

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

Report and Accounts

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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 2021**

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Legal and Professional Information
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Registered Charity Number
252626

Company Number
894309 (England and Wales)

Governing Document
Articles of Association

President
Lord Leigh of Hurley

Honorary President
Lord Rothschild OM

Honorary Vice Presidents
Lord Haskel
Harold Paisner
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
Carli Lessof

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Legal and Professional Information
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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)
Michael Karp	(appointed on 21/01/2015)
Professor Sergio DellaPergola	(appointed on 28/01/2019 and retired on 04/02/2022)
Miles Webber	(appointed on 17/04/2020)
Hilda Worth	(appointed on 06/07/2020)
Stephen Moss	(appointed on 07/09/2010)

Registered Office

6 Greenland Place
London
England
NW1 0AP

Auditors

Sobell Rhodes LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
The Kinetic 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 5PS

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Chairman's Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) is an independent research organisation, consultancy and think tank supporting Jewish communities in the UK and across Europe. It has stood at the forefront of Jewish community research for several decades and provides services and data-driven policy advice to those best placed to positively influence Jewish life.

For Jewish communities to flourish, community leaders and government policymakers need access to independent research to help them make sound, evidence-based policy decisions. At its core, JPR's work is focused on that goal: supplying Jewish charities and foundations with research data and analysis to support their planning; directing key policymakers towards existing research to guide them; and providing research services and policy advice to support organisational needs. In addition, JPR shares its work freely on its website and via online and print media, making it accessible to our target audiences. The Institute works across the Jewish community, from the most strictly Orthodox to the most secular, to enable them to understand their demographics and best serve their needs. With JPR's help, organisations working to support Jewish life can become the best versions of themselves, using our research insights to help them achieve their goals. In this way, JPR seeks to enable multiple forms of Jewishness to flourish, and to reach out to all Jews regardless of their particular beliefs or practices.

As outlined in more detail in the Trustees' Report, JPR made several important breakthroughs in 2021. First, JPR's pioneering work on COVID-19 helped to shape community organisations' response to the crisis in multiple areas. During the year, JPR produced a series of reports based on the July 2020 JPR survey of Jews in the UK, exploring topics such as the effect of Covid on physical and mental health, employment and economic needs, the financial security of individuals and households in different parts of the Jewish sector and Jewish community engagement. JPR also conducted critical work understanding why Jews in the UK were disproportionately affected by the virus in the early days of the pandemic, whether other Jewish communities around the world were similarly impacted, and ultimately making recommendations about how best to minimise the risks. The Institute's groundbreaking research in other areas also continued during 2021, most notably with a major study of Jewish identity across Europe, and the first ever look at Jewish attitudes on climate change.

The process of preparing each report obviously takes time, and the JPR team began work in 2021 on several other studies which are due for publication in 2022. This includes three further papers based on our summer 2021 survey – one examining how the pandemic has impacted people's engagement in Jewish communal life and two investigating how the spring 2021 Gaza conflict affected Jews living in the UK. The team is also preparing for the release of the first data about Jews from the 2021 Census, which is scheduled for late 2022. Preparatory work has also begun on a new synagogue membership survey which we are looking to publish in 2023, and our next national survey of the UK Jewish population, using our highly innovative research panel. Internationally, a considerable amount of energy has been invested in JPR's European Jewish Demography Unit's next country report, looking at the Jews in Belgium. Active data gathering about the demography of Jewish populations in other countries, including Spain and Poland, is also in process, and we are hopeful of launching a further investigation in the Netherlands, in partnership with the community there, in 2023.

JPR's work has had a positive impact on fundraising, with all of JPR's major donors continuing to contribute at least to the same levels as they had previously, and several new foundations to JPR beginning to invest. In particular, JPR's successful work helped to secure a major new multi-year investment starting from January 2022 from the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe, which has

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given a significant boost in terms of expanding the team, developing our research panel and starting to explore how we can attract major research grants from research councils.

JPR was also delighted to receive new funding from three foundations to significantly enhance our communications work. This is an area JPR has been eager to develop for some time, and the funds are now being used to improve our impact, enhance the JPR brand and hopefully increase income to allow us to develop our programme further.

Throughout 2021 our work continued to be accessed and utilised in the field, both in the UK and across Europe. We presented our work directly to an estimated 1,700 people, at 28 events in 7 cities around the world; our reports were downloaded over 75,000 times and were often front-page news in the Jewish media.

Looking ahead, 2022 should be an exciting year for JPR. As well as the work outlined above, we will continue to develop our UK Jewish research panel (the first of its kind in the Jewish diaspora), bringing in both a new Research Fellow to focus on this work, and a freelance expert data manager to manage some of its more technical aspects. Our new Director of Communications, who joined the team in October 2021, will take charge of building a new organisational website and expanding our social media reach to new and existing audiences. Work will continue on core community statistics in the UK, including a new synagogue membership survey, and we will dedicate considerable time and resource to analysis of 2021 Census data as information is released by the Office for National Statistics. We will look to develop and expand our work in Europe, particularly to support the development of the European Commission programme to combat antisemitism and revitalise Jewish life, and work with community leaders to generate new sources of socio-demographic data to support their planning.

As always, we remain enormously appreciative of the foundations and trusts that make significant contributions to our work and who have continued to stand with us. Once again, Pears Foundation has shown its unwavering commitment to JPR, providing unrestricted funding to support the Institute's infrastructure and increased support for our communications work. Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe has significantly boosted its support in many different areas, creating real opportunities for us to expand and enhance our programme. We are also sincerely grateful, once again, to the Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation for its renewed support, as well as for the substantial support from the David and Ruth Lewis Family Charitable Trust, the Haskel Family Foundation, the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust, the Mitchell Charitable Trust and many others. Our gratitude too goes to the Morris Leigh Foundation, which continued its longstanding backing for JPR in 2021 and remains an essential source of support, and to the Jewish Leadership Council, which we hope will become a valuable strategic partner for our work in the UK 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.

Finally, an essential thank you to two groups of thoughtful and dedicated people. Firstly, to our fantastic trustees, who are devoted to our work and provide us with the imagination and support to look at new ideas and areas for study.

