

The Courtauld

Annual Report and Financial Statements

2019/20

The Courtauld

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Vision and Mission



The Courtauld Institute of Art

The Courtauld Institute of Art brings together outstanding research and teaching in the history, conservation and curation of visual art with a world-renowned art collection displayed in an exceptional Gallery at Somerset House. We are a champion for art history, curating and conservation, and our alumni are leaders in these fields worldwide.

Operating from the heart of London, the global capital of the art world, we are based in Somerset House, an architectural masterpiece and a dynamic hub for the visual arts and creative industries.

The Courtauld and its community represent one of the largest concentrations of art historians, curators and conservators in the world. Our teaching and research excellence engages with a wide range of specialisms from late antiquity to the present and extend across diverse cultures from early Christian Byzantium to contemporary China, and we provide professional education in curating and conservation. Our gallery welcomes visitors from around the world and our unparalleled collections of original works of art and research resources – including image collections and libraries – benefit our students, staff, and the public.

The Courtauld influences individuals and the wider society by inspiring fresh thinking about art and culture. We have a deep commitment to research and teaching and aim to stimulate the cultural sector locally, nationally and internationally by developing new ideas and expertise. We are committed to enabling the widest possible audience to connect with the visual arts through our collections, teaching, research and public engagement.

Our alumni – a dynamic community of specialists who fully share that commitment – shape the art world and lead public institutions internationally.



Vision

To be the most critically engaged, welcoming and generous institution for the study of art in the world.

Mission

Advance the understanding of the visual arts of the past and present across the world, through advanced research, innovative teaching, inspiring exhibitions, programmes and collections.

Introduction from the Chairman

The past academic year has been one like none other before it. A global public health crisis has put everything into perspective, including the contribution that the arts and arts education make to our collective wellbeing and to the economy. At The Courtauld, we are more aware than ever of our role in society, and of the responsibility we owe to our students, staff, friends and supporters.

It is therefore a source of great pride that The Courtauld's collection has still been able to bring joy to so many. *Masterpieces of Impressionism: The Courtauld Collection* was seen by almost 430,000 people in Tokyo and Nagoya before it had to close, while 75,000 people from around the world have taken a Virtual Tour of the Gallery. Whatever the future brings, and even as we plan for the reopening of our Somerset House home, we intend to develop further our virtual presence so that we continue to expand our reach and impact.

Construction work on the Courtauld Connects site has continued, with enhanced safety measures put in place and with no diminution to the quality of work. The great potential of the new Gallery, Learning Centre and Conservation Studios is immediately evident as new spaces take shape. Running a complex construction programme in a pandemic poses particular challenges, but we look forward to being back in our Somerset House home and reopening the Gallery in 2021. More than £45 million has been contributed to Courtauld Connects so far, and fundraising for the project continues. Without the visionary philanthropy of our donors, The Courtauld could do very little; we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have and who will continue to support us.

Covid-19 has not prevented The Courtauld's students and alumni from continuing to achieve the global success for which they have become known. This year's graduating cohort will be following in the footsteps of over 8,000 alumni who continue to shape the global agenda for the arts and creative industries. Over the past year, Chris Breward (BA 1987) was appointed Director of the National Museum of Scotland; Tim Marlow (MA 1988) the new Director of the Design Museum; Will Palin (MA 1998) the first CEO of Barts Heritage Trust; and Sir Nigel Carrington (PG Dip 2007), Vice Chancellor of the University of the Arts, was knighted and appointed to chair the new Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Board of Trustees. Beyond the UK, Antony Hudek (MA 2001, PhD 2006) became Director of Belgium's Museum Dhondt-Dhaenen, and Lucy Wasensteiner (MA 2010, PhD 2015) became Director of the Liebermann-Villa am Wannsee in Berlin. In Nicolai Tangen (MA 2005), The Courtauld can now count among its alumni the new CEO of Norges Bank Investment Management, one of the largest investment managers in the world.

We know that many Courtauld alumni have also played a part in tackling the current pandemic, and thank all of them for their efforts. To highlight just one example, Alice Woodhouse (BA 2012), Collection Manager for Vital Arts (Barts Health NHS Trust's in-house art service) has been working to bring artworks to 100 staff rooms across five London hospitals. Recognising the proven positive impact of art on mental health in clinical settings, artworks donated by leading artists are being incorporated into staff respite spaces in hospitals. They are, we hope, making a small contribution towards improving the wellbeing of those working in the NHS.



On behalf of the Governing Board, I would like to thank Edward Dolman and Johanna Waterous for their contributions as they step down from the Board, as well as Caireen McGinn and Charlotte Osborne, who ended their terms as staff and student representatives. We welcomed five new members this year: independent members Professor Julia Black and Hugues Lepic, Ex Officio Governor Andrew Hochhauser and Staff Governors Dr Scott Nethersole and Elizabeth Harris, whose contribution during a difficult time has been much appreciated.

On behalf of the entire Governing Board, I would like to thank all of those who work for and with The Courtauld. Your commitment, dedication and professionalism has enabled us to continue to deliver the highest standards of teaching, research and public outreach. We are grateful also for our continued partnership with the Samuel Courtauld Trust, which is very important to the continued development of The Courtauld as an important place of learning and enlightenment. And last, but by no means least, I would like to thank the student body for their support and flexibility during these times of change. Let us hope that the present circumstances will soon be a distant memory – but that the inspiration you find in the study of art history, and the skills you learn from your time at The Courtauld, will stay with you for many years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Browne of Madingley'.

The Lord Browne of Madingley

Chairman of the Governing Board,
The Courtauld Institute of Art

Introduction from the Märit Rausing Director

This year has very much been a year of two parts. When I look back to August 2019, I see an organisation preparing optimistically to welcome students for a new academic year, and looking forward to sharing its collection and work with audiences throughout the country, and on a much-anticipated tour of Japan. By the time we reached July 2020, the world looked very different – online teaching and assessments, virtual graduations, and closed partner museums. Yet although often challenging, I am immensely proud of everything that The Courtauld has achieved this year.

Before the arrival of Covid-19, our plans to engage even more people with art history and our incredible collection were continuing at pace. The national and international tours of The Courtauld's magnificent collection continued to be a highlight, and one of the most positive aspects of the Gallery's closure. Although cut short due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the tour of our Impressionist masterpieces in Japan engaged a new world-wide audience with our works. Exhibitions created around loans from The Courtauld's collection were taking place in seven locations across the country, many of which were closely linked to historic Courtauld textile sites, supplemented by creative school and volunteering projects.

Innovative approaches to public engagement continued with RES|FEST Dundee, when we partnered with V&A Dundee to deliver talks, workshops and tours reaching almost 2,500 people. Our volunteer-led digitisation of the Conway Library also continued to work with hundreds of people from a wide range of backgrounds, including groups such as BeyondAutism – helping our volunteers gain new skills, as well as introducing many to The Courtauld for the first time.

The Courtauld was founded on an intention to cover the arts of the world, and reconfirmed that commitment over a decade ago, introducing academic appointments, programmes and modules in the arts of Iran and the Islamic World, on Chinese and South-East Asian art, and on the arts of the Buddhist world. The need to expand this work has been hugely intensified by increasing debate about the Eurocentrism of the art museum, art history and the humanities and our need to address issues of racism, and post-colonialism more generally. We were therefore delighted to be able to announce that The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation had awarded us a significant grant to actively recruit two teaching posts in the modern and contemporary art of Africa and the African diaspora, allowing us to expand the global reach of our teaching and research and strengthen our ability to address these issues directly. At the same time, our determination to address the challenge of diversity and inclusion has been further intensified.

Despite all this, the year will be remembered for what happened in 2020, not 2019. Once the scale of the Covid-19 outbreak in the UK became clear, The Courtauld was swift to move teaching and learning online, to protect the health of our staff and students. But this has never meant that we compromised on quality. Our academic staff have risen superbly to the challenges of online teaching, taking creative approaches to keeping students engaged and standards high – supported by our Student and Academic Services team to deliver at-home exams and assessments and ongoing student welfare support. Virtual Offer Holder events and Open Days have become a matter of course, and this year even saw our first Virtual Graduation.



In difficult times, art has a power to calm, to inspire, and to bring people together – and it's been wonderful to be able to play our part in that. As lockdown hit, we saw a huge rise in visitors to our Virtual Gallery, and were delighted to be able to help people 'get out and enjoy art', albeit in the online realm. Our free public engagement activities were quickly repurposed to support this need, including the launch of Open Courtauld Hour, a weekly magazine show bringing a range of voices together to discuss topics from Art in Isolation to Art and Wellbeing, which has now been enjoyed by almost 20,000 people.

This commitment to innovation and supporting all of those we worked with continued throughout the summer, with the first ever online Summer University. Targeting Year 12 students from non-selective state schools and colleges, more students than ever before spent five days receiving a wide-ranging introduction to Art History. Our MA Curating the Art Museum students launched their first ever fully digital exhibition to huge acclaim, including working on a collaborative digital programme with Somerset House supported by Morgan Stanley. Life-long learners also attended our online art history Summer School in record numbers, exploring subjects ranging from medieval mosaics to Renaissance painting in Venice and the looting of art during WWII.

We end the 2019/20 academic and financial year with much uncertainty still on the horizon. Yet, thanks to my dedicated colleagues and the support of our students, alumni, funders, donors and the wider Courtauld community, I am confident that we will work our way successfully through this period of uncertainty with the same creativity and determination that The Courtauld has always shown – and that there will be much to celebrate in 2021.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Deborah Swallow'.

Professor Deborah Swallow
Märit Rausing Director

Highlights of the year

42%
of our BA in Art
History students
received a First



The Courtauld awarded 16 PhDs, in topics from Soviet Book Design to The Masculine Image in Qajar Iran



6 MA students received New Directions Scholarships, supported by a generous donor, for students changing career to study the history of art

This page top clockwise:
BA History of Art graduates at Somerset House

MA in Curating the Museum teaching

Students studying in The Courtauld library



56%

**of our MA in Art History
students received Distinction
and 3% a High Distinction**

MA History of Art teaching



This page top
Summer University Teaching Assistants

Bottom
Research Forum event

5,300

young people participated in our public programmes, including schools workshops and our online Summer University



30,000

people attended Courtauld Research Forum events on current debates in art history – either in person or online



The volunteer community working on the digitisation of The Courtauld Image Library donated 10,977 hours – with almost 440 new volunteers recruited over the year



Over 700
people did a Short Course at The Courtauld, studying either in person or remotely

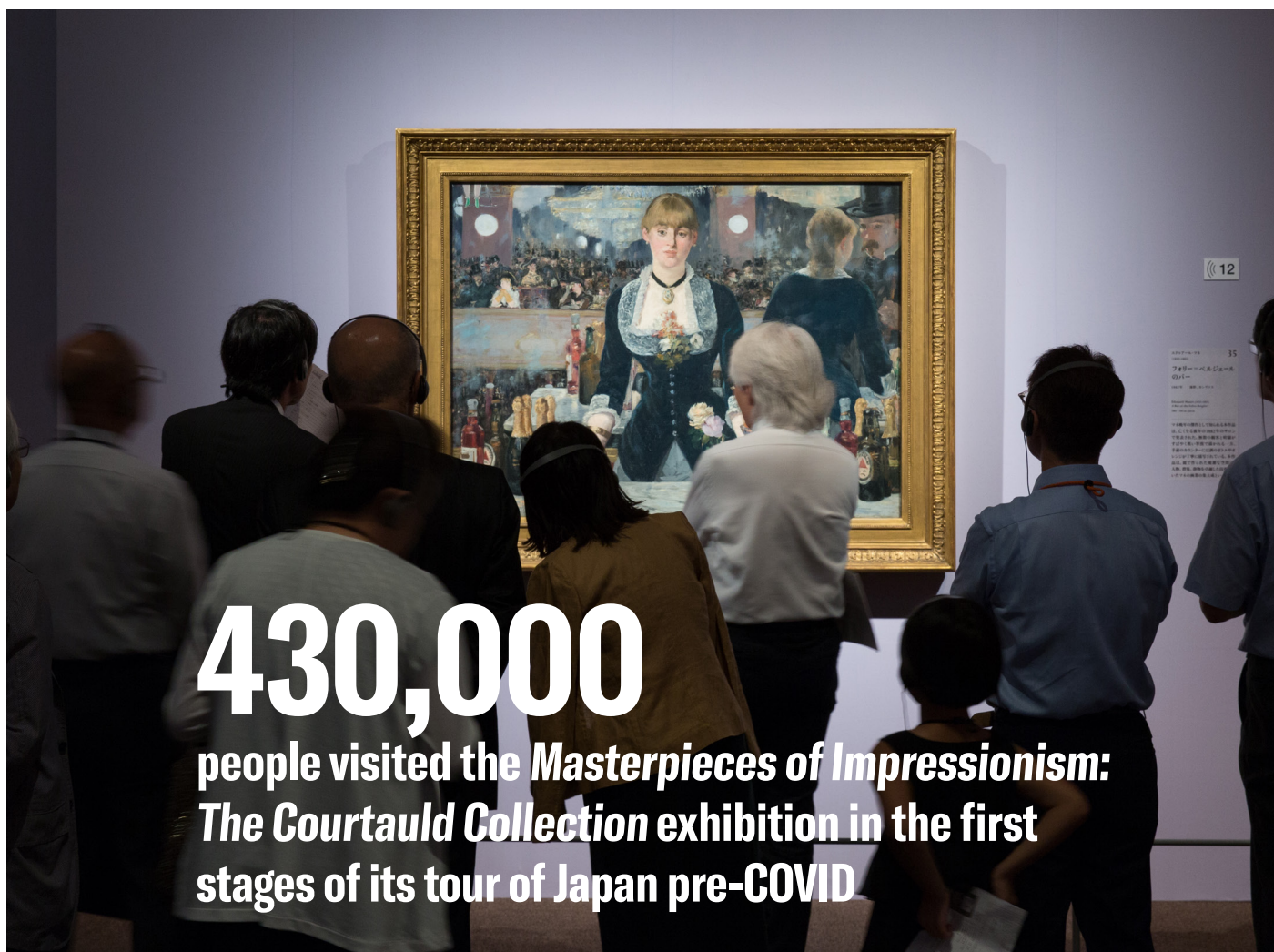
Open Courtauld Hour, our innovative mini series of events bringing art history to new audiences, has engaged with almost 20,000 people since launching in April 2020

This page top clockwise:
Short Course students

Digitisation Volunteer in the
Conway Library

Panelists during an Open
Courtauld Hour digital event





430,000
people visited the *Masterpieces of Impressionism: The Courtauld Collection* exhibition in the first stages of its tour of Japan pre-COVID

This page top clockwise:
Masterpieces of Impressionism: The Courtauld Collection exhibition at the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum

Vincent van Gogh (1853 – 1890) *Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear*, 1889. The Courtauld, London (Samuel Courtauld Trust) © The Courtauld

Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472 – 1553), *Adam and Eve*, 1526, The Courtauld, London (Samuel Courtauld Trust) © The Courtauld



75,500
people took a *Virtual Tour of The Courtauld Gallery* – with interest peaking after the UK went into lockdown

This page top clockwise:
Impressions of Modern Life: Prints from The Courtauld Gallery at Royal Holloway, University of London

Front cover, pen and black ink.
 Detail from the manuscript *Avant et après* by Paul Gauguin. © The Courtauld

Radical Drawing: Works from Coventry and The Courtauld at The Herbert Museum, Coventry

192

individual works were lent to exhibitions in the UK and abroad

IMPRESSIONS OF MODERN LIFE

Prints from The Courtauld Gallery
 13 JANUARY –
 3 APRIL 2020

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Paris art world witnessed unprecedented change. A rising generation of young artists began to question the dominance of the state-sponsored Salon – the preeminent annual exhibition of contemporary art since its founding in the seventeenth century – and the increasingly conservative art that filled its walls. Instead of grandiose canvases inspired by history and literature, these artists wanted to paint the rapidly changing world around them in a fresh and innovative manner. Their bold images of fleeting moments in the modern city led some critics to dub them Impressionists.

