

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**Report and Accounts**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**Charity No. 252626**

**Company No. 894309 (England and Wales)**

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
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**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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Legal and Professional Information  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Registered Charity Number**  
252828

**Company Number**  
884309 (England and Wales)

**Governing Document**  
Articles of Association

**President**  
Lord Leigh of Hurley

**Honorary President**  
Lord Rothschild OM

**Honorary Vice Presidents**  
Lord Haskel  
Peter Levy OBE (Passed away on 16 November 2020)  
Harold Palser  
Brian Smouha

**Chairman**  
Stephen Moss CBE

**Treasurer**  
Michael Karp

**Executive Director**  
Dr. Jonathan Boyd

**Director of Operations and Secretary**  
Richard Goldstein

**Senior Research Fellows**  
Dr. David Graham  
Dr. Daniel Staetsky  
Carl Leasof

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
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**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Directors and Board of Management**

William Benjamin	(appointed on 06/07/2020)
Elizabeth Crossick	(appointed on 29/06/2015)
Professor Jonathan Haskel	(appointed on 28/10/2019)
Lord Leigh of Hurley	(appointed on 29/06/2015)
David Karat	(appointed on 29/10/2012 and retired on 20/04/2020)
Michael Karp	(appointed on 21/01/2016)
Shirley Soskin	(appointed on 29/06/2015 and retired on 06/07/2020)
Professor Sergio DellaPergola	(appointed on 28/01/2019)
Miles Webber	(appointed on 17/04/2020)
Hilda Worth	(appointed on 06/07/2020)

**Registered Office**

6 Greenland Place  
London  
England  
NW1 0AP

**Auditors**

Sobell Rhodes LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
The Kinetio Centre  
Theobald Street  
Elstree  
Borehamwood  
Hertfordshire  
WD6 4PJ

**Bankers**

Barclays Bank plc  
1 Churchill Place  
London  
E14 5HP

**Investment Managers**

Aberdeen Standard Capital  
Minerva House  
29 East Parade  
Leeds  
LS1 6PS

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
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Chairman's Statement  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) is an independent research organisation, consultancy and think tank that specialises in contemporary Jewish issues. It has stood at the forefront of Jewish community research for several decades and is responsible for much of the data and analysis that exist on Jews across Europe.

At its core, JPR's objective is to generate research data and analysis to support Jewish community development in the UK and across Europe and inform policy development in dialogue with those best placed to influence Jewish life. In pursuit of this goal, we generate our own research, produce reports on key topics intended to help community leaders better understand major issues, provide bespoke research services and policy advice to support the specific needs of individual organisations and present our research findings at meetings and seminars. In addition, we share our work freely on our website and via online and print media, making it accessible to our target audiences. JPR works across all parts of the Jewish community – from the most strictly Orthodox to the most secular – to enable them to understand their demographics so we can best serve their needs.

2020 was a unique year for everyone and the coronavirus impacted JPR in many ways. The office was closed in mid-March 2020 and all staff began working from home. I am proud to say that the team responded magnificently and not only managed to continue to work largely uninterrupted but shifted its focus almost immediately to address the needs of the community in a desperate time.

As a result of the pandemic, JPR quickly reduced or put on hold some projects in order to concentrate on gathering and analysing data on COVID-19 to provide Jewish organisations with the information they needed to help steer their way through the crisis. In particular, in July 2020, we launched a major survey of Jews across the UK to measure the extent to which they were impacted by the pandemic in the first wave, whether in terms of their health, finances, relationships or Jewish lives. At the same time, our European Jewish Demography Unit team significantly upgraded its work on mortality, to assess accurately the extent to which Jews were affected by the pandemic, both in the UK and around the world. We presented the data and the analysis through a series of published reports as well as at webinars, meetings, seminars and via newspaper articles.

Throughout 2020 and into 2021, JPR was the only research organisation to provide critical and timely data on how Jewish people in the UK were being impacted by the pandemic, in ways specifically designed to help Jewish organisations make critical decisions on how to respond.

JPR's work also continued apace in other areas. Our Demography Unit produced the first in a series of in-depth European country reports about Jewish population trends, this time on Austria. It also produced a highly detailed and ground-breaking report analysing European Jewish demography today, showing how and why the Jewish population of the continent has changed over time and providing essential data to feed into Jewish community planning across the continent. Further afield, we published a landmark major survey of Jews in South Africa for the Kaplan Centre at the University of Cape Town, to provide key data to support community planning across the country. In addition, after several years of building our European Jewish Research Archive, which collects together all research conducted on European Jewish populations since 1990, we analysed its holdings to assess the state of contemporary European Jewish research and produced a report that maps the research field through a variety of lenses, including the topics investigated, geographical coverage and the researchers and publishers involved.

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Despite the uncertainty and financial strains that 2020 brought to many community charities, we undertook several commissioned studies for clients during the year, including the Industrial Dwellings Society, Jewish Blind & Disabled and the Lauder Foundation in Vienna, and expect to undertake more of this type of work as the pandemic lifts and community organisations need help determining how best to move forward.

Throughout 2020 our work was accessed and utilised in the field, both in the UK and across Europe, more than ever before. As work meetings and conferences rapidly moved online, JPR presented its work directly to an estimated 1,900 people, at 26 events in 13 cities around the world; our reports were downloaded over 100,000 times and were often front-page news in the Jewish media.

Looking ahead, 2021 is an exciting year for JPR. In the UK, we plan to continue our pioneering work to examine the effects of the pandemic on Jews in the UK, develop our new UK Jewish population panel (the first of its kind in the Jewish diaspora), continue our work on core community statistics such as synagogue membership, Jewish schools' enrolment and births and deaths, initiate a follow-up survey to our 2017 study of the attitudes of the general population of Great Britain towards Jews and Israel, and begin preparation for a new National Jewish Community Survey. Further afield, we will continue to support Jewish communities across Europe through the work of our European Jewish Demography Unit, producing more country-specific reports, updated analysis of COVID-19 mortality, and a ground-breaking study of European Jewish Identity that promises to be of tremendous value to community leaders across the continent.

As always, we remain enormously appreciative of the foundations and trusts that make significant contributions to our work and have stood by us through a very difficult year. Once again, Pears Foundation has shown its unwavering commitment to JPR, providing unrestricted funding to support the Institute's infrastructure along with tremendous moral support. We are also sincerely grateful, once again, to the Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation and to the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe for their invaluable multi-year assistance, as well as for the substantial support from the David and Ruth Lewis Family Charitable Trust, the Eranda Rothschild Foundation, the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust, the Mitchell Charitable Trust and the Genesis Philanthropy Group. Our gratitude too goes to the Morris Leigh Foundation, which continued its longstanding backing for JPR in 2020, and remains an essential source of support, and to the Jewish Leadership Council which invested in JPR for the first time this year, and which we hope will become an essential strategic partner in the years to come. More widely, we convey our gratitude to all of our supporters whose ongoing donations remain essential to our continued success.

Thank you also to our wonderful trustees, who are dedicated to our mission, and provide us with the vision to seek new directions.

Finally, my sincere admiration to the wonderful team at JPR for all their hard work and commitment, including our Executive Director, Dr Jonathan Boyd, our research team consisting of Dr Daniel Staetsky, Carli Lessof, Dr David Graham, Brigitta Horup (joined January 2020) and Dr Keith Kahn-Harris, and our operations team of Richard Goldstein, Carol Glenn, Judith Russell, Rebecca Frankel and Catriona Sinclair. Their work ethic, steadfastness and efficiency during this most difficult of years, has been superb. I am grateful to all of them.

Stephen Moss CBE  
Chairman



Date: 22/9/21

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
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Report of the Directors  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

The Directors present their Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Institute for Jewish Policy Research is a charitable company limited by guarantee under registration number 894309 and is registered by the Charity Commission under registration number 252626. Please refer to pages 1 and 2 for further legal and professional information.

**STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) is a registered charitable company and a company limited by guarantee. JPR is governed by its Articles of Association and by the regulations of the Charity Commission and company law.

JPR's governance structure consists of the Board of Directors and a working group of Honorary Officers (Chair and Treasurer), who oversee management matters. Members of the Board are non-executive Directors and Trustees of the charitable company. They determine the overall direction of JPR, provide leadership and fulfil their fiduciary responsibilities.

Trustees are appointed (or reappointed, as the case may be) for a three-year term of office on the recommendation of the Chairman and require approval by the Board. Under usual circumstances, Trustees can serve a maximum of three consecutive terms of office. An amendment was added to the Articles of Association in 2017, allowing for the possibility of further extensions in special circumstances. This amendment was passed by adopting a Special Resolution at the General Meeting of the Company on October 23rd, 2017. It was determined that further additional term or terms (of any such length as is determined by the Trustees), would need to be approved at a meeting of the Trustees.

The Trustees must appoint a Chairman from among their number. The Chairman serves for a three-year term and may be reappointed for one further term of three years. The Chairman may only hold office for such time as he or she is a Trustee.

