



# Library Note

## National Lottery Contribution to Sport, Culture, Charities and National Heritage

Since it launched in 1994, the National Lottery has [raised around £34 billion](#) for ‘good causes’ (as at October 2015). The money for good causes is distributed out of the [National Lottery sales revenue](#) by the operator, Camelot, to the National Lottery Distribution Fund. In the latest financial year, this money amounted to around 25 percent of sales revenue, totalling nearly £1.8 billion. Over time, these funds have then been distributed in a number of different ways. The [current funding model](#) involves the National Lottery Distribution Fund allocating 40 percent to the Big Lottery Fund for ‘charitable, health, education and environment’ grants, and 20 percent each for sports, arts and heritage grants (each being distributed by distribution bodies set out in the amended National Lottery etc Act 1993).

In total, excluding some monies allocated to the 2012 Olympics or towards the Millennium Fund, the Department for Culture, Media and Sports records that these areas have [benefited from the following grants](#) since the National Lottery began:

- Charitable (including health, education and environment): 255,706 grants, totalling £12 billion.
- Heritage: 29,380 grants, at a total value of £6.7 billion.
- Arts: 98,359 grants, totalling £4.7 billion.
- Sport: 78,200 grants, at a total value of £5.5 billion.

This Library Note explains this funding model in further detail, and then briefly considers the distribution of grants by sector (including a breakdown by the current individual distributing bodies). Due to the difficult nature of assessing the ‘contribution’ of National Lottery support, the Note concentrates on the financial support provided, briefly highlighting the sorts of projects for which grants have been distributed. The Note also contains information on the geographical nature of the grants.

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**Table of Contents**

- I. Overview ..... 1
  - 1.1 Background to the National Lottery..... 1
  - 1.2 Licensing and Regulation..... 1
- 2. Apportionment of Lottery Proceeds ..... 2
  - 2.1 Current Distribution of Funds ..... 2
  - 2.2 Distribution of Grants Since the National Lottery Began..... 5
- 3. Charitable Contributions..... 7
  - 3.1 Big Lottery Fund ..... 7
- 4. Heritage Contributions ..... 9
  - 4.1 Heritage Lottery Fund..... 9
- 5. Arts Contributions..... 11
- 6. Sports Contribution..... 12
- Appendix: Geographical Distribution of Grants ..... 15



## I. Overview

### I.1 Background to the National Lottery

The National Lottery was established by the National Lottery etc Act 1993, and the first draw was held on 14 November 1994.<sup>1</sup> There are now a number of games run under the National Lottery banner, with the ‘main draw’ now called Lotto. It is estimated that “the National Lottery has so far given away over £55 billion in prizes and created more than 4,000 millionaires or multi-millionaires since its launch in 1994”.<sup>2</sup> The National Lottery’s operating body, Camelot, describes the National Lottery:

[As] one of the UK’s leading consumer brands—around 70 percent of UK adults play nowadays, over six million people win prizes every week and annual sales are over £7.2 billion.

We offer a wide range of regularly-refreshed draw-based and instant play games [such as scratchcards]—and a truly integrated multi-channel experience, with players able to buy tickets in-store, online or on their mobile devices.<sup>3</sup>

Regarding recent sales performance, Camelot has stated:

During the first half of the 2015/16 financial year (1 April–26 September 2015), National Lottery ticket sales were £3.6 billion—an increase of £145 million on the corresponding period last year and the highest interim total since The National Lottery launched in 1994.<sup>4</sup>

### I.2 Licensing and Regulation

The National Lottery has been operated by Camelot Group plc since its inception, with the group winning the licence for a third time in August 2007.<sup>5</sup> Having been extended by four years in March 2012, the current licence runs from 2009 until 2023.<sup>6</sup> Until 1 October 2013, the licensing and regulation of the National Lottery was undertaken by the National Lottery Commission (NLC), but this entity has now merged with the Gambling Commission. As part of the Gambling Commission, the NLC sets out its responsibility as follows:

We protect the integrity of the Lottery; protect players; and maximise funds to good causes. We also run the competition for the licence and select the operator of the Lottery.

The Commission has the following powers:

- We run the competition process to select the operator of the Lottery.
- We make sure that the operator meets the conditions of the licence.

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<sup>1</sup> Camelot, ‘[National Lottery Facts](#)’, accessed 7 December 2015.

<sup>2</sup> National Lottery, ‘[About Us](#)’, accessed 7 December 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Camelot, ‘[Our UK National Lottery Operation](#)’, accessed 7 December 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Camelot, ‘[Sales Performance](#)’, accessed 7 December 2015.

<sup>5</sup> National Lottery Commission, ‘[Licence Competitions](#)’, April 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Camelot, ‘[National Lottery Facts](#)’, accessed 7 December 2015.

