PATRONS

In 2012, Bill and Melinda Gates generously agreed to become Patrons of the Gates Cambridge Trust. The Trust is delighted to reinforce a direct link between the Gates Cambridge Scholarships and the Gates family and Foundation.

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NEW TRUSTEES
The following Trustees joined the board in October 2019:

Dame Sally Davies GCB, DBE, FRS, FMedSci
Master of Trinity College, Cambridge,
UK Special Envoy on Antimicrobial Resistance and former Chief Medical Officer for England

Professor Bhaskar Vira
Professor of Political Economy and
Head of Department, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge and Fellow and Graduate Tutor at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge
PEOPLE

TRUSTEES

Professor Stephen Toope OC
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (Chair)

Timothy Harvey-Samuel
Bursar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Honorary Treasurer)

Amy K Carter
Deputy Director, Family Interest Grants at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Professor Mary Sue Coleman
President of the Association of American Universities and Former President of the University of Michigan

Dr Mimi Gates
Former Director of the Seattle Art Museum and Yale University Art Gallery

Dr Julia Li
David Rockefeller Fellow at the Trilateral Commission and Gates Cambridge Alumna

Professor David Runciman (until 30/9/19)
Head of the Department of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge

Dame Barbara Stocking DBE
President of Murray Edwards College, Cambridge and former Chief Executive of Oxfam GB

Professor Susan Smith FBA (until 30/9/19)
Honorary Professor of Social and Economic Geography at the University of Cambridge and Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge

STAFF

Professor Barry Everitt FRS FMedSci
Provost, Professor of Behavioural Neuroscience at the University of Cambridge, President of the Society for Neuroscience and former Master of Downing College, Cambridge

Dr Regina Sachers
Secretary
Head of the Registry's Office at the University of Cambridge

Dr Jade Tran
Director of Finance

Jim Smith
Programme Director
Senior Member of Wolfson College, Cambridge and Trustee of Jimmy’s Cambridge

Luisa Clarke
Programme Manager

Celine Ophelders
Alumni & Events Officer

Usha Virdee
Accounts Officer

Dr Carlos Podadera
Programme Officer

Mandy Garner
Communications Officer
Looking back over 2019, the Gates Cambridge Trust can claim another very successful year. From a pool of almost 6,000 applicants, we awarded scholarships to 90 outstanding students from 30 countries and a wide range of backgrounds, who arrived in Cambridge in October to embark on the transformative experience of postgraduate study and research. The excellent quality of our applicants and our robust selection procedures ensure that the Gates Scholar community in Cambridge is very special indeed.

We continue to build a vibrant and passionate community of current Scholars. In addition to hosting welcome and graduation dinners and an inspiring Annual Lecture by Irina Bokova, the former Head of UNESCO, the Trust funded the important work of the Scholars’ Council that is fundamental to the Gates Scholar experience at Cambridge. We owe a particular debt of gratitude to Marina Velickovic and Kevin Chew and their team for serving the scholar community so brilliantly.

Similarly, we have created a suite of opportunities for our more than 1,500 alumni across the world to engage with each other and current scholars. In addition to hosting a major alumni event at the British Embassy in Washington D.C. in January 2019, the Trust supported and funded the Gates Cambridge Alumni Association and worked with its highly successful Board to organise and facilitate a wide range of events in cities from Sibiu, Romania to Sydney, Australia.

We continued our efforts to raise the profile of the programme, which widens and deepens our applicant pool. In working with the University in its widening participation strategies, we have promoted our scholars and alumni from countries where we hope to attract more applicants and facilitated their highly valued efforts in presenting Gates Cambridge at their local universities as part of the Ambassador programme.

