global educational research and technical partners for increased impact and fostered a long-term coalition of international and regional donor partners. Schools2030 is supported by the following organisations: Atlassian Foundation, Dubai Cares, Jacobs Foundation, OAK Foundation, Porticus Foundation and others.
- **Accelerate Prosperity (AP):** In 2024, this AKF flagship initiative funded by the European Commission helped create 711 new full-time equivalent jobs – 41% of which were for women and 51% were occupied by young people, 455 entrepreneurs (36% women and 47% youth) were supported with business training and advice. 41 businesses were financed under the project, 19 start-ups received seed financing, and 22 businesses received growth financing. £10.9 million of external funding was secured by supported businesses, while £802k was received through AP financing. In addition, 67% of the enterprises AP supported in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan remained profitable. Further, In Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, FCDO started to fund AP through a programme focused on green businesses.
- **Community Social Cohesion Project in Mozambique:** In 2024, this project funded by the European Commission concluded. The aim of the project was to build social cohesion within and between communities by expanding AKF's community driven development approach, utilising AKF's Village Development Organisation (VDO) model and participatory development tools. In 2024, the project reached 1,242 community members (46% female) across 64 communities. 14 VDOs are now led by female presidents, seven of whom are young women. This was achieved through two key outcomes: 1) Increased trust between host residents and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and 2) Improved collaboration amongst key stakeholders working in conflict-related matters.
- **Deepening and expanding partnership with FCDO and the EC:** In 2024, from FCDO, AKF (UK) secured two new multi-country projects, both covering Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – one project supports Accelerate Prosperity and the other supports education activities. Also in 2024, AKF (UK) secured three new EC projects – a new Syria project focused on health systems strengthening, a separate project in the cross-border region of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan focused on enhancing social cohesion, and another project in Afghanistan focused on economic resilience.

## **Report of the Council** *(continued)*

### **Institutional development achievements and performance**

In 2024 AKF (UK) made institutional development grants totalling £6.9m primarily to the Aga Khan University and The Institute of Ismaili Studies (IIS). AKF (UK) also provided high quality educational space and facilities to IIS and the Aga Khan University-Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilisations (ISMC) and also provided accommodation for higher education students, many of whom are attending programmes at IIS or ISMC.

IIS is a higher education and academic research institute, established in 1977 to promote scholarship and learning about Muslim cultures and societies. IIS aims to contribute to the academic study of the diversity of Islam as a faith and as a civilisation, by addressing intellectual and practical issues both historically and in the present context. IIS offers two Masters level taught programmes. Both programmes of study draw on teaching faculty from its research department as well as visiting scholars from leading national and international academic institutions. IIS' graduate programmes, as well as its range of doctoral scholarships and fellowships, attract students and scholars from across the world.

ISMC was founded in 2002, as an educational and research unit within the international Aga Khan University. ISMC is an inter-disciplinary institute, carrying out internationally recognised scholarship, education and outreach in the humanities and social sciences on Muslim societies and cultures. ISMC promotes scholarship that opens new perspectives on Muslim heritage, modernity, culture, religion, and society. It offers a Master's level taught programme in Muslim Cultures.

### **Section 172(1) statement**

The members of the Council have regular discussions on and are satisfied that all key decisions taken have considered the long-term impact of such decisions and the impact on AKF (UK)'s donors, implementing partners, employees and the communities that we work in and with. AKF (UK) takes great care to ensure its activities are implemented in a collaborative manner and will deliver impactful change in the long-term.

### **Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the company**

The members of the Council consider that maintaining collaborative business relationships is a key factor for AKF (UK) in order for us to continue to meet our strategic goals. This is especially true when it comes to our relationships with our grant-giving donors and the implementing partners with whom we work in partnership. AKF (UK) strives to ensure that all decisions taken on our programmes are taken in alignment with the wishes and regulations of those who fund them and taking into consideration the interests of those who are responsible for programme delivery, as we feel this is the most effective and efficient way of achieving lasting change for the communities that we work with.

### **Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting**

In 2024, AKF (UK) used 5,300,792 kWh of energy (2023 - 5,614,197 kWh), this equated to a carbon footprint of 312 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> (2023 - 489 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>). This represents a carbon intensity ratio of 0.01 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per m<sup>2</sup> (2023 - 0.01 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per m<sup>2</sup>). UK energy use covers the provision of electricity and heating at the Aga Khan Centre and Victoria Hall, which are both located in the Kings Cross estate. It also includes electricity and gas consumption related to the eighteen social and cultural centres owned by AKF (UK) at the start of 2024.

There has been a reduction in usage of 313,405 kWh from 2023. One social and cultural centre was sold, and both the Aga Khan Centre and Victoria Hall have continued to reduce consumption with the latter completing a comprehensive energy audit in 2024 to support greater efficiency in the coming years. All sites have now moved to green electricity contracts, and the Kings Cross properties have reduced emissions from the district heating network. Data on energy usage was collected directly from billing information and where available, information collected in kWh was converted at the rate disclosed by the supplier.

### **Financial review**

During the year AKF (UK)'s fixed assets decreased by 1% from £181.1m to £179.7m, cash increased by 26% from £58.5m to £73.6m and total reserves increased by 6% from £236.6m to £250.4m. In the opinion of the members of the Council, adequate assets are available to fulfil the future obligations of AKF (UK). A summary of the result of AKF (UK)'s activities during the period is given in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 13.



## Report of the Council *(continued)*

### Income

During the year, the total income (excluding foreign exchange gain) increased by 8% to £63.6m (2023: *decreased by 17% to £58.8m*). This was driven principally by an increase in donations for our institutional development work mainly from donations designated to The Institute of Ismaili Studies. In 2024 the institutional development income increased by 22% to £19.2m (2023: *decreased by 6% to £15.7m*) and donations designated to The Institute of Ismaili Studies increased by £2.6m from £0.4m to £3.0m.

Income for our social development work decreased by 6% to £32.9m (2023: *decreased by 25% to £34.8m*). The majority of social development income is from restricted grants, which decreased by 4% to £28.0m (2023 *decreased by 33% to £29.0m*). Agreements with main funders are on-going and underpin the successful resource mobilisation strategy that has enabled AKF (UK) to secure significant levels of funding for AKDN projects around the world. Maintaining on-going relationships with major donors and establishing new partnerships are critical to AKF (UK)'s success and sustainability. These relationships should ensure the future strength of AKF (UK)'s income for social development purposes against a backdrop of continuing financial austerity among donor institutions. The income recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities represents the proportion of multi-year grants that were recognised in 2024 according to the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and so does not correspond to the total value of grants secured and signed in the year.