On co-option to the Board, the Trustees receive the JPR Governance Handbook, which outlines JPR's governance structure and the responsibilities of Board members, and up-to-date documentation on the Institute's aims and programmes.

At all times there must be a President of the Charity, who is appointed by the Trustees. The President may also be a Trustee of the Charity if appointed as such by the Trustees. The President holds office for a three-year term and may be reappointed by the Trustees for such number of further three-year terms as the Trustees see fit.

The Board appoints the Executive Director, who reports to the Board on the substantive areas of the Institute's management. The Board can appoint a Company Secretary who oversees the work in matters of compliance with company and charitable company law. While day-to-day matters are delegated to the staff, all substantive decisions are referred to the Board for approval.

The Board also appoints a Finance Committee which meets regularly during the year to oversee the annual audit, investment strategy and charge out rate for commissions and to carry out an annual financial review; a Fundraising Committee which sets out and supports the fundraising strategy and monitors its progress during the year and a Nominations Committee to oversee succession planning

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for the JPR Board and Committees. Also the Chairman and the Treasurer both review staff salaries each year and must approve any changes.

The Members of the Board of Directors who served during 2020 are:

Stephen Moss CBE (Chairman)	(appointed 07/09/2010)
Lord Leigh of Hurley (President)	(appointed 29/06/2015)
David Karat	(appointed 29/10/2012 and retired 20/04/2020)
Michael Karp	(appointed 21/01/2015)
Elizabeth Crossick	(appointed 29/06/2015)
Shirley Soskin	(appointed 29/06/2015 and retired 06/07/2020)
Professor Sergio DellaPergola	(appointed 28/01/2019)
Professor Jonathan Haskel	(appointed 28/10/2019)
Miles Webber	(appointed 17/04/2020)
Hilda Worth	(appointed 06/07/2020)
William Benjamin	(appointed 06/07/2020)

During the year end David Karat and Shirley Soskin retired from the board. They contributed greatly to the work of the charity in a variety of ways and the staff and trustees are deeply appreciative. We have also been delighted to welcome three new trustees since the beginning of 2020: William Benjamin, Hilda Worth and Miles Webber.

JPR also has four Honorary Vice Presidents, who hold a general oversight role as required. They are Lord Haskel, Peter Levy OBE, Harold Palsner and Brian Smouha, all of whom previously held senior positions on the Board of Directors. During 2020 Peter Levy, a former Chairman of JPR and longstanding supporter of our work, passed away. We were deeply sad to lose such a committed and engaged Honorary Vice President and friend to JPR over many years, whose guidance and counsel we shall all miss.

The key management personnel comprise the Executive Director and the Director of Operations. The total employee benefits of the Executive Director and the Director of Operations were £218,459 (2019 £211,731). The Chairman reviews the salaries of all employees annually, including the above mentioned two key management personnel, with reference to their duties and responsibilities, having regard to the resources of JPR and employment legislation.

## **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

JPR believes that for Jewish communities to flourish, it is essential that Jewish community leaders and government policymakers have access to independent sociological and demographic research to help them make sound, evidence-based policy decisions. The Institute's work is firmly focused on that goal: supplying Jewish charities and foundations in the UK and across Europe with the latest data to support their planning work; directing key policy makers towards existing research to help them to answer their questions; and providing bespoke research services and policy advice to support the specific needs of individual organisations. JPR works across all parts of the Jewish community – from the most strictly Orthodox to the most secular – to enable them to understand their demographics so they can best serve their needs. Our goal is to help Jewish organisations to become the best versions of themselves by using the data insights we provide to help them to achieve their particular goals. JPR supports them by providing free access to its body of work and research archive, which cover a wide



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range of issues of Jewish communal concern and interest, thereby enabling these charities to benefit from the Institute's latest findings.

JPR's research encompasses a broad variety range of topics. At the most fundamental level, it looks at demography across the UK and Europe: Jewish population sizes, birth and death rates, fertility rates, age distributions and patterns of migration. These types of data are used by charities and foundations working across the Jewish world, helping schools, elderly care homes, social welfare charities, Jewish community representative organisations, governmental bodies and NGOs to better understand Jewish communities and to plan for their future. At the same time, the Institute focuses on multiple specific factors including socioeconomics, education, health and wellbeing, Jewish identity and practice, charitable giving, campus life, antisemitism, attitudes to Israel and other communal issues, thereby shedding light on some of the most pressing issues facing Jews today.

JPR presents its research findings in various settings such as symposia and seminars aimed at specific groups, strategic planning days involving key communal leaders, training days for staff teams of specific organisations, academic conferences and public events. JPR shares its work on its website and via online and print media, seeking to make it accessible at all times to target audiences and beyond.

## **JPR'S WORK IN 2020-21**

### **1. RESEARCH REPORTS PUBLISHED DURING 2020**

The core of JPR's work is its research reports, which are made freely available to download to maximise the scope of the work being accessed and utilised in the field. In 2020, as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, JPR shifted the focus of its work, reducing down or putting on hold some projects in order to concentrate on gathering and analysing data on coronavirus to provide Jewish organisations with the information they need to help navigate their way through the crisis. In particular, in July 2020, JPR launched a major survey of Jews across the UK to measure the extent to which they were impacted by the pandemic in the first wave, whether in terms of their health, finances, relationships or Jewish lives. At the same time, the charity's European Jewish Demography Unit team significantly upgraded its work on mortality, to assess accurately the extent to which Jews were affected by the pandemic, both in the UK and around the world.

The Institute published nine reports in 2020, whilst working on several others for subsequent publication.

#### **1.1 COVID-19 RELATED REPORTS**

##### ***Renew our days as of old: will we go back to Jewish activities and events? (September 2020)***

This paper focuses on the issue of how comfortable Jews feel about attending Jewish activities and events in person. It finds that whilst Jews situate themselves across the full length of the 'comfort scale' (ranging from very comfortable to very uncomfortable), there is a clear leaning towards the uncomfortable end. It also found a correlation between how comfortable people feel about attending community activities and events in person, and their general state of mental health. Those showing signs of psychological distress feel notably less comfortable than others.

##### ***Hidden effects: The mental health of the UK's Jewish population (October 2020)***

This short report looks at the effects of the coronavirus outbreak on the UK Jewish population,

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focusing on the impact of the pandemic on mental health. The study shows that levels of anxiety rose across the Jewish population in the UK in the context of the pandemic, as they did across the UK population more generally, and certain subgroups – notably young people, women and those who had experienced job losses or been furloughed – stand out. Other groups identified in the research as showing particularly high levels of mental distress include the permanently sick and disabled, adults with young children at home, those experiencing multiple underlying health conditions that make them particularly vulnerable to the virus, and those suffering from ‘Long COVID.’ The report further examines the data by synagogue membership and finds that synagogue members are notably less likely to be experiencing mental health issues than non-members.

***Acute disadvantage: Where is the need greatest? (October 2020)***

This paper explores how Jewish households were impacted financially over the first few months of the crisis (March to July 2020). The study uses four measures that households may have had to take to identify those showing signs of ‘acute disadvantage’: having had to use food banks; having had to reduce the size of meals because there was not enough money to buy food; having had to borrow money or use credit; and/or struggling to pay bills (for example food and energy). It finds that 7% of Jewish households were in this position at the time of the survey, with a further 15% of households at some risk of becoming acutely disadvantaged should their economic circumstances deteriorate. Strictly Orthodox households and single-parent households were found to be most likely to be vulnerable. However, overall, it demonstrates that in general, Jewish households went into the pandemic in stronger economic health than the UK population, and all other religious and ethnic subgroups.

***Jews and coronavirus in England and Wales (July 2020)***

Since the earliest days of the coronavirus outbreak in the UK, concerns were being expressed that Jews had been disproportionately affected, with mortality levels among them abnormally high. Initial hypotheses arguing that this could largely be explained by geographical and age factors were both proven and challenged by a June 2020 paper published by the Office for National Statistics. It showed that Jews were more likely to be affected because of their above average age profile and where they tend to live (London and other urban centres), but that even after accounting for these and other sociodemographic variables, they were still found to be disproportionately vulnerable. This short paper draws on existing evidence to investigate why this might be the case. In particular, it explores whether the long-established above average health profile of Jews in the UK has shifted in such a way as to result in elevated levels of mortality from COVID-19, and whether behavioural factors – particularly in the most Orthodox parts of the community – affect the numbers in any significant way. In brief, it finds that there has been no such change in the fundamental health status of British Jews, and that regardless of any specific issues within Haredi communities, the vast majority of COVID-19 related deaths among Jews have occurred in the mainstream, non-Haredi sector.

***COVID-19 mortality and Jews: A global overview of the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic, March to May 2020 (November 2020)***

This study draws on data from a wide variety of sources to understand the extent to which Jews were affected by coronavirus in different parts of the world during the first wave of the pandemic, March to May 2020. It demonstrates that there was not a single ‘Jewish pattern’ that is observable everywhere, and, with respect to the presence of excess mortality, Jewish communities, by and large, followed the populations surrounding them. It cautions against speculation about why Jews were disproportionately affected in some places, but rules out two candidate explanations: that Jewish

populations with particularly elderly age profiles were hardest hit, or that Jews were badly affected due to any underlying health issue common among them.