To underpin all of this work, our Board of Trustees, with the support of our Treasurer and Director of Finance, have carefully stewarded the Trust’s finances and provided exceptional strategic direction. At the time of writing, the Trust’s endowment stands at almost £300m (from an original donation of US$210 and having spent more £113m in the first 19 years of operation). This enables us to be one of the most generous and prestigious scholarships in the world. The board also formally adopted a plan to award approximately two-thirds of scholarships to those wishing to pursue a PhD, which will ensure we have a sustainable and engaged community of scholars in Cambridge. I take this opportunity to thank Professor David Runciman and Professor Susan Smith who stepped down from the board in 2019 and to welcome Dame Sally Davis and Professor Bhaskar Vira, who joined the board in October. The Trust is very fortunate to have such impressive and supportive Trustees.

There have also been challenges during the year that may remain challenges for the foreseeable future. Brexit is one of those and, although the UK ceased to be a member of the EU at the end of January 2020, the immediate and long terms effects remain unclear. For the Trust, these are likely to create serious challenges around finances (if fees for European students will, as seems likely, be charged at the much higher overseas rate), as well as recruitment and reputation. The investment environment is also highly volatile, necessitating a reduction in total awards from 90 to 80 for 2020 entry (which we hope this is a temporary measure), although we now fund all PhD scholars for up to 4 years.

There are, however, many things to feel positive about. Importantly, 2020 sees the 20th anniversary of the wonderfully generous donation from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to the University of Cambridge. The 20th class of scholars will arrive in Cambridge in October 2020. We have plans to celebrate these milestones in a number of ways in Cambridge and across the world with our scholars, alumni, the University and others. As the programme grows so does the impact of our alumni, who are fulfilling the aims of the scholarship as envisioned by the Gates family at our inception.

Despite the challenges ahead, the Trust will continue to support exceptionally talented postgraduate students from across the world to study at the University of Cambridge. These exceptional people who bring so much to the University and the UK are truly improving the lives of others.

Professor Barry Everitt FRS FMedSci
Provost
Irina Bokova, former Director General of UNESCO, delivered this year’s Gates Cambridge Annual Lecture on 26 February 2019 about the importance of cultural heritage.

In her lecture, *Why Heritage Matters*, Bokova said that while all cultures are different, awareness of and respect for those differences should unite people, not divide them. Culture is about more than bricks and stones, she stated. It is about how we understand the world, about intercultural dialogue as well as identity and belonging in a rapidly globalising world and, as such, it is as much about the past in as much as it is about the future.

“Protecting world heritage is one of the most positive, visionary, transformative ideas that emerged in the last century,” said Bokova, citing the different conventions which have been enacted over the last decades.

Carol Nkechi Ibe and Cansu Karabiyik were joint winners of the Bill Gates Sr. Prize 2019, established in recognition of Bill Gates Sr.’s role in establishing the Gates Cambridge Scholarships.

Cansu was nominated for her PhD research on Parkinson’s disease, her voluntary work for refugees, her award-winning stand-up comedy and combining the latter two by setting up the charity Laugh 4 Change, which puts on shows to raise money for refugees.

Carol was nominated for her award-winning PhD research on how fungi interact with rice, which has implications for food security in Africa. Carol is also the founder of the non-profit organisation JR Biotek Foundation which provides high-quality scientific laboratory training and teaching resources to Africa-based research scientists, lecturers and students.

There were many events throughout the year, including the Day of Research, Day of Engagement, Learning for Purpose programming, welcome and graduation dinners and many informal events each week.

2019 has been the most successful year to date for alumni activity, with over 150 events across the world, including events in the US, China, Singapore, Australia, Hong Kong, the UK, France, Romania, Germany, India, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada. In January, alumni in DC were welcomed to the British Embassy by the Ambassador to the US. The Gates Cambridge Alumni Association (GCAA) also organised three very successful alumni weekends, one around Gates interviews in Washington DC, one in Shanghai, and one that included the now annual Memorial Lecture, remembering Gates alumni that are no longer with us, alongside a range of smaller events. The GCAA Board welcomed four new members: Susanna Goldfinger (Director of Membership East Coast, US), Greg Nance (Director of Membership West Coast, US) Megan Sim (Treasurer), Paul Bergen (Operations Officer).

The Trust continued its profile raising and outreach work during 2019, with the aim of attracting the very best international applicants and ensuring the programme has an appropriate global profile.