### Expenditure

In 2024, total expenditure decreased by 15% to £49.7m (2023: *decreased by 1% to £58.1m*) as a result of decreased expenditure on social development activities.

The most significant expenditure related to social development programmes of which £31.2m (2023: *£43.4m*) was disbursed during the year, benefiting projects implemented by AKDN institutions around the world. For international programmes supported directly through AKF (UK) in 2024, resources expended contributed to significant efforts in education, early childhood development, agriculture and food security, health and nutrition, civil society, energy and culture. The largest programmes were implemented in Afghanistan, where £12.0m project expenditure was made (2023: *£25.9m*), in particular on projects funded by, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SDC and GIZ (note 7).

The other main category of resources expended was institutional development programmes amounting to £17.0m (2023: *£13.1m*). This mainly consists of funding for the Aga Khan University and The Institute of Ismaili Studies (note 8). The main reason for the increase was an increase in funds granted to The Institute of Ismaili Studies for their educational programmes.

The core costs of managing AKF (UK) and administering the resource mobilisation and grants management functions increased to £2.5m (2023: *£2.4m*). These core costs are primarily funded by the Aga Khan Foundation Geneva (note 5). All donation income is applied to AKF (UK)'s charitable objectives, specifically to programme expenditure on social development and institutional development projects.

### Reserves policy

AKF (UK) requires reserves in order to meet its funding commitments in respect of its joint-funded projects and for the furtherance of its activities. AKF (UK) has established a policy whereby the level of its free reserves (being those funds not tied up in fixed assets and not part of designated funds or restricted funds) should be sufficient to sustain its administrative expenses for at least two months. AKF (UK) considers that the target level of free reserves at 31 December 2024 was £0.4m (2023: *£0.4m*) and anticipates that the target level of free reserves at 31 December 2025 will be approximately £0.4m. As of 31 December 2024, the total unrestricted general reserve of £0.4m (2023: *£0.3m*) represented actual free reserves.

AKF (UK) has established a policy whereby the level of its designated reserves for projects should be sufficient to meet commitments on an annual basis. At 31 December 2024, the total balance of designated funds was £239.4m (2023: *£228.5m*). In order to maintain the level of such reserves, AKF (UK) undertakes events to raise awareness of AKF (UK) which result in support, for example through donations and commitments on a long-term basis.

Designated funds held by AKF (UK) as part of its charitable activities for institutional development purposes totalled £210.4m (2023: *£203.2m*) of which £159.2m was represented by fixed assets.

Designated funds held by AKF (UK) as part of its charitable activities for social purposes totalled £27.6m (2023: *£24.3m*) of which £20.6m was represented by fixed assets.

Designated funds held by AKF (UK) as part of its charitable activities for social development purposes totalled £1.4m (2023: *£0.9m*) of which £0.0m was represented by fixed assets.



## Report of the Council *(continued)*

### Going concern

The business model of the charity is such that its charitable activities are limited to those which are primarily funded by funds received from external donors. Other than commitments which are so funded, the charity therefore has no specific commitments and no committed costs beyond its fixed costs of operation which are detailed in note 5 and grants to be paid to partners from funds already received. The Council have reviewed forecasts covering the period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that the charity will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Council consider that as a result of the charity's operating model explained above, even if no further funding is received in the 12 months period, the charity has sufficient cash reserves to pay all committed costs. As a result, the Council consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

### Investment policy

The Council has the power to invest in such assets as it sees fit. The Council are supported in the exercise of these powers by the National Committee.

AKF (UK), having regard to its liquidity requirements and reserves policy, has operated a policy of keeping available funds in interest-bearing deposit accounts and seeking to achieve an appropriate rate of deposit interest. The Finance Committee reviews the placements on a regular basis and decides the appropriate placement periods on the basis of available funds and their intended use.

### Future plans

In 2025, AKF (UK) will continue to develop a robust project pipeline with AKDN agencies, with emphasis on AKDN's significant and growing initiatives in civil society, culture, education, economic development, energy, health, livelihoods, climate adaptation and disaster preparedness. AKF (UK) will continue to pursue new partnerships and funding opportunities with bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, especially to deepen its relationships with multilateral funders such as Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank, non-traditional funders such as the UAE and Qatar, as well as the European Commission, FCDO, France, Germany, and Switzerland among others. In recent years, AKF (UK) has established a diversified funding base through new partnerships with foundations and corporations, and this work will continue. AKF (UK) will maintain its efforts to secure funding for AKDN's humanitarian and basic needs response in Afghanistan, as well as East Africa, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar and Mozambique, Pakistan, Syria, and Tajikistan.

Additionally, in 2025, AKF (UK) will continue to pursue the organisation's net zero goal by 2030. AKF (UK) will support our sister offices and agencies in other countries to do the same.

AKF (UK) works with field units of AKF and AKDN to support them in securing grants directly from European, Asian and multi-lateral donors. AKF (UK) has strengthened its London-based team to engage a wider range of partners, represent AKDN in public fora, and support the design and preparation of grant proposals and budgets. AKF (UK) coordinates extensively between field units and donors, requiring extensive communication and travel to the countries where AKDN is active. AKF (UK) also uses funds raised from private donations to match donor funding where there is a match-funding requirement.

AKF (UK) continues to promote awareness of the work of AKF (UK) and AKDN through presentations, events and exhibitions. This work is expected to continue to grow in the future.

### Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Council, assisted by AKF (UK)'s National Committee and AKF (UK)'s CEO, assesses the major risks to which AKF (UK) is exposed on an on-going basis. On a monthly basis, the Finance Committee meets and reviews ongoing risks and compliance issues, in particular those related to its operations and finance. The major risks to which AKF (UK) is exposed are:

- Reliance on traditional overseas development assistance from government donors
- The potential impact of the global economic situation, political trends, and security crises on the availability of development funding for regions where AKDN is active
- Compliance violations or donor guidelines that are not adhered to by implementing agencies

## **Report of the Council** *(continued)*

The first and second risks are mitigated both by cultivating new donor relationships, diversifying opportunities, widening and deepening current relationships, and sustaining high levels of trust through consistent professional performance. The third risk is mitigated through enhanced communications with and monitoring of implementing partners, independent evaluations, donor assessment of programmes and other key information, strengthening grant agreements and monitoring requirements. AKF Geneva employs internal audits to monitor implementing partners; when necessary, these also monitor grant compliance with donor guidelines and the reports that relate to AKF (UK) funded projects are shared with AKF (UK). AKF (UK) is satisfied that appropriate systems are in place to mitigate AKF (UK)'s exposure to major risks.