While Impressionism is traditionally associated with painting, its rise went hand in hand with a major revival in printmaking, as avant-garde artists began to realize its potential both for creating original and highly personal images and for helping their work to reach new audiences beyond the Salon's walls. Turning their backs on laborious and rigid techniques such as engraving, they embraced methods that allowed them to respond spontaneously to their surroundings. The poet and critic Charles Baudelaire advocated etching as the ideal technique for capturing modern life because of its freedom and the scope it allowed for the expression of the artist's innermost personality and imagination. Later in the century, other artists took inspiration from lithography's even greater ease and openness.

The artists represented in this exhibition used printmaking as a way of pushing their work in new directions. Whether they engaged with forms into it, they established printmaking's place as a fertile ground for technical experimentation – one it still holds for artists today.



Courtauld exhibitions and displays were seen at seven venues around the UK – Bradford, Braintree, Coventry, Preston, Royal Holloway University, Truro and Wolverhampton – as well as in London's National Gallery and Science Museum.

The Collection acquired 21 new works, including Paul Gauguin's rare manuscript, *Avant et après*



Around 200,000 construction hours were worked on the Courtauld Connects building site, as the transformation of Somerset House continues

Strategic Report

A College of the University of London, The Courtauld focuses on teaching and research in the areas of art history, the conservation of wall and easel paintings and curating, while offering public short courses. The Courtauld also cares for one of the world's most famous collections of paintings, drawings, sculpture and decorative arts within its Gallery, ranging from the Renaissance to the 21st century. The Gallery provides valuable support for teaching and research to students and academic staff throughout the UK higher education sector. A range of facilities and services are undertaken in support of key activities.

We have remained focussed this year on developing the Vision and Mission, as outlined on page 4. This is supported by our strategic objectives:

- To ensure our research, teaching and curating is relevant and global in cover, reach and impact, through new appointments, international partnerships and strategic relationships.
- To attract, recruit and nurture a larger, more inclusive and talented student body from the UK and across the world, equipping them with the skills to develop their highest potential in the fields of their choice.
- To grow our audience and extend the impact of The Courtauld through ambitious exhibitions, public programmes, and strategic partnerships, harnessing new technologies where appropriate.
- To secure a business model which is sustainable and resilient, including more robust commercial activities, combining charitable values and commercial thinking in all our operations and activities.
- To deliver The Courtauld's potential to serve the wider community by operating efficiently through the best use of our human resources, our physical estate, our technical services and our collections.

Operating and Financial Review

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education (2019 edition) and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102.

A summary of the group Income and Expenditure Account is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Income	31,892	29,917
Expenditure	19,483	23,640
Surplus before other gains and losses	12,409	6,277
(Loss)/Gain on investments	(773)	2,766
Taxation	-	6
Revaluation of heritage assets	-	114
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,636	9,163

Represented by		
Endowment comprehensive income for the year	(434)	5,160
Restricted comprehensive income for the year	10,832	7,206
Unrestricted comprehensive income for the year	1,238	(3,317)
Revaluation reserve comprehensive income for the year	-	114

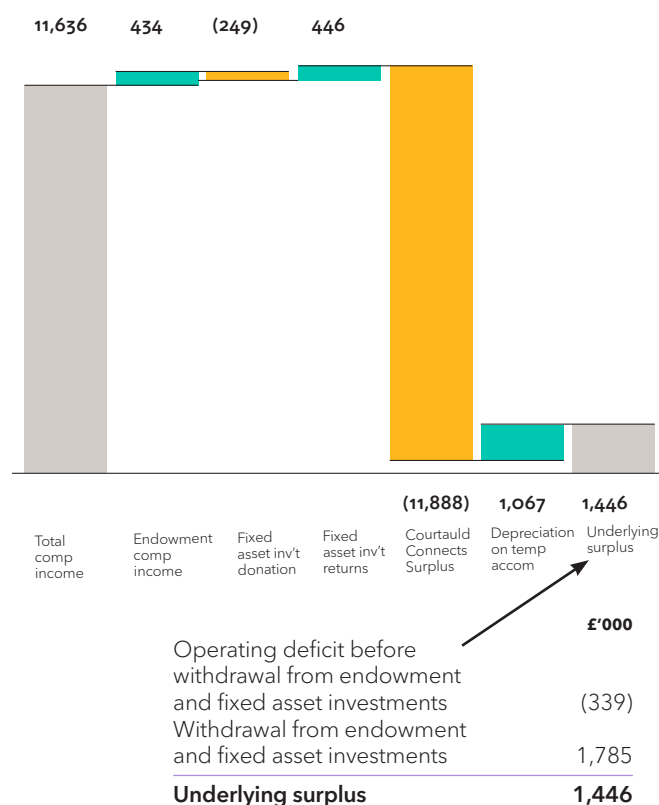
The consolidated results show a total for restricted and unrestricted comprehensive income of £12,070,000 compared to £3,889,000 last year. This includes a donation to fixed asset investments and the change in fixed asset investments from investment income and market value that was, this year, less than the planned redemption to support the operations of The Courtauld.

Excluding this donation and unplanned change in fixed asset investments, the surplus for the group was £12,267,000 compared to a surplus of £3,504,000 in 2018/19. This surplus includes a net surplus of £11,888,000 (2018/19 £6,565,000) arising from fundraising and grants for the Courtauld Connects project exceeding project expenses in the year. Most of the project costs are incurred as capital expenditure. It also includes a £1,067,000 (2018/19 £620,000) depreciation charge on the fit-out of the temporary accommodation occupied during the building works.

The planned redemption from fixed asset investments to support operations exceeded growth from investment income and market value changes this year by £446,000 as shown in note 12 to the financial statements. In comparison, investment income and market value changes exceeded the planned redemption by £385,000 in 2018/19. A donation of £249,000 was received in fixed asset investments in the year.

The underlying surplus was £1,446,000 (2018/19 £2,441,000 deficit) as shown in the chart and includes withdrawals from endowment and fixed asset investments of £1,785,000 (2018/19 £2,042,000). The improvement in the result is driven mainly by a decrease in the USS pension deficit of £1,239,000 in the year following the completion of the 2018 actuarial valuation. In 2018/19 there was an increase in the USS pension deficit of £2,527,000 following the completion of the 2017 actuarial valuation.

2019/20 Underlying Surplus £'000



The endowment comprehensive income decreased to a deficit of £434,000 from a surplus of £5,160,000 in 2018/19. This includes new donations to the endowment of £709,000 (2018/19 £3,892,000) and investment income and market value movements of £153k (2018/19 £2,833,000). Withdrawals in the year were £1,296,000 (2018/19 £1,565,000).

Courtauld Connects

The Courtauld Connects project received donations and grants and incurred staff and other expenses resulting in a net surplus in the year of £11,888,000 (2018/19 £6,565,000). The project incurred £14,423,000 of capital expenditure bringing the project related capital cost held within Fixed Assets at the balance sheet date to £27,747,000. £641,000 (2018/19 £1,735,000) is held in restricted reserves towards future project costs.

Group Income

The Courtauld's income is derived from a range of sources, including the Office for Students and Research England, research grants and contracts, tuition fees, philanthropic income, Gallery admissions charges, fees for short courses and student accommodation and commercial income from accommodation, the Gallery Café, Shop and corporate hire. The Courtauld was awarded a significant increase in funding from HEFCE as a Small Specialist institution with effect from 2016/17 and to continue for four years. The HEFCE Reviewing Panel noted the 'extraordinary influence of the institution and its graduates in art history and art curation'.

2020 - How The Courtauld earned its £31,892,000 income



The group's income can be summarised as follows:

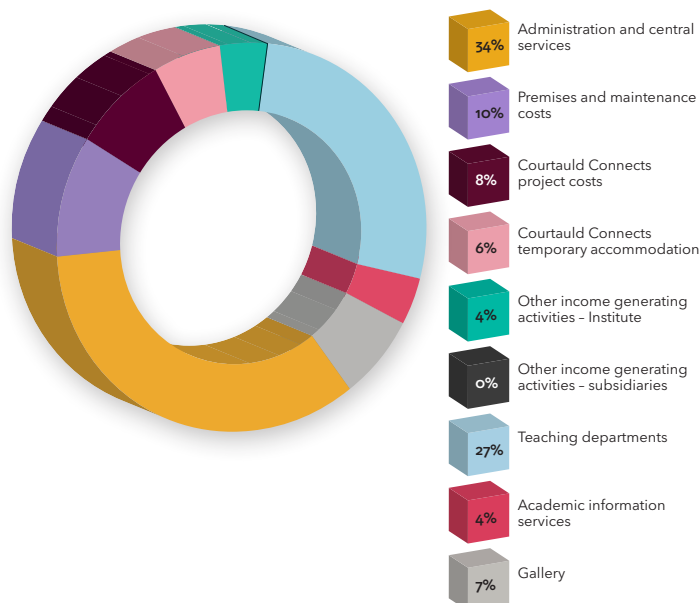
	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Change %
Tuition fees and education contracts	6,321	5,650	12%
Funding body grants	4,948	4,819	3%
Research grants and contracts	1,223	1,227	0%
Other income	4,223	1,823	132%
Investment income	984	943	4%
Donations and endowments	14,193	15,455	(8%)
Total Income	31,892	29,917	7%

Total group income for the year was £31,892,000, an increase of 7% compared to 2018/19.

Tuition fees increased by 12% due to increases in home postgraduate fee income and in overseas fees. Funding body grants remained broadly flat. Other income increased by 132% mainly due to the National Lottery Heritage Fund grant for Courtauld Connects building works. Income from donations and endowments continues to be higher than in a usual operating year due to donations for Courtauld Connects but decreased by 8%, after a particularly high value in 2018/19, due mainly to lower endowment donations in the year.

Group Expenditure

2020 - How The Courtauld spent its £19,483,000 expenditure



The group's expenditure can be summarised as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Change %
Staff costs	7,996	11,036	(28%)
Other operating expenses	10,012	11,387	(12%)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,413	1,183	19%
Interest and other finance costs	62	34	82%
Total Expenditure	19,483	23,640	(18%)

Total group expenditure for the year was £19,483,000, a decrease of 18% compared to 2018/19.

The main reason for the decrease is the impact of changes in the USS pension deficit. In 2018/19 it increased by £2,527,000 for the impact of the USS 2017 actuarial valuation and this was partially reversed with a credit of £1,239,000 for the impact of the 2018 actuarial valuation. This is the main driver of the movement in staff costs and is partly offset by an increase in headcount and in pay rates for cost of living and progression. Other operating expenses decreased by 12% with small reductions across a number of cost areas partly driven by the impact of reduced activity during the Covid-19 lockdown period. The depreciation, amortisation and impairment cost increased due to the impact of a full year charge for the depreciation of the fit-out of the temporary accommodation used during Courtauld Connects building works.

Total group expenditure includes £372,000 for delivery of the Access and Participation plan.

Loss on investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Change %
(Loss)/Gain on investments	(773)	2,766	(128%)

The loss on investments represents the decrease in market value for the fixed asset investments and endowment assets in the year. The decrease is driven by market performance for the assets held.

Net Assets

As at 31 July 2020 the group reported net assets of £83,388,000 compared to net assets of £71,752,000 in the prior year. This increase was driven by higher fixed assets of £13,109,000 reflecting the progress with Courtauld Connects and a decrease in the USS pension provision of £1,268,000 mainly due to the impact of the 2018 actuarial valuation.

This was partly offset by a reduction of £631,000 in investments, as withdrawals exceeded the net growth from returns and market value changes, and an increase in net current liabilities. Net current liabilities as at 31 July 2020 were £2,106,000, an increase of £2,105,000 from the prior year. This was due mainly to higher creditors with higher levels of deferred income carried forward to future years, mainly relating to a new grant received for academic faculty, and higher accruals largely relating to the Courtauld Connects building works.

Investments

The Courtauld Institute of Art Investments Committee is responsible for oversight of the endowment and fixed asset investments. On behalf of the Governing Board, the Committee establishes investment objectives, asset allocation policy and investment strategies for each asset class within the portfolio. Overall investment objectives and goals are achieved by use of a diversified portfolio consistent with The Courtauld's return goals and risk tolerance. The Committee has developed an asset allocation strategy which sets minimum and maximum allocations for each asset class, a target asset allocation, and specifies benchmarks against which the performance of each asset category can be judged. While the investment horizon of The Courtauld is long-term, asset allocation is discussed at every meeting of the Committee and formally reviewed at least once per year or as a significant change in The Courtauld's operations or financial condition may require.

The Courtauld operates a 50% hedging programme against exposure to the dollar and euro in the endowment and fixed asset investments. At the year end there was an asset on the forward hedging contract of £344,000 (2018/19 liability of £818,000) which has been recognised in the investment assets' value.

The primary function of the endowment is to provide enduring support for the academic mission of The Courtauld by releasing a substantial and reliable flow of funds to the operating budget, unless such a flow is not temporarily required. Maintaining the purchasing power of the Endowment to provide sustained programme support requires a disciplined spending policy to balance the demands of the present against the claims of the future. The Courtauld's spending rule uses a long-term spending rate combined with a smoothing rule that adjusts gradually to changes in endowment market value.

33% of the investment holding is held in cash as at 31 July 2020 (32% at 31 July 2019) reflecting preparation to implement the Governing Board's decision to use available funds as financing for Courtauld Connects if required until grants and donations are received.

The movement in the value of the portfolio during the year can be summarised as follows:

	£'000
Balance brought forward at 1 August 2019	
Capital	43,244
Unapplied Total Returns	14,400
	57,644
Additions	958
Investment income	969
Decrease in market value of investments held	(773)
Disposal/redemption of investments	(1,785)
Balance at 31 July 2020	57,013
Represented by:	
Unit Trusts and Investment Trusts	37,901
Cash balances	18,768
Forward hedging contract	344
	57,013

A more detailed analysis of the endowment funds, including a review of the most significant individual funds, can be found at notes 12 and 19 to these financial statements.

HESA Key Financial Indicators (KFI)

The nature of our operating structure and the scale of Courtauld Connects in the financial results mean that a number of the KFIs used by HESA to assess performance are not directly relevant to The Courtauld or may not be meaningful. The impact of the change in the USS pension deficit in 2018/19 and 2019/20 has also distorted the metrics. However the following measures in respect of the 2019/20 financial year should be noted:

- The surplus for the year was 38.9% (2018/19 21.0%) of total income;
- Staff costs for the year represented 25.1% (2018/19 36.9%) of total income;
- Unrestricted reserves were 111.2% (2018/19 75.0%) of total income;
- There was no external borrowing as at 31 July 2020 (2018/19 0.04% of total income); and
- The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 0.5 (2018/19 1.0).