- We can take legal action if necessary. If the operator breaks the conditions of the licence, we can impose a financial penalty. Ultimately we could withdraw a licence, but that would only happen under extreme circumstances.<sup>7</sup>

## 2. Apportionment of Lottery Proceeds

### 2.1 Current Distribution of Funds

#### Camelot

The need for the distribution of national lottery proceeds is set out in Camelot's National Lottery licence and in legislation, and requires Camelot to distribute a certain amount of money towards 'good causes'. Precise distribution levels vary, and are connected to levels of sales, type of game being played and time periods within the licence.<sup>8</sup> According to the most recent annual report by Camelot, National Lottery sales for the financial year ending 31 March 2015 stood at £7.2 billion.<sup>9</sup> Distributions from these proceeds included the following:

- Prizes paid out totalled £4 billion (around 55.6 percent of sales). This amount represented an increase from the £3.6 billion paid out the previous year.
- Lottery duty (which is set at 12 percent of sales) of £873.4 million, which had increased from £807.7 million in the previous financial year.
- Retailers received commissions of £333.3 million (representing 4.6 percent of sales), up from £309.8 million in the previous year.
- Proceeds of almost £1.8 billion (around 24.7 percent of sales) were made available to the National Lottery Distribution Fund for good causes, an increase from the £1.7 billion raised the previous year. This money was made up of proceeds of the ticket sales and from unclaimed prizes. Unclaimed prizes for 2014–15 totalled £127.7 million.

After other costs and distributions (including operating costs), Camelot's profit for the financial year was £71 million, up from £58.5 million in the previous financial year.<sup>10</sup> Previously, it had been estimated that 28 percent of the revenues from National Lottery ticket sales were distributed to good causes, during the course of the second licence period operated by Camelot.<sup>11</sup>

#### National Lottery Distribution Fund

The National Lottery Distribution Fund (NLDF) was established in 1994, when the National Lottery was launched, and receives and holds the monies generated by the National Lottery for

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<sup>7</sup> National Lottery Commission, '[Licence Competitions](#)', April 2013.

<sup>8</sup> National Lottery Commission, '[About the National Lottery](#)', July 2013.

<sup>9</sup> Camelot UK Lotteries Ltd, '[Group and Company Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2015](#)', July 2015, pp 4–7.

<sup>10</sup> *ibid*, p 4.

<sup>11</sup> National Lottery Commission, '[About the National Lottery](#)', July 2013.

distribution to good causes.<sup>12</sup> In its annual accounts for 2014–15, the NLDF stated that:

By 31 March 2015, over £33 billion had been raised for good causes since the launch of the National Lottery (including money raised by Olympic Lottery products), £2.0 billion of which was received to NLDF during 2014–15. These figures include investment returns on the balance held in the NLDF. £1.9 billion was drawn down during the year to be passed to the good causes.<sup>13</sup>

The NLDF stated that, for the year 2014–15, it principally received its income from the following sources:<sup>14</sup>

- A proportion of lottery ticket sales (calculated under the current licence as the amount remaining after deducting prizes, lottery duty and retentions by Camelot).
- Unclaimed prizes and the income accrued on them.
- Income from National Lottery ancillary activities (such as income from commercial transactions utilising the National Lottery brand for profit).

The Fund's balance, less operating costs (£2.9 million in 2013–14<sup>15</sup>), is then made available to twelve specified lottery distributors to distribute as grants. The funds available, drawn down and received for the last five years is shown in the following table:

**Table 1: NLDF Income, Expenditure and Balance<sup>16</sup>**

£million	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Income	1,569	1,693	1,936	1,700	1,963
Drawn down by distributors	1,194	1,488	1,547	1,628	1,929
Fund Balance <sup>17</sup>	1,382	1,309	1,543	1,612	1,643

*Note: The 2014–15 income figures include money transferred following the closure of the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund, and the 2012–13 income figures include money from additional draws; two extended Euromillions rollovers; and an unclaimed prize of £64 million.*

Prior to 1 April 2011, the NLDF allocated 50 percent of the Fund money to 'Charitable Expenditure, Health, Education and Environment' grants (distributed by the Big Lottery Fund), and 16.667 percent each for heritage, sport and arts grants.<sup>18</sup> The respective contributions then

<sup>12</sup> National Lottery Distribution Fund, [Account 2014–15](#), 13 July 2015.

<sup>13</sup> *ibid*, p 2.

<sup>14</sup> *ibid*, p 1.

<sup>15</sup> *ibid*, p 2.

<sup>16</sup> *ibid*, p 2.

<sup>17</sup> The NLDF explains that the Fund Balance must be "must be maintained at a prudent level to ensure commitments already made by lottery distributing bodies can be met" (*ibid*, p 2).