## **1.2. INTERNATIONAL REPORTS**

### ***The Jews of South Africa in 2019: Identity, community, society, demography (April 2020)***

This study, published in conjunction with the Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies at the University of Cape Town, contains a detailed demographic assessment of the South African Jewish population and the results of the 2019 Jewish Community Survey of South Africa – the largest and most extensive survey of its kind ever undertaken. The study is designed to provide an up-to-date set of empirical data to help Jewish community leaders plan for the future, including those involved in social care, health and welfare, education, religious life and combating antisemitism.

### ***Jews in Austria: a demographic and social portrait (June 2020)***

This report is the first in a series of in-depth European country reports about Jewish population trends and focuses on Austria. It presents a thorough analysis of fertility rates, age distribution data, patterns of Jewish identity, migration and intermarriage rates to predict the future of Austrian Jewry, and demonstrates, carefully and methodically, that the population is projected to grow. Whilst the Austrian Jewish population is small, its projected growth constitutes an important finding in European Jewish demography.

### ***Jews in Europe at the turn of the Millennium: Population trends and estimates (October 2020)***

This detailed and thorough report takes the reader through one thousand years of European Jewish demographic history before arriving at the most comprehensive analysis of European Jewish demography today. It explores how the shape and size of the European Jewish population have ebbed and flowed over time, beginning in the twelfth century, travelling through many years of population stability until the tremendous growth of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, followed by the dramatic decline prompted by a combination of mass migration and the horrors of the Shoah. The study proceeds to look at the major blocs of the European Union and the European countries of the Former Soviet Union, as well as providing country-by-country analyses, ranging from major centres such as France, the UK, Germany and Hungary, to tiny territories such as Gibraltar, Monaco and even the Holy See. The report also contains the most up-to-date analysis we have on the key mechanisms of demographic change in Europe. Beyond the value of the report, the underlying data are essential tools for the JPR team to utilise as we support Jewish organisations across the continent to plan for the future.

### ***Social research on European Jewish populations: the state of the field (December 2020)***

After several years building the European Jewish Research Archive, which collects together all research conducted on European Jewish populations since 1990, JPR analysed its holdings to assess the state of contemporary European Jewish research. Drawing on over 2,500 studies written over almost three decades, the report maps the research field through a variety of lenses, including the topics investigated, geographical coverage and the researchers and publishers involved. It finds that research priorities have shifted over the past three decades: whereas studies of identity and community outnumbered studies of antisemitism by almost four to one in the 1990s and over two to one in the 2000s, the balance completely changed in the 2010s, when 27% of all reports published focused on antisemitism, compared to 19% on identity and community. The report concludes with a discussion about how research on contemporary European Jewish life might be strengthened, supported and improved.

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**1.3. COMMISSIONED STUDIES FOR CLIENTS**

Through most of 2020, much of JPR's work was focused on investigating the impact of COVID-19 on the Jewish community. However, JPR completed three other commissioned studies: for the Industrial Dwellings Society (IDS), Jewish Blind & Disabled (JBD) and the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation.

**Industrial Dwellings Society**

The first of two commissioned reports for IDS, this study mapped the Jewish population and Jewish services (schools, synagogues, community organisations, shops, restaurants, etc.) in the immediate vicinity of a potential new site for IDS, designed to contribute towards a plan to build 500 new affordable units in Jewish neighbourhoods for low-income Jewish families and Jewish/non-Jewish professionals working in Jewish services.

**Jewish Blind & Disabled**

This commission from JBD looked at the sociodemographic characteristics and levels of disability among Jews living in Barnet, Hertsmere, Redbridge and Essex, as part of the organisation's strategic review.

**Ronald S. Lauder Foundation**

This study, commissioned by the Lauder Foundation, looked at projections of demand for Jewish school places in Vienna for the Lauder-Chabad school system. The system includes a kindergarten, primary school, middle school and high school.

**1.4. RESEARCH REPORTS IN DEVELOPMENT DURING 2020**

In addition to these reports, preparatory work was carried out in 2020 for several other reports, some of which have been published since the end of 2020, while others remain in development. Most notably, this work included:

***Jewish community income: How is it being affected by the pandemic? (January 2021)***

As part of JPR's COVID-19 survey programme looking at the impact of the pandemic on the lives of Jews across the UK, this fourth paper drawing on our July 2020 survey explores its effects on investments in the Jewish community infrastructure through charitable giving and fees to synagogues and schools.

***Moving beyond COVID-19: What needs to be done to help preserve and enhance Jewish communal life? (March 2021)***

This paper draws together much of the research work related to the coronavirus pandemic that JPR has undertaken and utilised, and makes recommendations about how senior Jewish community leaders and investors should help to preserve and strengthen Jewish communal life going forward.

***Jewish employment patterns: How the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting Jewish people's working lives  
Moving beyond COVID-19: What needs to be done to help preserve and enhance Jewish communal life? (March 2021)***

This fifth paper on the findings of JPR's COVID-19 survey explores the effects of the pandemic on the working lives of Jews. Designed to help support community planning efforts, the study has a particular emphasis on the issues of unemployment, redundancy, furlough and other significant work disruptions.

***Lasting effects: Experiences of COVID-19 and Long COVID symptoms among Jews in the UK (May 2021)***

This sixth paper on the findings of JPR's COVID-19 survey investigates the prevalence of COVID-19 infections and 'Long COVID' among Jews in the UK. The report aims to help understand how the pandemic has impacted Jews in the UK and make a contribution to medical research.

**2. PRESENTATIONS, DOWNLOADS AND ACTIVE USE OF JPR RESEARCH DATA AND FINDINGS**

In 2020 JPR presented its work directly to an estimated 1,900 people, at 26 events in 13 cities around the world, most of which was carried out virtually due to the pandemic. Among the more significant events during 2020 were the following:

Date	Client	Detail
January	Dangoor Leadership Programme (Lead, UK)	Presentation on key trends in UK Jewish community to participants on UK Jewish community's leadership training programme.
	Israel Ambassador to UK	Presentation about antisemitism in the UK to major community leaders and donors at the Ambassador's residence in London
	UJIA Leadership Programme (Lead, Manchester)	Presentation on key trends in UK Jewish community to participants on the Manchester Jewish community's senior leadership training programme.
	South Manchester synagogues	Presentation on key trends in UK Jewish life to lay and professional leadership of a group of synagogues in south Manchester working together on a shared plan for the area.
	Kenton Synagogue	Presentation on key trends in UK Jewish life to synagogue members as part of the community's adult education programme.
March	South African Jewish leadership, Johannesburg	Presentation of research on the South African Jewish population to help inform community planning across the country.
June	European Commission Working Group on Antisemitism	Presentation outlining key approaches to measuring antisemitism as part of a pan-European initiative by the European Commission to improve research on antisemitism in all EU Member States.
July	Jewish Medical Association	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 to medical practitioners in the UK
September	Central Council of Jews in Germany	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Germany, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the German Jewish community's response.
	Jewish Leadership Council	Presentation of early insights from JPR's COVID-19 survey, attended by senior leaders of Jewish organisations from across the community to help inform the community's response.
October	Office of the Chief Rabbi, UK	Presentation of early insights from JPR's COVID-19 survey, attended by the Chief Rabbi and his staff to

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		help inform the community's response.
	Board of Deputies of British Jews	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in the UK, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the UK Jewish community's response.
	Pears Foundation, Wohl Foundation, Rothschild Hanadi Foundation	Presentation of early insights from JPR's COVID-19 survey, attended by the senior leaders of these key foundations, to help inform the community's response.
	Morris and Manja Leigh Memorial Lecture delivered by Lord Mann of Holbeck Moor	Annual JPR lecture to investigate key issues in contemporary Jewish life. Delivered by Lord John Mann, advisor to the government on antisemitism, entitled 'Antisemitism today: Can it be combated?'
	Federation of Austrian Jewish Committee	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Austria, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the Austrian Jewish community's response.
	Central Welfare Organisation, Belgium	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Belgium, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the Belgian Jewish community's response.
	Jewish Leadership Council/Jewish mental health charities	Presentation of JPR's research on the effects of the pandemic on the mental health of Jews in the UK, to help inform work in the mental health sector.
November	UJA-Federation of Toronto	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Canada, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the Canadian Jewish community's response.
	Jewish community leaders and academic in Hungary	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Hungary, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the Hungarian Jewish community's response.
	Jewish community leaders and academics in Sweden	Presentation of data on Jewish mortality from COVID-19 in Sweden, with comparisons to Jewish populations elsewhere around the world, to help inform the Swedish Jewish community's response.
	JW3	Joint JPR/JW3 public event on 'Jewish life in the age of coronavirus,' sharing key data from our national survey looking at the effects of the pandemic on UK Jewish life.
	UJA-New York Federation	Presentation and discussion of data on European Jewish demography to support UJA/NY's investments in European Jewish life.
	Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France (CRIF)	Presentation and discussion of data on European Jewish demography to support CRIF leadership's understanding of the French Jewish community in the context of European Jewish life.
December	B'nai B'rith Europe	Presentation and discussion of data on European Jewish demography to support B'nai B'rith's understanding of contemporary European Jewish

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		life.
	Anti-Defamation League	Presentation and discussion of data on European Jewish demography to support ADL's planning about the future of European Jewish life.
	JPR	Public presentation of data on Jewish mortality around the world to an international audience, based on our recent report: COVID-19 mortality and Jews.