Widening Access and Participation

The Courtauld aims to transform the perception of Art History and Conservation in the UK to become a mainstream subject studied by people from all backgrounds by "recruiting the best possible students with the highest academic and intellectual potential, regardless of their ethnic, economic or social background, who will gain the most from studying at The Courtauld."

To achieve this, The Courtauld's objectives are to:

- Recruit students from a diverse range of backgrounds, and support them through the life of their degree.
- Provide a rigorous academic education in art history that prepares students for further study and employment, and who will contribute actively to society across all fields and endeavours. This includes subject knowledge, transferable skills and greater self-confidence, based around independent, creative and critical looking, reading, thinking and writing. We train students to be able to synthesise information to deliver concise, cogent and persuasive arguments in oral, written and visual forms.
- Support student success at each stage of the student life cycle from entry to graduation and beyond. Our ethos and policies are driven by values of inclusivity and belonging.

A wide range of specific initiatives is underway to achieve these ambitions.

Use of Public Funds

The Courtauld Institute of Art receives public funding from the Office for Students (OfS) and Research England. As a recipient of this funding it delivers the teaching, research, gallery and library obligations that it promised when the funding was secured. It complies with extensive regulatory reporting obligations and seeks to deliver these professionally and to a high standard.

The Courtauld has Financial Regulations which set out how funds may be spent and the processes for approval and review that are required. The Courtauld sets an annual budget and agrees the activities that will be delivered in the year ahead. The budget is reviewed by the Finance and Operations Committee and approved by the Governing Board. A longer term Business Plan with financial projections is also regularly updated and reviewed by the Governing Board. The finance processes are subject to regular Internal Audit scrutiny with any identified weaknesses rectified promptly.

The Governing Board is satisfied that the controls that are operated ensure the regularity and propriety in the use of the public funding provided to The Courtauld.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

In the course of 2019/20 The Courtauld initiated a general report on The Courtauld's performance in the context of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion which is informing its full EDI strategy and action plan for 2020-21.

Carbon Management Plan

The Courtauld's Carbon Management Plan written in April 2015, set a target of achieving a 38% (301tCO₂e) reduction in Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions for the academic year ending 2019/20 set against the baseline year of 2011/12 (792tCO₂e) and a further reduction of 5% (40tCO₂e) by the year ending 2024/25. The Courtauld has exceeded the target of 38% by 2019/20 and has reduced its carbon emissions by 405tCO₂e (51.15%). This was achieved during a period of significant change in The Courtauld's property portfolio, resulting from part closure of its premises at Somerset House for refurbishment and the opening of its temporary campus at Vernon Square. The Courtauld is thus on target for achieving the overall 43% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions as originally required by the former body the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), which was a requirement for all universities to achieve by 2020. The Courtauld acknowledges the further target that was set by the HEFCE which was to achieve an 83% reduction by 2050, and The Courtauld will set out how its targets for achieving this in refreshed Carbon Management Plan that will be drafted in the year ahead.

The Courtauld also set itself in April 2015 the target of reducing by 10% Scope 3 carbon emissions by 2019/20 from a baseline year of 2013/14 stating that it would recalculate the baseline year in 2016/17 based on assembling more accurate data. Updated data was able to be calculated for 2014/15 confirming Scope 3 emissions (excluding those associated with construction and unclassified) to be 2,595 tCO₂e. For 2018/19 the corresponding figure is 2,985 tCO₂e. Thus over the 3 year period The Courtauld increased its Scope 3 emissions by 390 tCO₂e and thus, whilst calculations for 2019/20 have not yet been completed in time for this report, it is unlikely The Courtauld will meet its 2019/20 target.

For the year 2018/19, Scope 3 emissions associated with construction is 2,612 tCO₂e, compared with 502 tCO₂e in 2014/15 and the increase is directly linked to the delivery of the Courtauld's transformation project Courtauld Connects.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The framework for identifying and assessing risks, and monitoring the management of those risks is set out in detail in the Governance Statement under the heading 'Risk Management and Statement of Internal Control' (see page 20). The process employed by The Courtauld for managing risk has been strengthened further this year.

The following key strategic risks have been identified by the Senior Management Team:

- Failure to achieve a sustainable and resilient business model
- Failure to deliver Courtauld Connects (Capital Project) in line with its strategic vision and budget
- Failure to deliver an outstanding student experience

The impact and ongoing effects of the Covid-19 outbreak on The Courtauld's key strategic risks have been reviewed and managed as part of the risk management framework.

The Covid-19 pandemic has increased the likelihood of some risks crystallising and The Courtauld has taken a number of mitigating actions including set up of 'Silver' and 'Gold' groups to manage the response within the organisation to the pandemic. The groups receive and consider all relevant advice including from Public Health England and UUK. The Courtauld is working closely with other University of London colleges to ensure a consistent and prompt response to developments. The financial consequences of the pandemic are being monitored closely through the Senior Management Team and the Finance and Operations Committee.

The impact of Brexit on The Courtauld remains uncertain in particular in relation to the ongoing recruitment and retention of both staff and students from the EU. On 23 June 2020 the Government announced that from 2021/22 EU students will no longer be eligible for home fee status and undergraduate and post graduate support for courses starting in 2021/22.

Longer Term Prospects

The Courtauld recognises that, if it is to maintain its position as world leader in the field of art history, it must continue to invest in its estate and facilities in order to maintain and improve its learning, teaching and research environment. In challenging economic conditions, a key objective of The Courtauld is to reduce its reliance on government funding so as to ensure that its future remains in its own hands. Courtauld Connects is a major priority and will radically transform access to The Courtauld and its collections through a programme of physical redevelopment and organisational change. In May 2016, the news that the application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for Stage 1 approval had been successful represented a major step towards the realisation of this project and the 2018/19 year saw the project move into delivery as the Gallery closed and the building work commenced. Building work has continued through 2019/20 and, despite delays from the impact of the pandemic, completion of Phase 1 is planned in 2021.

Courtauld Connects, and the realisation of the many benefits it will bring, is at the heart of the Strategic Plan.

The Courtauld's endowment fund plays a vital role in ensuring our on-going financial sustainability and we are therefore mindful of the need to balance releases from the fund to offset revenue and capital expenditure with the need to grow the fund to support the institute in the longer term. As a result, The Courtauld operates a policy of restricting releases to meet operational need to protect the long-term value of the fund. Although this remains the long term policy, the Governing Board took the decision to use available investment funds as financing during the Courtauld Connects project.

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



Robert Thorpe
Company Secretary

Directors' Report

Directors and Officers

Governing Board

The Courtauld Institute of Art is a company limited by guarantee (company no. 4464432) and an exempt charity for the purposes of the Charities Act 1993 under the exempt charities order 2002 No. 1626. As such the members of the Governing Board are both company directors and charity trustees. The members of the Board who served during the year and up to the date of signing these financial statements were:

Ex officio

Professor Deborah Swallow ^{1,5,6}
(*Märit Rausing Director,
The Courtauld Institute of Art*)
Professor James Cuno ⁴
(*President and CEO, The J Paul Getty Trust*)
Mr Andrew Hochhauser QC ¹
(*Chairman, Samuel Courtauld Trust*)
(1 December 2019)
Ms Charlotte Osbourne ^{1,2,5}
(*President, The Students' Union*)

Appointed Members

The Lord Browne of Madingley ^{1,3}
Professor Julia Black
(*from 6 July 2020*)
Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz ³
Mr Peter Budd ¹
Ms Charmian Caines ^{2,7,8,10}
Mr Nicholas Clarry ^{1,2,4,9}
Mr Edward Dolman
(*until 6 July 2020*) ⁷
Dr Gabriele Finaldi ⁷
Dr John Garcia ^{1,9}
Mr Hugues Lepic
(*From 20 March 2020*) ^{2,4}
Ms Sally Osman ^{3,5,8}
Mr Franck Petitgas ^{1,3}
Dame Julia Peyton-Jones ^{1,7}
Ms Johanna Waterous
(*Until 7 January 2020*) ¹

Members elected by and from the Academic Staff

Professor Sussan Babaie ^{1,5,9}
Ms Pippa Balch ^{2,5}
Dr Scott Nethersole ⁵
(*from 27 November 2019*)

Members elected by and from staff other than the Academic Staff

Ms Elizabeth Harris
(*from 20 March 2020*)
Ms Caireen McGinn
(*until 27 November 2019*)
Mr Anthony Tyrrell ⁹

Members elected from the staff of The Courtauld Gallery

Dr Karen Serres ^{2,7}

Senior Management Team

The Senior Management Team (SMT) is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the company. The members of the SMT are as follows:
Professor Deborah Swallow,
Märit Rausing Director
Dr Tzo Zen Ang,
Managing Director
(*from 27 February 2020*)
Dr Alixe Bovey,
Head of Research
Professor Antony Eastmond,
Dean and Deputy Director
Ms Lorna Gozzard,
Head of Communications & Marketing
(*from 6 January 2020*)
Dr Stephanie Hall,
Project Director, Courtauld Connects
Ms Francesca Hewitt,
Director of Development
(*from 16 March 2020*)
Dr Kary Kelly,
Director of Development
(*until 16 October 2019*)
Ms Lila Kanner,
Acting Director of Development
(*17 October 2019 to 15 March 2020*)
Mr Robert Thorpe,
Director of Operations
Dr Ernst Vegelin,
Head of The Courtauld Gallery

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Other information

The particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year and an indication of likely future developments in the business have been included in the Strategic Report on page 14.

Auditors Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards Board's 'Reporting Statement: Operating and Financial Review' (January 2006).

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



Robert Thorpe
Company Secretary
Registered address:
The Courtauld Institute of Art
Somerset House
Strand
London WC2R 0RN

1. Member of the Chairman's Committee
2. Member of the Audit & Risk Committee
3. Member of the Governance, Nominations & Remuneration Committee
4. Member of the Investments Committee
5. Member of the Joint Honours Committee

6. Member of the Academic Promotions Committee
7. Member of the Exhibitions & Gallery sub-Committee
8. Member of the Commercial & Marketing sub-Committee
9. Member of the Finance & Operations sub-Committee
10. Member of the Ethics sub-Committee

Governance Statement

Responsibilities of the Governing Board and Structure of Corporate Governance

The Courtauld Institute of Art is committed to the highest standards of governance and continues to review its processes and effectiveness to refine its governance arrangements. In developing its approach, the Governing Board has confirmed its commitment to the Committee of University Chairs (CUC) Governance Code of Practice ('the Code').

The Courtauld continues to embed its updated governance structure, as implemented in the 2018/19 academic year. The Governing Board is compliant with the mandatory conditions of the Code and continues to improve its processes in line with its guidance, including:

- Strengthening monitoring of all aspects of the institution's sustainability through specific, agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) (3.3)
- To review the delegated authority of accountable officer (3.6)
- To formalise reporting arrangements of the Remuneration Committee to the Governing Board and refresh the Remuneration Committee terms of reference to refer to the requirements of the Code and the CUC Higher Education Senior Staff Remuneration Code. (3.15/6)
- To develop reporting arrangements regarding equality and diversity further (6.4)
- Improving the induction process for all members of the Governing Board (7.5)

A full review of the effectiveness of the governance structure will be taken in Spring 2021, including a review of its compliance with the updated CUC Code, issued in September 2020. In addition to the CUC guide, The Courtauld is guided by the Office for Students and the British Universities Finance Directors Group (BUFDG).

Overview

The Courtauld is committed to following best practice in all aspects of corporate governance. This summary describes the manner in which The Courtauld has applied the principles set out in the Higher Education (HE) Audit Committees Code of Practice in the past year, including those set out in the update to the Code in May 2020. Its purpose is to help the reader of the accounts understand how the principles have been applied.

The Courtauld's Governing Board is ultimately responsible for the Institute's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on a developing process designed:

- to identify the principal risks to the achievement of policies, aims and objectives;
- to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks;
- to manage them effectively, efficiently and economically; and
- to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. This process has been in place for the year ended 31 July 2020 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, and accords with Office for Students guidance.

Governing Board and its Committees

The Governing Board meets three times a year and has several Committees. The Committees are as follows: Academic Promotions Committee, Audit & Risk Committee, Chairman's Committee, Governance, Nominations and Remuneration Committee, Investments Committee and the Joint Honours Committee. All of these Committees are formally constituted with terms of reference. In all cases, except the Academic Promotions Committee, the majority of the membership is lay and each of the Committees have a lay Chair.

The Courtauld also has an Academic Board which is the institute body set up in accordance with Article 19 of the Articles of Association of the Courtauld Institute of Art. Subject to the responsibilities of the Governing Board and of the Director, the Academic Board shall be responsible for all matters relating to the teaching, courses, scholarship and research of The Courtauld; those relating to the development of the academic activities of The Courtauld and the resources needed for them; and advising the Director and the Governing Board thereon having regard at all times to the educational character and objectives of The Courtauld, as determined by the Governing Board.

The Academic Promotions Committee meets twice a year and is responsible for the consideration of applications for promotion by Academic staff and recommendation to the Governing Board for approval of any such promotions they consider to be appropriate.

The Audit & Risk Committee meets at least twice a year and reviews the arrangements for the identification and management of risks; advises the Governing Board on the appointment or dismissal of the internal and external auditors; reviews the effectiveness of internal controls; receives reports from the National Audit Office and/or Office for Students; considers audit reports from the internal and external auditors and management's response to those reports; advises the Governing Board on accounting policies and reviews the Institute's annual report and accounts, before their submission to the Governing Board. The internal auditors and external auditors attend every meeting and, following the meeting which considers the annual accounts, the external auditors hold a private discussion with the members of the Committee in the absence of the officers.

The Chairman's Committee has the primary purpose of facilitating the effective operation of the Governing Board by reviewing and shaping proposals and recommendations to the Governing Board, and exercising the powers of the Governing Board in relation to less critical matters. It does this through regular reporting on performance against strategic and financial objectives, key challenges and developments and insight from other stakeholders. The Committee will meet regularly in order to review proposals to the Governing Board, assess options and provide recommendations to the Governing Board. The Chairman's Committee will also meet when required to address matters which are either urgent or which the Chair determines would be best addressed outside regular Governing Board meetings. The Chairman's Committee is supported by the following sub-Committees, which are advisory and have no delegated authority but serve to make reports and recommendations:

- A Finance & Operations Committee reviews and advises the Chairman's Committee on the financial performance of The Courtauld, budgetary and financial forecasting processes, and capital management.

Governing Board and its Committees (Continued)

- An Ethics Committee reviews and advises the Chairman's Committee on the ethical and reputational matters relating to The Courtauld, including whistleblowing, student matters, gift acceptance and research ethics. The Ethics Committee is also responsible for overseeing the Appeals process for the Research Excellence Framework.
- A Commercial & Marketing Committee reviews and advises the Chairman's Committee on commercial aspects of The Courtauld's operations and all aspects of its brand and promotion.
- An Exhibitions & Gallery Committee reviews and advises the Chairman's Committee on all strategic aspects of the Gallery, including the stewardship of the collection, exhibitions and displays, as well as the Gallery's engagement with core areas of The Courtauld's other activities.
- The Courtauld Connects Building Implementation Group oversees the delivery of Phase 1 of the Courtauld Connects capital project, and advises the Chairman's Committee and Governing Board on all aspects of the project including budget, programme and quality.

The Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee meets at least annually and is responsible for reviewing all matters relating to remuneration and governance, including the composition and succession of the Governing Board and key members of senior management (other than the Director). The Committee makes recommendations to the Board on such matters including the remuneration of the Director and Director of Operations (Company Secretary).