We created engaging content about our scholars and alumni and disseminated this through our website, social media, The Scholar Magazine, Annual Report, blogs and more. We also worked closely with the University. The Communications Office promoted the myriad ways that our scholars are having an impact using its many digital platforms; the Trust contributed to University committees dealing with widening participation at the postgraduate level; and our staff lost their voices at the packed University Postgraduate Open Day in November. And a number of our scholars and alumni – our best ambassadors - gave presentations at universities across the globe.

We are already planning how to use our 20th anniversary in 2020 to raise the profile of the programme and further widen and deepen our applicant pool.
QUICK FACTS

Established in 2000 by a $210m donation from the Gates Foundation – the largest single gift to a UK university

1,856 scholarships awarded to date

Scholars from 111 countries and counting

50:50 gender balance and several non-binary members of our community

More than 600 universities where our Scholars have previously studied

£289m in investments at 31 July 2019 and £113m spent to date

5,377 applications for 90 scholarships for 2019 entry

Approx. 230 Scholars currently studying in Cambridge

More than 1,500 Alumni spread across the world improving the lives of others
This year we welcome our first Scholars from Burundi and Mongolia, which expands the global reach of the Gates Cambridge programme to 111 countries.

My heart is full of joy for being selected as a Gates Scholar for 2019. Being the first from Burundi only further contextualizes how much gratitude I feel. With privilege comes responsibility, and I look forward to utilizing my precious time at the University of Cambridge to strengthen my research and analytical tools in a way that could be beneficial for my home region. Burundi is rarely discussed in international forums and when referenced, the picture is often that of doom and gloom. Yet, despite the many hardships, Burundi has a lot to offer and I hope my inclusion into the fellowship further illustrates that. My research will focus on indigenous rights and in particular, the rights of the Batwa people who are pejoratively referred to as “Pygmies.” I am interested in how colonial-era representations continue to have such massive impacts on Burundian and Rwandan societies. Again, very honored to be part of this esteemed fellowship!

Sain bainuu (greetings) to everyone from the most sparsely populated country in Asia! It is a real honor to be selected as the first Gates Cambridge Scholar from Mongolia – a responsibility which I do not take lightly. In Mongolia, we say ‘amnii blieges ashdii bii’ which is an age-old adage that states that we attract what we say and think. With our harsh and extreme climate conditions that can wipe out people’s herds in a day, it is extremely important for Mongolians to maintain their composure. At Cambridge, I hope to bring along this spirit of optimism and good will, especially since my field does not always engender hope. As a Gates Scholar, I am committed to sharing my learnings and experiences with the vibrant and inquisitive youth in Mongolia, many of whom have a thirst and drive for education and social change.
For 2019 entry, Gates Cambridge Scholarships were awarded to 90 outstanding candidates from 30 countries. They are pursuing postgraduate degrees at 42 University departments and are members of 30 Cambridge Colleges.
ROBYN SCOTT
CREATING NETWORKS
FOR POSITIVE CHANGE

“The mission of Gates Cambridge creates an inspiring debt of responsibility. I hope to live up to that mission in my work.”

Since leaving the University of Cambridge, Robyn Scott has led a series of inspiring social enterprises which aim to bring the brightest minds together to find solutions to some of the world’s most pressing challenges – echoing the mission of Gates Cambridge.

For the last three years she has led Apolitical, a peer to peer learning platform for governments which she co-founded.

She says: “We were inspired by the fact that governments face 21st century problems but have been trying to solve them working with a 20th century operating system...Most public servants go into government wanting to change society for the better. Our site highlights the hidden heroes in government and humanises the bureaucracy, providing people with an incentive to be innovative and do things differently.”

The platform has grown very rapidly in just three years. Tens of thousands of verified public servants from more than 160 different countries now use the platform to find and share solutions to big global challenges, from gender equality and climate change to ethical AI and cyber security.

The platform is supported by innovation funding from the European Union as well as mission-driven investors in five continents. Apolitical’s government partners include the UK government, the Canadian government and the World Bank.