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And secondly, my heartfelt appreciation to the magnificent 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, Dr Carli Lessof, Dr David Graham, Brigitta Horup, Dr Keith Kahn-Harris and Isabel Sawkins (who joined us in mid-2022), and our operations team of Richard Goldstein, Omri Gal, Carol Glenn, Judith Russell and Rebecca Frankel. I am sincerely grateful to all of them.



Stephen Moss CBE

Chairman

Date: 27 October 2022

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

The Directors present their Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. 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 any 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. An amendment was added to the Articles of Association in 2021 to allow the Chairman to serve for three three-year terms, instead of two, and this may be extended by a single year as an emergency measure. The Chairman may only hold office for such time as he or she is a Trustee.

On acceptance 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 any 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. In addition, 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 2021 are:

Stephen Moss CBE (Chairman)	(appointed 07/09/2010)
Lord Leigh of Hurley (President)	(appointed 29/06/2015)
Michael Karp	(appointed 21/01/2015)
Elizabeth Crossick	(appointed 29/06/2015)
Sergio DellaPergola	(appointed 28/01/2019 and retired 04/02/2022)
Jonathan Haskel	(appointed 28/10/2019)
Miles Webber	(appointed 17/04/2020)
Hilda Worth	(appointed 06/07/2020)
William Benjamin	(appointed 17/04/2020)

After the year-end Professor Sergio DellaPergola retired from the Board. He contributed greatly to the work of the charity and we are delighted that he remains one of JPR's Senior Research Advisers, as well as Chair of the Institute's European Jewish Demography Unit.

JPR also has three Honorary Vice Presidents, who hold a general oversight role as required. They are Lord Haskel, Harold Paisner and Brian Smouha, all of whom previously held senior positions on the Board of Directors.

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 £216,709 (2020 £218,459). 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, community leaders and government policymakers need access to independent research to help them make sound, evidence-based policy decisions. The Institute's work is focused on that goal: supplying Jewish charities and foundations with data to support their planning; directing key policymakers towards existing research to guide them; and providing research services and policy advice to support organisational needs. The charity works across the Jewish community, from the most strictly Orthodox to the most secular, to enable them to understand their demographics and best serve their needs. With JPR's help, Jewish organisations can become the best versions of themselves, using our research insights to help them achieve their goals. In this way, we seek to enable multiple forms of Jewishness to flourish, and to reach out to all Jews regardless of their particular beliefs or practices.

JPR's research covers a wide range of issues. At the most fundamental level, it looks at demography: Jewish population sizes, birth and death rates, fertility rates, age distributions and patterns of migration. At the same time, the Institute focuses on specific issues including health and wellbeing, socioeconomics, education, Jewish identity and practice, charitable giving, campus life, antisemitism and attitudes to Israel, shedding light on some of the most pressing issues facing Jews today. Without

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these statistics as a reference point, organisations are working blind, with no understanding of the changing context in which they function. JPR's data provide essential resources for 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 plan for their future.

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 2021

Continuing on from 2020, COVID-19 remained an important focus of JPR's work in 2021, we analysed the data from JPR's summer 2020 national survey to generate reports on key issues facing Jewish communities in light of the pandemic. In addition, JPR prepared and ran a follow-up survey in summer 2021 – using the JPR research panel for the first time – and actively continued to analyse those data to produce further reports to update community leaders on the impact of the pandemic. In addition, JPR continued to monitor mortality data in the UK and around the world to determine how Jews in different countries were being affected. The charity has shared its work widely with the media and directly with lay and professional leaders at individualised presentations for particular organisations, wider cross-communal events and our own webinars.

JPR also continued to share its work online as much as possible, publishing several articles about the pandemic in the Jewish media in the UK and across the world, and running and participating in numerous events, large and small, to communicate its findings to those best placed to act on them. At the same time as continuing its COVID-related research, JPR carried on working in all of our core areas, publishing groundbreaking work on European Jewish demography, supporting a range of Jewish organisations with their data needs and continuing our community statistics work.

1. RESEARCH REPORTS PUBLISHED DURING 2021

The foundation 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 2021 JPR completed eight reports, with several others in the pipeline. In response to the pandemic and drawing on the research the Charity has done, a number of published papers investigated the effects of COVID-19 on Jews in the UK. In addition, JPR's international work continued to support community policy development overseas.

1.1. COVID-19 RELATED REPORTS

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

This paper – the fourth in the series on the impact of the pandemic on the UK Jewish community – draws on the data gathered in JPR's summer 2020 national survey and looks at changing attitudes among Jews towards charitable giving, paying synagogue membership fees and paying the voluntary contribution to Jewish schools in light of the pandemic. Overall, it paints a reasonably optimistic picture – while there is certainly evidence of decline in the number of people contributing to all of these income streams, it also shows that the vast majority have not changed their giving habits and indicates that there has been a shift in favour of giving to Jewish charities over general ones.

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

To bring together the work the Charity has done on the pandemic, JPR published this paper to summarise many of the findings to date and consider their policy implications. The report touches on multiple themes, including the economic needs of disadvantaged households, how best to maintain the Jewish charitable sector, the importance of supporting local synagogue communities and Jewish schools, how to address the potentially harmful effects of the pandemic on the community's informal educational infrastructure, health measures that should be considered to help protect lives, intracommunal relations, and issues around the use of technology to help support and bolster Jewish life. In addition, it considers how the pandemic has impacted data collection work and makes recommendations about the research that needs to be undertaken to support Jewish life going forward. JPR ran an event about the report in May 2021, and it featured at the Jewish Leadership Council's leadership conference in June.

Jewish employment patterns: How the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting Jewish people's working lives (March 2021)

The fifth paper in JPR's series examining the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the UK Jewish population shows that more than one in three (36%) Jews who were working or seeking work just prior to the pandemic had either been made redundant or furloughed, and/or had their pay or hours reduced in the months between February (i.e. pre-pandemic) and July 2020. The paper also showed that those who were most likely to experience this kind of severe work interruption were the youngest workers (aged 16-24), Jewish women (especially regarding furlough and redundancy), single parents, those with household incomes below £30,000 per year prior to the pandemic, and the most religious respondents, especially Strictly Orthodox workers, more than half of whom (52%) were affected.