<sup>18</sup> *ibid*, p 1.

changed to 46 percent and 18 percent each for the 2011–12 financial year, before reaching the current allocation levels, on 1 April 2012, of:<sup>19</sup>

- Charitable Expenditure, Health, Education and the Environment grant allocations: 40 percent (to be distributed by the Big Lottery Fund).
- Heritage grant allocations: 20 percent (distributed by the National Heritage Fund).
- Arts grant allocations: 20 percent (distributed by five separate distributing bodies).
- Sport grant allocations: 20 percent (also distributed by five separate distributing bodies).

The money allocated for sports and the arts, is then broken down among the further distributing bodies as follows:

**Table 2: Breakdown of Money Distributed for the Sports and the Arts<sup>20</sup>**

<b>Arts Total</b>	<i>Of which:</i>				
	Arts Council of England	Creative Scotland	Arts Council for Wales	Arts Council for Northern Ireland	British Film Institute
<b>20%</b>	13.956%	1.780%	1%	0.56%	2.704%
<b>Sports Total</b>	<i>Of which:</i>				
	English Sports Council	Scottish Sports Council	Sports Council for Wales	Sports Council of Northern Ireland	UK Sports Council
<b>20%</b>	12.4%	1.62%	0.9%	0.52%	4.56%

Distribution levels, and who the distributing bodies are, are set out in section 22 and section 23 of the National Lottery etc Act 1993 (as amended). The Fund balance at the end of the 2014–15 financial year was around £1.6 billion.<sup>21</sup> The NLDF stated that “against this, lottery distributing bodies had made commitments of £3.2 billion, and expect that £1.4 billion would be drawn down by recipients within one year of 31 March 2015”.<sup>22</sup> A number of these grant commitments would be made for a future date, hence the difference between the total made and those expected to be ‘drawn down’ within one year. The following table sets out total grant commitments for each distributing body as at 31 March 2015 (eg those falling within one year, and those falling due in over one year):

<sup>19</sup> National Lottery Distribution Fund, [Account 2014–15](#), 13 July 2015, p 1.

<sup>20</sup> *ibid*, pp 33–4.

<sup>21</sup> *ibid*, p 2.

<sup>22</sup> *ibid*, p 3.



**Table 3: Grant Commitments by Distributing Body at 31 March 2015<sup>23</sup>**

Distributing Body	Total Grants Commitments of Distributing Body (£000s)
Big Lottery Fund	1,253,539
Heritage Lottery Fund	964,120
<b>Arts (TOTAL)</b>	<b>552,275</b>
Broken down into:	
Arts Council for England	448,729
Creative Scotland	26,355
Arts Council of Wales	18,975
Arts Council of N. Ireland	5,952
British Film Institute	52,264
<b>Sports (TOTAL)</b>	<b>435,841</b>
Broken down into:	
Sports Council of England	399,964
Scottish Sports Council	14,786
Sports Council of Wales	2,604
Sports Council of N. Ireland	6,290
UK Sports Council	12,197
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,189,979</b>

## 2.2 Distribution of Grants Since the National Lottery Began

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) report that, as at 28 November 2015: “the total number of grants awarded since Lottery funding began [was] 464,121, totalling [around] £31 billion”.<sup>24</sup> Information on the distribution of National Lottery grants for good causes is collated on DCMS’s [‘Lottery Grants’ website](#).<sup>25</sup> The website contains a searchable and customisable database of all the lottery grants since the National Lottery began.<sup>26</sup> However, the grants database does not contain details of all funding directed towards the 2012 Olympics, due to how aspects of that funding were distributed. In total, it was estimated that around £2.2 billion was contributed towards the Olympics.<sup>27</sup>

The following chart shows how grants were allocated by good cause:

<sup>23</sup> National Lottery Distribution Fund, [Account 2014–15](#), 13 July 2015, p 3.