The Investments Committee meets three times a year and is responsible for the general strategy and policy on investments held or made by or on behalf of The Courtauld and deals with all matters relating to the implementation of such strategy and policy. It reviews the Investment strategy, policy and performance at least annually, and it appoints any investment advisers and managers on such terms as the Committee shall think fit.

The Joint Honours Committee meets at least annually to request, collect and consider nominations for the award for Honorary Fellows, Emeritus Professorship and the Honorary Doctorate of the University of London by the Courtauld Institute of Art, and to send suitable recommendations for all such awards to the Governing Board for approval.

Risk Management and Statement of Internal Control

The Governing Board has a responsibility to ensure that The Courtauld's risk management strategy is effective throughout The Courtauld and that it is fully compliant with regulatory requirements relating to risk. As highlighted in the Director of Operations' Strategic Report, there has been continuing review and improvement of the Risk Management framework.

The Courtauld Governing Board has continued to take the following actions in relation to this:

- maintained a risk management policy for the Institute, setting out principles, processes, responsibilities and key risk areas;
- reviewed the strategic risk register, setting out key risks, including business, operational, compliance and financial risks, and how they are to be managed;
- received reports from the Audit & Risk Committee on the processes governing the identification and management of risk and extended the Committee's remit in the renewed structure as the Audit & Risk Committee to further strengthen its review of risk management;
- assigned executive responsibility to the Director and the SMT;
- considered the actions taken to mitigate the risks identified;
- ensured consistency in the level of risk assessed, among risks having the same probability/impact assessment; and

- independently audited the process for managing risk to ensure that it was in line with best practice in small specialist institutions.

The risk management policy sets out a clear framework for:

- identifying and assessing risks, as part of the corporate planning process;
- monitoring the management of risks; and
- reviewing the process.

The Board has confirmed the Audit & Risk Committee's role regarding oversight of the risk management process, clearly establishing the committee's responsibilities regarding risk and ensuring clarity between:

- the suitability of the processes in place (an Audit & Risk Committee responsibility); and
- the effectiveness of the identification and management of risk per se (ultimately a Board responsibility).

The Financial Regulations set out the provisions for the financial management of The Courtauld. Their application ensures that The Courtauld operates within a robust, sound financial management and control environment which seeks to prevent and detect corruption, fraud, bribery and other irregularities. They are reviewed periodically to provide assurance that they continue to provide an appropriate framework and set of principles that support these objectives.

The Audit and Risk Committee also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls on an ongoing basis and monitors any remedial action required. It is supported by an independent Internal Audit function which undertakes a programme of audits across both financial and non-financial processes and activities, informed by an assessment of the key risks faced by the organisation.

Key elements of the control environment are:

- The Governing Board discusses and approves the strategy, plans, budget and the risks to achieving them.
- The Senior Management Team regularly reviews risk to achieving objectives and identifies mitigating controls and actions to take.
- Policies, procedures and controls are embedded within processes including approval limits, segregation of duties and regular reporting and review against budgets.
- The Committees of the Governing Board provide additional scrutiny over key elements of performance and decision making.
- The Audit and Risk Committee reports annually to the Governing Board.

Overall, the Internal Audit annual report gave an opinion of 'satisfactory assurance' that The Courtauld maintained adequately designed and effective arrangements for risk management, control and governance and economy, efficiency and effectiveness. There were two internal audits in the year where the outcome was "limited" assurance, with regard to Student Complaints and GDPR Compliance. Actions have been taken to rectify the weaknesses identified in both of these areas. The weaknesses would not have a material impact on the financial data reported in the financial statements.

The statement of internal control relates to the period from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020 and to the period up to the date of approval of the audited financial statements.

Statement Of Governing Board Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Governing Board is responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Strategic Report and Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Office for Students' Terms and Conditions of Funding for Higher Education Institutions and Research England's Terms and Conditions of Research England Grant and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the group and parent Institute 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. The terms and conditions of funding further require the financial statements to be prepared in accordance with the 2019 Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting for Further and Higher Education, in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts Direction issued by the Office for Students.

Under company law the directors 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 group and parent Institute and of their income and expenditure, gains and losses and changes in reserves for that period. In preparing each of the group and parent Institute financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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;
- assess the group and parent Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the group or the parent Institute or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Governing Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent Institute's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent Institute and enable them to ensure that its 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 group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Governing Board are also responsible for ensuring that:

- funds from whatever source administered by the Group or the Institute for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- funds provided by the Office for Students and Research England have been applied in accordance with the terms and conditions attached to them;
- ensuring that there are appropriate financial and management controls in place to safeguard public funds and funds from other sources; and
- securing the economical, efficient and effective management of the Institute's resources and expenditure.

The Governing Board is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Institute's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to Governing Board of The Courtauld Institute of Art

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Courtauld Institute of Art ("the Institute") for the year ended 31 July 2020 which comprise the Consolidated and Institute Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, Consolidated and Institute Statement of Reserves, Consolidated and Institute Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and related notes, including the accounting policies in the Statement of Principal Accounting Policies.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the Institute's affairs as at 31 July 2020, and of the Group's and the Institute's income and expenditure, gains and losses and changes in reserves, and of the Group's cash flows, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and with the 2019 Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting for Further and Higher Education;
- meet the requirements of the Accounts Direction dated 25 October 2019 issued by the Office for Students; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Governing Board has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or the Institute or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group and the Institute's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the Governing Board's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Group's business model, and analysed how those risks might affect the Group and the Institute's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Group or the Institute will continue in operation.

Other information

The Governing Board is responsible for the other information, which comprises the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Governance Statement. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information;
- in our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report, Directors' Report for the financial year and the Governance Statement, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Governing Board responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 21, the Governing Board (who are the Directors of the Institute company for the purposes of company law) is responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and parent Institute'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 it either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We are required to report on the following matters by the Accounts Direction dated 25 October 2019 issued by the Office for Students ('the Accounts Direction').

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- funds from whatever source administered by the Group or the Institute for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- funds provided by the Office for Students, UK Research and Innovation (including Research England), the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Department for Education have been applied in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We are required by the Accounts Direction to report to you where the Institute has an access and participation plan that has been approved by the Office for Students' director of fair access and participation and the results of our audit work indicate that the Group's and the Institute's expenditure on access and participation activities for the financial year disclosed in Note 9b has been materially misstated.

We are also required by the Accounts Direction to report to you where the results of our audit work indicate that the Group's and the Institute's grant and fee income, as disclosed on page 33 to the financial statements has been materially misstated.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

The Purpose Of Our Audit Work And To Whom We Owe Our Responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Governing Board, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 124B of the Education Reform Act 1988. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Governing Board 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 Institute and the Governing Board for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Fleur Nieboer (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London E14 5GL

28 January 2021

Consolidated and Institute Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year ended 31 July 2020

		Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Notes	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Income					
Tuition fees and education contracts	1	6,321	6,321	5,650	5,650
Funding body grants	2	4,948	4,948	4,819	4,819
Research grants and contracts	3	1,223	1,223	1,227	1,227
Other income	4	4,223	4,206	1,823	1,757
Investment income	5	984	984	943	943
Total income before endowments and donations		17,699	17,682	14,462	14,396
Donations and endowments	6	14,193	14,193	15,455	15,455
Total income		31,892	31,875	29,917	29,851
Expenditure					
Staff costs	7	7,996	7,996	11,036	10,994
Other operating expenses		10,012	10,007	11,387	11,336
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	10/11	1,413	1,413	1,183	1,183
Interest and other finance costs	8	62	62	34	34
Total expenditure	9	19,483	19,478	23,640	23,547
Surplus before other gains, losses and share of operating surplus/deficit of joint ventures and associates		12,409	12,397	6,277	6,304
(Loss)/ Gain on investments		(773)	(773)	2,766	2,766
Surplus before tax		11,636	11,624	9,043	9,070
Taxation		-	-	6	-
Surplus for the year		11,636	11,624	9,049	9,070
Revaluation of heritage assets		-	-	114	114
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,636	11,624	9,163	9,184
Represented by:					
Endowment comprehensive income for the year		(434)	(434)	5,160	5,160
Restricted comprehensive income for the year		10,832	10,832	7,206	7,206
Unrestricted comprehensive income for the year		1,238	1,226	(3,317)	(3,296)
Revaluation reserve comprehensive income for the year		-	-	114	114
		11,636	11,624	9,163	9,184
Surplus for the year attributable to:					
Non controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Institute		11,636	11,624	9,049	9,070
Total Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Non controlling interest		-	-	-	-
Institute		11,636	11,624	9,163	9,184

All items of income and expenditure relate to continuing activities

Consolidated and Institute Statement of Changes in Reserves

Year ended 31 July 2020

Consolidated	Note	Income and expenditure account			Revaluation reserve	Total
		Endowment £'000	Restricted £'000	Unrestricted £'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 August 2018		39,722	6,008	14,369	2,490	62,589
Surplus/(deficit) from the income and expenditure statement		5,160	7,206	(3,317)	-	9,049
Revaluation of heritage assets in year		-	-	-	114	114
Release of restricted funds spent in year		-	(8,777)	8,777	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,160	(1,571)	5,460	114	9,163
Balance at 31 July 2019		44,882	4,437	19,829	2,604	71,752
Surplus/(deficit) from the income and expenditure statement		(434)	10,832	1,238	-	11,636
Release of restricted funds spent in year	20	-	(11,790)	11,790	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(434)	(958)	13,028	-	11,636
Balance at 31 July 2020		44,448	3,479	32,857	2,604	83,388

Institute	Note	Income and expenditure account			Revaluation reserve	Total
		Endowment £'000	Restricted £'000	Unrestricted £'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 August 2018		39,722	6,008	14,278	2,490	62,498
Surplus/(deficit) from the income and expenditure statement		5,160	7,206	(3,296)	-	9,070
Revaluation of heritage assets in year		-	-	-	114	114
Release of restricted funds spent in year		-	(8,777)	8,777	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,160	(1,571)	5,481	114	9,184
Balance at 31 July 2019		44,882	4,437	19,759	2,604	71,682
Surplus/(deficit) from the income and expenditure statement		(434)	10,832	1,226	-	11,624
Release of restricted funds spent in year	20	-	(11,790)	11,790	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(434)	(958)	13,016	-	11,624
Balance at 31 July 2020		44,448	3,479	32,775	2,604	83,306

Consolidated and Institute Balance Sheet

		As at 31 July 2020		As at 31 July 2019	
	Notes	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	10	9	9	59	59
Fixed assets	11	27,062	27,062	13,953	13,953
Heritage assets	11	3,907	3,907	3,907	3,907
Investments	12	57,013	57,013	57,644	57,644
		87,991	87,991	75,563	75,563
Current assets					
Stock	13	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	14	724	721	1,326	1,326
Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,678	1,595	1,887	1,813
		2,402	2,316	3,213	3,139
Less: Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(4,508)	(4,504)	(3,214)	(3,210)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(2,106)	(2,188)	(1)	(71)
Total assets less current liabilities		85,885	85,803	75,562	75,492
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(7)	(7)	(32)	(32)
Provisions					
Pension provisions	17	(2,419)	(2,419)	(3,687)	(3,687)
Other provisions	17	(71)	(71)	(91)	(91)
Total net assets		83,388	83,306	71,752	71,682
Restricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	19	44,448	44,448	44,882	44,882
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	20	3,479	3,479	4,437	4,437
Unrestricted Reserves					
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		32,857	32,775	19,829	19,759
Revaluation reserve		2,604	2,604	2,604	2,604
Total Reserves		83,388	83,306	71,752	71,682

The notes on pages 32 to 47 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements of The Courtauld Institute of Art, registered number 04464432, were approved by the Governing Board on 26 January 2021 and were signed on its behalf by



The Lord Browne of Madingley
Chairman of the Governing Board



Professor Deborah Anne Swallow
Märit Rausing Director

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 31 July 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 July 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 July 2019 £'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		11,636	9,049
Adjustment for non -cash items			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	10/11	1,413	1,183
Decrease/(increase) in stock	13	-	40
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	14	602	(400)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	15	(187)	(1,072)
Increase/(decrease) in pension provision	17	(1,327)	2,459
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	17	(20)	63
Adjustment for investing or financing activities			
Investment income	5	(984)	(943)
Interest payable	8	62	34
Loss/(Gain) on investments		773	(2,766)
New fixed asset investments donations	12	(249)	-
New endowment donations	12	(709)	(3,892)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		11,010	3,755
Cash flows from investing activities			
Withdrawal of investments		1,785	2,042
Investment income	5	15	14
Payments made to acquire intangible assets	10	-	(18)
Payments made to acquire fixed assets	11	(12,980)	(8,831)
		(11,180)	(6,793)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	8	(3)	(7)
Repayments of amounts borrowed	18	(12)	(212)
Capital element of finance lease payments	24	(24)	56
		(39)	(163)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(209)	(3,201)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21	1,887	5,088
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	21	1,678	1,887

Statement of Principal Accounting Policies

Year ended 31 July 2020

1. Basis of preparation

The Group and parent Institute financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting for Further and Higher Education (2019 edition). They have also been prepared in accordance with the 'carried forward' powers and duties of previous legislation (Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and the Higher Education Act 2004) and the new powers of the Higher Education and Research Act 2017 during the transition period to 31 July 2019, the Accounts Direction issued by the Office for Students (OfS), the Terms and conditions of funding for higher education institutions issued by the Office for Students and the Terms and conditions of the Research England grant.

The Institute is a public benefit entity and therefore has applied the relevant public benefit requirement of the applicable UK laws and accounting standards.

2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the Institute and all its subsidiaries for the financial year to 31 July 2020.

Intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation. The Courtauld has a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking, SCT Enterprises Limited which is a company registered in England and Wales. Its principal activity is the sale of items related to The Courtauld Gallery and its collections. The value of The Courtauld's investment in this subsidiary is £2. The financial statements of the trading subsidiary, SCT Enterprises Limited, have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

The Courtauld Institute of Art Fund (CIAF) is a charity registered under the Charities Act 2011, number 288509. Its principal activity is to raise funds for the benefit of the Courtauld Institute of Art. In accordance with Section 97 of the Act, CIAF is treated as a special trust for accounting purposes and its activities and results have therefore been aggregated into the Institute's results for the year. As required by the SORP, reserves held by the CIA Fund at the Balance Sheet date are treated as either endowments (in the case of restricted reserves in CIAF) or restricted reserves (in the case of unrestricted reserves in CIAF) within the institute's accounts. The value of The Courtauld's investment in the CIAF is £nil.

The consolidated financial statements do not include the income and expenditure of the Students' Union as the Institute does not exert control or dominant influence over policy decisions.

3. Going Concern

The Group and parent Institute's activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Strategic Report which forms part of the Directors' Report. The Strategic Report also describes the financial position of the Institution, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Governing Board considers to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Governing Board has prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 18 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. After reviewing these forecasts the Governing Board is of the opinion that, taking account of severe but plausible downsides, including the anticipated impact of COVID-19, the

Group and parent Institute will have sufficient funds to meet their liabilities as they fall due over the period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements (the going concern assessment period).