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

This paper, the sixth in the series, draws on data JPR gathered in the July 2020 survey to take an early look at how Long COVID was affecting Jews, and to assess infection rates across the Jewish population at that time. It demonstrated that about one in four British Jews believed they had contracted coronavirus by the time the survey took place, much higher than the rates found in wider society, and this rate could be found across all denominational groups with the exception of the strictly Orthodox, where the rate was somewhat higher at about four in ten. Synagogue members were found to be about 50% more likely than non-synagogue members to have contracted the virus, and 80% of all those reporting coronavirus symptoms said they first experienced them in either February or March 2020. About 15% of those who had experienced coronavirus symptoms reported having Long COVID in July 2020 – a similar rate to that found in the general population.

Did Jews in the UK die disproportionately from COVID-19? (June 2021)

This study draws on data gathered from Jewish burial societies across the UK to look at mortality rates among Jews throughout the pandemic, up to the end of the second wave. Most importantly, it shows that whereas excess mortality rates among Jews were significantly higher than among the general public during the first wave, they were much the same as general rates – even a little lower – during the second one. It further shows that rates among Orthodox Jews were higher than among Progressive Jews during the first wave (although both were higher than average), whereas they were much the same during the second wave (in fact Progressive rates were marginally higher). The report provides further evidence for the hypothesis that Jews were so badly affected during the first wave because of 'religious (or intra-communal) sociability.' JPR used the report to draw attention to this across the

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community and to encourage community leaders to take a more active responsibility for community public health if and when a similar event occurs in the future.

1.2. OTHER UK REPORTS

Climate change: What do Jews in the UK think? (October 2021)

Beyond the pandemic, JPR also used the panel survey in summer 2021 to test out the gathering of data on a range of social and political issues and published its first report using these data on climate change. This was timed to be released at the beginning of the COP26 climate conference in Glasgow. Monitoring social and political attitudes is important for various aspects of community planning and also helps to determine certain consequences of demographic change. The report found that British Jews were somewhat more conscious than the general population of the UK about climate issues, but that significant differences could be determined by denominational affiliation, with progressive synagogue members far more climate aware than the strictly Orthodox.

Numbers of Jewish children in Jewish schools: Statistical bulletin for 2018/19 to 2020/21 (December 2021)

This bulletin showing the number of Jewish children in Jewish schools from 2018 to 2021 disclosed that while the overall number of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools continues to grow, the growth rates have slowed down in recent years, mainly in the mainstream sector, although they have declined in the Orthodox sector as well.

1.3. INTERNATIONAL REPORTS

The Jewish identities of European Jews: What, why and how (December 2021)

This detailed and comprehensive report explores the nature of contemporary Jewish identity in Europe today, based on the data we gathered for the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2018 – the largest dataset ever built on Jews across Europe. Written by leading Jewish demographers Professor Sergio DellaPergola and Dr Daniel Staetsky, the Chair and Director of JPR's European Jewish Demography Unit respectively, it covers Jews living in twelve different countries – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK – and explores their Jewishness in multiple ways, both as a collective living in Europe, and in each individual place. It seeks to provide insights on several important questions, including whether Jews see themselves more as a religion or an ethnicity, how attached they feel variously to the countries in which they live, to Israel and to the European Union, how they understand and live their Jewishness and how this differs when examined by age band and denomination. Further work on the data is planned for 2022.

1.4. COMMISSIONED STUDIES FOR CLIENTS

Despite its continuing focus on COVID-19 research throughout 2021, JPR continued to serve the Jewish community by providing commissioned research for a number of clients:

European Jewish Association

The European Jewish Association, a political advocacy organisation with an Orthodox Jewish leaning, based in Brussels, commissioned JPR to create an index to measure how different European countries are faring with regard to major Jewish concerns. The project involved identifying particular variables that are measurable and by which an assessment could be made – for example, whether the government has established a formal governmental position to combat antisemitism, whether it has adopted the IHRA definition of antisemitism, whether it permits *shechita* or *brit milah*, or whether it includes the Holocaust or Judaism as part of its national curriculum, etc. The project did not involve

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data gathering work itself but rather designing the component parts of what such an index might include.

University of Manchester

JPR provided commissioned academic support and advice to the research team at Manchester University for its 'Evidence for Equality National Survey' (EVENS) – a national survey designed to gather information about inequality among ethnic minorities. JPR's input was specifically designed to help them gather data on Jews and advice on how to analyse them.

Industrial Dwellings Society

In 2021, JPR completed the first of two commissioned reports for the Industrial Dwellings Society – a Jewish housing association working to build 500 new affordable units in Jewish neighbourhoods for low-income Jewish families and Jewish/non-Jewish professionals working in Jewish services. For both reports, JPR mapped the Jewish population and Jewish services (schools, synagogues, community organisations, shops, restaurants, etc.) in the immediate vicinity of certain areas to support IDS planning work.

Jewish Blind & Disabled

The study for Jewish Blind and Disabled (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.

JW3

JPR has a small multi-year project with JW3 to help its team to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their work. This commissioned project involves helping JW3 to determine what it needs to measure in view of its new strategic plan, advising their staff on how best to gather the required data, and then working with them to determine how best to use those data for their purposes. As part of the project in 2021, JPR presented the key findings from our July survey to the JW3 team at a staff planning day.

1.5. RESEARCH REPORTS IN DEVELOPMENT DURING 2021

The process of preparing each report obviously takes time, and work began in 2021 on a number of other publications that we expect to publish in 2022. Two further papers based on JPR's summer 2021 survey were in development in 2021 – one examining how the pandemic has impacted people's engagement in Jewish communal life, with particular focus on the effects of online activities, and another investigating the impact of the Gaza conflict in the spring of 2021 on British Jews. JPR is also preparing for the release of the first data about Jews from the 2021 Census, which is scheduled for autumn 2022, and has begun the process of drafting a short report which takes an initial look at the findings. Preparatory work has also begun on a new synagogue membership survey, the findings from which the Institute is looking to publish in 2023.

Internationally, a considerable amount of energy has been invested in JPR's next country report, looking at the demography of Jews in Belgium. Other reports, on the demography of Jews in Spain, Portugal, Poland and the Netherlands are also planned or in process.