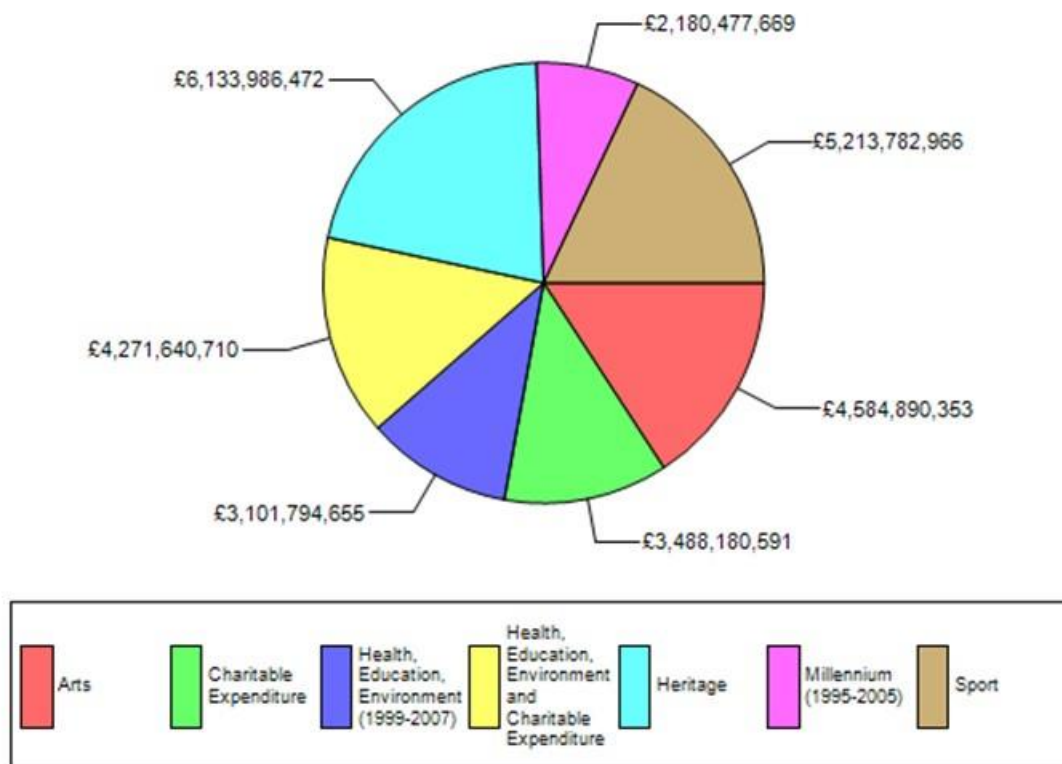
<sup>24</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, [‘Lottery Grants’](#), accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>25</sup> Unfortunately, due to technical difficulties with the database, the information has not been fully updated since December 2014. Therefore, some of the information will be accurate to different dates.

<sup>26</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, [‘Lottery Grants’](#), accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>27</sup> Camelot, [‘National Lottery Facts’](#), accessed 7 December 2015.

**Figure 1: Historical Allocation of National Lottery Grants for Good Causes (excluding money distributed to the 2012 Olympics through the Olympic Lottery Distributor)<sup>28</sup>**

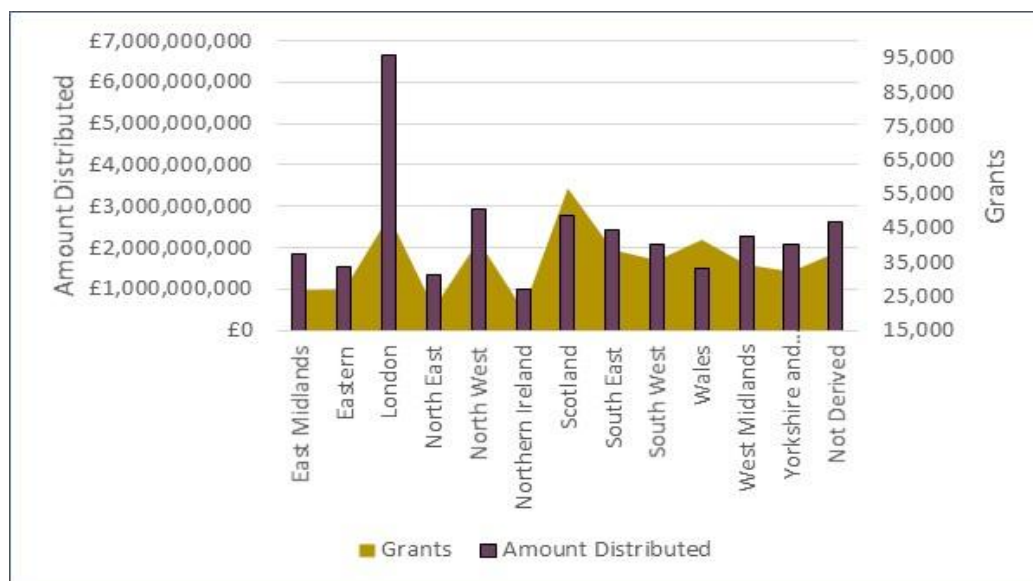


(Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sports, [‘Lottery Grants’](#), as at 28 November 2015)<sup>29</sup>

The DCMS website also allows users to sort the data by year, and by geographical area (including by [local authorities](#) and by [constituency](#)). Total grants recorded since 1995, by country/region, are set out in the graph below:

<sup>28</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, [‘Lottery Grants’](#), accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>29</sup> As alluded to in the key to the chart, some of the categories shown are no longer used to classify distributions. The current categories being used are: Arts; Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure (currently distributed through the Big Lottery Fund); Heritage (currently distributed through the Heritage Lottery Fund); and Sport. As such, ‘Charitable Expenditure’ and ‘Health, Education and Environment’ should be considered alongside the ‘Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure’ category, and would represent the largest distribution.