Robyn says there are many members from Global South countries and reverse innovation in policy is a big focus. “One of our commitments is to be global,” she says. “At least twenty five per cent of everything on the platform is relevant to the Global South.”

Robyn says: “There are lots of bright spots in government...and lots of pioneers. But we’ve ignored them, focusing too much on what isn’t working. So everyone’s forgotten that things do work.”

Her work for Apolitical includes product strategy, building partnerships with government, fundraising and publicly representing the company.

She states: “We believe we can dramatically improve governments’ effectiveness with better skills and knowledge sharing.” She adds that Apolitical’s long term aim is to improve the effectiveness of at least 1% of government spend by at least 50% to unlock at least $150 billion a year for society.

Apolitical puts a lot of effort into building a diverse and strong culture: the organisation was named one of the top three of 2,000 best companies to work for by Escape the City, which judged companies on factors like mission, impact, innovation and culture.

Robyn’s future plans include developing the Apolitical Foundation and its Academy which started up around two years ago. It offers training fellowships to young and traditionally excluded groups who want to run for office. It is also about to launch a global programme for members of the World Economic Forum’s Young Global Leaders (YGLs) and Global Shapers. Robyn was a WEF young global leader six years ago.

In addition to her work for Apolitical, Robyn, who recently became a mother, has just finished her second book, about a maximum security prison in South Africa where the prisoners transformed their own lives and those of many others by adopting AIDS orphans. It follows her highly acclaimed memoir, Twenty Chickens for a Saddle: The Story of an African Childhood. The book tells of her unconventional childhood in Botswana, growing up with her father who was a flying doctor and being homeschooled by her mother.

Robyn has also worked as an ambassador for the Gates Foundation-funded Access to Medicines Index which highlights efforts by pharmaceutical companies to help close the gap in access to medicine between developing and developed countries and encourages them and their stakeholders to do more. Robyn [2004], whose MPhil in Bioscience Enterprise at Cambridge was on pricing of AIDS drugs and the precedent set for other diseases, also set up several social enterprises in Southern Africa supporting vulnerable people affected by AIDS and poverty with income generation skills such as coding.

She says: “The mission of Gates Cambridge – to use the opportunities the scholarships provided to transform society – creates an inspiring debt of responsibility. I hope to live up to that mission in my work.”
“The method allowed us to infer the carbonate chemistry of oceans past and has led to many new discoveries.”

Dr Jimin Yu is an Associate Professor in the Research School of Earth Sciences at the Australian National University and an expert in paleoceanography, but it was his time at the University of Cambridge which marked a big turning point in his life and changed his research direction towards paleoceanography and understanding the impact of climate change over millions of years in Earth’s development. Cambridge is also where he met his wife.

Jimin [2002] was born in Linyi, Shandong province, China, to parents who were both subsistence farmers. At Nanjing University he was offered a course in Earth Sciences rather than the business studies course he had applied for. It was to change his life.

It took Jimin a while to adjust to the new subject, but he eventually realised there were many ways to make a living and that Earth Sciences could be more rewarding than business studies.

For his master’s at Nanjing he collected and conducted a geochemical analysis of rocks in Yunnan province and also worked on a research project involving rock samples collected in Spain. The aim was to understand how the rocks were formed, what age they were and how researchers could use geochemical processes to find new deposits. That research led to two papers being published in English-language journals, which was extremely rare in China at the time, as well as 14 papers in Chinese publications.

Having the papers published in English was one of the major reasons Jimin was able to apply successfully to the University of Cambridge to do his PhD. Without Gates Cambridge funding he would not have been able to make it to Cambridge.

At Cambridge, where he was under the supervision of Professor Harry Elderfield, an expert in paleoceanography, he changed the direction of his research entirely, from economic geology to the geochemistry of low-temperature biogenic carbonates, that is, marine-based shells whose sediment contains skeletal material from dead sea creatures. The research aims to understand how climate and ocean chemistry has changed in the distant past.

For his master’s he had analysed isotopes from mineral tunnelling. When he moved to Cambridge he wanted to use similar methods to do isotopic compilations, but he did not have access to the right equipment. That challenge led to Jimin developing a new approach involving measuring the boron concentration in shells in order to understand the chemistry of deep ocean carbonates.