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

In 2021, JPR presented its work directly to an estimated 1,700 people, at 28 events in seven cities around the world. Among the events during 2021 were the following:

Date	Client	Detail
January	JW3	Presentation of JPR's work on the pandemic to the JW3 professional team and trustees, as part of the organisation's strategic planning work.
	Jewish Leadership Council	Presentation of JPR's work on the pandemic to the JLC members, to support the community response to emerging challenges.
	JPR public webinar	Public presentation of key findings from the JPR report, <i>Jews in Europe at the turn of the Millennium: Population trends and estimates</i> .
February	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Presentation on how to research antisemitism, making recommendations about how to create a more harmonised multi-national approach.
	Board of Deputies of British Jews	Presentation about Jewish mortality rates, at a public panel event with Dr Charlotte Benjamin, Professor David Katz and Moishe Sinitsky.
	Southend & Westcliff Hebrew Congregation	Presentation on Jewish health and mortality patterns as part of the synagogue's adult education programme.
March	JPR public webinar	Presentation and discussion of the JPR report, <i>Social research on European Jewish populations: The state of the field</i> aimed at researchers and community leaders across Europe.
	London School of Jewish Studies	Presentation of JPR's work on the pandemic to the LSJS professional team, as part of the school's professional development programme.
	School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)	Presentations about our research on Jews and coronavirus, alongside Dr Michael Marks and Eli Spitzer.
	Board of Deputies of British Jews	Presentation of research data and thinking on how and when to gather data on Jews by religion and/or ethnicity.
	Edgware United Synagogue	Presentation about the importance of the UK Census, and how census data are used to support community planning (simultaneously broadcast across the United Synagogue).
	Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue	Presentation about the importance of the UK Census, and how census data are used to support community planning.
	North Western Reform Synagogue	Presentation about the importance of the UK Census, and how census data are used to support community planning.
	Board of Deputies of British Jews	Presentation and panel discussion about the importance of the UK Census, and how census data are used to support community planning, with Peter Benton from the Office for National Statistics.
	United Nations	Presentation at conference on combating

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		antisemitism, about what research data tell us about how best to combat it (convened by UN High Representative for the Alliance of Civilisations and former Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Moratinos).
May	JPR webinar	JPR public webinar which presented and discussed some of the key data we have published about the pandemic.
	Western Marble Arch Synagogue	Presentation about the nature of contemporary Jewish identity at a pre-Shavuot event.
	Dutch Jewish Humanitarian Fund	Presentation to trustees looking at key social and demographic trends among Jews across Europe, to help the Fund's strategic planning work.
June	Jewish Leadership Council	Presentation and discussion of some of the data JPR has published about the effects of the pandemic on the community for the JLC community trustees conference.
	European Network of Small Jewish Communities	Presentation on the impact of coronavirus on European Jewish communities.
July	Woolf Institute, Cambridge	Lecture on ' <i>Why Jews live longer than non-Jews: what the latest health crisis can teach us about Jewish longevity</i> ' as part of the Institute's Religion in Numbers seminar.
Sept	JPR House of Lords lunch	JPR event outlining JPR's work over the course of the pandemic, attended by community leaders, JPR donors and politicians/civil servants.
Nov	Office for National Statistics	Inter-faith panel discussion looking at the relationship between belief and statistics and how faith motivates JPR's work.
	Natan Fund	Presentation to trustees about key trends in the UK Jewish population and community as part of the Fund's mission to the UK.
	United Nations	Presentation at closed consultation on antisemitism with UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Dr Ahmed Shaheed.
	Russian Jewish Congress	Presentation on challenges in understanding antisemitism data at the 'Protecting the Future' conference in Moscow.
Dec	Jewish Community Academy Trust	Presentation to the Office of the Chief Rabbi and the United Synagogue of key trends and issues in Jewish schools in the UK as part of JCAT's strategic planning work.

In addition to the above-mentioned reports and presentations, 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 on a wide range of topical issues. JPR's research is also regularly featured in Jewish media, including *The Jewish Chronicle*, *Jewish News*, *The Times of Israel*, *Haaretz*, *JTA* and *J-Wire*.

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In 2021, JPR reports were downloaded 75,900 times and JPR's e-newsletters reached close to 5,000 people every edition, with an opening rate of over 30%.

3. OTHER INITIATIVES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Communications

With thanks to support from three key foundations, JPR recruited its first Director of Communications in October 2021. The priorities for the first year of the position are (i) to communicate JPR's research outputs to the media and key target audiences; (ii) to redesign the JPR website; and (iii) to build JPR's social media presence. Work began on all three of these areas in the last quarter of 2021.

JPR in Europe

During 2021, JPR moved forward with establishing a foundation (*Stichting*) in the Netherlands to help manage aspects of its work within the European Union. Whilst technically independent, the *Stichting* is controlled by JPR as a 'special trust' (as defined for the purposes of charities accounting) in the UK. This will enable JPR to file consolidated accounts for both JPR and the new *Stichting* with Companies House in the UK. By the end of 2021, the Deed of Incorporation had been approved and the *Stichting Institute for Jewish Policy Research* was formally registered at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce (KVK). In the first months of 2022, the Dutch Tax Authority (Belastingdienst) awarded the *Stichting* ANBI (non-profit tax designation) status and a bank account was set up with ABN-Amro.

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 2021, the archive had 19,977 unique visitors to the site (a 69% increase on 2020), who spent 22,500 unique sessions on the site (a 60% increase on 2020) and produced nearly 31,963 page views (a 25% increase on 2020). The archive now contains over 4,000 items in 29 languages covering 54 countries.

Office move

JPR moved into new offices in Camden Town in 2021 after being compelled to leave ORT House due to ORT's plans to redevelop the site. The new office is fully functional, although staff are working there somewhat sporadically. In an ideal world, JPR hopes to be able to return to something approaching normal working patterns during the course of 2022.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

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

The Directors, having carefully considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit, have concluded that:

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

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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

JPR made several important breakthroughs in 2021. First, our work on COVID-19 helped to inform thinking and planning across the community at a time when many aspects of Jewish communal were restricted and many charities needed data to guide their responses to the pandemic. Second, our work helped to build the Institute's profile in the community – community leaders valued JPR's research carried out on the pandemic as JPR was the only Jewish organisation systematically analysing its effects on British Jews in an academically credible way. Third, that work also had an impact on fundraising – all of our major donors continued to contribute at least to the same levels as they had been previously, and in some cases more, and we attracted several new foundations to JPR during the year. The work also helped to secure a major new multi-year investment from the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe, which has given JPR a significant boost in terms of expanding the team, developing the research panel and starting to explore how we can attract major research grants from research councils. Fourth, JPR was delighted to receive new funding for its communications work. This is an area that the Institute has been eager to develop for some time, and the funds will help JPR to make progress in ways that should improve its impact, enhance the JPR brand and hopefully increase income to allow it to achieve even more.