**Figure 2: Amount Distributed and Number of Grants by Country/Region<sup>30</sup>**

The chart shows that, whereas London received the highest amount of money through grants (£6.6 billion), the highest numbers of grants themselves were recorded for Scotland (56,788). The lowest value of grant money (£1 billion) and the lowest number of grants themselves (21,060) was recorded as received by Northern Ireland. In addition, £2.6 billion of grant money, accompanying 37,931 grants, was classified as 'Not Derived' (ie they cannot be attributed to a specific geographic area). It is also worth noting that the value of grants awarded to London included a £600 million grant for the Millennium Dome and a £120 million grant to buy the old Wembley stadium.<sup>31</sup>

The full data, including geographic distribution by grant type (eg whether for sport, arts, etc) is contained in the Appendix to this Note.

### 3. Charitable Contributions

Charitable contributions currently make up part of the 'Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure' distributions from the NLDF.<sup>32</sup> However, until 2010, they were categorised separately, as 'Charitable Expenditure' and 'Health, Education, Environment'. Altogether, 255,706 grants totalling £12 billion have been recorded as distributed under these three categories by the DCMS grant database.

#### 3.1 Big Lottery Fund

The Charitable, Health, Education and the Environment distributions are currently managed by the Big Lottery Fund, which was officially established in 2006.<sup>33</sup> Since that date, DCMS records

<sup>30</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[National Lottery Grants Search: Country/Summary](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>31</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[Lottery Grants](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>32</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> House of Commons Library, '[The National Lottery: The First 15 Years](#)', 14 December 2009, RP 09/93, p 12.

that it has distributed 83,651 of National Lottery grants, at a total value of £5.4 billion.<sup>34</sup> The Big Lottery Fund states that it funds:

[P]rojects supporting health, education, environment and charitable purposes, from early years intervention to commemorative travel funding for World War Two veterans. Our funding supports the aspirations of people who want to make life better for their communities. We deliver funding throughout the UK, mostly through programmes tailored specifically to the needs of communities in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland as well as some programmes that cover the whole UK.<sup>35</sup>

The Big Lottery Fund emphasises local engagement and empowerment as a key vision of the organisation, stating:

We believe people should be in the lead in improving their lives and communities. Our approach will focus on the skills, assets and energy that people can draw upon and the potential in their ideas.

We feel that strong, vibrant communities can be built and renewed by the people living in them—making them ready for anything in the face of future opportunities and challenges.<sup>36</sup>

The organisation also states:

- 95.6 percent of awards made in 2014/15 went to the voluntary and community sector.
- We also work with partners to run more focused, long-term investments tackling major issues eg meeting the challenges of an ageing population.
- 91.3 percent of last years' awards were small, with a value of less than £10,000.
- In addition to new awards, we also managed existing awards worth £1.2 billion.
- Our core operating costs in 2014/15 were 4.9 percent.<sup>37</sup>

Further information on the organisation can be found on its website, and contains links to [publications](#), [recent funding](#), and [research](#). To date, two of the largest National Lottery good cause grants distributed by the Big Lottery Fund went towards the 'Big Local Trust' and the 'Power to Change Trust'.

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<sup>34</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[National Lottery Grants Search: Grants Awarded by Distributing Body](#)', last updated 28 November 2015.

<sup>35</sup> Big Lottery Fund, '[About the Big Lottery Fund](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>36</sup> Big Lottery Fund, '[Vision and Principles](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>37</sup> Big Lottery Fund, '[Ten Big Lottery Fund Facts](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

## Big Local Trust (£214 million in 2012, no geographical location defined)

Managed by Local Trust, 'Big Local' has been described as an:

[O]ppportunity for residents in 150 areas around England to use at least £1 million each to make a massive and lasting positive difference to their communities. Big Local brings together all the local talent, ambitions, skills and energy from individuals, groups and organisations who want to make their area an even better place to live".<sup>38</sup>

The money allocated to the different local areas is then used to fund community-based projects, such as funding for local groups, events and activities.<sup>39</sup> Further information is available on the [Local Trust website](#).

## Power to Change Trust (£149 million in 2014, defined on the DCMS database as London (although applies across England))

This is an independent charitable trust set up to support community business across England. The [scheme's website](#) states that:

[O]ver the next decade, we will use £150 million provided by the Big Lottery Fund to deliver grants and practical support to encourage new community businesses to start and enable existing ones to grow and becoming more self-sustaining. We will also provide a voice for community business and raise awareness of the valuable social, economic and environmental benefits that community businesses deliver.<sup>40</sup>

## Other Big Lottery Fund Grants

Other recent grants have included funding for the [Northern Refugee Centre](#), and to help the [resettlement of young offenders](#). Further information on National Lottery distributions from the Big Lottery Fund can be found on the [grants website](#) and on the [Big Lottery Fund website](#). The geographical distribution of grants can be seen at the Appendix to this Note.