JPR's research is regularly featured in UK national, international and Jewish media, including the BBC, The Times, The Guardian, The Economist, The Spectator, The Evening Standard, The Mail, 124 News, The Jerusalem Post, The Times of Israel, Haaretz, Arutz Sheva, Israel Hayom, Jewish Exponent, the Jewish Chronicle, Jewish News, the Jüdische Allgemeine, The Australian Jewish News, The South African Jewish Report, the Algemeiner, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency and The Forward.

In addition, JPR Executive Director, Dr Jonathan Boyd, has a monthly column in the Jewish Chronicle in which he uses data generated by JPR and other agencies to share his reflections about contemporary Jewish life. This is part of a deliberate strategy to raise awareness about JPR and its work and to promote the use of data in understanding community trends and issues.

In 2020, JPR reports were downloaded 100,652 times and JPR's e-newsletters reached close to 5,000 people every edition, with an opening rate of over 30%.

### **3. OTHER INITIATIVES**

#### ***UK Jewish Population Research Panel***

JPR began a pioneering new initiative in 2019 to establish a research panel of Jews in the UK. This is a project designed to considerably boost the Institute's capacity to gather attitudinal data about British Jews, to lower the expense of doing so, and to provide a more efficient and timely data-gathering service for Jewish charities, trusts and foundations to help them better understand Jewish public opinion. In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Institute launched its first trial survey to help recruit panel members. 5,000 people signed up – a very successful outcome for a project that had never previously been attempted anywhere in the world. As JPR moves forward, this project is intended to become a centrepiece of its work in the UK.

#### ***Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)***

Since 2019, JPR has been exploring how to develop its work in this area, and in 2020 we worked to build infrastructure to support future MEL work, and made progress in ensuring that evidence underpins the work of community organisations. This included:

- Working closely with JWS to develop its MEL work, offering evidence on how Jews have responded to educational and cultural activities offered online during the COVID-19 pandemic, and helping them to look at the client groups they have gained and lost;
- Supporting Jewish Blind and Disabled with its needs analysis work, providing demographic data to help them identify and quantify their target base;
- Supporting the Industrial Dwellings Society with needs analysis work to underpin the building of 500 new housing units in Jewish neighbourhoods which are designed for low-income Jewish families and non-Jews working in the Jewish sector;

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- Developing JPR's new research panel, which is designed to play an essential role in supporting research and evaluative work for Jewish organisations across the country. The panel is key to JPR's capacity to undertake needs analysis work in a number of areas (e.g. poverty, employment, mental health, etc.), and it will strengthen JPR's ability to measure awareness of existing services or new measures. The panel has also involved JPR in buying new software to conduct surveys, which can be used for multiple purposes, including MEL research;
- Working to build an up-to-date database of Jewish services (synagogues, nurseries, schools, care homes, shops) and investing in the software to be able to map them, alongside Jewish population counts and Jewish sub-populations according to various criteria (age, economic status, health, etc.) This developing resource is being built as part of a larger vision and will be used for a range of future projects, including those in the area of MEL.

***European Jewish Research Archive (EJRA)***

Work progressed on JPR's European Jewish Research Archive (EJRA), a publicly available online archive for research publications on contemporary European communities. The archive includes items that draw on, or discuss, social research on European Jewish communities since 1990. In 2020, the archive had 11,853 unique visitors to the site; they spent 14,083 unique sessions on the site and produced nearly 25,660 page views, overall a 10% increase on 2019. The archive now contains over 3,500 items in 29 languages covering 54 countries.

**4. JPR'S RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS**

The coronavirus pandemic affected JPR in many ways as mentioned above. In spite of several public events having to be cancelled or postponed in 2020, JPR has continued to present its research findings online to government policymakers and Jewish community leaders in cities across the world and to representatives of organisations from across the political and religious spectrums.

As outlined in detail above, the charity shifted the focus of its work to concentrate on gathering and analysing data on COVID-19 to help Jewish community organisations steer their way through the crisis and rebuild after. As well as publishing the various above-mentioned COVID-19 related reports and papers, JPR Executive Director, Dr Jonathan Boyd, used his monthly column in the Jewish Chronicle to share his reflections about contemporary Jewish life on a wide range of topical issues. In 2020, his columns were dominated by the pandemic and included the following:

- *Coronavirus could destroy our community* (1 April 2020)
- *It's not who we are that kills, it's where we live* (2 May 2020)
- *You can help us find out the impact of COVID-19* (10 July 2020)
- *Find your own path to return to a new normal* (23 September 2020)
- *Mental health is in crisis among young people* (16 October 2020)
- *Our way of life put us in danger from the virus* (24 December 2020)

JPR also ran a series of online events in late 2020 and early 2021 to promote the work carried out by the research team. These included:

- *Jewish communities across the world impacted by COVID-19* (21 December 2020)
- *After the pandemic: where next for British Jewish life?* (6 May 2021)



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The recordings of both these webinars, as well as others conducted by JPR, are freely available on JPR's new YouTube channel.

**PUBLIC BENEFIT**

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research is an independent research institute that conducts and disseminates research on contemporary Jewish communities. JPR's research is policy-oriented; it collects and analyses data and makes it available to policy-makers, service providers and the general public through online and print publishing.

The Directors, having given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, have concluded:

JPR's aims and activities give clearly identifiable benefits to the public and continue to be charitable. The work particularly benefits the Jewish voluntary sector in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe. Through its pioneering social research, JPR also makes contributions to the wider voluntary sector, by sharing its knowledge and scholarship, thereby benefiting wider society. The benefits are not unreasonably restricted in any way.

**PERFORMANCE**

As always, a major measure of JPR's effectiveness is shown by how many Jewish community leaders and organisations use its research to inform their policy decisions. 2020 was in many ways a unique year with the global pandemic effectively shutting down Jewish communities along with the rest of the world, causing major disruption as well as grief and distress. This was a completely new and unanticipated situation which communities needed to navigate their way through. As explained above, JPR swiftly shifted gear towards gathering data to help community leaders understand what was going on throughout the pandemic. Our work included running the largest survey ever conducted of British Jews, being the only research institute anywhere in the world to investigate coronavirus mortality rates among Jews internationally, and spending months providing Jewish community leaders with essential data on how the pandemic was affecting Jewish people in the UK and across the world.

The JPR outputs shown above indicate how often the Institute's various reports on the impact of the pandemic were downloaded, and how often JPR was invited to present the data to organisations, not just throughout the UK but internationally too. Nearly all JPR's COVID-19 related reports were covered by the Jewish press, often on their front pages.

JPR achieved a very significant milestone in 2020 – the creation of a research panel of Jews in the UK. As mentioned earlier, once firmly established, this should both help to reduce the cost of surveying British Jews going forward and enable us to provide much more timely data to Jewish charities to support their planning needs.

Given the prevailing environment and the volatility in the world markets, 2020 was mostly a successful year for JPR in terms of income. All of JPR's major funders remained committed to their pledges of donations and grants to the charity, and most of our mid-range donors held up. The income from the endowment fund took a hit, falling by a third compared to 2019. However, JPR trustees recognised this early on in the year, and made budgetary adjustments to compensate. The capital value of the endowment took a large fall during the year in line with world markets but recovered by the end of December almost to regain its value a year earlier.

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Income from commissioned work was down in 2020, both because the Institute's focus shifted towards producing reliable data on the impact of the pandemic and because Jewish organisations were less willing to invest in research during such an unstable period. However, commissions picked up in the last few months of the year and in early 2021, when JPR was approached by many organisations wishing to discuss new commissions.

Overall, 2020 was an exceptional year for JPR in the context of what was going on around the world. The JPR team continued to be incredibly productive whilst working from home, income held at a steady level, we published more reports in a twelve-month period than ever before, and our work was utilised widely as community leaders sought to understand the effects of the pandemic.

2021 promises to be another important year for JPR. As outlined below, the Institute intends to build on its research panel, deliver another COVID-19 related survey, continue its work on Jewish populations across Europe and progress an updated survey of anti-Jewish and anti-Israel sentiment in Great Britain. It is a compelling programme that is backed by solid fundraising plans and significant reserves.