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. The JPR outputs shown above indicate how often the Institute's various reports both on the impact of the pandemic and other issues were downloaded, and how often JPR was invited to present the data to organisations, not just throughout the UK but internationally too. By this measure, once again, this has been a successful year for JPR.

Overall, 2021 was an outstanding year for JPR, especially in the context of what was going on around the world. Once again, the JPR team continued to be incredibly productive whilst working mostly from home, income held at a stable level and our work was utilised widely, as community leaders sought to understand the effects of the pandemic.

It appears that 2022 will be another significant year for JPR. As outlined below, the Institute intends to further develop its research panel, deliver another community-wide survey, begin to analyse data from the 2021 National Census, and build an exciting new website and social media programme in order to enhance our outreach and make our data even more accessible. It is an exciting and much needed programme that is backed by solid fundraising plans and significant reserves.

LOOKING AHEAD

Following another year of focused work providing the Jewish community with data to plan its way through the instability of the coronavirus pandemic, JPR has a compelling list of projects to look forward to in 2022.

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Continuing to develop our UK Jewish population research panel

JPR's research panel is designed to significantly enhance our capacity to gather attitudinal data about British Jews, reduce the costs of doing so, and provide a data-gathering service for Jewish charities, trusts and foundations to help them better understand Jewish public opinion. Infrastructural work on the panel over the course of 2022 will focus on two main areas: (i) adding capacity to the JPR research team to improve our ability to manage and process large quantities of data. Much of this is being directly funded by a new grant from the Rothschild Foundation; and (ii) digital marketing to accompany a national survey that will gather new data on aspects of Jewish identity (as well as mental health, employment and a number of other social and political issues), and help recruit more people to the panel, with a particular emphasis on reaching two difficult-to-reach subgroups – young people (aged 16-40) and the communally unaffiliated.

In terms of research outputs from the panel work, we will be publishing new reports on how the pandemic has impacted levels of engagement in Jewish life (with a particular focus on the effects of online technology) and how British Jews were affected by the Gaza conflict in May 2021. Also on the agenda is preparatory work for a possible second National Jewish Student Survey which is on our radar screen for 2023 or 2024.

Securing and enhancing 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 all of our demographic work in multiple ways. In spite of its importance to the community, JPR no longer receives any direct communal funding for this work whatsoever – it was supported by the Board of Deputies of British Jews until 2018, but it has withdrawn its support in recent years. Nevertheless, despite the lack of external funding for this research and following considerable development work in 2021, JPR will be launching a new synagogue membership survey in 2022 at our own expense due to the importance of this work. It will be the first such study since 2016, and will both measure affiliation rates and feed into our methodological work on the research panel. In addition, JPR hopes to continue to work on births and deaths data and Jewish school enrolment rates, although due to the lack of communal funding, it is likely that we will only have capacity to utilise these data for JPR's internal purposes; insufficient investment limits our capacity to publish and share these findings more widely. We were looking to expand the reach of this type of work into new areas – notably, community income, employment rates and accurate temporal analysis of antisemitic incidents – so that we generate much more accurate assessments of how these aspects of Jewish life are changing over time, but such work is unlikely in 2022 and 2023 due to the lack of communal investment.

Beginning to analyse 2021 Census data

The first output based on 2021 Census religion data is expected to be released by the Office for National Statistics in autumn 2022, followed by further data tables over the rest of the year and throughout 2023. JPR is preparing to produce an initial short report upon release of the first data, which will look at Jewish population size at the national level and by geographical area. Other reports are expected to follow as and when further data are released – in particular, we expect to publish on the age structure of the Jewish population, how it has changed since 2011, and what the implications are for population projections going forward. JPR also expects to use the data to begin presenting the findings to community leaders and to support various projects commissioned by community organisations that are keen to understand demographic issues relevant to their own planning.

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Continuing to support Jewish communities across Europe

As previously mentioned, JPR has published a new study about the Jewish identities of Jews in Europe and will be working over the course of 2022 to produce a series of by-products based on that report (mini-reports, events, short articles, etc.) that are designed to engage community leaders, policymakers and practitioners in some of the key issues it raises. JPR is also working on several country reports, notably an in-depth demographic study about the Jewish population of Belgium, alongside further demographic work on Spain, Portugal and Poland. This is part of the Institute's European Jewish Demography programme, which aims to provide key demographic information to community leaders across the continent. In order to sustain this work at the same level going forward, JPR needs to find supplementary sources of funding, so will be seeking to raise funds more actively from European foundations to help cover these costs.

Work with the European Commission

In the first half of 2022, JPR researchers signed a contract with the European Commission to map the current research infrastructure on antisemitism in Europe. This project is among the first initiatives of the Commission's recently published strategy on combating antisemitism and revitalising Jewish life, which includes establishing a 'research hub' to help finance research projects on these issues and cultivate the research field of contemporary European Jewry.

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

JPR is still hoping to run a follow-up to its 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 were not possible – but subject to funding, JPR is looking to activate the study either in 2022 or 2023.

Continuing to maintain our archive of research on contemporary European Jewish life

JPR started building our European Jewish Research Archive in 2014 with the support of the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe. It has involved collecting and digitising thousands of reports and building the technological infrastructure to make the archive accessible and searchable. New funding from the Rothschild Institute Hanadiv Europe for the 2022-25 period will help to continue JPR's work on it.