The Governing Board considered the following points in reaching its conclusion:

- The impact of a significantly lower intake of overseas students for 2020/21 was considered reflecting the challenges of travel and study during the COVID-19 pandemic. The enrolment process for October 2020 has allowed this impact to be quantified with more certainty.
- A number of additional cost and income contingencies have been included in projections to reflect the uncertainty of the 2020/21 year ahead and as The Courtauld adapts to the new environment. These cover the anticipated additional costs of delivering teaching remotely and the risk that there is a continued impact of the pandemic on particular incomes streams, such as philanthropy and commercial short courses.
- The Courtauld Connects project has adapted the ways of working to be COVID-compliant and the project continues to progress. There have, however, been considerable cost increases as a consequence which have been included in cash projections. This continues to be closely monitored.
- The Courtauld Gallery was planned to be closed during 2019/20 and most of 2020/21 for refurbishment. The projections for visitor numbers and revenues on re-opening have been reviewed and revised downwards reflecting the likely continued need for social distancing and the lower visitor numbers in London in 2021.
- The Courtauld took legal advice and identified a proportion of the investment portfolio could be withdrawn to support the institution through the conclusion of the building project and to support increased operational cash needs. The investments were liquidated and were held as cash at 31 July 2020. These can be drawn during 2020/21 and 2021/22 to provide the required cash to continue to deliver the project and trade.

Consequently, the Governing Board is confident that the Group and parent Institute will have sufficient funds to continue to meet their liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4. Revenue recognition

Income from the sale of goods or services is credited to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the goods or services are supplied to the external customers or the terms of the contract have been satisfied.

Fee income is stated gross of any expenditure which is not a discount and credited to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure over the period in which students are studying. Where the amount of the tuition fee is reduced, by a discount for prompt payment, income receivable is shown net of the discount. Bursaries and scholarships are accounted for gross as expenditure and not deducted from income.

Investment income is credited to the statement of income and expenditure on a receivable basis.

Funds the Institute receives and disburses as paying agent on behalf of a funding body are excluded from the income and expenditure of the Institute where the Institute is exposed to minimal risk or enjoys minimal economic benefit related to the transaction.

Government revenue grants including funding council block grant

4. Revenue recognition (continued)

and research grants are recognised in income over the periods in which the Institute recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Where part of a government grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income within creditors and allocated between creditors due within one year and due after more than one year as appropriate.

Grants (including research grants) from non government sources are recognised in income when the Institute is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met. Income received in advance of performance related conditions being met is recognised as deferred income within creditors on the balance sheet and released to income as the conditions are met.

In order to facilitate the process of online giving to The Courtauld Institute of Art group and associated entities the Fund acts as agent for online giving to the Friends of the Courtauld Institute and also from time to time receives other payments on behalf of the Friends. During the year the Fund received a total of £144,148 for The Friends' in this way. These funds were not included in the reported revenue of the Group, and £13,965, which was not transferred to the Friends during the year, has been recorded as a creditor balance on the Balance Sheet to be transferred to the Friends.

Donations and endowments

Non exchange transactions without performance related conditions are donations and endowments. Donations and endowments with donor imposed restrictions are recognised in income when the Institute is entitled to the funds. Income is retained within the restricted reserve until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions at which point the income is released to general reserves through a reserve transfer.

Donations with no restrictions are recognised in income when the Institute is entitled to the funds.

There are four main types of donations and endowments identified within reserves:

1. Restricted donations - the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective.
2. Unrestricted permanent endowments - the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the Institute.
3. Restricted expendable endowments - the donor has specified a particular objective other than the purchase or construction of tangible fixed assets, and the Institute has the power to use the capital.
4. Restricted permanent endowments - the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective.

Permanent Endowments are invested on a total return basis. Returns on investments are credited to the income and expenditure account to the extent that they have been applied for the purposes intended by the donor. Returns beyond this amount are retained within the unapplied total return fund as part of the endowment until such time as they are applied by the Institute and a transfer is made to the income and expenditure account.

Expendable endowments are invested alongside permanent endowments. Returns on investments are credited to the income and expenditure account in full with any unspent balances being transferred back to accumulated income within the endowment fund.

5. Capital Grants

Capital grants are recognised in income when the Institute is entitled to the funds subject to any performance related conditions being met.

6. Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in Surplus or Deficit.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

7. Pension Schemes

The Courtauld Institute of Art participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) and the Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL).

The USS was a defined benefit only pension scheme which was contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P) until 31 March 2016. With effect from 1 October 2016, the scheme changed from a defined benefit only pension scheme to a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund.

SAUL is a centralised defined benefit scheme and was contracted out of the State Second Pension until 31 March 2016. SAUL is an independently managed pension scheme for the non-academic staff of over 50 colleges and institutions with links to higher education. Pension benefits currently build up on either a final salary or a career average revalued earnings (CARE) basis. Following a consultation with members, the SAUL final salary section closed from 31 March 2016 and members build up benefits on a CARE basis from 1 April 2016.

The USS is a multi-employer scheme where the assets are not attributed to individual employers and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The employer is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. It therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 'Employee benefits'.

The amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. Since The Courtauld has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, it recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses being recognised in the income and expenditure account.

SAUL is also a multi-employer scheme and it is not possible to identify an individual employer's underlying assets and liabilities so it is also treated as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The Courtauld Institute of Art is not expected to be liable to SAUL for any other current participating employers' obligations under the Rules of SAUL, but, in the event of an insolvency event of any participating employer within SAUL, an amount of any pension shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer, may be spread across the remaining participating employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation.

As there was a Technical Provisions surplus at 31 March 2017 there is no defined benefit liability (i.e. the present value of any deficit contributions due to SAUL) to be recognised by The Courtauld.

7. Pension Schemes (continued)

SCT Enterprises Limited contributed to a defined contribution scheme on behalf of its employees. In accordance with FRS102, contributions to these schemes are included as expenditure in the period in which they are payable.

8. Employment benefits

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the Institute. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount The Courtauld expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

9. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise software and digital assets and are stated at historical cost. Intangible assets are amortised over 3 years representing the remaining estimated economic life of the assets.

10. Tangible fixed assets

a) Land and buildings

Land and buildings are stated at historical cost. Costs incurred in relation to a tangible fixed asset, after its initial purchase or production, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the institution from the existing tangible fixed asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance; the cost of any such enhancements are added to the gross carrying amount of the tangible fixed asset concerned.

Leasehold Land and Buildings – 10% per annum from the year of acquisition

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out annually for residential buildings and otherwise if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of any fixed asset may not be recoverable.

No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction.

b) Equipment

Equipment costing less than £2,500 per individual item or set of similar items is written off to the income and expenditure account in the year of acquisition. All other equipment is capitalised at cost. Capitalised equipment is depreciated over its useful economic life as follows:

- General equipment – 10% per annum from the year of acquisition
- General equipment in temporary accommodation during – Courtauld Connects – 33% per annum from the year of acquisition
- Computer equipment – 33% per annum from the year of acquisition

c) Rare books and artefact

Rare books and artefacts are capitalised at the cost or value of the acquisition, where such a cost or valuation is reasonably obtainable. Rare books are fully accessible by users of The Courtauld's book library and a detailed catalogue of the collection was completed in 2014. The last valuation of the collection took place in 2014, and future valuations will then take place every ten years. The Harris collection of textiles was valued in 2018 and is included at valuation from this date. The Conway early photographic collection was valued in 2019 and is included at valuation from this date. The assets are not depreciated since their long economic life and high residual value mean that any depreciation would not be material. Donated works of art are included at valuation as at the date of donation.

There are further works of art and antique furniture that are not held on the Institute's balance sheet as, given the nature of the assets and their age, a reliable valuation was not available for incorporation into the accounts. Therefore they have not been included in the assets shown in the tangible fixed assets note.

11. Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

12. Finance leases

Leases in which the Institute assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease and the corresponding lease liabilities are initially recognised at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

13. Investments

Fixed asset investments that are not listed on a recognised stock exchange are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value. Listed assets are included in the balance sheet at market value.

Investments that form part of endowment assets are included in the balance sheet at market value.

Investments in jointly controlled entities, associates and subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment in the Institute's accounts.

Current asset investments are held at fair value with movements recognised in the Surplus or Deficit.

14. Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of their cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand, deposits repayable on demand and overdrafts. Deposits are repayable on demand if they are in practice available within 24 hours without penalty.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

16. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of contractual arrangements, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments.

17. Taxation

The Institute is an exempt charity within the meaning of Part 3 of the Charities Act 2011. It is therefore a charity within the meaning of Para 1 of schedule 6 to the Finance Act 2010 and accordingly, the Institute is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by section 478–488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (CTA 2010) or section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes.

The Institute receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax. Irrecoverable VAT on inputs is included in the cost of such inputs. Any irrecoverable VAT allocated to tangible fixed assets is included in their cost.

SCT Enterprises Limited is subject to corporation tax and Value Added Tax in the same way as any commercial organisation and

17. Taxation (continued)

current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

18. Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the financial statements when:

- (a) the Institute has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
 - (b) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
 - (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
- The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

The amount recognised as a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability arises from a past event that gives the Institute a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Institute. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Institute a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Institute.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in the notes.

19. Derivatives

Derivatives are held on the balance sheet at fair value with movements in fair value recorded in the Surplus or Deficit.

20. Reserves

Reserves are classified as restricted or unrestricted. Restricted endowment reserves include balances which, through endowment to the Institute, are held as a permanently restricted fund which the Institute must hold in perpetuity.

Other restricted reserves include balances where the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the Institute is restricted in the use of these funds.



MA Conservation of Wall Painting students working on the conservation of Longthorpe Tower

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 July 2020

1. Tuition fees and education contracts

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
UK Higher Education students	2,576	2,576	2,195	2,195
European Union (EU) (excluding UK) students	1,055	1,055	923	923
Non -EU students	2,654	2,654	2,452	2,452
Other education income	36	36	80	80
	6,321	6,321	5,650	5,650

2. Funding body grants

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
OfS and Research England recurrent grants	4,831	4,831	4,702	4,702
OfS and Research England capital grants	117	117	117	117
	4,948	4,948	4,819	4,819

3. Research grants and contracts

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Research councils	425	425	442	442
UK based charities	417	417	379	379
EU Charity	65	65	65	65
Other grants and contracts	316	316	341	341
	1,223	1,223	1,227	1,227

4. Other income

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
The Courtauld Gallery – admissions and events	1	1	60	60
SCT Enterprises Ltd (The Gallery Shop)	17	–	79	13
Residences and accommodation	521	521	691	691
Other income	3,684	3,684	993	993
	4,223	4,206	1,823	1,757

Other income has increased due to increased funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund for the Courtauld Connects building work.

5. Investment Income

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Investment income on endowments	757	757	712	712
Investment income on general reserves	212	212	217	217
Other investment income	15	15	14	14
	984	984	943	943

6. Donations and endowments

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
New endowments	709	709	3,892	3,892
Donations with restrictions	11,554	11,554	7,996	7,996
Unrestricted donations	1,930	1,930	3,567	3,567
	14,193	14,193	15,455	15,455

Note The source of grant and fee income, included in notes 1 to 3 is as follows:

Grant and Fee income

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Grant income from the OfS	2,094	2,094	2,124	2,124
Grant income from other bodies	4,077	4,077	3,922	3,922
Fee income for research awards (exclusive of VAT)	432	432	452	452
Fee income from non -qualifying courses (exclusive of VAT)	36	36	80	80
Fee income for taught awards (exclusive of VAT)	5,853	5,853	5,118	5,118
	12,492	12,492	11,696	11,696

As part of our Courtauld Connects transformation project, the load-bearing walls under the historic Strand vestibule were successfully removed in February 2020 to form the expansive new retail space in The Courtauld's vaults.



7. Staff costs

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Salaries	7,218	7,218	6,751	6,713
Social security costs	846	846	777	777
Movement on USS and SAUL provision	(1,239)	(1,239)	2,527	2,527
Other pension costs	1,171	1,171	981	977
	7,996	7,996	11,036	10,994

The above table includes charges for redundancy payments and payments under compromise agreements on exit of £92,215 for 3 staff (consolidated and Institute) (2019: £78,708 for 3 staff (consolidated and Institute)) all of which was paid during the year.

Emoluments of the Director:

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Salary	195	195	195	195
	195	195	195	195

The Courtauld Institute of Art is a world -leading centre for the study of art, conservation and curating. It delivers undergraduate and postgraduate courses and undertakes internationally important research in its field. It also houses the Courtauld Gallery which, in particular, curates and exhibits an internationally important art collection including the UK's most important collection of Impressionist and post-Impressionist paintings and works on paper. The Director has primary responsibility for the success and long-term sustainability of all these activities, including securing the philanthropic financial support required to undertake them effectively. She has also had specific responsibility in recent years for the fundraising and the overall project management of the "Courtauld Connects" project, which will transform the physical infrastructure and capacity and capabilities of the organisation. Taken as a whole, these represent a role for which the remuneration package is more than justified.

The relationship between the Director's remuneration and that for all other employees, expressed as a pay multiple, is set out below.

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated	Institute	Consolidated	Institute
Director's basic salary as a multiple of the median pay of staff on a full -time equivalent basis	5.08	5.08	5.17	5.17
Director's total remuneration as a multiple of the median total remuneration of staff on a full -time equivalent basis	4.30	4.30	4.95	4.95

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated No.	Institute No.	Consolidated No.	Institute No.

Remuneration of higher paid staff, including the Director, excluding employer's pension contributions on a full -time equivalent basis was:

£100,000 to £104,999	1	1	-	-
£115,000 to £119,999	-	-	1	1
£130,000 to £135,000	1	1	-	-
£145,000 to £149,999	-	-	1	1
£150,000 to £154,999	1	1	-	-
£190,000 to £194,999	1	1	1	1
	4	4	3	3

Average staff numbers by major category on a full -time equivalent basis:	No.	No.	No.	No.
Teaching departments	35	35	36	36
Gallery & Libraries	24	24	24	24
Administration and central services	76	76	71	71
Premises	5	5	3	3
	140	140	134	134

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Institute. Staff costs include compensation paid to key management personnel.

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Key management personnel compensation	1,193	1,193	1,230	1,230

8. Interest and other finance costs

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Loan interest	3	3	7	7
Net charge on pension scheme	59	59	27	27
	62	62	34	34

9a. Analysis of total expenditure by activity

	Year ended 31 July 2020		Year ended 31 July 2019	
	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000	Consolidated £'000	Institute £'000
Teaching departments	5,279	5,279	5,574	5,574
Academic information services	713	713	684	684
Gallery	1,289	1,289	1,353	1,372
Administration and central services	6,661	6,661	10,098	10,098
Premises costs	1,929	1,929	1,994	1,994
Planned maintenance	90	90	63	63
Maintenance provision	30	30	91	91
Courtauld Connects project costs	1,508	1,508	1,974	1,974
Courtauld Connects premises costs for temporary accommodation	1,253	1,253	958	958
Other income generating activities - Institute	726	726	739	739
Other income generating activities - subsidiaries	5	-	112	-
	19,483	19,478	23,640	23,547
Other operating expenses include:				
External auditors remuneration in respect of audit services	60	56	50	46
External auditors remuneration in respect of non -audit services	35	34	55	55
Land and buildings	1,855	1,855	1,771	1,771
Foreign currency exchange loss/(gain)	10	10	2	2

9b. Access and Participation

Access Investment	160	160		
Financial Support	163	163		
Disability Support	32	32		
Research and Evaluation	17	17		
	372	372		

£196,000 of these costs are already included in the overall staff costs figures included in the financial statements, see note 7

The published access and participation plan can be found on the following link:

<https://courtauld.ac.uk/about/policies/office-for-students>

10. Intangible Assets

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Cost or valuation				
At start of year	227	227	209	209
Additions	-	-	18	18
At end of year	227	227	227	227
Amortisation				
At start of year	168	168	95	95
Charge for the year	50	50	73	73
At end of year	218	218	168	168
Net book value				
At end of year	9	9	59	59

11. Fixed Assets and Heritage Assets

Consolidated	Leasehold land and buildings £'000	Assets in the course of construction £'000	Computer equipment £'000	General equipment £'000	Total Fixed Assets £'000	Rare books and artefacts £'000
Cost or valuation						
At start of year	2,508	10,137	1,215	3,760	17,620	3,907
Additions	-	14,188	27	257	14,472	-
Disposals	-	-	(148)	(209)	(357)	-
At end of year	2,508	24,325	1,094	3,808	31,735	3,907
Depreciation and impairment						
At start of year	1,678	-	867	1,122	3,667	-
Charge for the year	186	-	153	1,024	1,363	-
Disposals	-	-	(148)	(209)	(357)	-
At end of year	1,864	-	872	1,937	4,673	-
Net book value						
At end of year	644	24,325	222	1,871	27,062	3,907
At start of year	830	10,137	348	2,638	13,953	3,907

During the year ended 31 July 2020 a number of items were written off resulting in a charge of £7,000 (31 July 2019: £146,000).