#### **LOOKING AHEAD**

Following a year of focused work providing the Jewish community with data to plan their way through the instability of the coronavirus pandemic, JPR has a compelling list of projects to look forward to in 2021.

##### **Further work on the COVID-19 pandemic**

Whilst continuing to produce further reports from the July 2020 survey, JPR is preparing a repeat national survey focusing on the effects of COVID-19 on Jews in the UK, due to take place in summer 2020, with a view towards sharing its findings widely with community leaders. In addition, the charity will continue its work to track mortality rates across the Jewish world to feed essential data to community leaders as the situation evolves across the world to help them to shape their response.

##### **Developing our new UK Jewish population research panel**

As mentioned earlier, JPR began a pioneering new initiative in 2019 to establish a research panel of Jews in the UK. In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, JPR launched its first trial survey to help recruit panel members. 5,000 people signed up – a very successful outcome for a project that has never previously been attempted anywhere in the world. Over the next few years, this project is intended to become a centrepiece of JPR's work in the UK.

##### **Preparing the next National Jewish Community Survey**

2021 is UK Census year and whilst the data will not start to be available for analysis until 2022 at the earliest, JPR will be doing some awareness-raising work across the community in the meantime to encourage Jews to tick 'Jewish' in the optional religion question. In addition, the charity will be preparing to run its National Jewish Community Survey (NJCS) to gather key data about Jewish identity, practice, belonging, intermarriage, education, charitable giving and health and welfare, that can be used in conjunction with census data to support planning work by all Jewish charities. Work on NJCS will begin in 2021, with fieldwork expected to take place in 2022.

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**Continuing our work on core UK community statistics**

This work, which includes measuring births, deaths, marriages and divorce rates, as well as Jewish school enrolment and synagogue membership, is fundamental to understanding the basics of British Jewish life and feeds into our work in multiple ways. In 2021, JPR will be undertaking a new synagogue membership survey, the first since 2016, to measure affiliation rates and to feed into its methodological work on the research panel, and will be publishing up-to-date data on Jewish school enrolment rates.

**New monitoring work in light of the pandemic**

The pandemic has prompted us to think more deeply about the data needs of the Jewish community, and to identify several research initiatives that the Institute believes ought to be introduced to help community leaders to identify and understand any volatility in the community. Chief among these is work in the area of community income: at present, there is no standardised research being carried out to assess income levels across the community, to detect whether these are stable, increasing or declining over time, and how, if at all, major disruptions (such as the pandemic or economic downturns) affect it. Another important area is employment: with haredi population growth ever more apparent, and with continuing concerns about low employment levels within that community, it is essential to track precisely what is going on. Funding will need to be found to activate these initiatives.

**Continuing to support Jewish communities across Europe**

JPR is currently working to produce several new reports from its European Jewish Demography Unit, including in-depth country reports on Belgium, Poland and Spain/Portugal; a follow-up report on global COVID-19 mortality data to help inform national community strategies to respond to the virus; and a pan-European study examining Jewish identity across the continent. The Institute is also looking to engage new foundations with an interest in European Jewry in this work, with a view towards raising the funds to run a regular pan-European census of Jewish schools.

**Building monitoring, evaluation and learning capacity**

JPR has already undertaken some initial development work, as explained above, to create a capacity to undertake evaluative research to assess the impact of different initiatives in and around the Jewish world. The COVID-19 pandemic put some of these plans on hold temporarily, but the charity secured its first client in early 2020 and is keen to build this part of its programme going forward. This area of work variously involves helping Jewish charities to monitor the impact of their own work, running evaluation studies for client organisations, and exploring some of the most pressing issues in Jewish life – for example, what methods work best in Jewish education; what interventions are most effective in combating antisemitism; what approaches are most successful in elderly care; etc. Funding will need to be found to make significant progress in this area, but is regarded as a priority.

**Measuring levels of anti-Jewish and anti-Israel sentiment in Great Britain**

Work is underway on a follow-up to JPR's 2017 study of the attitudes of the general population of Great Britain towards Jews and Israel, to track change over time. The project was delayed due to the pandemic – face-to-face interviews have not been possible for some time – but with 70% of the funds required already raised, JPR hopes to activate the study in 2021 if we can successfully raise the remainder of the funds needed.

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**Continuing to maintain JPR's archive of research on contemporary European Jewish life**

JPR started building its European Jewish Research Archive in 2014 with the support of the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe (RFHE). It has involved a tremendous amount of work, not only collecting and digitising thousands of reports, but also building the technological infrastructure to make the archive accessible and searchable. RFHE has now shifted its support to JPR's European Jewish Demography Unit instead, but the Institute is continuing to maintain the Archive as far as possible from its own core funds.

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

Risk management is reviewed regularly by staff and a Risk Register is submitted to the Board for approval on an annual basis. The Directors have identified the main risks to which the charitable company is exposed and have taken steps to mitigate them.

**FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE YEAR**

The Chairman's Statement on pages 3-4 provides a summary of activities during the year. The results for the year are shown in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 25.

JPR's income continues to come from four main sources: the MCA Endowment; grants from foundations; commissioned work and donations.

The value of the endowment fund recovered to £2,751,598 at the end of 2020 after falling to £2,393,450 at the end of March. The end of 2020 figure almost reached the total at the end of 2019 (£2,793,364). The income attained from the fund's investment was £110,115, significantly lower than the 2019 total, but as planned in advance by the Trustees.

The fund's investment manager said that the COVID pandemic had a considerable impact on the portfolio in a number of ways. During the first quarter of 2020, global lockdowns and the scale of the unknown caused significant falls in share prices around the world. Over this period, the portfolio offered better downside protection than the peer group (ARC Charity Steady Growth), but was by no means immune to the fall in capital. More pressingly for the objectives of the portfolio, there was a reduction in bond market liquidity, which caused wider spreads in bond purchasing, thereby impacting the existing strategy to boost income. This was while yields by equities also began to fall, as companies reduced or cancelled dividends due to the uncertainty. Nevertheless, capital values did recover quickly after the first quarter of the year as more became known about the virus, and were then further boosted towards the end of the year by the announcement of multiple successful vaccine trials. This recovery has continued into 2021, with the increasing speed of the vaccine roll out and level of stimulus provided by governments around the world continuing to support equity markets.

Against this backdrop the aims of the fund remain true to a 'quality, sustainable growth' approach. The fund manager does not believe that highly indebted companies with unsustainable growth can lead equity markets over the long term. The portfolio is focused on investments that are underpinned by structural growth trends that make high-quality balance sheets and management, and good visibility on how they will achieve growth. The resilience of this approach meant that the portfolios weathered the market falls and start of the market recovery in the first three quarters of 2020 relatively well. The portfolio has still participated in the post-vaccine equity market rally, albeit in the main to a lesser degree than the broader market. The approach is designed to lock in growth that is

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less dependent on the economic cycle and therefore more sustainable over the long term. The fund will continue to be exposed to stocks that should benefit from the recovery but are also underpinned by structural growth trends.

The outlook suggests income will continue to be a challenge into 2021 because, while there are positive signs for the end of COVID-19 and a return to normal, there will inevitably be a lag between this and company revenues being restored to a point to pay dividends at historic levels. The investment manager has looked over the course of 2020 and into 2021 to diversify income sources in the portfolio to help with future requirements. Going into 2021 there is hope of a strong recovery towards the second half of the year when economies are able to reopen and government stimuli help to kick start the economy. Some changes to the portfolio have already been made in this regard and others will be made over the course of 2021 to ensure that the fund continues to meet the objectives set by the charity.

In 2020, JPR secured a total of £523,122 unrestricted donations, up from £355,203 in 2019. This included the Pears Foundation (£75,000), the second of three £75,000 annual grants from the Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation, as well as a new grant of £30,000 from Eranda Rothschild. In addition, the Lewis Family Charitable Trust (£35,000) and the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust (£25,000) repeated their sizeable donations again in 2020. Income from commissioned work brought in £246,629 in 2020, a slight increase from 2019 of £203,658.

With the COVID-19 crisis hopefully receding in 2021, the financial outlook for JPR looks encouraging. Together with the work achieved in 2020 and new, exciting projects to look to in 2021, the fundraising sub-committee, chaired by JPR Chairman Stephen Moss CBE, has excellent material upon which to build and deliver fundraising activities. This, alongside JPR's strong financial reserves, points to a bright future for JPR.

**PERMANENT ENDOWMENT INVESTED IN TOTAL RETURN BASIS**

The MCA Endowment Fund is a separate fund for the purpose of promoting and assisting the preparation and production of research into the state of the contemporary Jewish communities in the UK and elsewhere in Europe, together with the promotion of other charitable aims, objects and activities of the Charity as shall be conducive to the implementation of the said purposes. The income of the Fund may be spent by the Charity on a year-to-year basis, as long as the total of the income and gains spent in any one year does not exceed 8% of the Original Grant (\$5,000,000, converted to £3,466,337 at the date transferred) as increased in accordance with the United Kingdom Retail Prices Index ("RPI").