## **Disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the members of the Council at the date of approval of this Report of the Council and Strategic Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which AKF (UK)'s auditor is unaware; and the members of the Council have each taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that AKF (UK)'s auditor is aware of that information.

## **Statement of the Council's responsibilities in respect of the Report of the Council and Strategic Report and the financial statements**

The members of the Council are responsible for preparing the Report of the Council and Strategic Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the Council 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 the excess of income over expenditure for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Council are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council 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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the charitable company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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

Report of the Council and Strategic Report approved by order of the Council

  
Member of the Council

Date: 16 July 2025



## **Independent auditor's report to the members of the Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom)**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the 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 charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

### **Other information**

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of the Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) (continued)**

### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the Report of the Council, which includes the directors' report and the strategic report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the Report of the Council have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the Report of the Council.

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

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

### **Council's responsibilities**

As explained more fully in the statement of the Council's responsibilities set out on page 10, the members of the Council (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, 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 members of the Council are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intend to liquidate the charitable company 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.

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.

### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. 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.



## **Independent auditor's report to the members of the Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) (continued)**

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the charitable company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011 together with the Charities SORP (FRS102). We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the charitable company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the charitable company for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Anti-fraud, bribery and corruption legislation and taxation legislation.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Council and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the recognition of income, the recognition of grant expenditure, the valuation of the investment property and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Finance Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on grant income, grant expenditure and the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence with the Charity Commission and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Use of our report**

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



Dipesh Chhatralia  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
For and on behalf of  
**Crowe U.K. LLP**  
Statutory Auditor  
London  
Date: 24 July 2025

**Statement of Financial Activities, including Income and Expenditure Account**  
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds		Restricted Funds	Total 2024	Total 2023
		General Funds £000	Designated Funds £000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Income from</b>						
<b>Grants, donations and legacies</b>						
Social development programmes	6	-	4,920	27,959	32,879	34,847
Institutional development	6	3,716	15,343	138	19,197	15,704
Social and cultural centres		-	2,828	-	2,828	1,550
Communications and awareness raising		270	-	-	270	257
Core costs		2,125	486	-	2,611	2,067
Rental income		-	3,253	-	3,253	3,056
Investment income		99	2,146	-	2,245	1,290
Other income		-	12	-	12	19
Gain on sale of assets		-	289	-	289	-
Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange		10	140	(188)	(38)	(681)
<b>Total income</b>		<b>6,220</b>	<b>29,417</b>	<b>27,909</b>	<b>63,546</b>	<b>58,109</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
<b>Charitable activities</b>						
Social development programmes	7	1,878	4,540	24,789	31,207	43,409
Institutional development	8	4,005	12,749	228	16,982	13,134
Social and cultural centres		35	1,182	-	1,217	1,331
Communications and awareness raising		270	-	-	270	257
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>6,188</b>	<b>18,471</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>49,676</b>	<b>58,131</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>10,946</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>13,870</b>	<b>(22)</b>
Transfers between funds		17	(18)	1	-	-
<b>Net income before other recognised gains and losses</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>13,870</b>	<b>(22)</b>
Net gain/(loss) from investments	10	-	-	-	-	5,782
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>13,870</b>	<b>5,760</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>						
Funds brought forward		330	228,459	7,774	236,563	230,803
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	20	<b>379</b>	<b>239,387</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>250,433</b>	<b>236,563</b>

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. All gains and losses recognised in the year are included in the above.

**Balance Sheet**  
at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9	149,466		150,781	
Investments	10	30,282		30,282	
			179,748		181,063
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	11	1,028		2,002	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	73,554		58,514	
		74,582		60,516	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	13	(3,897)		(5,016)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			70,685		55,500
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			250,433		236,563
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			-		-
<b>Net Assets</b>			250,433		236,563
<b>Share capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	21		-		-
<b>Funds:</b>					
Unrestricted funds					
General funds	20		379		330
Designated funds	20		239,387		228,459
Restricted funds	20		10,667		7,774
			250,433		236,563

The financial statements were approved by the Council and authorised for issue on and were signed on its behalf by:

16 July 2025

  
Member of the Council

**Cash Flow Statement**  
*for the year ended 31 December 2024*

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2024</b> <b>£000</b>	2023 £000
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>13,169</b>	5,474
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		<b>2,245</b>	1,290
Receipts from sale of fixed assets		<b>310</b>	-
Payments to acquire fixed assets		<b>(684)</b>	(489)
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<i>18</i>	<b>15,040</b>	6,275
Net cash at 1 January	<i>18</i>	<b>58,514</b>	52,239
<b>Net cash at 31 December</b>	<i>18</i>	<b>73,554</b>	58,514



## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Principal accounting policies

AKF (UK) is a charitable company limited by guarantee, company registration no 01100897, registered address 3 Cromwell Gardens, London SW7 2HB. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to AKF (UK)'s financial statements.

#### Basis of preparation

The charitable company is considered to be a public benefit entity. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the 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 (SORP), the Companies Act 2006 and applicable Accounting Standards, FRS 102.

The members of the Council have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis with no material uncertainties, which they consider is appropriate for the following reasons.