Institute	Leasehold land and buildings £'000	Assets in the course of construction £'000	Computer equipment £'000	General equipment £'000	Total Fixed Assets £'000	Rare books and artefacts £'000
Cost or valuation						
At start of year	2,508	10,137	1,215	3,760	17,620	3,907
Additions	-	14,188	27	257	14,472	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(137)	(20)	(157)	-
At end of year	2,508	24,325	1,105	3,997	31,935	3,907
Depreciation and impairment						
At start of year	1,678	-	867	1,122	3,667	-
Charge for the year	186	-	153	1,024	1,363	-
Disposals	-	-	(137)	(20)	(157)	-
At end of year	1,864	-	883	2,126	4,873	-
Net book value						
At end of year	644	24,325	222	1,871	27,062	3,907
At start of year	830	10,137	348	2,638	13,953	3,907

12. Investments

Consolidated and Institute Fixed asset investments	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Balance brought forward at 1 August	12,762	12,377
Additions	249	-
Investment income	212	217
(Decrease)/Increase in market value of investments held	(169)	645
Disposal/redemption of investments	(489)	(477)
Balance at 31 July	12,565	12,762
Represented by:		
Unit Trusts and Investment Trusts	8,352	8,879
Cash balances	4,136	4,064
Forward hedging contract debtor/(creditor)	77	(181)
	12,565	12,762
Endowment assets		
Balance brought forward at 1 August		
Capital	30,482	26,401
Unapplied Total Returns	14,400	13,321
	44,882	39,722
Additions (note 19)	709	3,892
Investment income	757	712
(Decrease)/Increase in market value of investments held	(604)	2,121
Disposal/redemption of investments	(1,296)	(1,565)
Balance at 31 July	44,448	44,882
Represented by:		
Unit Trusts and Investment Trusts	29,549	31,227
Cash balances	14,632	14,292
Forward hedging contract debtor/(creditor)	267	(637)
	44,448	44,882
Total investment assets	57,013	57,644
Represented by:		
Unit Trusts and Investment Trusts	37,901	40,106
Cash balances	18,768	18,356
Forward hedging contract debtor/(creditor)	344	(818)
	57,013	57,644

For the purpose of managing the investment portfolio and for all other management and administrative purposes, the endowment asset investments and fixed asset investments continue to be administered jointly in a single fund which was valued at £57,013,000 at 31 July 2020 (31 July 2019: £57,644,000).

As at 31 July 2020 there was no overdraft facility. As at 31 July 2019 £1,000,000 of cash included above was held as security for the overdraft facility (note 18).

The Courtauld operates a 50% hedging programme against exposure to the dollar and euro in the endowment and fixed asset investments. At the year end date there was a debtor on the forward hedging contract of £344,000 (2019: liability of £818,000) which has been recognised in the investment assets' value. £222,000 was received in October 2020 (2019: £704,000 was paid in October 2019) and the balance is due for settlement in January 2021.

13. Stock

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Finished goods	–	–	–	–

14. Trade and other receivables

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade and student debtors	149	149	218	218
Taxation and VAT recoverable	232	232	219	219
Other Accrued Revenue	65	62	625	625
Other debtors	30	30	48	48
Prepayments	292	292	234	234
	768	765	1,344	1,344
Less provision for doubtful debts	(44)	(44)	(18)	(18)
	724	721	1,326	1,326

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Energy efficiency loans programme	–	–	12	12
Obligations under finance leases	25	25	24	24
Trade creditors	208	208	739	739
Social security and other taxation payable	212	211	197	197
Accruals and Deferred income	4,058	4,055	2,237	2,233
Other creditors	5	5	5	5
	4,508	4,504	3,214	3,210

Accruals and Deferred income

Included with accruals and deferred income are the following items of income which have been deferred until specific performance related conditions have been met.

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Donations	988	988	383	383
Research grants received on account	2	2	2	2
Grant income	169	169	197	197
	1,159	1,159	582	582

16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 Consolidated £'000	2020 Institute £'000	2019 Consolidated £'000	2019 Institute £'000
Obligations under finance leases	7	7	32	32
	7	7	32	32
Analysis of secured and unsecured loans:				
Due within one year or on demand (Note 15)	–	–	12	12
Due after more than one year	–	–	–	–
Total secured and unsecured loans	–	–	12	12

17. Provisions for liabilities

Consolidated	Obligation to fund deficit on USS Pensions £'000	Other provisions £'000
At 1 August 2019	3,687	91
Utilised in year	(88)	(50)
Addition/(Reduction) in 2019/20	(1,239)	30
Pension interest charge in the year	59	-
At 31 July 2020	2,419	71

Institute	Obligation to fund deficit on USS Pensions £'000	Other provisions £'000
At 1 August 2019	3,687	91
Utilised in year	(88)	(50)
Addition/(Reduction) in 2019/20	(1,239)	30
Pension interest charge in the year	59	-
At 31 July 2020	2,419	71

Obligation to fund deficit on Pensions

The obligation to fund the past deficit on the Universities' Superannuation Scheme (USS) arises from the contractual obligations with the pension scheme for total payments relating to benefits arising from past performance in accordance with the deficit recovery plan. Management has assessed future employees within the scheme and salary payment over the period of the contracted obligation in assessing the value of this provision. More details on the 2018 actuarial valuation are set out in note 27. There are no remaining liabilities for benefits arising from past performance for the Superannuation Scheme of the University of London (SAUL) (2019: £nil).

The major assumptions used to calculate the obligation are:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.74%	1.60%
Salary growth	2.50%	2.50%

Sensitivity analysis

As set out in the accounting policies, there are some critical judgements made in estimating the obligation to fund the USS deficit. The sensitivity of the principal assumptions used to measure the USS deficit provision are set out below:

Change in assumptions at 31 July 2020	Approximate impact £'000
0.5% pa decrease in discount rate	(58)
0.5% pa increase in salary inflation over duration	(57)
0.5% pa increase in salary inflation year 1 only	(12)
0.5% increase in staff changes over duration	(59)
0.5% increase in staff changes year 1 only	(12)
1% increase in deficit contributions from April 2020	(446)
1 year increase in term	(376)



Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475 - 1564), The Dream (Il Sogno), Circa 1533,
The Courtauld, London (Samuel Courtauld Trust) © The Courtauld

18. Financial assets and liabilities

			2020			2019
	Current £'000	Non-current £'000	Total £'000	Current £'000	Non-current £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets						
Investments	-	57,013	57,013	-	57,644	57,644
Trade and other receivables	179	-	179	266	-	266
Cash	1,678	-	1,678	1,887	-	1,887
	1,857	57,013	58,870	2,153	57,644	59,797
Financial liabilities						
Energy efficiency loans programme	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Obligations under finance leases	(25)	(7)	(32)	(24)	(32)	(56)
Trade and other payables	(213)	-	(213)	(744)	-	(744)
	(238)	(7)	(245)	(780)	(32)	(812)
Total financial assets/(liabilities)	1,619	57,006	58,625	1,373	57,612	58,985

The energy efficiency loans programme loan was agreed during 2015/16 to fund energy efficiency works and was interest free and repayable over 4 years.

As at 31 July 2020 there was no overdraft facility. During the year ended 31 July 2019 an overdraft facility for working capital requirements was agreed in May 2019 of up to £1,000,000 secured on £1,000,000 of cash held in investments at 1.5% over base rate. The facility expired on 15 October 2019.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Market risk

The primary objective of the holding in endowment assets is to ensure that The Courtauld has enduring support for its academic mission. Market risk arises from the endowment investment holdings. The Courtauld aims to minimise its market risk by establishing investment objectives, asset allocation policy and investment strategies for each class of asset within the portfolio. The Investment Committee reviews against these objectives and formally reviews the asset allocation at least once per year.

Foreign currency risk

As noted above the primary objective of the holding in endowment assets is to ensure that The Courtauld has enduring support for its academic mission. The Courtauld is exposed to foreign currency risk resulting from endowment assets held in other currencies, primarily the US dollar and Euro. The Courtauld aims to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk by hedging 50% of foreign currency exposure to the US dollar and Euro. The Investment Committee reviews the hedging approach at least once per year.

Liquidity risk

The primary objective is to ensure that The Courtauld has sufficient funds available to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by aligning the timing of withdrawal of investments with forecast cash flows. Cash flow forecasts are regularly reviewed to ensure continuity of funding.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to The Courtauld. Credit risk arises from exposures to trade and student debtors. The maximum credit risk is limited to the carrying value of the trade receivables above. The level of bad debt provision is less than 1% of total income before donations and endowments.

19. Endowment Reserves

Restricted net assets relating to endowments are as follows:

Endowments

Consolidated and Institute	Permanent Restricted £'000	Permanent Unrestricted £'000	Total Permanent £'000	Expendable Restricted £'000	Total 2020 £'000	Total 2019 £'000
At 1 August 2019						
Capital	15,689	8,048	23,737	6,745	30,482	26,401
Unapplied Total Returns	5,419	8,981	14,400	-	14,400	13,321
	21,108	17,029	38,137	6,745	44,882	39,722
Received in the year (note 6)	707	-	707	2	709	3,892
Investment income (note 5)	356	287	643	114	757	712
(Losses)/Gains in market value	(284)	(229)	(513)	(91)	(604)	2,121
Total returns transferred to income & expenditure account	(72)	(58)	(130)	(23)	(153)	(2,833)
Unapplied total returns retained in endowment reserves	(344)	(548)	(892)	(251)	(1,143)	1,268
At 31 July 2020						
Capital	16,396	8,048	24,444	6,496	30,940	30,482
Unapplied Total Returns	5,075	8,433	13,508	-	13,508	14,400
	21,471	16,481	37,952	6,496	44,448	44,882
Representing						
Fellowships and scholarships funds	1,189	-	1,189	2,688	3,877	7,511
Prizes funds	2,120	-	2,120	-	2,120	2,172
Chairs and lectureships funds	14,411	-	14,411	2,259	16,670	13,044
Other funds	3,751	16,481	20,232	1,549	21,781	22,155
	21,471	16,481	37,952	6,496	44,448	44,882

The Board has resolved that income up to a maximum of 4% of the current value of unrestricted endowments should be released to the Income & Expenditure Account, to cover any residual operating deficit of the Institute. Occasionally the Governing Board may determine that a capital withdrawal may be appropriate for investment in The Courtauld's future.

The Institute operates a total returns policy in respect of its endowment and fixed asset investments. Releases to the income & expenditure account and transfers to general reserves are accordingly based on income and growth realised during the year, subject to the conditions for the use of funds being met in the case of restricted funds and the limits imposed by the board in the case of unrestricted funds.

Included within the table above, the Institute holds five permanent endowments that could be considered to be material charitable funds. The funds, each of which was given to support the long term financial sustainability of the Institute, can be analysed as follows:

	Lisbet Rausing £'000	The Garfield Weston Foundation £'000	The Deborah Loeb Brice Foundation £'000	The Robert HN Ho Family Foundation £'000	J Paul Getty Trust £'000
At 1 August 2019					
Capital	5,000	1,000	2,491	2,500	3,873
Unapplied Total Returns	6,246	1,470	1,161	535	68
	11,246	2,470	3,652	3,035	3,941
Investment income	190	41	61	51	66
(Losses)/Gains in market value	(151)	(33)	(49)	(40)	(53)
Total Returns transferred to income & expenditure account	(39)	(8)	(12)	(11)	(13)
Unapplied total returns retained in endowment reserves	(377)	(62)	(92)	28	13
At 31 July 2020					
Capital	5,000	1,000	2,491	2,500	3,873
Unapplied Total Returns	5,869	1,408	1,069	563	81
	10,869	2,408	3,560	3,063	3,954

20. Restricted Reserves

Reserves with restrictions are as follows:

	Unspent capital grants £'000	Courtauld Connects donations £'000	Donations £'000	CIAF Reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balances at 1 August 2019	437	1,735	1,765	500	4,437
New grants	-	-	-	-	-
New donations	-	10,695	610	-	11,305
Capital grants and donations utilised	(1)	(11,789)	-	-	(11,790)
Expenditure	-	-	(473)	-	(473)
	(1)	(11,789)	(473)	-	(12,263)
At 31 July 2020	436	641	1,902	500	3,479

Analysis of other restricted funds / donations by type of purpose:

	2020 Total £'000
Scholarships	266
Funded Posts	181
Gallery	274
General	1,181
	1,902

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	At 1st August 2019 £'000	Cash Flows £'000	At 31st July 2020 £'000
Consolidated			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,887	(209)	1,678

22. Capital and other commitments

Consolidated and Institute

Provision has not been made for the following capital commitments at 31 July 2020:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Commitments contracted for	5,884	13,553
	5,884	13,553

The commitment is for Courtauld Connects building works which are in progress. The prior year commitment was also for Courtauld Connects building works.

23. Lease obligations

Consolidated and Institute

Total rentals payable under operating leases:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Payable during the year	1,842	1,768
Future minimum lease payments due:		
Not later than 1 year	1,828	1,866
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,203	5,110
Later than 5 years	11,787	12,685
Total lease payments due	17,818	19,661

The Institute signed a new 68 year lease (with a break clause after 23 years, (1 July 2042 and thereafter on 1 July 2067, serving not less than 36 months notice) to occupy the North block of Somerset House on 6 March 2019. The annual rent payable under the terms of the lease is subject to a rent review at 1 July 2022 and then every five years (rebased on 1 July 2042 and 1 July 2067). The current terms include a peppercorn rent on the 'fine rooms' which house the public area of The Courtauld Gallery until 1 July 2022.

In April 2009, the Institute entered into a 30 year lease (with a break clause after 15 years) with the Duchy of Lancaster for the provision of student accommodation at Duchy House.

In May 2014, the Institute entered into a 15 year lease (with a one year break clause) for a suite of rooms in the New Wing of Somerset House. Notice was given to exit this lease with effect from 31 May 2019.

In August 2018, the Institute entered into a 5 year lease (with a 3 year break clause) for a building in Vernon Square, London to temporarily house staff and students during the Courtauld Connects building works.

24. Finance leases

Consolidated and Institute

The lease was for eight new multi -function devices for printing, scanning and copying.
The carrying amount of the asset at 31 July 2020 was £29,000 (2019: £55,000).