In order for capital to be spent it is necessary to satisfy two conditions:

1. The total amount of income and gains spent in any full financial year of the Charity must not exceed 8% of the Original Grant as increased by the percentage increase, if any (ignoring any reduction) in RPI, from the beginning of the financial year.
2. Thirty days before the trustees resolve to spend the capital, the market value of the Fund must be not less than the Original Grant (increased in accordance with RPI) after excluding the gains resolved to be spent.

It is possible to carry forward the unspent part of such 8% and spend it in subsequent financial years in addition to the 8% limit for each year.

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The fund is invested in a discretionary agreement with Aberdeen Standard Capital. Charlie Thompson and Rob Richardson took over as account managers in July 2019 and work together to maximise the long-term return whilst providing a good level of income as agreed with the Board. Charlie graduated in 1998 with a 1st class honours degree from Leeds University before starting his career in the city. He has 18 years of investment experience, is a Chartered Wealth Manager and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment. Rob has six years of investment experience, is an IMC holder and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment.

The Board has adopted an ethical policy for the investment of these funds, namely, not to invest in any companies involved in the manufacture and distribution of tobacco and arms or any companies that boycott Israel.

**RESERVES POLICY**

JPR's reserves policy is to seek to hold three to six months of overheads. This would amount to between £209,000 and £419,000 (2021). As of 31 December 2020, there was a surplus of unrestricted funds of £430,344 which is in line with the target range as set out above.

JPR has adopted this policy to cover for the risk of any unforeseen emergencies, such as unexpected IT costs or day-to-day operational costs, such as employing temporary staff to cover sickness absence during major projects. The reserves policy will also cover any fluctuations in income, such as late payments for commissioned work or large grants being delayed or not renewed. The reserves will ensure any expenditure on preparatory work on projects is covered, as well as any necessary organisational development costs not covered by income.

The policy of holding three to six months' reserves will enable JPR to develop new sources of finance or cut back on expenditure should an emergency arise. In the meantime, such a prudent policy provides a stable base for JPR's research and the dissemination of the results to assist Jewish communities in the UK and continental Europe.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for the year. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

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- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.


The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Insofar as the Directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

By Order of the Board



Stephen Moss CBE  
Chairman

Date: 22 September 2021

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flow and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at [date], and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

### Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the trustees annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the trustees' report (incorporating directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

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

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



## Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

We enquired the Management to obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Charity. The most significant framework which are directly relevant to the Charity are the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

We understood how the Charity is complying with those legal and regulatory framework frameworks by observing how the Management comply with the rules, the culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether a strong emphasis is placed on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detention and punishment.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Charity's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur by discussing with the Management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risks of override of controls) and management bias in accounting estimates. We also considered performance targets and their influence on efforts made by management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of analysts. We considered the programmes and controls that the Charity has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter, and detect fraud, and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. We evaluate whether the Charity's COVID-19 working environment, especially remote working, may increase the inherent risk of fraud.

Based on this understanding our we designed our audit procedures to identifying the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- We identified the laws and regulations applicable the Charity through discussions with the management and from our technical and commercial knowledge and experience of Charity Sector.
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence.
- Making enquiries of management as to whether they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud.
- Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.
- Identified laws and regulations were communicated to the Statutory Senior Auditor regularly and remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, with focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the Charity, journals posted during unusual times or posted by senior management.
- We focus on specific guidance of the SORP e.g. income recognition.
- Review of correspondence and agreements with donors and enquiries with the management.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- Challenging assumptions and judgments made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular, in relation to their going concern review.
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

- Reviewing budget and cash flow forecast.
- Investigate any unusual or unexpected relationships identified from analytical procedures.
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Reviewing trustee's approval of salary increments & bonus payments and contract of employments to identify any fraudulent payments or bogus employees.
- Review any potential evidence that the Charity may have received Covid 19 Government support schemes which may have not disclosed to us.

The Senior Statutory Auditor reviewed the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of experts where appropriate to carry out the above audit procedures.

The objectives of our audit, in respect of fraud, are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statement due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses, and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility of the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Charity and management.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.<sup>14</sup>

#### Use of our report

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



Adam Shelley FCCA  
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Sobell Rhodes LLP  
Statutory Auditors and Chartered Accountants  
The Kinetic Centre  
Theobald Street  
Elstree  
Borehamwood  
Hertfordshire  
United Kingdom  
WD6 4PJ

27 September 2021

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Statement Of Financial Activities**  
**Including Income And Expenditure Account**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**


	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Permanent Endowment Fund £	Total Funds 2020 £	Total Funds 2019 £
<b>Incoming and endowments from:</b>						
Donations and legacies	2	260,906	-	-	260,906	123,804
Investments	3	110,681	-	-	110,681	153,347
Charitable activities	4	262,216	260,615	-	522,831	420,949
<b>Total income and endowments</b>		<b>633,803</b>	<b>260,615</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>894,418</b>	<b>698,100</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>						
Cost of generating funds:						
Raising funds		106,905	-	-	106,905	125,644
Charitable activities		426,951	282,611	22,928	732,490	612,259
<b>Total expenditure</b>	5	<b>533,856</b>	<b>282,611</b>	<b>22,928</b>	<b>839,395</b>	<b>737,903</b>
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	14	-	-	(28,953)	(28,953)	277,167
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>	8	<b>99,947</b>	<b>(21,996)</b>	<b>(51,881)</b>	<b>26,070</b>	<b>237,364</b>
Transfer between funds	19	(21,996)	21,996	-	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>77,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51,881)</b>	<b>26,070</b>	<b>237,364</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>						
Total funds brought forward		352,393	-	2,727,766	3,080,149	2,842,765
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	20	<b>430,344</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,675,875</b>	<b>3,106,219</b>	<b>3,080,149</b>

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

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Company Number: 894309 (England and Wales)**  
**as at 31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	12		5,810		6,840
Tangible assets	13		20,469		8,821
Investments	14		2,751,598		2,793,384
			<u>2,777,877</u>		<u>2,808,625</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	15	58,783		16,181	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>342,108</u>		<u>347,136</u>	
		400,891		363,317	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	16	(72,549)		(91,793)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>328,342</u>		<u>271,524</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>3,106,219</u>		<u>3,080,149</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	20		<u>3,106,219</u>		<u>3,080,149</u>
<b>Funds</b>					
General funds			280,344		352,393
Designated funds			150,000		-
Total unrestricted funds	17		<u>430,344</u>		<u>352,393</u>
Permanent endowment funds	18		2,675,876		2,727,766
Restricted funds	19		-		-
<b>Total funds</b>	20		<u>3,106,219</u>		<u>3,080,149</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on ~~22~~ September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 Stephen Ross CBE  
 Chairman

  
 Michael Karp  
 Treasurer

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
Statement of Cash Flow  
as at 31 December 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 £</b>	<b>2019 £</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(108,160)</b>	<b>(170,552)</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities:</b>			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(19,796)	(4,425)
Income from investments		100,000	188,750
Payment of investment manager's fees		22,928	23,933
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>103,132</b>	<b>188,258</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(5,028)</b>	<b>17,706</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<b>347,136</b>	<b>329,430</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>342,108</b>	<b>347,136</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents consists of:</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		342,108	347,136
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>342,108</b>	<b>347,136</b>

As there are no debts, the analysis of changes in net debts disclosure is not required.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
Notes to the Accounts  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**1 Summary of significant accounting policies**

***General information and basis of preparation***

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the Charity. The address of the registered office is given in the Charity Information on page 1 of these financial statements. The nature of the charity's operations and principal activities are noted in the Report of the Directors.

The Charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Charity and rounded to the nearest £1.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

***Funds***

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of the designated funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Permanent endowment funds represent those assets which must be held permanently by the charity, principally comprising of investments. Income arising on the permanent endowment funds can be used in accordance with the objects of the Charity and is included as unrestricted income. Any capital gains or losses arising on the investments form part of the fund. Investment management charges and legal advice relating to the fund are charged against the fund.

***Income recognition***

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when the Charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

For donations to be recognised the Charity will have been notified of the amounts and the settlement date in writing. If there are conditions attached to the donation and this requires a level of performance before entitlement can be obtained then income is deferred until those conditions are fully met or the fulfilment of those conditions is within the control of the Charity and it is probable that they will be fulfilled.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**1 Summary of significant accounting policies** *(continued)*

For legacies, entitlement is the earlier of the charity being notified of an impending distribution or the legacy being received. At this point income is recognised. On occasion legacies will be notified to the charity however it is not possible to measure the amount expected to be distributed. On these occasions, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed.

Income from performance related grants are recognised at fair value when the Charity has entitlement after any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. If entitlement is not met then these amounts are deferred.

Investment income is earned through holding assets for investment purposes such as shares and property. It includes dividends and interest. It is included when the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised as the charity's right to receive payment is established.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102). Further detail is given in the Trustees' Annual Report.