The business model of the charity is such that its charitable activities are limited to those which are primarily funded by funds received from external donors. Other than commitments which are so funded, the charity has no specific commitments and no committed costs beyond its fixed costs of operation which are detailed in note 5 and grants to be paid to partners from funds already received. The Council have reviewed forecasts covering the period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that the charity will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Council consider that as a result of the charity's operating model explained above, even if no further funding is received in the 12 months period, the charity has sufficient cash reserves to pay all committed costs. As a result, the Council consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Funds

General funds are unrestricted funds available for use at the discretion of the Council in furtherance of the general objectives of AKF (UK) and which have not been designated for other purposes. Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Council for social development programmes, institutional development and for the purpose of purchasing and developing properties held by AKF (UK) as part of its charitable activities for social purposes. Restricted funds are funds earmarked for specific activities by contractual agreement with donor agencies.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings and other tangible fixed assets are stated at their purchase price, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Properties received by way of donations are stated at a reasonable market value to AKF (UK) at the time of the donation. Fixed assets with an acquisition cost of less than £3,000 are not capitalised. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets (with the exception of land) at rates calculated to write off the cost on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives as follows:

Freehold buildings	1%
Leasehold buildings	1%
Property Improvements	5%
Property fixtures and fittings	15%

#### Investment properties

Investment properties are carried at fair value supported by an external independent valuation every 3 years and an annual desktop exercise that considers current market rents and yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for differences in nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

#### Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases are included in the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



## Notes (continued)

### 1 Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are included in the statement of financial activities.

#### Pension costs

AKF (UK) operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund. Payments made to the fund and charged in these accounts as part of employment costs comprise current contributions.

#### Income

Grants, donations and legacies receivable are from institutional donors, private donors and AKF Geneva. Donations and legacies are recognised when they become receivable, and tax reclaimed on gift aid donations is accounted for in the period of the associated gift. Grants receivables represent those grants where AKF (UK) has signed the contract with the funding agency and accepts responsibility for their application: these are recognised when the grant conditions are met and when AKF (UK) becomes entitled to each instalment of the grant funding. Entitlement to grant income is considered to be at the earlier point of income being receivable or eligible expenditure being incurred. Rental income is receivable from commercial unit tenants and third-party property management organisations and are recognised when they become receivable.

#### Expenditure

Grants made are recorded on a commitment basis when there is a signed agreement or other unconditional commitment made to a grant recipient and all other expenditures are recorded on an accruals basis. Charitable expenditure is allocated to the activities of the related fund. Expenditure under general funds is incurred in carrying out general operational activities undertaken by AKF (UK). Expenditure under designated funds is incurred to provide support to social development and institutional development projects and in respect of properties held by AKF (UK) as part of its charitable activities for social purposes. Expenditure under restricted funds is allocated specifically to the related projects. Support costs are allocated to the relevant charitable activity on the basis of the proportion of employee time spent on each activity.

#### Accounting estimates and key judgements

In the application of the AKF (UK)'s accounting policies, judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities are made. These estimates, judgements and assumptions are made based on a combination of past experience, professional expert advice and other evidence that is relevant to the particular circumstance. The key areas of judgement included in the financial statements are summarised below:

- (i) Valuation of investment properties - Investment properties are carried at fair value supported by external valuers as disclosed in note 10.
- (ii) Potential impairment of fixed assets - Impairment reviews are conducted when events and changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may have occurred. If any asset is found to have a carrying value materially higher than its recoverable amount, it is written down accordingly.
- (iii) Depreciation of fixed assets - Fixed assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write off the cost over their expected useful economic lives

### 2 Members of the Council's emoluments

No emoluments were paid to nor reimbursement of expenses received by the members of the Council for their duties (2023: £0).

**Notes** *(continued)*

**3 Employee Information**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Salaries and wages	5,292	4,309
Social security costs	615	483
Pension costs	479	375
Other benefits	191	171
	<u>6,577</u>	<u>5,338</u>

Included within staff costs above is £0k (2023: £35k) relating to redundancy and termination costs. At the end of the year, £0k (2023: £0k) was still to be paid. Senior Management personnel earned total salary and benefits of £783k (2023: £794k) and pension contributions totalling £72k (2023: £68k). The average number of staff employed by AKF (UK) during the year is:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Communication	3	3
Finance and Administration	9	8
Grant administration	23	21
Victoria Hall Management	7	7
Aga Khan Centre Management	9	9
AKDN Programmes	24	17
	<u>75</u>	<u>65</u>

**Employees earning above £60,000**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
£60,001 - £70,000	5	3
£70,001 - £80,000	6	4
£80,001 - £90,000	2	2
£90,001 - £100,000	3	2
£100,001 - £110,000	-	1
£110,001 - £120,000	1	-
£120,001 - £130,000	1	1
£130,001 - £140,000	1	1
£150,001 - £160,000	1	2
£160,001 - £170,000	1	-
£170,001 - £180,000	-	1
£180,001 - £190,000	-	1
£190,001 - £200,000	1	-
£250,001 - £260,000	1	-
£280,001 - £290,000	1	-
£310,001 - £320,000	-	1
£340,001 - £350,000	2	1

Pension contribution totalling £318k were made for these employees during the year (2023: £242k).

## Notes (continued)

### 4 Expenditure

Expenditure for the year is stated after charging the following costs.

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Depreciation (note 9)	2,103	2,745
Audit fee – Crowe UK audit of these financial statements	50	48
Auditor's remuneration for non-audit services	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

The £4k disclosed above for non-audit fees includes fees relates to corporation tax computation and a project audit. The audit fee for the year ending 31 December 2024 was £36,700 excluding VAT.

### 5 Support costs

The support costs of AKF (UK) consist of three cost elements. Support costs are allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources and the calculation of allocation is determined by the percentage of time spent on each category by the relevant staff.

	Human Resources £000	Office Expenses & Technology £000	Travel Expenses £000	Total 2024 £000	Total 2023 £000
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Social development programmes	1,337	386	154	1,877	1,835
Institutional development	222	64	2	288	285
Social and cultural centres	22	6	7	35	34
Communications and awareness raising	<u>193</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>256</u>
	<u>1,774</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,410</u>

### 6 Grants and donations received

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	Total 2024 £000	Total 2023 £000
<b>Social development programmes</b>				
European Commission (including ECHO)	-	8,248	8,248	4,396
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	5,357	5,357	-
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	-	4,245	4,245	3,755
Aga Khan Foundation (USA)	4,194	-	4,194	4,716
KfW	-	2,969	2,969	1,972
Fondation Chanel	-	1,581	1,581	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	-	1,411	1,411	87
Porticus	-	902	902	520
Oak Foundation	-	786	786	829
UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)	-	588	588	11,116
Atlassian Foundation International	-	396	396	395
Islamic Development Bank	-	381	381	138
The Lego Foundation	-	289	289	515
Jacobs Foundation	-	45	45	1,464
German Federal Foreign Office	-	(12)	(12)	1,817
UBS Optimus	-	-	-	1,310
Dubai Cares	-	-	-	165
Vitol Foundation	-	-	-	120
Other donations	<u>726</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>1,499</u>	<u>1,532</u>
	<u>4,920</u>	<u>27,959</u>	<u>32,879</u>	<u>34,847</u>