A new JPR website and social media programme

As mentioned earlier, JPR will be rebuilding the JPR website from the ground up in 2022 – work began actively in March and is expected to be completed in the autumn. JPR is working towards a complete re-think of the site, designed very much with user experience and user journeys in mind, and with different types of content available to help engage new and existing audiences in our research findings and their implications. The site will also have a new and improved content management system, which will make it much easier to manage and maintain. We will also be working much more actively on social media platforms in an attempt to significantly expand our reach and engage new audiences.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

JPR continues to work in this area and is particularly focusing on supporting community organisations to better self-evaluate, by ensuring that they are gathering the right data in the right ways to be able to make their own assessments of their effectiveness. This is an area the Institute is keen to cultivate, but in order that we can expand into this space meaningfully, the work will need to be funded properly and directly.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

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 24.

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 £2,932,300 at the end of 2021. This marks an increase from the start of the year of 7.30% (£2,751,597). The income attained from the fund's investment was £100,000, as budgeted in advance by the Trustees.

The fund's investment manager noted that the overall objectives of the endowment were met in 2021, with good progress on capital growth and the income target was met for the year. During the year the endowment increased in capital value from £2.75 million to £2.9 million, making strong progress against the mid-term target of returning the value to over £3 million. This growth was driven by a strong year for equity markets, with vaccine rollouts being largely successful at curtailing the worst effects of COVID-19, combined with an accommodative economic outlook with supportive interest rates and expected levels of government spending. This outlook deteriorated towards the end of the year with supply chain problems and rising inflation starting to impact economic and company projections.

Income paid away during the year met with the endowment's target of £100,000, with income generated in excess of this being carried into 2022. The total income carried forward into 2022 was slightly lower than that of 2021 with income generated in the year totalling just over £98,000. Dividends from equities continued to recover during the year from the lows of the COVID-19 pandemic, with notable examples being Rio Tinto and BHP. These companies were the largest contributors of the year, making up over £16,000 of the total generated due to a strong recovery in economic activity, combined with supply disruption, boosting commodity prices. Bond yields rose significantly over the year despite persistent messages from central banks pointing to lower for longer rates. The fund continued to hold a proportionally lower allocation than the benchmark due to a challenging outlook for the asset class and still relatively low income generation. Instead, the fund held more alternatives such as renewable energy and social infrastructure to both generate income but also diversify the return profile of the portfolio.

The outlook into 2022 looks more challenged than that of 2021 with rising inflation leading to the prospect of the first material interest rate hikes in the UK since the 2008 financial crisis. While the world and global economy continue to recover from the pandemic it remains to be seen how long supply chain disruptions last and the impact this will have on companies. The fund's strategic approach focuses on investments that have pricing power, i.e. more resilient revenue growth in an inflationary environment. Considering this outlook, more cyclical stocks have been added to the portfolio that are also underpinned by structural growth and as well as continuing to diversify with additional

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

alternatives. In this scenario it is likely that income generation can continue to meet JPR's objectives, however capital growth may be more challenged in the short term with increased volatility likely.

In 2021, JPR secured a total of £582,397 in unrestricted donations, up from £523,122 in 2020. This included the Pears Foundation £75,000, the third of three £75,000 annual grants from the Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation, as well as a new grant of £40,000 from the Haskel Family Foundation. In addition, the Lewis Family Charitable Trust and the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust repeated their sizeable donations again in 2021. We also received new and very welcome donations from the Bloom and Kirsch Foundations. Income from commissioned work brought in £291,631 in 2021. This was an increase from 2020 of £246,625.

With the securing of existing large donors as well as welcoming other new large donors, the financial outlook for JPR in 2022 looks encouraging. Together with the work achieved in 2021 and new, exciting projects to look to in 2022, 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.

The fund is invested in a discretionary agreement with abdrn (formerly 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 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 an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment.

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For the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

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 £212,987 and £425,974. As of 31 December 2021, there was a surplus of unrestricted funds of £376,684 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 is covered on preparatory work on projects, 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;
- 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.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

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.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that Sobell Rhodes LLP (formerly Martin May) be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board



**Stephen Moss CBE
Chairman**

Date: 27 OCTOBER 2022

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources 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 charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 charity'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 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.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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
- 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 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 charity'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 limited liability partnership 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 of management to obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the charity. The most significant that are relevant to the charity are the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practices, the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and the tax legislation in respect of Corporation tax, VAT and PAYE. We understood how the charity complies with these through enquiries of management and asked of any instances of non-compliance in these areas.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur through enquiries of management and to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We obtained an understanding of the controls that the charity has established to address the risk that prevents, deters, and detects fraud.

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to detect irregularities including fraud which primarily consisted of the following:

1. Identifying and testing of journal entries including large and unusual transactions to understand their rationale.
2. Enquiries of management and those charged with governance on instances of any known fraud and around actual and potential litigation claims.
3. Enquiries of the tax engagement team that are independent of the audit team for instances of non-compliance.

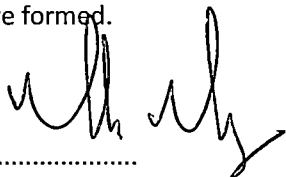
The Senior Statutory Auditor reviewed the experience and expertise of the audit engagement team to ensure that they had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify any instances of fraud and non-compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.

The objective of our audit, in respect of fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risk 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 for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the FRC's website at:
<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



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Martin May BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Sobell Rhodes LLP

Statutory Auditor

The Kinetic Centre

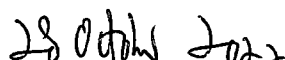
Theobald Street

Borehamwood ,

Elstree

Hertfordshire

WD6 4PJ



**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 2021**


	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Permanent Endowment Fund £	Total Funds 2021 £	Total Funds 2020 £
Incoming and endowments from:						
Donations and legacies	2	195,530	-	-	195,530	260,906
Investments	3	100,032	-	-	100,032	110,681
Charitable activities	4	286,835	297,555	-	584,390	522,831
Total income and endowments		<u>582,397</u>	<u>297,555</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>879,952</u>	<u>894,418</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds		99,792	-	-	99,792	106,905
Charitable activities		502,221	222,867	20,211	745,299	732,490
Total expenditure	5	<u>602,013</u>	<u>222,867</u>	<u>20,211</u>	<u>845,091</u>	<u>839,395</u>
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	14	-	-	202,612	202,612	(28,953)
Net income/(expenditure)	8	(19,616)	74,688	182,401	237,473	26,070
Transfer between funds	19	(34,044)	34,044	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		<u>(53,660)</u>	<u>108,732</u>	<u>182,401</u>	<u>237,473</u>	<u>26,070</u>
Reconciliation of funds:						
Total funds brought forward		430,344	-	2,675,875	3,106,219	3,080,149
Total funds carried forward	20	<u>376,684</u>	<u>108,732</u>	<u>2,858,276</u>	<u>3,343,692</u>	<u>3,106,219</u>