***Expenditure recognition***

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. It is categorised under the following headings. Note 5 should be referred to for details of the nature and cost involved:

- Costs of raising funds
- Expenditure on charitable activities
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into the categories above.

Support costs are those that assist the work of the Charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office costs, governance costs and administrative payroll costs. They are incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to costs of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources. Support costs detailed under note 5 are allocated on the basis apportionment of the time spent on these activities.

Costs of raising funds are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

The analysis of these costs is included in note 5.

***Intangible assets***

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses. Trade marks are written off over their useful life.

***Depreciation***

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
Notes to the Accounts  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**1 Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvements	over the term of the lease
Fixtures and equipment	25% straight line
Computers	33.33% straight line

**Investments**

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with changes recognised in 'net gains / (losses) on investments' in the SoFA if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

**Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year**

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

**Impairment**

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the SoFA unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Charity has an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount can be reliably estimated.

**Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

**Leasing**

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the SoFA on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Pensions**

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in independently administered funds. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.



**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**1 Summary of significant accounting policies** *(continued)*

**Tax**

The Charity is an exempt Charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the trustees believe that there are no material uncertainties exist. Please see the Key Judgement note below for further details.

**Key Judgements**

The spread of COVID-19 virus since 31 December 2019 continues and the globe is currently experiencing a third wave. The pandemic has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. The charity sector is no exception. However the Directors believe that the Charity is a going concern and there are no material uncertainties after making the following judgement:

a) The trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. They believe there will be sufficient funds available to support the core costs of the Charity.

b) Since the discovery of the vaccines in mid November 2020 share prices continues to recover with the increasing speed of the vaccine roll out and level of stimulus provided by governments around the world continuing to support equity markets.

**2 Income from donations**

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
Donations	110,906	-	110,906	123,804
Legacy	160,000	-	160,000	-
	<u>260,906</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>260,906</u>	<u>123,804</u>

2019 Income from Donations was £123,804 of which £2,750 was attributable to restricted funds and the balance of £121,054 was attributable to unrestricted funds.

**3 Income from Investments**

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
General bank interest receivable	588	-	588	1,092
Income from MCA permanent endowment fund	110,115	-	110,115	152,255
	<u>110,681</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,681</u>	<u>153,347</u>

2019 Income from Investments was £153,347 of which all the income was attributable to unrestricted funds.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**4 Income from charitable activities**

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2020 Total	2019 Total
	£	£	£	£
Research projects and sales of reports	262,216	260,616	522,831	420,949
		(note 19)		

2019 Income from Charitable Activities was £420,949 of which £186,800 was attributable to restricted funds and the balance of £234,149 was attributable to unrestricted funds.

**5 Total expenditure**

	Activities Undertaken Directly	Support Costs	2020 Total
	£	£	£
<b>Costs directly allocated to activities:</b>			
Fund raising for donations	69,203	37,702	106,905
Research project costs	253,789	28,822	282,611
Lectures and seminars	24,537	2,872	24,537
Research and organisational development costs	309,629	115,713	425,342
	<u>657,158</u>	<u>185,109</u>	<u>839,395</u>

The following are the support costs allocated to activities:

	2020 Total £
Bad debts	750
Database	2,156
Staff costs	61,928
Premises	51,856
General office costs	29,163
Depreciation and leasehold amortisation	7,948
Bank charges and exchange rate difference	(128)
Legal and professional	6,509
Investment manager's fees	22,928
Auditor's remuneration	11,168
Amortisation of trade marks	830
	<u>185,109</u>

The total support cost attributable to charitable activities is apportioned pro rata to the time spent on each charitable activity. The Trustees have decided to meet some of the governance costs example audit fees from unrestricted funds and so no allocation or charge is made to restricted funds.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**5 Total expenditure**

The total expenditure for the year ended 30 December 2019 are as follows:

	Cost of Raising Funds	Expenditure on Charitable Activities: research, publications, meetings & dissemination	2019 Total £
	£	£	£
<b>Costs directly allocated to activities:</b>			
Fund raising for donations	87,542	-	87,542
Research project costs	-	229,307	229,307
Lectures and seminars	-	27,060	27,060
Website and IT costs	-	10,927	10,927
Database	-	2,046	2,046
<b>Support costs allocated to activities:</b>			
Staff costs	8,556	78,995	85,550
Premises	4,947	44,527	49,474
Research and organisational development costs	16,284	146,552	162,836
General office costs	3,048	27,428	30,476
Depreciation	221	1,988	2,209
Bank charges and exchange rate difference	237	2,134	2,371
Legal and professional	1,023	9,206	10,229
Investment manager's fees	2,383	21,540	23,933
Auditor's remuneration	1,311	11,802	13,113
Amortisation	83	747	830
	<b>125,844</b>	<b>612,259</b>	<b>737,903</b>

Allocation of expenditure according to funds:

	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
Unrestricted funds	533,856	481,912
Restricted funds (note 19)	282,611	232,058
Permanent endowment funds	22,928	23,933
	<b>839,395</b>	<b>737,903</b>

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
Notes to the Accounts  
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**6 Governance costs**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Legal and professional	8,509	10,229
Auditor's remuneration	11,168	13,113
	<b>17,677</b>	<b>23,342</b>

**7 Auditor's remuneration**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Audit of the Charity's annual accounts	7,607	9,179
Other services - preparation of the Charity's annual accounts	3,681	3,934
	<b>11,168</b>	<b>13,113</b>

**8 Net Income/(expenditure)**

This is stated after charging:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation	7,948	2,209
Auditor's remuneration	11,168	13,113
Operating lease rentals	43,470	43,470
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	28,953	(277,187)
Amortisation	830	830

**9 Trustees' remuneration and key management personnel remuneration and expenses**

None of the trustees received remuneration for their services nor did they receive any reimbursement of expenses during the year.

The key management personnel comprise the Executive Director and the Director of Operations. The total employee benefits of the Executive Director and the Director of Operations were £218,459 (2019 £211,731).

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**10 Staff costs and employee benefits**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	488,286	394,306
Social security costs	51,837	44,898
Pension costs (see note 11)	28,788	24,726
	<u>568,911</u>	<u>463,930</u>

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs of more than £60,000) are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
£60,001 - £70,000	1	1
£70,001 - £80,000	-	-
£80,001 - £90,000	2	1
£90,001 - £100,000	-	-
£100,001 - £110,000	-	-
£110,001 - £120,000	1	1

The average number of employees during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Average number of employees	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

**11 Pension costs**

The charitable company operates a contributory pension scheme. It is a defined contribution scheme and contributions are charged in the statement of financial activities as they are paid. The charge for the year was £29,202 (2019 £24,726) and the liability outstanding at the year end was £896 (2019 £1,424).

**12 Intangible assets**

Trademarks:

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020	8,300
Additions	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,300</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	1,680
Provided during the year	830
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,490</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,810</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>6,640</u>

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**13 Tangible fixed assets**

	Improvement to leasehold building £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	34,959	2,604	15,452	53,015
Additions	17,449	-	2,347	19,796
At 31 December 2020	52,408	2,604	17,799	72,811
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	33,561	2,359	8,474	44,394
Charge for the year	1,883	245	5,820	7,948
At 31 December 2020	35,444	2,604	14,294	52,342
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2020	16,964	-	3,505	20,469
At 31 December 2019	1,398	245	6,978	8,621

**14 Fixed assets investments in MCA permanent endowment fund**

	2020 £	2019 £
Fair value brought forward	2,793,364	2,558,625
Investment return: dividends and interest	110,115	152,255
Investment return: income paid out	(100,000)	(168,750)
Investment management costs	(22,928)	(23,933)
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised losses	(28,953)	277,167
Fair value carried forward	2,751,598	2,793,364
Historical cost	2,217,087	2,283,385
Investments at fair value comprised:		
Equity shares	2,239,978	2,242,502
Fixed interest securities	392,726	218,192
Cash deposits/funds	86,410	229,640
Property funds	32,484	103,030
	2,751,598	2,793,364

The fair value of listed investments is determined by reference to the quoted stock market price at the balance sheet date. Other investments are measured using the following methods:

- UK government securities using the London Official Bid & Ask price to calculate the mid-price.
- Unlisted and suspended securities at a zero value.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**14 Fixed assets investments in MCA permanent endowment fund**

*(continued)*

c) Securities in liquidation using the most recent and reliable valuations available. The most reliable valuation may include using Aberdeen Standard Capital's best price estimates.

d) Unlisted Floating Rate Notes valued at face or nominal value.

e) Investments with extended settlement periods (e.g. hedge funds, placings and some unit trusts) use the latest available Net Asset Value.

f) All values provided are as at the close of business on the valuation date. If the valuation date falls on a non-business day, the prices quoted will be those as at the close of business on the last business day before the valuation date. In some instances, the price quoted for certain holdings may be the last price received prior to the valuation date.

**15 Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	300	1,200
Prepayments	5,268	1,738
Other debtors	30,890	13,243
Accrued restricted project income	22,325	-
	<u>58,783</u>	<u>16,181</u>

Other debtors includes £7,587 (2019 £nil) falling due after one year.