**6 Grants and donations received (continued)**

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	<b>Total 2024 £000</b>	Total 2023 £000
<b>Institutional development</b>				
Donations in commemoration of His Highness' Diamond Jubilee	3,545	-	<b>3,545</b>	2,373
Donations designated to the Aga Khan University	3,427	-	<b>3,427</b>	4,640
Donations designated to The Institute of Ismaili Studies	2,997	-	<b>2,997</b>	359
Donations designated to Kings Cross operational costs	1,369	-	<b>1,369</b>	1,574
Donations designated to Aga Khan Foundation Portugal	-	138	<b>138</b>	-
Donations designated to the Aga Khan Schools	1	-	<b>1</b>	206
Other donations	<u>7,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>7,720</b></u>	<u><b>6,552</b></u>
	<u>19,059</u>	<u>138</u>	<u><b>19,197</b></u>	<u>15,704</u>

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes**

The following tables show grants paid to institutions by country.

**Brazil**

Schools 2030 - Trilha Pesquisa

-	-	-	49
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**Total for Brazil programmes**

-	-	-	49
---	---	---	----

**Canada**

Batken-Sughd Cross Border Development Project (Phase II) - Global  
Centre for Pluralism

-	-	-	24
---	---	---	----

**Total for Canada programmes**

-	-	-	24
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**Egypt**

OHF Protocol Framework Agreement with Ministry of Social Solidarity  
- Om Habibeh Foundation, Egypt

31	-	<b>31</b>	-
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Creating Access to Cairo's Islamic Cultural Heritage - Aga Khan  
Cultural Services Egypt

2	18	<b>20</b>	54
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Women in Agriculture Phase 2: She Farms - Om Habibeh Foundation,  
Egypt

20	-	<b>20</b>	-
----	---	-----------	---

Sustainable Improvement of Responsive Development Services in  
Aswan - Om Habibeh Foundation, Egypt

8	-	<b>8</b>	-
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**Total for Egypt programmes**

<u>61</u>	<u>18</u>	<u><b>79</b></u>	<u>54</u>
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**Finland**

Schools 2030 - HundrEd.org

-	-	-	160
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**Total for Finland programmes**

-	-	-	160
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**Notes** (continued)

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** (continued)

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	Total 2024 £000	Total 2023 £000
<b>Afghanistan</b>				
Opportunities for Mainstreaming Inclusive Development (OMID) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	3,069	3,069	2,569
Food-security and Agricultural Sustainability for Livelihood Improvement (FASL) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	1,807	1,807	1,805
Building Climate Resilience and Promoting Inclusive Local Growth in Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	1,692	1,692	-
EC Strengthening COVID-19 Response in Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	1,070	1,070	968
GIZ Employable Skills and MSME support project - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	1,019	1,019	-
Strengthening of Community-Based Health Care and Provision of Education and Employment Opportunities for Girls and Young Women - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	703	703	-
EC Afghanistan Livelihood Stabilisation Programme - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	439	115	554	4,074
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	333	60	393	124
Sustainable and Inclusive Transformation of Agrarian Economies in Rural Afghanistan (SITARA) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	382	382	138
Afghanistan Humanitarian Appeal - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	314	314	2,169
Forest Landscape Restoration for Food Security - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	299	299	66
Improving Adolescents Lives in Afghanistan (IALA) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	181	66	247	-
Data Collection Survey on Maternal and Child Nutrition in North-Eastern and Central Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	124	124	64
Accelerate Prosperity in Central and South Asia - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	36	74	110	336
Early Childhood Development - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	102	102	-
Improving access to life-saving health, and psychological services in Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	88	-	88	560
Provision of essential nutrition services for children under 2 & pregnant and lactating women (PLW) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	59	59	-
RISE Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	14	14	6,863
GFFO Emergency Health Assistance Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	(3)	(3)	2,601
PATRIIP Supporting Cooperation and Opportunities for Regional Economic Development (SCORED) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	(44)	(44)	-
FCDO Leave No Girl Behind - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan, CARE International UK, Catholic Relief Services and Save the Children	-	-	-	3,285
Promoting Access to Educational Institutions in the Cross-Border Districts - Aga Khan Foundation, Afghanistan	-	-	-	453
Essential Multi-Sector Programme in the Central Highlands and North-Eastern Afghanistan (EMSP) - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	-	-	129
EC Improve Participatory Management and Efficiency of Rangelands and Watersheds - Aga Khan Foundation, Afghanistan	-	-	-	87
Emergency Assistance and Livelihoods Support for Vulnerable Households in the Northeast and Central Highlands of Afghanistan - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	-	-	30
Improved Governance of the Natural Park in the Wakhan Corridor - Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan & Aga Khan Agency for Habitat, Afghanistan	-	-	-	(44)
Improving Educational Opportunities in the Cross-Border Areas - Aga Khan Foundation, Afghanistan	-	-	-	(86)
Cross-Border Commission Integrated Infrastructure - Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	-	-	-	(261)
<b>Total for Afghanistan programmes</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>11,999</b>	<b>25,930</b>



**Notes** (continued)

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** (continued)

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	<b>Total 2024 £000</b>	Total 2023 £000
<b>India</b>				
Schools 2030 - Eklavya Foundation and Aga Khan Foundation India	-	117	117	213
Yuva Junction Expansion: Building Careers for Rural Youth - Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) India	112	-	112	65
Pathways to low carbon agriculture in India - Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) India and Aga Khan Foundation India	99	-	99	81
Strengthening the AKF Lehar Programme - Aga Khan Foundation India	-	37	37	46
Supporting Local Authorities for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent Systems for Solid Waste Management - Aga Khan Foundation India and Gram Swarajya Samiti Ghose (GSSG)	-	-	-	55
<b>Total for India programmes</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>				
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	188	211	399	337
Education for Stability in Border Regions of Kyrgyz Republic - Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	353	353	-
Accelerating Education Attainment in Central Asia for Resilience (AEAR - CA) - University of Central Asia and Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	218	218	-
Accelerate Prosperity in Central and South Asia - Mountain Soc Dev Support Prog (MSDSP) Kyrgyzstan, University of Central Asia Kyrgyzstan and Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	116	116	603
Batken-Sughd Cross Border Development Project (Phase II) - Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	14	14	277
Economic Recovery of Agricultural Value Chains in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan II - Mountain Soc Dev Support Prog (MSDSP) Kyrgyzstan	-	7	7	-
Accelerating Women, Youth, and Green Entrepreneurs (AWYGE) - Mountain Soc Dev Support Prog (MSDSP) Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	265
Economic Recovery Kyrgyzstan COVID-19 - Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	47
Sustainable Winter Tourism Development Project (Phase II) - Aga Khan Foundation Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	1
<b>Total for Kyrgyz Republic programmes</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>Kenya</b>				
EC AKDN Regional Eastern Africa COVID-19 Response Partnership - Aga Khan Foundation East Africa	-	294	294	904
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation East Africa	148	35	183	218
<b>Total for Kenya programmes</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,122</b>