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
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Balance Sheet
Company Number: 894309 (England and Wales)
as at 31 December 2021**

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		4,980		5,810
Tangible assets	13		101,800		20,469
Investments	14		2,932,100		2,751,598
			<u>3,038,880</u>		<u>2,777,877</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	15	36,055		58,783	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>330,521</u>		<u>342,108</u>	
		<u>366,576</u>		<u>400,891</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	16	(61,764)		(72,549)	
Net current assets			<u>304,812</u>		<u>328,342</u>
Net assets	20		<u>3,343,692</u>		<u>3,106,219</u>
Funds					
General funds			226,684		280,344
Designated funds			150,000		150,000
Total unrestricted funds	17		<u>376,684</u>		<u>430,344</u>
Permanent endowment funds	18		2,858,276		2,675,875
Restricted funds	19		108,732		-
Total funds	20		<u>3,343,692</u>		<u>3,106,219</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on ²⁷October 2022 and signed on its behalf by:


Stephen Moss CBE
Chairman


Michael Karp
Treasurer

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Statement of Cash Flow
as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Net cash flow from operating activities	21	<u>(37,990)</u>	<u>(108,160)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(93,808)	(19,796)
Income from investments		100,000	100,000
Payment of investment manager's fees		20,211	22,928
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>26,403</u>	<u>103,132</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(11,587)	(5,028)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		342,108	347,136
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>330,521</u>	<u>342,108</u>
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:			
Cash at bank and in hand		330,521	342,108
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>330,521</u>	<u>342,108</u>

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 2021**

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

General information and basis of preparation

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research is a private 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 2021**

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 2021

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 2021**

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

In the application of the charitable company's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees have made the following key judgments:

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) To determine the proportion of commissioned projects that have been completed, the trustees use costs incurred as a basis and judge that income to be recognised is equivalent to that. Any actual surplus or deficit is determined at project completion and transferred to or from unrestricted funds.

2 Income from donations

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Donations	195,530	-	195,530	110,906
Legacy	-	-	-	150,000
	195,530	-	195,530	260,906

2020 Income from Donations was £260,906 of which all the income was attributable to unrestricted funds.

3 Income from investments

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
General bank interest receivable	32	-	32	566
Income from MCA permanent endowment fund	100,000	-	100,000	110,115
	100,032	-	100,032	110,681

2020 Income from Investments was £110,681 of which all the income was attributable to unrestricted funds.

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2021 Total	2020 Total
	£	£	£	£
Research projects and sales of reports	286,835	297,555	584,390	522,831
	<u>286,835</u>	<u>297,555</u>	<u>584,390</u>	<u>522,831</u>
		(note 19)		

2020 Income from Charitable Activities was £522,831 of which £260,615 was attributable to restricted funds and the balance of £262,216 was attributable to unrestricted funds.

5 Total expenditure

	Activities Undertaken Directly	Support Costs	2021 Total
	£	£	£
Costs directly allocated to activities:			
Fund raising for donations	57,472	42,320	99,792
Research project costs	445,725	95,713	541,438
Lectures and seminars	20,712	5,731	26,443
Research and organisational development costs	80,433	96,985	177,418
	<u>604,342</u>	<u>240,749</u>	<u>845,091</u>
Support costs allocated to activities:			£
Bad debts			(659)
Database			2,088
Staff costs			65,663
Premises			75,196
General office costs			38,395
Depreciation and leasehold amortisation			12,477
Bank charges and exchange rate difference			2,165
Legal and professional			5,208
Investment manager's fees			20,211
Auditor's remuneration			19,175
Amortisation of trade marks			830
			<u>240,749</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, for 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 2021**

5 Total expenditure

The total expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	Activities Undertaken Directly	Support Costs	2020 Total £
	£	£	£
Costs directly allocated to activities:			
Fund raising for donations	69,203	37,702	106,905
Research project costs	253,789	28,822	282,611
Lectures and seminars	21,665	2,872	24,537
Research and organisational development costs	309,629	115,713	425,342
	<u>654,286</u>	<u>185,109</u>	<u>839,395</u>

Support costs allocated to activities:

	£
Bad debts	750
Database	2,156
Staff costs	51,929
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>

Allocation of expenditure according to funds:

	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Unrestricted funds	602,013	533,856
Restricted funds (note 20)	222,867	282,611
Permanent endowment funds	20,211	22,928
	<u>845,091</u>	<u>839,395</u>

6 Governance costs

	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
Legal and professional	5,208	6,509
Auditor's remuneration	19,175	11,168
	<u>24,383</u>	<u>17,677</u>

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

7 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	Total	Total
	£	£
Audit of the Charity's annual accounts	12,375	7,607
Adjustment to Prior year provision	3,300	
Other services - preparation of the Charity's annual accounts	3,500	3,561
	<u>19,175</u>	<u>11,168</u>

8 Net income/(expenditure)

This is stated after charging:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation	12,477	7,948
Auditor's remuneration	19,175	11,168
Operating lease rentals	43,470	43,470
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	(202,612)	28,953
Amortisation	830	830
	<u>(126,660)</u>	<u>92,369</u>

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 £216,709 (2020 £218,459).

10 Staff costs and employee benefits

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	490,793	486,286
Social security costs	52,780	51,837
Pension costs (see note 11)	29,129	28,788
Pension to former employee	-	-
	<u>572,702</u>	<u>566,911</u>

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
£60,001 - £70,000	1	1
£70,001 - £80,000	-	-
£80,001 - £90,000	2	2
£90,001 - £100,000	-	-
£100,001 - £110,000	-	-
£110,001 - £120,000	1	1

The average number of employees during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Average number of employees	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

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 £32,502 (2020 £29,202) and the liability outstanding at the year end was £1,692 (2020 £896).