The value of the future minimum lease payments is shown below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Not later than one year	25	24
Later than one year and not later than five years	7	32
Later than five years	-	-
	32	56

25. Related party transactions

During the year, the Institute paid £194,205 (2018/19 £160,000) to the University of London, of which the Institute is an independent College, for central university governance, the university Careers Group, Senate House Libraries, the University of London Union, examination services and the private housing group.

During the year the Institute acted as Custodian for the works of art displayed and stored in the Courtauld Gallery but owned by the Samuel Courtauld Trust and others. The Lord Browne of Madingley and Andrew Hochhauser were also directors of the Samuel Courtauld Trust.

SCT Enterprises Limited ("SCTE") is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Courtauld Institute of Art. During the year, the Institute paid SCTE £nil for the provision of admissions and image services (2018/19 £22,559) and the Institute charged SCTE £13 for the use of space within The Courtauld and the provision of accounting services (2018/19 £12,917) of which £nil (2018/19 £nil) was included within the Institute debtors at the 31 July 2020.

5 trustees made donations of £53,281 for 2019/20 all of which were received during the year (2018/19: 15 trustees made donations of £74,362 of which £21,050 was received in August 2019). One trustee is a trustee of a charitable family foundation which made a donation of £100,000 for 2019/20 which was received during the year (2018/19 £100,000 of which £96,979 was received in August 2019).

Nothing was paid in 2019/20 to directors for expenses relating to their role as a Director (2018/19 £442).

Peter Budd is a director of Ove Arup and Partners Limited. During the year the Institute paid £16,790 (2018/19 £43,300) to Ove Arup and Partners Limited for services provided on normal commercial terms.

Dr Gabriele Finaldi is director of National Gallery. During the year the Institute paid £2,948 (2018/19 £2,940) to National Gallery for services provided on normal commercial terms.



The Courtauld Gallery Great Room
© Photo: Nissen Richards Studios

26. Controlling party

The Institute is a company limited by guarantee without any share capital and members, hence there is no controlling party.

27. Pension Schemes

The Courtauld Institute of Art participates in:

- the Universities' Superannuation Scheme (USS); and
- the Superannuation Scheme of the University of London (SAUL)

Both schemes were defined –benefit schemes contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P) until 31 March 2016. With effect from 1 October 2016, the USS changed from a defined benefit only scheme to a hybrid pension scheme, providing defined benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of both schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds.

The total cost charged to the income and expenditure account in respect of both schemes is shown below:

	Year ended 31 July 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 July 2019 £'000
USS	(176)	3,381
SAUL	168	150
	(8)	3,531

SCT Enterprises Limited contributed to a defined contribution scheme administered on behalf of the company by Aviva in the prior year until the employees left the company. There were no costs charged to expenditure in the period (2018/19: £4,000).

(i) The Universities Superannuation Scheme

The USS is a multi –employer scheme where the assets are not attributed to individual employers and a scheme –wide contribution rate is set. The employer is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme. It therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme as required by Section 28 of FRS 102 'Employee benefits'.

The amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. Since The Courtauld has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, it recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) with related expenses in the income and expenditure account.

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder section of the Scheme is at 31 March 2018 ("the valuation date"), which was carried out using the projected unit method. As at the year end, a valuation as at 31 March 2020 was underway but not yet complete.

Since The Courtauld cannot identify its share of scheme assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for the scheme as a whole.

The 2018 valuation was the fifth valuation for USS under the scheme –specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £63.7 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £67.3 billion indicating a shortfall of £3.6 billion and a funding ratio of 95%.

The key financial assumptions used in the 2018 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles:

Pension increases (CPI)	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves, less 1.3% p.a.
Discount rate	Years 1 –10: CPI +0.14% reducing linearly to CPI – 0.73% Years 11 –20: CPI + 2.52% reducing linearly to CPI + 1.55% by year 21 Years 21 +: CPI + 1.55%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on updated analysis of the Scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2018 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

Mortality base table:

2018 valuation

Pre –retirement:

71% of AMC00 (duration 0) for males and 112% of AFC00 (duration 0) for females.

Post retirement:

97.6% of SAPS S1NMA "light" for males and 102.7% of RFV00 for females.

Future improvements to mortality:

CMI_2017 with a smoothing parameter of 8.5 and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females.

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2020	2019
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.4	24.6
Females currently aged 65 (years)	25.9	26.1
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.3	26.6
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.7	27.9

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2018 valuation, which requires payment of 2% of salaries over the period 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2021 at which point the rate will increase to 6%. The 2020 deficit recovery liability reflects this plan.

The liability figures have been produced using the following assumptions:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.74%	1.60%
Pensionable salary growth	2.50%	2.50%

The decrease in deficit contributions has given rise to the reduction in the deficit provision which has decreased from £3,687,000 to £2,419,000 as set out in note 17. £1,239,000 of this decrease is attributable to the change in the deficit contributions contractual commitment. See also note 7 in respect of significant one –off pension costs / gains.

(ii) The Superannuation Arrangements of the University of London (SAUL)

SAUL is a multi –employer scheme and it is not possible to identify an individual employer's underlying assets and liabilities so it is treated as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The Courtauld Institute of Art is not expected to be liable to SAUL for any other current participating employers' obligations under the Rules of SAUL, but, in the event of an insolvency event of any participating employer within SAUL, an amount of any pension shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer, may be spread across the remaining participating employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation.

Funding Policy

SAUL's statutory funding objective is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to meet the costs incurred by the Trustee in paying SAUL's benefits as they fall due (the "Technical Provisions"). The Trustee adopts assumptions which, taken as a whole, are intended to be sufficiently prudent for pensions and benefits already in payment to continue to be paid and for the commitments which arise from Members' accrued pension rights to be met.

The Technical Provisions assumptions include appropriate margins to allow for the possibility of events turning out worse than expected. However, the funding method and assumptions do not completely remove the risk that the Technical Provisions could be insufficient to provide benefits in the future.

A formal actuarial valuation of SAUL is carried out every three years by a professionally qualified and independent actuary. The last actuarial valuation was carried out with an effective date of 31 March 2017. Informal reviews of SAUL's position, reflecting changes in market conditions, cash flow information and new accrual of benefits, are carried out between formal valuations.

The funding principles were agreed by the Trustee and employers in June 2018 and are due to be reviewed at SAUL's next formal valuation in 2020.

At the 31 March 2017 valuation SAUL was fully funded on its Technical Provisions basis so no deficit contributions were required. The Trustee and the Employers have agreed that the ongoing Employers' contributions will continue at a rate of 16% of CARE Salaries.

The actuarial valuation applies to SAUL as a whole and does not identify surpluses or deficits applicable to individual employers. As a whole, the market value of SAUL's assets was £3,205 million representing 102% of the liabilities for benefits accrued up to 31 March 2017.

It is not possible to identify an individual Employer's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of SAUL. The Courtauld Institute of Art accounts for its participation in SAUL as if it were a defined contribution scheme and pension costs are based on the amounts actually paid (i.e. cash amounts) in accordance with paragraphs 28.11 of FRS 102.

As there was a Technical Provisions surplus at 31 March 2017 there is no defined benefit liability (i.e. the present value of any deficit contributions due to SAUL) to be recognised by The Courtauld Institute of Art.

28. Accounting estimates and judgements

Critical accounting judgements

FRS 102 makes the distinction between a Group Plan and a multi-employer scheme. A Group Plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as that provided by USS and SAUL. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense is recognised in profit or loss. The directors are satisfied that the schemes provided by USS and SAUL meet the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plan in existence at the date of approving the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The liability recognised in respect of the USS is determined relying on estimates and assumptions. The pension figures are particularly sensitive to changes in assumptions for discount rates, mortality and inflation rates. Judgement was used in determining the assumptions to be adopted including taking guidance from the actuarial advisor to the British Universities Finance Directors' Group.

The investment valuation includes an element of estimation for some of the private equity investments that are only revalued at the calendar quarter ends and for which there is a lag in reporting. The estimates were provided by investment advisors and were reviewed after the year end to ensure that the overall investment valuation reported was appropriate.

Note 9b includes a table of costs relating to Access and Participation. The costs include some elements of estimated staff costs for time worked in this area by several members of staff. The estimates were prepared using information available to management and were internally reviewed to confirm that the basis of estimation was reasonable and appropriate.

29. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 1 August 2020 the business activities, assets and liabilities of The Friends of the Courtauld Institute (Charity number 312911) were transferred to the Courtauld Institute of Art. The Courtauld Institute of Art will continue to run the Friends membership programme, for which it will charge a fee, and through which it will offer a variety of events including lectures and private views both at The Courtauld and elsewhere.

In September 2020 the Trustee of the USS Pension Scheme (USS) launched a consultation with Universities UK on key aspects of the scheme's 2020 valuation. The scope of this exercise covers a wide range of potential outcomes – reflecting issues still to be resolved on employer support as well as uncertainties for the higher education sector and financial markets in general – but, based on the proposals put forward, the Trustees have indicated that the Fund's deficit at 31 March 2020 could range from £9.8bn up to £17.9bn.

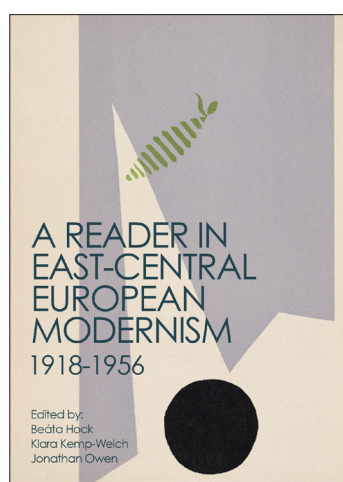
This would represent a significant deterioration from the £3.6bn deficit established under the 2018 valuation (and against which current recovery plan is set) and a return to the levels of shortfall experienced under the previous 2017 valuation (£11.8bn).

The USS Trustee has until 30 June 2021 to conclude the valuation and therefore this is not considered to be an adjusting event within the Institute's accounts. Were the valuation to be adopted this would be expected to lead to an increase in the provision for the USS liability, which is disclosed in note 17 and increased staff costs in the future, however due to the ongoing nature of discussions between the sector and the Trustee of the Pension Scheme, the value of these has not yet been finalised.

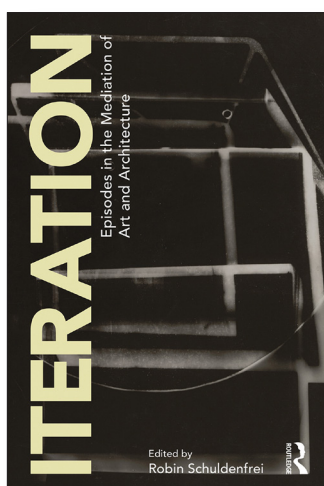
In January 2021 the Institute received legal advice recommending that some balances currently held within its permanent unrestricted endowment funds did not meet criteria to require their recognition as an endowment. Following review by the Governing Board it was agreed that a proportion of the current endowment funds would be reclassified to unrestricted funds. This takes the form of a transfer between reserves balances, however unrestricted funds have fewer restrictions on the amount and timing in which the funds are able to be applied.

2019/20 has seen an impressive number of publications from staff at The Courtauld,

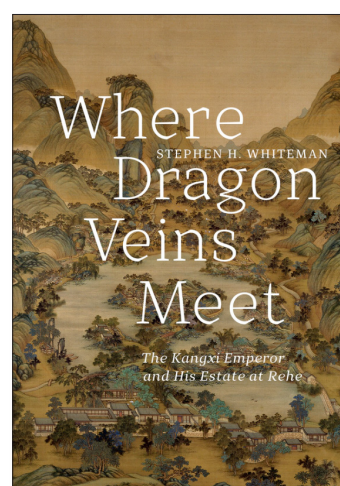
including significant journal articles, monographs, and edited volumes, as well as the most recent book published through The Courtauld's own open access series 'Courtauld Books Online'.



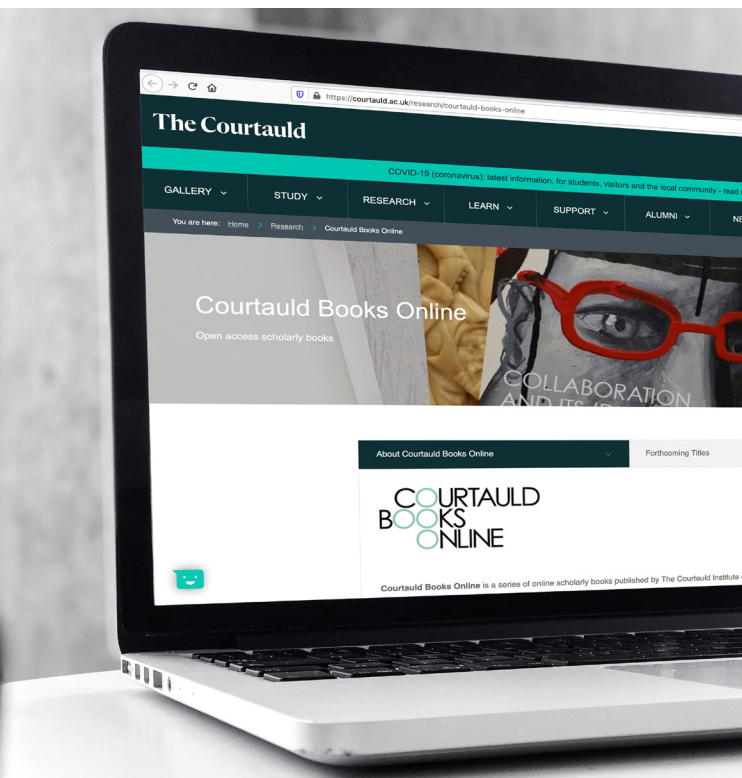
The latest addition to Courtauld Books Online is *A Reader in East-Central-European Modernism, 1918-1956*, edited by Dr Klara Kemp-Welch (Reader in 20th Century Modernism) with Professor Beáta Hock and Jonathan Owen. The book grew out of Dr Kemp-Welch and Professor Hock's work together on the collaborative MA programme 'A Minor Modernism? Central European Art and Culture 1918-1956' funded by the Marie-Louise von Motesiczky Charitable Trust. The Reader was developed as a way to bring key texts not available in English to international students through their translation and re-publication, and to combine these with new materials, generated through a research project also funded by the Motesiczky Charitable Trust, which filled existing research gaps around, in particular, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, and Slovak art.



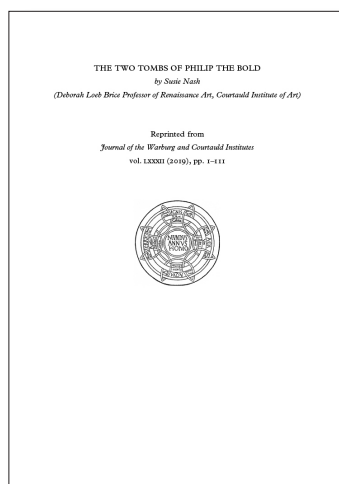
A second collection edited by a member of The Courtauld's faculty was *Iterations: Episodes in the Mediation of Art and Architecture*. Published by Routledge, the book was edited by Dr Robin Schuldenfrei (Katja and Nicolai Tangen Senior Lecturer in 20th-century Modernism). The volume brings together international perspectives on art, architecture and design theory to contextualise the notion of 'iteration' within artistic and architectural production. Dr Schuldenfrei's own chapter focuses on the practices of László Moholy-Nagy, and particularly considered how his work can be considered 'iterative' because of his use of reproductive technologies within it.