**Notes** (continued)

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** (continued)

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	<b>Total 2024 £000</b>	Total 2023 £000
<b>Madagascar</b>				
EU IDAREC Agroecological Intensification and diversification for economic and climate resilience (Diana, Sava and Analanjirofo) - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	17	1,185	<b>1,202</b>	22
EU SANIDA Improving food security and nutrition in Madagascar - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	-	72	<b>72</b>	462
Increasing socio-ecological resilience to climate change in the Barren Isles - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	21	6	<b>27</b>	25
Madagascar Innovations Leverage for Climate Adaptation - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	-	-	-	16
Food Assistance for Famine in Southern Madagascar / Emergency Food Assistance (EFA) - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	-	-	-	16
SPEEDRICE: "Scaling-up, Promoting and Expanding Effortless Direct-seeding RICE permaculture" - Aga Khan Foundation Madagascar (OSDRM)	-	-	-	12
<b>Total for Madagascar programmes</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>				
AgroVida - Strengthening Food Production Systems in Cabo Delgado province - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique, SmartFarming BV and ThirdWay Impact Advisors	-	2,172	<b>2,172</b>	-
Strengthening Social Cohesion in Cabo Delgado, Phase II (COESO Phase II) - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	-	487	<b>487</b>	178
ResiNorte - Strengthening PeaceSocial Cohesion in Cabo Delgado, Phase II (COESO Phase II) - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	89	-	<b>89</b>	-
Juntos! Phase 4 - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	22	14	<b>36</b>	91
Juntos! Greater Porto (Juntos! GP) - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	22	-	<b>22</b>	-
Strengthening Social Cohesion and Resilience to Radicalization in Cabo Delgado - Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	-	-	-	185
LEAP: Enhancing coastal and marine socio-ecological resilience and biodiversity conservation in the Western Indian Ocean- Aga Khan Foundation Mozambique	-	-	-	39
<b>Total for Mozambique programmes</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>				
Schools 2030	-	-	-	98
<b>Total for Netherlands programmes</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98</b>

**Notes** *(continued)*

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** *(continued)*

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	Total 2024 £000	Total 2023 £000
<b>Pakistan</b>				
Building Resilience of Civil Society and Youth to COVID-19 in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	111	368	479	198
Improved Road Infrastructure and Market Access in Immit Valley - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	445	445	-
Supporting an Integrated Package of Systems Strengthening, Nutrition, and Immunisation in Pakistan - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	79	319	398	-
Pakistan Flood Recovery and Resilience, Improved resilience to climate change of communities and ecosystems in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	382	382	718
Energy Plus: Energy for Climate Resilience in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Chitral district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	336	-	336	-
Improved Governance of the Natural Park in the Wakhan Corridor - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	272	272	117
Education for Prosperity- Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	167	167	140
All-weather access road for cross-border tourism areas - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	79	79	-
Lives in Dignity - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	16	-	16	-
Accelerate Prosperity in Central and South Asia - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	-	1	1	-
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan and ITA Pakistan	-	-	-	259
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP) - Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan	-	-	-	61
<b>Total for Pakistan programmes</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>1,493</b>
<b>Portugal</b>				
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation Portugal	138	287	425	423
Juntos! Greater Porto (Juntos! GP) - Aga Khan Foundation Portugal	74	-	74	-
<b>Total for Portugal programmes</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>				
Accelerate Prosperity in Central and South Asia - Aga Khan Foundation Geneva	-	26	26	27
<b>Total for Switzerland programmes</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Syria</b>				
Road to Resilience: Making rural Agricultural Communities in Syria more viable – Aga Khan Foundation Syria	-	177	177	-
TA'MIN - Technical Assistance to explore the feasibility of pre-payment Mechanisms, Insurance, safety Nets & health workforce issues – Aga Khan Health Services Syria	57	30	87	502
Climate and Economic Resilience through Livestock Intensification in Syria (CERLIS) – Aga Khan Foundation Syria	-	26	26	758
<b>Total for Syria programmes</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,260</b>



**Notes** *(continued)*

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** *(continued)*

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	Total 2024 £000	Total 2023 £000
<b>Tajikistan</b>				
Electrification of Shuhada & Ishkashim, Badakhshan – Pamir Energy	-	2,270	2,270	-
Shugnan VI Energy Cross Border Project Phase I - Pamir Energy	-	834	834	327
Shugnan VI Energy Cross Border Project Phase II - Pamir Energy	-	116	116	544
Integrated Natural Resources Management in Zaravshon Valley (INVEST) - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	547	-	547	-
Improving Community Resilience through Sustainable Livelihoods in the Rasht Valley - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	298	-	298	296
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	24	104	128	381
EC Supporting Co-operation and Opportunities for Regional Economic Development (SCORED) - Aga Khan Foundation, Tajikistan	124	-	124	-
Establishment of a fibre processing unit with dehairing and storage in cross-border areas - Aga Khan Foundation, Tajikistan	-	85	85	305
Critical Infrastructure Contributing to Stability and Peace, Phase II - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	32	32	396
Supporting Accelerated Growth for Entrepreneurship (SAGE) - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	32	-	32	-
Accelerate Prosperity - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	23	23	328
Accelerating Inclusive Market and Economic Development in Tajikistan (AIMED) - part of TRIGGER II - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	17	-	17	69
Economic Recovery of Agricultural Value Chains in Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan II - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	10	10	-
Accelerating Women, Youth, and Green Entrepreneurs (AWYGE) - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	(3)	(3)	211
Batken-Sughd Cross Border Development Project (Phase II) - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	(18)	(18)	143
PATRIP Supporting Co-operation and Opportunities for Regional Economic Development (SCORED) - Aga Khan Foundation, Tajikistan	-	(61)	(61)	-
Shugnan VII Cross-Border Energy Project - Pamir Energy	-	-	-	230
Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement (IHHI) Rasht - Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	-	-	-	90
Economic Recovery Kyrgyzstan COVID-19 - Aga Khan Foundation, Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	21
<b>Total for Tajikistan programmes</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>3,341</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>				
Schools 2030 - Aga Khan Foundation East Africa	80	125	205	402
Oncology Comprehensive Cancer Project - Aga Khan Health Service (AKHS) Tanzania	-	-	-	821
<b>Total for Tanzania programmes</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,223</b>
<b>Uganda</b>				
Schools 2030 -Aga Khan Foundation East Africa	75	170	245	287
In Their Hands -Aga Khan Foundation East Africa	-	-	-	78
<b>Total for Uganda programmes</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>United States of America</b>				
Schools 2030 – ECD Measure and Save the Children	-	-	-	142
<b>Total for United States programmes</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142</b>