Further reading on the benefits of the National Lottery's grants for charities can be found in Bristol University's Centre for Market and Public Organisation paper, [Did the Gamble Pay Off for Charities?: The Effect of National Lottery Good Causes Funding](#), 2013.

## 4. Heritage Contributions

### 4.1 Heritage Lottery Fund

Heritage distributions from the National Lottery are managed by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). Since the National Lottery was launched, DCMS has recorded the HLF as having distributed 29,380 National Lottery good cause grants, at a total value of £6.7 billion.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Local Trust, '[About Big Local](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>39</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> Power to Change, '[About Us](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>41</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[National Lottery Grants Search: Grants Awarded by Distributing Body](#)', last updated 28 November 2015.

Regarding the importance of this funding, the HLF states:

Heritage provides the roots of our identities and enriches the quality of our lives. It inspires pride in communities and is at the heart of today's tourism industry, bringing investment into local economies of nearly £50 billion every year and supporting over a million jobs. That's why we believe heritage should be protected for the future, and why everyone should have the chance to explore and look after it.

Little-known stories brought to light. Thousands of young people inspired to find out about where they live. Neglected buildings and places rescued from decay. Local pride returning to communities. These are just some of the achievements of the heritage projects we fund. Up and down the country these projects breathe new life into tired collections, parks and landscapes. Diverse community histories have been recorded for the first time and hundreds of young people have learned life-changing skills, from conserving rare wildlife to using digital technologies. Neglected areas have become vibrant places to live and work, fostering a sense of community, and thousands of jobs and training opportunities have been created.

We are the largest dedicated funder of heritage in the UK. We invest National Lottery players' money wisely and champion heritage as one of the National Lottery good causes.<sup>42</sup>

The organisation claims that the funding has:<sup>43</sup>

- Enabled it to increase visitor numbers by 50 percent at a number of heritage attraction.
- Allowed 3,000 people to undertake work-based training in heritage skills.
- Seen 17,000 historic buildings and monuments restored.
- Led to increased public engagement with heritage, including 234,000 volunteers.

Some of the recent projects listed on the organisation's website include the [William Morris Gallery Development Project](#), and a [project](#) that "recorded the oral histories of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland's LGBT communities from before decriminalisation in 1967 to the present day".<sup>44</sup> The organisation has also distributed large grants connected to the conservation of the Cutty Sark, to many of the UK's museums and art galleries, and to the Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways).<sup>45</sup> The largest grant recorded to date (£31 million in 1998) was distributed to [National Museum Liverpool](#).

Further information on its work can be found on [the Heritage Lottery Fund website](#), including details on [recent projects](#) and its [research](#). This includes its '20 Years in 12 Places' research

<sup>42</sup> Heritage Lottery Fund, '[The Value of Heritage](#)', accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>43</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> Heritage Lottery Fund, '[Leicester LGBT Heritage Project](#)', accessed 10 December 2015.

<sup>45</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[Lottery Grants](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

project, which involved surveys and workshops with around 40,000 people, across twelve locations in the UK, on the importance of heritage.<sup>46</sup> The HLF's key findings indicated that:

People see heritage as: delivering benefits that relate directly to their quality of life; bringing economic benefits like tourism and creating good jobs; making places more visually attractive; providing family leisure opportunities; helping people to understand where they come from, instilling local pride and encouraging social cohesion.<sup>47</sup>

The survey also found that:

- 93 percent see heritage as important to 'the country'.
- 81 percent see heritage as important to 'me personally'.
- 80 percent say local heritage makes their area a better place to live.
- 64 percent think local heritage has got better while they have lived in the area.
- 76 percent of Lottery players rate the HLF-funded projects in their area as good or excellent value for money.<sup>48</sup>

Information on the geographical distribution of the heritage grants can be found at the Appendix to this Note.

## 5. Arts Contributions

Since the National Lottery's inception, according to the DCMS database the National Lottery Distribution Fund has distributed £4.7 billion towards the arts, relating to 98,359 grants.<sup>49</sup> The grants are currently managed by four regional distribution bodies, and by the British Film Institute. As at 28 November 2015, these bodies had distributed the following:<sup>50</sup>

- Arts Council England: 55,605 grants, totalling £3.5 billion.
- Arts Council of Northern Ireland: 5,810 grants, totalling £137 million.
- Arts Council of Wales: 9,820 grants, totalling £220 million.
- Creative Scotland (only active since 2010)<sup>51</sup>: 2,909 grants, totalling £97 million.
- British Film Institute (and, prior to 1 April 2011, the UK Film Council): 13,532 grants, totalling £236 million.

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<sup>46</sup> Heritage Lottery Fund, '[20 Years in 12 Places](#)', 2015.

<sup>47</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[Lottery Grants](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>50</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Prior to 2010, National Lottery arts funding in Scotland was distributed by the Scottish Arts Council and Scottish Screen. The full value of Scottish arts funding (through the National Lottery), since 1994, is 12,159 grants, totalling £357m.