He published his method and results while he was in a two-year postdoctoral post at Cambridge.

At Cambridge Jimin met Professor Wally S. Broecker from Columbia University, a pioneer of palaeoceanography and the man who popularised the term ‘global warming’. Professor Broecker invited Jimin to give a talk at Columbia, which eventually led to him being awarded a highly competitive Lamont Fellowship at Columbia where he worked with Professor Broecker. As his 20-month fellowship drew to an end Jimin had to look for ways to fund his continuing research at Columbia. He applied unsuccessfully to one large foundation, an experience which knocked his confidence.

At the time he and his wife had just had their first child and were living on opposite coasts of the US as a result of their different work commitments. She was working at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. Jimin applied for a highly competitive Lawrence Livermore Fellowship and moved there to be with his family.

Seven years ago, Jimin and his family moved to the Australian National University where he was offered a lecturer position. In 2015 he won the prestigious Future Fellowship award from the Australian Research Council which is awarded to the top mid-career researchers in the country.

At ANU Jimin has continued to work with his methodology and is applying it to a broader region over an extended time period. It now covers data from the last 15 million years and is focused mainly on the Atlantic Ocean and working with international researchers, including in China which has committed a lot of research to climate change.

Jimin credits Cambridge with “changing my whole life”, both personally and professionally, leading him to develop the methodology which has made such an impact in his field.
“I am persuaded through my experience of living and working on the continent that the only adequate response to the numerous problems Africa faces lies in answering the existential question surrounding state formation in Africa.”

Rumbidzai Dube’s career in human rights has laid the groundwork for her PhD in Politics and International Studies which explores the legacy of colonial boundaries in Africa and how the African Union can navigate the complexities of the international legal order to prevent conflict. It aims, she says, to “bridge the gap between academic research and practical policy and provide key insights on how the African Union can effectively lead a decolonial agenda in which it counterbalances citizens’ and states’ interests to prevent conflict”.

Rumbidzai was born in Kadoma in central Zimbabwe and studied law at the University of Zimbabwe, specialising in international law and human rights, environmental justice and women’s rights.

After graduation, Rumbidzai began working at the Research and Advocacy Unit-Institute for Democracy in Africa (RAU-IDASA) office. Her work involved documenting cases of violence against female human rights defenders advocating for their economic and social rights or agitating for a new constitution. In the lead-up to Zimbabwe’s 2008 general elections, she analysed the barriers to women’s participation in the political process. She was also an observer in those elections, which were marked by gross human rights violations, and in the aftermath worked with women who fled Zimbabwe as a result to document their views on transitional justice.

Rumbidzai then did a master’s in international law at the University of Pretoria, specialising in human rights and democratisation in Africa. As part of the course she was posted to Addis Ababa where she did an internship at the African Union, writing her thesis on its response to unconstitutional changes of government in Africa.

Following an internship in Cairo, Rumbidzai returned to RAU where she established the Parliamentary Performance Evaluation Programme to assess the effectiveness of Parliament at holding the state accountable to voters, which resulted in numerous threats.

Rumbidzai also continued her work of seeking redress for women victims/survivors of politically motivated violence and to bring perpetrators to justice. Because of the lack of political will to prosecute these cases in Zimbabwe, RAU sought prosecution of the cases in South Africa through its partners.

Rumbidzai left RAU in 2015 and moved to Banjul in the Gambia to work for the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, an African Union body, as a legal expert on a communications programme, creating a body of legal cases which showed patterns of human rights abuses on the continent and links to remnants of colonial legislation.

She then returned home to work for UN Women as coordinator of a multi-agency programme which aimed to end gender-based violence among adolescent girls and young women and after that for GIZ as national coordinator for programmes for civil society, civic participation and enhancing the capacity of independent national human rights institutions.

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Rumbidzai’s master’s thesis tackled the problem of the tensions between African nationalism and self-determination in post-colonial Africa, exploring the hierarchies and marginalisation created in postcolonial transitions.