Dr Stephen Whiteman (Senior Lecturer, Art and Architecture of China) opened 2020 with the publication of his latest monograph, *Where Dragon Veins Meet: The Kangxi Emperor and His Estate at Rehe*, published by Washington University Press. The book, the first to focus solely on the art and architecture of the Kangxi court, includes not only plentiful illustrations and maps connected to 'The Mountain Estate to Escape the Heat', the construction of which was ordered in 1702 during the Qing dynasty, but also geographic information and personal accounts to fully explore the relationship between the Kangxi court and the landscapes it created.



In March, Dr Sheila McTighe (Senior Lecturer in 17th-century Art and now an Honorary Research Fellow) published *Representing from Life in Seventeenth-century Italy* with Amsterdam University Press as part of their series 'Visual and Material Culture, 1300-1700'. This book focuses on both native Italian and migrant artists of the period working in Italy, including Claude Lorrain and Jacques Callot, alongside Caravaggio, and considers what it means – or even how far it is possible – to depict something from 'life' and how this differs from working from memory. It also moves beyond the tendency to focus on Dutch and Flemish art within this practice and – along with reproducing over 85 illustrations – considers where this practice also existed in Italy in the seventeenth century and what the implications for its viewers was.



In August, Professor Susie Nash (Deborah Loeb Brice Professor of Renaissance Art) published a significant article in the *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*. 'The Two Tombs of Philip the Bold' opened the 82nd edition of the *Journal* and, spanning over 100 pages, sought to rewrite the history of the tomb of Philip the Bold, reconsidering archival records alongside physical and visual records of the tomb to argue that two monuments were constructed rather than one. The article also includes transcripts of documentary and archival records regarding the costs of the two tombs, as well as images and transcripts of three previously unpublished documents relating to their construction.

This academic year has also seen the publication of important articles by both early career researchers and established members of staff. In May, Dr Theo Gordon (2019/20's Sackler Research Forum Postdoctoral Fellow) published 'Spit or Swallow? Orality in the Art of Felix Gonzalez-Torres' in *Art History*, the journal of the Association of Art History. The article focused on two of Gonzalez-Torres' works shown at the Metropolitan Arts Centre in Belfast in 2015: *Untitled (Lover Boys)*, 1991, and *Untitled (Lover Boys)*, also 1991. These are interactive works which invite the viewer to take and eat a candy from a pile installed in the gallery, and Dr Gordon explored and analysed this act in the context of both the work's creation in 1991 and its display in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Despite this being a hugely disrupted academic year, with the unfortunate knock-on effect that the usual physical book launches have not always been possible, the body of published research from The Courtauld continues to be innovative, original, and with the potential to reach a wide and varied audience through open access publishing routes. A record of all publications from Courtauld faculty in 2019/20 can be accessed through our institutional research portal: <https://courtauld.pure.elsevier.com/>

Acquisitions and loans

List of acquisitions for the period 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020

Gift of Ordovas Gallery

November 2019

José Antonio Suárez Londoño (JASL), born 1955, *Untitled*, graphite, pen and black ink and watercolour on two sheets of laid paper joined at the centre, laid down on the artist's mount), 2017

Accepted by H.M. Treasury in lieu of capital taxation in 2020 and allocated to the Samuel Courtauld Trust on behalf of The Courtauld Gallery

May 2020

Paul Gauguin (1848 – 1903), *Avant et après*, illustrated manuscript for his last literary work, Atuana, Marquesas Islands, January – February 1903

Presented by Linda Karshan in memory of her husband, Howard Karshan

Georg Baselitz (b.1938), *Untitled*, ink on paper, 1965

Philip Guston (1913 – 1980), *Untitled*, oilstick on paper, 1969

Louis Soutter (1871 – 1942), *Brousse* (recto) and *Frappier* (verso), oil, gouache and ink on paper, circa 1937 – 1942

Paul Cézanne (1839 – 1906), *Nature morte, objets de toilette*, graphite and watercolour on paper, circa 1885 – 1890

Wassily Kandinsky (1866 – 1944), *Ohne titel*, brush and India ink on paper, 1916

Gift of the W.W. Spooner Charitable Trust

Peter De Wint (1784 – 1849), *View of Exeter from across the Exe*, graphite, watercolour and bodycolour with scratching out on wove paper, 1848

Jonathan Skelton (active 1754 – d. 1759), *View of Rome with Saint Peter's and Castel Sant'Angelo*, graphite, pen and grey ink, grey wash and watercolour on laid paper, circa 1758

Presented by Sam Fogg Ltd through the Cultural Gifts Scheme and allocated to the Samuel Courtauld Trust on behalf of The Courtauld Gallery, 2020

Francesco Xanto Avelli, Follower of, Urbino or Pesaro (ca. 1487 – ca. 1542), *A Maiolica Istoriato bowl*, circa 1540 – 1545

Workshop of Antonio dei Fedeli, Floor tile with a Gonzaga emblem, from the studiolo of Isabella d'Este, 1493 – 1494

Purchased by the Samuel Courtauld Trust

William Gaunt (1900 – 1980), *The Cocktail Party, Mr Samuel Courtauld's House*, graphite, pen and grey ink, watercolour on wove paper, 1928

Archibald Standish Hartrick (1864 – 1950), *Portrait of Paul Gauguin*, red and black chalks and watercolour on paper, 1913

Gift of the artist

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Parchment* (4/V/81), Copperpoint, fire, smoke on clay coated paper, 1981

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Incantation #1*, silverpoint, gold leaf on strathmore plate finish Bristol, 1987

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Strata #263*, Gold/copperpoint on clay coated paper (video media), 1998

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Toccata #9*, Silver, copper, brass, aluminum, pewter & bronze point on clay coated paper, 2012

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Harmonizations #5*, Copper, aluminum, gold, silver & platinum point on Arches watercolour paper primed with black and carmine gesso, 2016

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Aurora #56*, Brass point, brass brush & copper wool pad on Arches watercolour paper primed with navy blue pigmented gesso, 2017

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Harmonizations #3*, Graphite, platinum, silver, gold & copper point on Terraskin paper, 2017

Gift of the artist

Susan Schwalb (b. 1944), *Parchment XXVIII*, Copperpoint, wax, fire, smoke on clay coated paper, 1982

Loans from the collection for the period 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020

Exhibitions in order of opening date

10 September to 15 December 2019

Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, Tokyo, Japan

Masterpieces of Impressionism: The Courtauld Collection

58 works from the collection comprising 50 paintings and 8 sculptures, plus 9 letters from Paul Cézanne to Emile Bernard.

14 September 2019 – 20 January 2020

Wolfson Gallery, Charleston, East Sussex
Omega Now

Omega Workshops, Pattern design (D.1958.PD.3)

Omega Workshops, Printed design (D.1958.PD.15)

Frederick Etchells, Full-scale design for one corner of the Ideal Home Exhibition rug (D.1958.PD.19)

Omega Workshops, Rug design (D.1958.PD.21)

Omega Workshops, Tray design (D.1958.PD.50)

Roald Kristian (Attributed to), Design for lampshade (winged dogs) (D.1958.PD.52)

Roald Kristian (Attributed to), Design for lampshade (dragons) (D.1958.PD.53)

Winifred Gill (Attributed to), Toy design (Jellicoe) (D.1958.PD.74)

Winifred Gill (Attributed to), Toy design (Music) (D.1958.PD.77)

Winifred Gill (Attributed to), Toy design (Fat military man) (D.1958.PD.78)

Roger Eliot Fry, Design for Lalla Vandervelde's Flat D.1958.PD.83)

Nina Hamnett (Attributed to), Omega interior (D.1958.PD.81)

Omega Workshops, Design (D.1958.PD.93)

Omega Workshops, Design (D.1958.PD.94)

Duncan Grant, Design for embroidered chair seat (D.1958.PD.97)

Roger Fry/Omega Workshops, Blue glazed side or fruit plate (O.1935.RF.178)

Roger Fry/Omega Workshops, Black-glazed bowl (O.1935.RF.171)

Roger Fry/Omega Workshops, Turquoise vase (O.1935.RF.175.1)

Vanessa Bell/Omega Workshops, White vase with mottled decoration in manganese and a turquoise rim (O.1935.RF.175.2)

Roger Fry/Omega Workshops, Blue-glazed covered tureen with handle in the form of a bison or Chinese lion O.1937.RF.180)

Duncan Grant/Omega Workshops, Plate with overglaze painted design of a cat's(?) face and paws (O.1958.PD.256)

Omega Workshops/Wyndham Lewis (Attributed to), Plate with overglaze painted design of two nude figures (O.1958.PD.257)

Duncan Grant/Roger Fry/Omega

Workshops, Plate with overglaze geometric design enclosing Omega symbol(O.1958.PD.258)

Duncan Grant/Omega Workshops, Plate with overglaze painted sailing boat design (O.1958.PD.260)

27 September 2019 to 12 January 2020

Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro

Precious and Rare: Islamic Metalwork from the Courtauld

Iran (North-West) or Turkey (Anatolia) or Mamluk 15th-16th century, Bucket of

engraved brass with silver inlay (O.1966.GP.198)

Mamluk (Damascus, Syria) late 15th - early 16th century, Bowl-shaped box with cover of engraved brass (O.1966.GP.200)

Mamluk, late 14th or early 15th century, Bowl of brass, formerly inlaid with silver, engraved with floral decoration (O.1966.GP.201)

Italy (Venice?) 16th century, Dish of engraved high-tin bronze inlaid with silver, in the centre a coat of arms (O.1966.GP.202)

Mahmud al-Kurdi (late 15th century), Bowl-shaped box with cover of engraved brass inlaid with silver (O.1966.GP.204)

Mamluk (Syria) 13th century, Incense burner of pierced and engraved brass inlaid with silver, with images of the planets within roundels (O.1966.GP.207)

Eastern Anatolian (Konya?), Turkey, late 13th century, Candlestick of cast bronze engraved and inlaid with silver (O.1966.GP.208)

Mosul, Northern Iraq, Metalwork bag (O.1966.GP.209)

Mamluk, 14th century, Bowl of engraved brass inlaid with silver; decorated with inscriptions of titles (O.1966.GP.212)

Italy (Venice) 16th century, Pair of candlesticks of engraved brass (O.1966.GP.218)

1 October 2019 - 10 December 2019

Luxembourg & Dayan, Saville Row, London

Reconstructing Cézanne: Sequence and Process in Paul Cézanne's Works on Paper

Cézanne, *La Montagne Sainte Victoire* (D.1932.SC.110)

11 October 2019 - 2 February 2020

Staatsgalerie Stuttgart

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo 1696-1770

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, *Stigmatisation of Saint Francis of Assisi* (P.1978.PG.455)

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, *Allegory of the Power of Eloquence* (P.1978.PG.445)

12 October 2019 - 12 January 2020

Moderna Museet, Stockholm

Mud Muses

Constable, *Cloud study (after Alexander Cozens' 'Engravings of Skies')* (D.1932.LF.40)

24 October 2019 - 24 February 2020

Musée du Louvre, Paris

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci, *Studies for Saint Mary Magdalene* (D.1978.PG.80)

25 October 2019 - 2 February 2020

Altepinakothek, Munich

The Paintings by Anthony van Dyck in the Altepinakothek

van Dyck, *The Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence* (D.1978.PG.327)

18 October 2019 - 19 January 2020

Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry

Regional Partnership Exhibition

Radical Drawing: Works from Coventry and the Courtauld

16 drawings from the collection.

2 November 2019 - 23 February 2020

Pallant House Gallery

Radical Women: Jessica Dismorr and her Contemporaries

Helen Saunders, *Cabaret* (D.2016.XX.5),

Helen Saunders, *Untitled ('Female Figures')* (D.2016.XX.11),

Helen Saunders, *Vorticist Composition with Figures, Black and White* (D.2016.XX.18),

Helen Saunders, *Vorticist Composition Yellow and Green (formerly 'Gulliver in Liliput')* (D.2016.XX.17)

2 November 2019 - 23 February 2020

Djanogly Art Gallery, Nottingham [from

Pallant House]

Ivon Hitchens: Space Through Colour

Ivon Hitchens, *Balcony View, Iping Church* (P.1984.AH.189)

21 November 2019 - 8 March 2020

British Museum, London

Troy: Myth and Reality

Rubens, *Wrath of Achilles* (P.1978.PG.374)

13 December 2019 - 31 May 2020

Hamburger Kunsthalle

Goya, Fragonard, Tiepolo. The Freedom of Imagination

Goya, *Portrait of Don Francesco de Saavedra* (P.1947.LF.180)

14 December 2019 - 16 February 2020

Wolverhampton Museum and Art Gallery

Regional Partnership Exhibition

Bloomsbury Portraits

Roger Fry, *Self Portrait*, 1928 (P.1994.XX.1)

Vanessa Bell, *Still Life at the Window*, 1923 (P.1932.SC.26)

C.R.W. Nevinson, *Blackfriars Bridge, London*, 1927 (P.1960.XX.285)

3 January - 15 March 2020

Aici Prefectural Museum, Nagoya, Japan

Masterpieces of Impressionism:

The Courtauld Collection

58 works from the collection comprising 50 paintings and 8 sculpture, plus 9 letters from Paul Cézanne to Emile Bernard.

13 January - 3 April 2020 (Closed from 15 March 2020 due to Covid-19 and did not re-open)

Royal Holloway, University of London

Impressions of Modern Life: Prints from The Courtauld Gallery

24 Impressionist prints from the collection

18 January - 20 September 2020 (closed from 17 March to 28 August 2020 due to Covid-19)

Cartwright Hall Art Gallery, Bradford

Precious and Rare: Islamic Metalwork from the Courtauld

Iran (North-West) or Turkey (Anatolia) or Mamluk 15th-16th century, Bucket of

engraved brass with silver inlay (O.1966.GP.198)

Mamluk (Damascus, Syria) late 15th - early 16th century, Bowl-shaped box with cover of engraved brass (O.1966.GP.200)

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Mamluk, 14th century, Bowl of engraved brass inlaid with silver; decorated with inscriptions of titles (O.1966.GP.212)

Italy (Venice) 16th century, Pair of candlesticks of engraved brass (O.1966.GP.218)

2 February - 10 November 2020 (closed from 18 March to 1 September 2020 due to Covid-19)

Braintree Museum

Courtauld Connects Regional Partnership Exhibition

Courtaulds: Origins, Innovations & Family Gauguin, L'Univers est créé (G.1948.

SC.182.5)

Gauguin, *Mahna No Varua Ino* (G.1948. SC.182.7)

Gauguin, *Manao Tupapau* (G.1948. SC.182.3)

Gauguin, *Te Po* (G.1948.SC.182.1)

15 February - 11 or 15 October 2020 (TBC) (closed from 18 March to 3 August 2020 due to Covid-19)

The Harris Museum and Art Gallery

Courtauld Connects Regional Partnership Programme

The Artful Line: Drawings from The Harris collection and The Courtauld Gallery

Dante Gabriele Rossetti, *Elisabeth Siddal, seated at an easel* (D.1952.RW.3065)

William Henry Hunt, *Portrait of a black girl* (D.1982.JW.15)

Frank Auerbach, *Study for Oxford Street Building Site* (D.2010.XX.2)

Helen Saunders, *Vorticist Composition - Black and White* (D.2016.XX.19)

courtauld.ac.uk

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