**Notes** *(continued)*

**7 Expenditure on social development programmes** *(continued)*

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	<b>Total 2024 £000</b>	Total 2023 £000
<b>United Kingdom</b>				
Schools 2030	250	786	1,036	281
Accelerate Prosperity in Central and South Asia	-	153	153	55
Accelerating Women, Youth, and Green Entrepreneurs (AWYGE)	-	6	6	-
EC AKDN Regional Eastern Africa COVID-19 Response Partnership	-	(123)	(123)	123
Teacher for the Planet	-	-	-	143
<b>Total for United Kingdom programmes</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Total Grants made for social development</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>23,366</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>39,349</b>
Non-Grant Expenditure	2,304	1,423	3,727	4,060
<b>Total Expenditure for social development</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>24,789</b>	<b>31,207</b>	<b>43,409</b>

**8 Expenditure on institutional development programmes**

	Unrestricted Funds £000	Restricted Funds £000	<b>Total 2024 £000</b>	Total 2023 £000
The Institute of Ismaili Studies for their educational programmes	3,225	94	3,319	124
Aga Khan University Foundation various projects	3,292	-	3,292	3,415
Aga Khan Foundation Portugal, for the Global Encounters programme	-	134	134	-
Aga Khan Foundation Geneva, various projects	69	-	69	100
Aga Khan Schools for their educational programmes	42	-	42	178
Aga Khan Agency for Habitat programmes	1	-	1	1
Aga Khan Health Services	1	-	1	-
<b>Total Grants made for institutional development</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>3,818</b>
Non-Grant Expenditure	10,124	-	10,124	9,316
<b>Total Expenditure for institutional development</b>	<b>16,754</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>16,982</b>	<b>13,134</b>

**Notes** (continued)

**9 Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold Land & Buildings £000	Long Leasehold Land & Buildings £000	Property Improvements £000	Property Fixture and fittings £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2024	35,157	133,935	2,182	10,979	576	182,829
Additions	-	-	21	45	779	845
Disposals	(57)	-	-	-	-	(57)
Transfers	-	-	532	70	(602)	-
At 31 December 2024	35,100	133,935	2,735	11,094	753	183,617
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2024	16,528	4,296	1,371	9,853	-	32,048
Charge for the year	107	1,010	73	949	-	2,139
Disposals	(36)	-	-	-	-	(36)
At 31 December 2024	16,599	5,306	1,444	10,802	-	34,151
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2024	18,501	128,629	1,291	292	753	149,466
At 31 December 2023	18,629	129,639	811	1,126	576	150,781

All assets are held for charitable purposes.



## Notes (continued)

### 10 Investments

#### Investment in shares

AKF (UK) owns one ordinary share of £1 (1% of the issued and paid-up share capital) in The Institute of Ismaili Studies (2023: £1), which is incorporated in England.

#### Investment in property

Investment property comprises Fenman House in the Kings Cross estate that is leased to a third party. Changes in fair values are recognised as investment gains or losses in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The historical cost of this property was £20.6m and the most current valuation was carried out in December 2023 by a MRICS independent valuer of Wilks Head & Eve LLP. When arriving at their valuation, they considered sales from within the King's Cross Estate in order to compare recent sales data. The independent valuation, recent market data and recent market trends have all been taken into account by the Council in their decision to keep the balance sheet value at £30.3m.

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Balance at 1 January	30,282	24,500
Acquisitions	-	-
Change in Fair Value	-	5,782
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>30,282</b>	<b>30,282</b>

### 11 Debtors

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Prepayments and accrued income	928	1,690
Debtors with other AKDN Agencies	99	311
Other debtors	1	1
	<b>1,028</b>	<b>2,002</b>

Debtors with other AKDN Agencies includes £22k with AKF Geneva (2023: £117k), £0k with Aga Khan Schools (2023: £15k), £27k with Aiglemont French Delegation (2023: £0k), £6k with AKAH (2023: £0k), £0k with AKDN (2023: £179k) and £44k with AKF Afghanistan (2023: £0k).

## Notes (continued)

### 12 Lease commitments as a lessor

AKF (UK) has four operating lease contracts in place as a lessor. The first relates to Fenman House in the Kings Cross estate that is leased to a third party. The original lease was for 4 years until 31 January 2023 with annual rents indexed to RPI, however this was extended in January 2023 for a further 3 years to 31 January 2026.

In addition, there are contracts in place for three commercial units, the first two in Aga Khan Centre and the third in Victoria Hall. The two units in Aga Khan Centre are leased to third parties and the contract runs until 28 September 2039 and 24 December 2036 respectively. The unit at Victoria Hall is leased to a separate third party and runs until the 3 September 2037. AKF (UK) has future minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods.