Her PhD continues this work with a focus on borders. “I am persuaded through my experience of living and working on the continent that the only adequate response to the numerous problems Africa faces lies in answering the existential question surrounding state formation in Africa,” she says.
“I am interested in how we can generalise basic traits like happiness across cultures so we can get an accurate picture of depression.”

Gregory Serapio-García didn’t just do a little bit of research during his undergraduate studies. He independently gathered data from around 9,000 participants in 105 countries in nine different languages to get a comprehensive picture of subjective well-being across cultures.

His interest in mental health and how the digital world can improve it forms the basis of his PhD in Psychology.


That commitment is clear from his undergraduate work for which he used crowdsourcing platforms such as Amazon Mechanical Turk to get access to large numbers of English-speaking participants and ran several well-known assessments on them, including Dr David Watson and Dr Lee Anna Clark’s widely cited Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) scales, which measure positive and negative emotions, the HEXACO Personality Inventory – Revised (HEXACO-PI-R) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. He also tracked down validated translations of the assessments in Spanish, Chinese, Turkish, Korean and Japanese, among others. “I am interested in how we can generalise basic traits like happiness across cultures so we can get an accurate picture of depression,” he says.

Gregory’s research throws up issues for those looking at well-being – for example, the fact that the expression of emotions is less strong in East Asia than in more individualistic western cultures.

To collect the data, Gregory learned how to apply high-performance and distributed computing techniques to big data on the Internet and developed and funded a study that used social media big data to computationally predict mental illness traits – a project which evolved into his undergraduate honours thesis.

He has also worked on the official personality disorder measure for the World Health Organisation’s upcoming International Classification of Diseases, 11th Edition, which seeks to assess mental illness traits in a cross-culturally relevant way.

Gregory’s research interests bring together an early passion for both computer science and psychology. Born in Stanford, California, he was brought up by his mother who Gregory had to care for after she was diagnosed with a brain tumour. He opted to homeschool himself in his last two years of high school so that he could be around for his mother. “Homeschooling myself really helped we with independent study when I went to college,” he says.

When he arrived at college he became interested in how personality traits could predict disease, mental health and life outcomes and the spectrum between traits such as conscientiousness and its pathological counterpart OCD. This interest was also influenced by the fact that Gregory had grown up with ADHD, an “invisible” learning disability which meant he could be easily distracted, although if he finds something he is interested in he is hyper focused on it. He reframed the negatives of his condition to serve as academic strengths and he hopes his example can inspire others to counter the stigma of invisible disability. “It has meant that I approach my research in a different creative way, which is useful given the area I am interested in is very new,” he says.

Gregory did his undergraduate degree at Notre Dame University in part because of its links with the Catholic Church whose youth ministry he was very active in. As a Glynn Scholar, he won research funding and access to small seminar groups with leading professors. Through a mentorship programme for underrepresented students of colour where he was matched with Dr Daniel Lapsley, chair of the Psychology Department, he was encouraged to study Psychology.

At Cambridge he is working with Dr Jason Rentfrow, who specialises in online behavioural research and Dr David Stillwell, Deputy Director of Cambridge’s Psychometrics Centre.

He chose Cambridge because it is the only university that has a centre that is dedicated to psychometric study of the internet and because of his commitment to using the internet to improve mental health assessments, particularly to improve the care for people in developing countries. “I want to use the data I have gathered for the social good,” he says.
Sabrina Anjara [2014] met the President of Indonesia, HE Joko Widodo, at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta in August to discuss the role of the Indonesian diaspora in economic development.

Jakub Szamalek [2009] has published a bestselling book on cybercrime in Poland. His new book, Cokolwiek Wybierzesz (Whatever you choose), was published in January and is already on the bestseller list in Poland.

Kamiar Mohaddes [2005] has co-edited a new book entitled Institutions and Macroeconomic Policies in Resource-Rich Arab Economies (OUP), which suggests institutional weaknesses are to blame for the lack of economic growth and stability in the Middle East.