12 Intangible assets

Trademarks:	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	8,300
Additions	-
At 31 December 2021	<u>8,300</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	2,490
Provided during the year	830
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,320</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,980</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,810</u>

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvement to leasehold building	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	52,408	2,604	17,799	72,811
Additions	83,943	9,595	270	93,808
Disposals	(34,959)	(2,604)	(3,222)	(40,785)
At 31 December 2021	<u>101,392</u>	<u>9,595</u>	<u>14,847</u>	<u>125,834</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	35,444	2,604	14,294	52,342
Charge for the year	8,657	1,488	2,332	12,477
On disposals	(34,959)	(2,604)	(3,222)	(40,785)
At 31 December 2021	<u>9,142</u>	<u>1,488</u>	<u>13,404</u>	<u>24,034</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	<u>92,250</u>	<u>8,107</u>	<u>1,443</u>	<u>101,800</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>16,964</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,505</u>	<u>20,469</u>

14 Fixed assets investments in MCA permanent endowment fund

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fair value brought forward	2,751,597	2,793,364
Investment return: dividends and interest	98,102	110,115
Investment return: income paid out	(100,000)	(100,000)
Investment management costs	(20,211)	(22,928)
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised losses.	202,612	(28,953)
Fair value carried forward	<u>2,932,100</u>	<u>2,751,598</u>
Historical cost	<u>2,312,353</u>	<u>2,217,087</u>

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Investments at fair value comprised:

	£	£
Equity shares	2,381,245	2,239,978
Fixed interest securities	374,208	392,726
Cash deposits/funds	112,572	86,410
Property funds	64,075	32,484
	2,932,100	2,751,598

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:

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	-	300
Prepayments	21,674	5,268
Other debtors	7,587	30,890
Accrued restricted project income	6,794	22,325
	36,055	58,783

Other debtors includes £7,587 (2020 £7,587) falling due after one year.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	19,930	4,487
Accruals	16,314	12,056
Deferred restricted project income (note 19)	-	43,483
Other taxes and social security costs	16,729	-
Other creditors	8,791	12,523
	61,764	72,549

17 Unrestricted funds

	£
At 1 January 2021	430,344
Income	582,397
Expenditure	(602,013)
Transfer to restricted fund (note 19)	(34,044)
At 31 December 2021	376,684

£150,000 is designated for Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes . These funds are expected to be utilised in 2022.

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

18 Permanent endowment funds

	At 1 January 2021 £	New Designation £	Utilised £	At 31 December 2021 £
MCA permanent endowment fund	2,675,875	182,401		2,858,276

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.

19 Restricted funds

	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfer (to)/ from unrestricted funds £	At 31 December 2021 £
Total projects and commissions	£	£	£	£
Project: European Jewish Demography Unit	131,122	(142,400)	11,278	-
Project: European Jewish Research Archive	-	(18,837)	18,837	-
Commission: Jewish Blind and Disabled (JBD)	7,845	(5,431)	(2,414)	-
Commission: JW3 Monitoring and Evaluation Project	2,664	(2,336)	-	328
Commission: Industrial Dwellings Society (IDS)	15,856	(8,003)	(7,853)	-
Project: Study of Antisemitic Attitudes	28,800		-	28,800
Project: Communications	84,974	(5,370)		79,604
Commission: IDS II - Industrial dwellings society II	11,910	(11,910)		-
Commission: EVENS	7,000	(13,785)	6,785	-
Commission: European Jewish Association.	7,384	(14,795)	7,411	-
Total projects and commissions	297,555	(222,867)	34,044	108,732

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

19 Restricted funds

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: 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, Hertsmere, Redbridge and Essex, as part of JBD's strategic review.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 restriction imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the study was postponed to 2021.

(g) Project: Communications - With thanks to support from three key foundations, JPR recruited its first Director of Communications in October 2021. The priorities for the first year of the position are (i) to communicate JPR's research outputs to the media and key target audiences; (ii) to redesign the JPR website; and (iii) to build JPR's social media presence. Work began on all three of these areas in the last quarter of 2021.

(h) Commission: IDS II – Industrial dwellings society II – a Jewish housing association working to build 500 new affordable units in Jewish neighbourhoods for low-income Jewish families and Jewish/non-Jewish professionals working in Jewish services. For both reports, JPR mapped the Jewish population and Jewish services (schools, synagogues, community organisations, shops, restaurants, etc.) in the immediate vicinity of certain areas to support IDS planning work.

(i) Commission: EVENS – a national survey designed to gather information about inequality among ethnic minorities. Our input is specifically designed to help them gather data on Jews and advice on how to analyse it, although we also hope to learn from their work to help inform our own future analysis of Jewish populations.

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
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(j) Commission: European Jewish Association - The European Jewish Association, a political advocacy organisation with an Orthodox Jewish leaning, based in Brussels, commissioned JPR to create an index to measure how different European countries are faring with regard to major Jewish concerns. The project involved identifying particular variables that are measurable and by which an assessment could be made – for example, whether the government has established a formal governmental position to combat antisemitism, whether it has adopted the IHRA definition of antisemitism, whether it permits shechita or brit milah, or whether it includes the Holocaust or Judaism as part of its national curriculum, etc. The project did not involve data gathering work itself but rather designing the component parts of what such an index might include.

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

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Endowment funds £	Total funds £
Intangible assets	4,980			4,980
Tangible assets	101,800			101,800
Investments	73,824		2,858,276	2,932,100
Current assets	257,844	108,732		366,576
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(61,764)			(61,764)
Total net assets	376,684	108,732	2,858,276	3,343,692

21 Reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Net income/(expenditure)	237,473	26,070
Income from investments	(98,102)	(110,115)
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	830	830
Amortisation and depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,477	7,948
Investment return: net of realised and unrealised (gains)/losses	(202,612)	28,953
(Increase) in debtors	22,728	(42,602)
(Decrease) / increase in creditors	(10,784)	(19,244)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(37,990)	(108,160)

22 Leasing commitments

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

	2021 £	2020 £
within one year	45,520	14,404
within two to five years	155,329	166,803
Later than five years	190,685	179,212
Total leasing commitments	391,534	360,419
Total lease payments made during the year amounted to £24,126 (2020: £43,710)		

**The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

23 Financial Commitments

Contractual commitments for the refurbishment work for the office contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amount to £nil (2020 £54,375).

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 (2020 £nil).