On the National Lottery’s website, the mission statements of the four regional arts bodies are listed as follows (alongside links to the organisations’ websites):<sup>52</sup>

[Arts Council England](#): “Arts Council England champions, develops and invests in artistic and cultural experiences that enrich people’s lives. Their mission is to provide ‘great art for everyone’”.

[Arts Council of Northern Ireland](#): “The Arts Council of Northern Ireland is the lead development agency for the arts in Northern Ireland”.

[Arts Council of Wales](#): “Arts Council of Wales is the country’s funding and development agency for the arts. Their vision is of a creative Wales where the arts are central to the life of the nation”.

[Creative Scotland](#): “Creative Scotland is the national leader for Scotland’s arts, screen and creative industries. It’s our job to help Scotland’s creativity shine at home and abroad”.

Between them, these bodies have distributed grants to projects including schools, libraries, music venues, local arts and crafts initiatives, theatres, and to individual art or music projects.<sup>53</sup>

The largest grant distributed by each regional body is as follows:

- The Restoration, refurbishment and extension of Royal Opera House (Arts Council England, £78.5 million, 1995).
- Construction costs at the Old Museum Arts Centre in Belfast (Arts Council of Northern Ireland, £5 million, 2009).
- Funding for the Wales Millennium Centre (Arts Council of Wales, £8 million, 1997).
- Funding in connection to improving the public spaces at the Theatre Royal Glasgow (Creative Scotland, £2 million, 2012).

Since 1 April 2011, the British Film Institute also distributes arts grant funding, specifically for “film production, distribution, education, audience development and market intelligence and research”.<sup>54</sup> In addition to funding for individual films—such as 2013’s ‘Under the Skin’—the funding also goes towards events and training opportunities for young people.<sup>55</sup> Further information on how the [British Film Institute supports UK film](#) can be found on the organisation’s website.

## 6. Sports Contribution

Since the National Lottery’s launch, the National Lottery Distribution Fund has distributed almost £5.5 billion towards sport, through 78,200 grants.<sup>56</sup> However, this information only

<sup>52</sup> National Lottery Good Causes, ‘[Funding](#)’, accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>53</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, ‘[Lottery Grants](#)’, accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>54</sup> British Film Institute, ‘[About Us](#)’, accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>55</sup> National Lottery Good Causes, ‘[British Film Institute](#)’, accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>56</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, ‘[Lottery Grants](#)’, accessed 8 December 2015.



accounts for some of the grants linked to the 2012 Olympics. This is due to how the distributions were recorded, some of which will have been assigned to other distributing bodies (such as the Big Lottery Fund) and some of which will have been assigned separately from the grants database altogether (through the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund, for example). As with the arts grants, sport grants are managed by five individual distributors, including four regional bodies. The current bodies have distributed the following amounts:<sup>57</sup>

- Sport England: 29,809 grants, totalling almost £4 billion.
- Sport Northern Ireland: 3,204 grants, totalling £137 million.
- Sport Scotland: 10,504 grants, totalling £317 million.
- Sport Wales: 14,019 grants, totalling £172 million.
- UK Sport: 20,664 grants, totalling £855 million.

UK Sport focuses on athletes and high-performance sport in the UK, for example:

Working with partners, we develop the people and systems that support our leading Olympic and Paralympic athletes, principally in the areas of coaching, talent identification, performance lifestyle, and sports science and medicine through the Home Nation Institutes.

UK Sport also leads the UK's major events programme, the Gold Event Series. Funded by £27 million of National Lottery money, the Gold Event Series aims to help National Governing Bodies attract and stage some of the most important international sporting events, to help athlete prepare and qualify on the Road to Rio 2016. It also plays a key role in helping to build a strong legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow.<sup>58</sup>

UK Sport has also distributed grants covering bodies such as British Swimming, British Gymnastics and the British Cycling Federation.<sup>59</sup> To date, its largest grant (of £31.5 million) has gone towards the [English Institute of Sport](#). UK Sport state it that has helped Team GB go from 36th in the Olympic medal table (at the time of the 1996 Atlanta Games), to 3rd in the Olympic and Paralympic medal table at London 2012.<sup>60</sup>

The other four distributing bodies focus on enabling, promoting and increasing public involvement in sport (in their respective regions), and investing in improving performance and facilities.<sup>61</sup> This involves grants for community sports projects or events, funding for equipment and facilities, and improving access to sport for people with disabilities.<sup>62</sup> Recent projects have included Sport England's '[This Girl Can](#)' project, which is aimed at engaging more women with sport and other physical activities.

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<sup>57</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> UK Sport, '[About Us](#)', accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>59</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[Lottery Grants](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

<sup>60</sup> UK Sport, '[About Us](#)', accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>61</sup> National Lottery Good Causes, '[Funding](#)', accessed 9 December 2015.