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Receivable in less than 1 year	1,120	1,157
Receivable between 1 and 5 years	918	1,889
Receivable in greater than 5 years	-	102
	<u>2,038</u>	<u>3,148</u>

### 13 Creditors

	2024 £000	2023 £000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Accruals and deferred income	2,663	2,940
Grants Payable	786	1,464
Trade creditors	122	278
Payroll taxes	200	183
Other creditors	124	149
Creditors with other AKDN Agencies and affiliated institutions	2	2
	<u>3,897</u>	<u>5,016</u>

#### Grants payable (all falling due within one year) £000

As at 1 January	1,464
Grants committed in the year	26,870
Grants paid in the year	(27,548)

#### As at 31 December 786

#### Deferred income £000

As at 1 January	1,513
Amounts released to income	(1,513)
Amounts due within one year	1,486

#### As at 31 December 1,486

Income has been deferred where it has been received in advance of contractual obligations with regards to rental income and grant income. All deferred income carried forward is released in the subsequent period.

## Notes (continued)

### 14 Future grant commitments

Future grant commitments related to work to be carried out by AKF (UK)'s implementing partners amount to £98.1m. These represent grant agreements signed before 1 January 2025 for payment in future years. All commitments are funded by institutional grants, are made in connection with institutional grants for the programmes referred to in Note 7 and there are no performance-related conditions attached to these commitments.

### 15 Taxation

AKF (UK) is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore meets the definition of a charitable trust for UK income tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Part 10 Income Tax Act 2007 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

### 16 Pension scheme

AKF (UK) operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by AKF (UK) to the scheme and amounted to £479k (2023: £375k), £70k was payable at 31 December 2024 (2023: £60k).

### 17 Reconciliation of net income to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Net income / movement in funds	13,870	5,760
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	2,139	2,745
(Profit)/Loss on the sale of fixed assets	(289)	-
(Gain) / Loss on Investment	-	(5,782)
Gift in kind donations capitalised	(161)	(194)
Interest received	(2,245)	(1,290)
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors	974	3,796
(Decrease) / Increase in creditors	(1,119)	439
<b>Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>13,169</b>	<b>5,474</b>

### 18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Changes in the year		
At 1 January	58,514	52,239
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	15,040	6,275
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>73,554</b>	<b>58,514</b>



## Notes (continued)

### 19 Capital commitments

#### Conditional capital commitments

There were no material capital commitments as at 31 December 2024.

### 20 Reconciliation of funds

	Unrestricted Funds		Restricted Funds	2024 Total	2023 Total
	General Funds £000	Designated Funds £000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January	330	228,459	7,774	236,563	230,803
Income	6,210	29,277	28,097	63,584	58,790
Expenditure	(6,188)	(18,471)	(25,017)	(49,676)	(58,131)
Recognised Gains / (Losses)	10	140	(188)	(38)	(681)
Gain / (Loss) on Investment	-	-	-	-	5,782
Transfer of funds	17	(18)	1	-	-
Balance at 31 December	379	239,387	10,667	250,433	236,563
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Fixed assets	-	179,748	-	179,748	181,063
Current assets	838	62,232	11,512	74,582	60,516
Current liabilities	(459)	(2,593)	(845)	(3,897)	(5,016)
	379	239,387	10,667	250,433	236,563

General funds are held to provide cashflow reserves and working capital. Restricted funds relate to social development projects and will be spent in 2025. Designated funds represent funds earmarked by the Council for the following purposes:

	Social Development £000	Institutional Development £000	Social £000	2024 Total £000	2023 Total £000
<b>Designated Funds</b>					
Balance at 1 January	926	203,216	24,317	228,459	215,821
Income	4,920	20,600	3,757	29,277	24,849
Expenditure	(4,540)	(12,749)	(1,182)	(18,471)	(16,761)
Recognised Gains / (Losses)	116	24	-	140	(1,300)
Gain / (Loss) on Investment	-	-	-	-	5,782
Transfer of funds	(21)	(714)	717	(18)	68
	1,401	210,377	27,609	239,387	228,459
<b>Represented by:</b>					
Fixed assets	-	159,183	20,565	179,748	181,063
Current assets	2,084	53,104	7,044	62,232	49,245
Current liabilities	(683)	(1,910)	-	(2,593)	(1,849)
	1,401	210,377	27,609	239,387	228,459

Social Development funds will be used as co-financing for projects in 2025. Institutional Development funds are mainly fixed assets and cash reserves will be used to support AKDN institutions and mostly used in 2025. Social funds are mainly fixed assets and the cash reserves are held to develop these properties as required.

## Notes (continued)

### 21 Called up share capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Authorised, issued and fully paid:</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

According to the Memorandum of Association the liability of the members is limited. Every member of the charitable company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the charitable company in the event of it being wound up, such amount not exceeding £1. In addition, the charitable company is precluded from making any distributions to members either by way of a dividend or on a winding up.

### 22 Conduit Funds

In 2024 AKF (UK) acted as a conduit for a number of entities. The amount of funds that passed through AKF (UK) in 2024 was £20.3m. The amount of funds held at the end of the year was £0k (2023: £570k). These funds were received by AKF (UK) acting as an agent and therefore are not recognised as an asset in these financial statements as they are not within AKF (UK)'s control. Consequently, the receipt and distribution of these funds are not recognised as income or expenditure.

### 23 Post Balance Sheet Event

Prince Alykhan Hospital Trust (PAHT) is undertaking a redevelopment of its Aga Hall site in Mumbai, India. The redevelopment project will construct new residential accommodation and community facilities including for medical and educational purposes. AKF (UK) is supporting this redevelopment by providing the ability for Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) to call on AKF (UK) in the event that PAHT fails to pay under its bank loan facilities.

The full amount of loans available to PAHT under its bank loan facilities covered by the credit support from AKF (UK) totals approximately USD63m. In order to secure AKF (UK)'s reimbursement obligation to SCB, on 17 January 2025, AKF (UK) granted security to SCB over cash deposit accounts of AKF (UK) with SCB and a mortgage over the Victoria Hall property in London owned by AKF (UK).

### 24 Ultimate holding company

The ultimate holding company is Aga Khan Foundation Geneva, which is incorporated in Switzerland (UID - CHE-100.845.311) and beneficially owns one hundred percent of the shares of AKF (UK).

### 25 Related party transactions and other AKDN agencies

There have been no related party transactions between AKF (UK) and the members of the Council in 2024 (see note 2). Transactions with AKF Geneva and agencies within the Aga Khan Development Network consist of the following:

- costs associated with projects funded by other AKDN agencies (notes 11 and 13); and
- grants and donations of funding for projects, programmes and other activities supported by AKF (UK) (notes 6, 7 and 8).