Krittika D’Silva [2016] has won the Youth Award at Royal Bank of Canada’s Top 25 Canadian Immigrant Awards. The award recognises the contributions of an outstanding young Canadian immigrant aged between 16 and 29 and cites Krittikia’s work in three research labs as a bioengineering and computer engineering student at the University of Washington.

Award-winning Ukrainian poet and Gates Cambridge Scholar Iryna Shuvalova [2016] has published her first book of poems in English. Entitled ‘Pray to the Empty Wells’, it is Iryna’s fourth collection of poetry. Her previous three collections – Ran, Os and Az – have been in Ukrainian and she has a fourth book coming out early next year.

Naomi Woo [2014] has been appointed assistant conductor of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra. Naomi will be responsible for conducting all WSO educational concerts including its Great West Life Kids Concert series. In addition, she will be the first Sistema Winnipeg music director and will be the new conductor of the University of Manitoba orchestra. She will also conduct the WSO’s Holiday Tour.

Brianne Kent [2011] has been selected for membership of the Governing Council of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. Brianne will be one of four new members of the Council of the CIHR, Canada’s health research investment agency, which manages an annual budget of around $1 billion.

Greg Nance [2011] ran the World Marathon Challenge in 2019, which involved 7 marathons over 7 days across 7 continents. Only 104 people have ever completed the World Marathon Challenge – compared to 562 who have traveled to outer space or 4,000+ who have climbed Mt. Everest. Greg undertook the challenge to raise money and awareness for Moneythink, a non-profit he co-founded which aims to increase access to education.

Andrea Pizziconi [2003] launched a new song which celebrates the global campaign to educate girls and young women. Andrea – who goes by the name of Drea as an artist – took part in the CAMFED ‘Education Changes Everything’ Gala where she performed “Let Us Dance”, a global anthem she wrote and produced, featuring Maimouna Youssef and the Dap-Kings. All 2019 proceeds of the song will go towards CAMFED.
Costs have continued to rise in the financial year 2018/19, primarily as a result of increases in maintenance, fourth year PhD funding and University fees. Maintenance and fees are the Trust's biggest expenses.

Support and Governance costs have decreased this year in absolute terms and remain comparatively low at below 6% of total reported expenditure. There have been no significant changes in the operation of the Trust in the year.

In May 2019, the Board of Trustees decided to fund all the PhD Scholars for three years’ fees and up to four years’ maintenance. This results in a significant increase in student liability for each year and an additional £4.38m was accrued for this commitment.

The Trust funds a variety of activities to support the Scholar community, including the provision of a Scholars’ Room and funding for activities organised by the Scholars’ Council. The Trust greatly values the work of the Gates Cambridge Alumni Association in promoting the Trust and facilitating an effective network of Scholars past and present, and supports their activities financially.

The Trust is entirely reliant on the income from and long-term growth of its investments and continues to use the Cambridge University Endowment Fund (CUEF) as its primary investment vehicle. The CUEF declares a monthly dividend at the start of each year and these distributions result in predictable cash flows for the Trust. In the year to 31 July 2019, investment income totalled £10.04m, and the market value of the Trust’s investments increased by £7.1m (2.5%), with the CUEF performing reasonably against benchmarks.

In order to maintain expenditure within acceptable limits, whilst preserving the real value of the Trust’s assets, the Trustees decided to maintain the number of Scholarships available in 2019/20 at 90.

Jade Tran
Director of Finance
# Summary of Financial Statements
## Year Ended 31 July 2019

### Summary Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>£’000</td>
<td>£’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including fixed asset investments)</td>
<td>291,458</td>
<td>285,816</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td>8,104</td>
<td>5,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong> (creditors falling due within one year)</td>
<td>(5,590)</td>
<td>(3,984)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net current assets</strong></td>
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<td>1,657</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets less current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>293,972</td>
<td>287,473</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Creditors falling due after more than one year</strong></td>
<td>(4,758)</td>
<td>(4,789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td>289,214</td>
<td>282,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The funds of the Trust</strong> (unrestricted income funds)</td>
<td>289,214</td>
<td>285,484</td>
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</table>