**16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,487	3,811
Accruals	12,058	19,580
Deferred unrestricted project income	-	10,417
Deferred restricted project income (note 19)	43,483	35,148
Other taxes and social security costs	-	13,715
Other creditors	12,523	9,122
	<u>72,549</u>	<u>91,793</u>

**17 Unrestricted funds**

	£
At 1 January 2020	352,393
Income	833,803
Expenditure	(533,856)
Transfer to restricted fund (note 19)	(21,986)
At 31 December 2020	<u>430,344</u>

£150,000 is designated for Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes. These funds are expected to be utilised in 2021.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**18 Permanent endowment funds**

	At 1 January 2020	New Designation	Utilised	At 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£
MCA permanent endowment fund	2,727,766	-	(51,881)	2,675,875

The charitable company has restricted rights over the capital. It is entitled to the total income, realised and unrealised gains, in any financial year provided these do not exceed 8% of the original grant (£3,466,337) adjusted for inflation.

The MCA Endowment Fund is a separate fund for the purpose of promoting and assisting the organising and carrying out of research into the state of the contemporary Jewish communities in the UK and elsewhere in Europe together with the promotion of other charitable aims, objects and activities of the Charity as shall be conducive to the implementation of these purposes. The income of the Fund may be spent by the Charity on a year to year basis as long as the total of the income and gains spent in any one year does not exceed 8% of the Original Grant (\$5,000,000, converted to £3,466,337 at the date transferred) as increased in accordance with the United Kingdom Retail Prices Index ("RPI").

In order for capital to be spent it is necessary to satisfy two conditions:

- (1) The first condition is that the total amount of income and gains spent in any full financial year of the Charity must not exceed 8% of the Original Grant as increased by the percentage increase, if any (ignoring any reduction) in RPI, from the beginning of the financial year.
- (2) The second condition is that 30 days before the trustees resolve to spend the capital, the market value of the capital of the Fund must be not less than the Original Grant (increased in accordance with RPI) after excluding the gains resolved to be spent.

It is possible to carry forward the unspent part of the 8% and spend it in subsequent financial years in addition to the 8% limit for each year.

The Fund is invested on professional advice in order to obtain the maximum long-term total return (net of any tax) which is regarded from time to time as a prudent target for the Fund.



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**19 Restricted funds**

	At 1 January 2020 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfer (to)/ from unrestricted funds £	At 31 December 2020 £
<b>Total projects and commissions</b>					
Project: European Jewish Demography Unit	-	121,107	(121,107)	-	-
Project: European Jewish Research Archive	-	16,319	(28,620)	12,301	-
Commission: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	-	-	(1,713)	1,713	-
Commission: Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research, UCT	-	30,000	(40,561)	10,561	-
Commission: Jewish Blind and Disabled (JBD)	-	2,705	(2,705)	-	-
Commission: Lauder - School Places Vienna	-	2,720	(141)	(2,579)	-
Commission: JW3 Monitoring and Evaluation Project	-	3,666	(3,666)	-	-
Commission: Industrial Dwellings Society (IDS)	-	12,274	(12,274)	-	-
Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes	-	-	-	-	-
Project: UK Jewish Research Panel	-	71,824	(71,824)	-	-
<b>Total projects and commissions</b>	-	260,616	(282,611)	21,996	-

**Analysis of project receipts:**

	Deferred/ (Accrued) Income brought forward at 1 January 2020 £	Project receipts In the year £	Project Income recognised In the year £	Deferred/ (Accrued) Income carried forward at 31 December 2020 £
<b>Total projects and commissions</b>				
Project: European Jewish Demography Unit	18,829	117,600	(121,107)	15,322
Project: European Jewish Research Archive	16,319	-	(16,319)	-
Commission: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	-	-	-	-
Commission: Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research, UCT	-	30,000	(30,000)	-
Commission: Jewish Blind and Disabled (JBD)	-	5,275	(2,705)	2,570
Commission: Lauder - School Places Vienna	-	2,720	(2,720)	-
Commission: JW3 Monitoring and Evaluation Project	-	3,165	(3,666)	(501)
Commission: Industrial Dwellings Society (IDS)	-	14,065	(12,274)	1,791
Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes	-	23,800	-	23,800
Project: UK Jewish Research Panel	-	50,000	(71,824)	(21,824)
	35,148	246,625	(260,615)	21,158

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**19 Restricted funds** *(continued)*

The aim and use of each restricted fund is as follows:

(a) Project: European Jewish Demographic Unit - Established in January 2019, JPR's European Jewish Demography Unit is dedicated to generating data about Jewish populations in Europe to help support community development across the continent. Currently supported by the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe, it is led by JPR Senior Research Fellow, Dr Daniel Staetsky, and chaired by the world's leading expert in Jewish demography, Professor Sergio Della Pergola.

(b) Project: The European Jewish Research Archive: supported by Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe, this is a project to build and maintain an online free to access archive of research publications on contemporary European Jewish communities. The archive includes reports, articles and other relevant materials that draw on, or discuss, social research on European Jewish communities since 1990.

(c) Commission: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) - Young Jewish Europeans: perceptions and experiences of antisemitism. This is a study of the identities of young Jewish Europeans, with particular emphasis on how contemporary antisemitism is affecting them. Written by JPR for the European Commission and European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), it is based on FRA data gathered and analysed by JPR/Ipsos.

(f) Commission: South Africa Survey - In July 2018, the Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research at the University of Cape Town commissioned JPR to carry out a national survey of the South African Jewish population, in order to generate new data to support community planning there. This study was the largest carried out on the South African Jewish population since 2005. The findings were published in April 2020.

(d) Commission: Jewish Blind and Disabled (JBD) - this study was designed to look at the socio-demographic characteristics and levels of disability among Jews living in Barnet, Hertsmore, Redbridge and Essex, as part of JBD's strategic review.

(e) Commission: Lauder - School Places Vienna - this project for the Lauder-Chabad school system in Vienna looked at projections of demand for Jewish school places in the city.

(f) Commission: JW3 Monitoring and Evaluation Project - this annual study is aimed at helping JW3 to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their work. It involves helping them to determine what they need to measure in view of their new strategic plan, advising them on how best to gather the required data, and then working with them to determine how best to use it for their purposes.

(g) Commission: Industrial Dwellings Society (IDS) - this project mapped the Jewish population and Jewish services (schools, synagogues, community organisations, shops, restaurants, etc.) in the immediate vicinity of specific sites to support IDS's future planning.

(h) Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes - first run by JPR together with Ipsos MORI in 2017, this survey, monitoring anti-Jewish and anti-Israel attitudes among the British population, was due to be repeated in 2020. However, due to restriction imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the study was postponed to 2021.

(i) Project: UK Jewish Research Panel - an initiative designed to build and maintain a sample of Jews living across the UK who have agreed to respond to JPR surveys on a range of contemporary issues.

All the funds represent donations received and take into account the research costs incurred during the year.

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**20 Analysis of net assets between funds**

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total funds
	£	£	£	£
Intangible assets	5,810	-	-	5,810
Tangible assets	20,469	-	-	20,469
Investments	75,723	-	2,675,875	2,751,598
Current assets	357,408	43,483	-	400,891
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(29,066)	(43,483)	-	(72,549)
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>430,344</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,675,875</b>	<b>3,106,219</b>

**21 Reconciliation of net expenditure to net cash flow from operating activities**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Net expenditure	26,070	237,364
Income from investments	(110,115)	(152,255)
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	830	830
Amortisation and depreciation of tangible fixed assets	7,948	2,209
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	28,963	(277,167)
(Increase) in debtors	(42,602)	(6,423)
(Decrease) / increase in creditors	(19,244)	24,890
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(108,160)</b>	<b>(170,652)</b>

**22 Leasing commitments**

At the year end the company had annual commitments under a non-cancellable property lease as set out below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
within one year	14,404	-
within two to five years	168,803	-
Later than five years	179,212	-
<b>Total leasing commitments</b>	<b>360,419</b>	<b>-</b>

**23 Financial Commitments**

Contractual commitments for the refurbishment work for the office contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £54,375 (2019: £nil).

**24 Share capital and controlling parties**

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of its members is limited to £1 per member.

**25 Related party transactions**

There are no related party transactions during the year (2019: £nil).

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**26 Subsequent event**

The Covid-19 pandemic developed rapidly during 2021. The highly contagious nature of this virus required governments to put in place restrictions aiming to reduce its spread among the general population. These restrictions directly impacted on a large portion of the Charity's operation during 2021.

Details of Impact of Covid 19 on the Charity and the measures taken by the Directors are explained in detail in the Director's Report.

In the United Kingdom the majority of the legal social restrictions ended on 19 July 2021. Even though 19 of July was hailed by the Government as the 'freedom day' there are still general unease across all sectors and it is unknown how this lifting of restrictions will have an impact on the economy which may have a direct impact on the operations of the Charity.