<sup>62</sup> National Lottery Good Causes, '[Sports Award](#)', accessed 9 December 2015.

The largest grant distributed by each of the regional distributing bodies is as follows:<sup>63</sup>

- A grant to purchase the old Wembley Stadium (Sport England, £120 million, 1999).
- Funding for the Sports Institute Northern Ireland (Sport Northern Ireland, £11 million, 2009).
- Funding for the [sports institute](#) network of the Scottish Institute of Sport (Sport Scotland, £4.5 million, 2007—there were a number of similar size investments made relating to this between 2001 and 2007)
- A grant for the improvement of sporting facilities in Swansea, particularly the construction of a competition standard swimming pool (Sport Wales, £8.6 million, 2001)

Additional information on the distributed grants and the projects funded by these bodies can be found on the [Sport England](#), [Sport Northern Ireland](#), [Sport Scotland](#) and [Sport Wales](#) websites

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<sup>63</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[Lottery Grants](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.

## Appendix: Geographical Distribution of Grants

**Table 4: Amount Distributed Through Grants and the Number of Grants Awarded by Country/Region Since 1995<sup>64</sup>**

Area	Arts	Charitable Expenditure	Health, Education, Environment	Health, Education, Environment and Charitable Expenditure	Heritage	Millennium	Sport	Total
East Midlands	£167,321,040	£199,437,078	£208,776,995	£250,114,553	£388,912,164	£72,710,624	£546,025,749	<b>£1,833,298,203</b>
	4,269	9,691	2,452	4,538	2,277	138	3,458	26,823
Eastern	£173,282,701	£206,035,306	£172,283,671	£190,004,844	£437,170,611	£56,491,067	£295,222,762	<b>£1,530,490,962</b>
	4,160	10,053	3,037	4,194	2,610	174	2,976	27,204
London	£1,422,805,950	£627,971,785	£579,104,111	£966,304,766	£1,260,414,904	£921,584,312	£874,957,369	<b>£6,653,143,197</b>
	14,913	15,761	3,587	8,061	2,801	265	3,225	48,613
North East	£231,591,900	£183,611,608	£155,356,998	£184,531,905	£331,335,202	£70,118,847	£194,369,485	<b>£1,350,915,945</b>
	4,318	8,855	1,873	3,125	1,456	95	1,901	21,623
North West	£376,497,371	£388,363,757	£344,066,054	£412,571,618	£715,408,950	£110,531,992	£592,735,976	<b>£2,940,175,718</b>
	7,345	15,302	3,921	7,553	2,861	180	4,198	41,360
Northern Ireland	£133,377,642	£130,949,152	£151,028,959	£191,453,809	£186,211,124	£84,059,481	£128,369,800	<b>£1,005,449,967</b>
	5,609	3,823	2,338	5,386	919	177	2,808	21,060
Scotland	£357,431,503	£315,510,236	£320,974,540	£601,260,912	£735,782,173	£246,576,566	£196,662,979	<b>£2,774,198,909</b>
	12,159	10,854	5,409	18,931	3,526	298	5,611	56,788
South East	£341,688,581	£277,571,874	£226,570,374	£249,805,128	£696,759,965	£97,112,407	£556,384,541	<b>£2,445,892,870</b>
	8,240	12,721	4,771	5,801	2,937	238	4,046	38,754
South West	£260,696,395	£232,841,189	£185,916,202	£311,167,412	£614,125,289	£143,828,822	£315,973,158	<b>£2,064,548,467</b>
	6,378	13,686	3,582	5,335	2,806	174	3,682	35,643
Wales	£215,412,582	£180,304,762	£185,562,971	£286,729,608	£320,419,260	£132,803,187	£173,902,123	<b>£1,495,134,493</b>
	9,244	5,375	3,253	7,473	2,182	419	13,716	41,662
West Midlands	£411,089,704	£283,216,336	£251,412,523	£313,544,218	£476,607,877	£117,353,065	£427,246,500	<b>£2,280,470,223</b>
	6,057	12,714	3,272	5,984	2,537	153	3,642	34,359
Yorkshire and H...	£278,583,606	£270,411,143	£236,622,619	£344,076,257	£463,288,202	£97,971,024	£374,940,556	<b>£2,065,893,407</b>
	6,505	11,902	2,797	5,466	2,372	155	3,104	32,301
Not Derived	£337,016,925	£191,877,180	£83,820,025	£1,133,912,978	£52,544,692	£29,336,275	£791,311,492	<b>£2,619,819,567</b>
	9,162	840	186	1,804	96	10	25,833	37,931

<sup>64</sup> Department for Culture, Media and Sports, '[National Lottery Grants Search: Country/Summary](#)', accessed 8 December 2015.