

Charity number: 1177003
Company number: 11006400

**THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC
FOUNDATION**
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

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THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

Martin Paisner CBE MA LLM, Chairman
Professor David Latchman CBE MA PhD DSc FRCPATH FRSA
Sir Ian Gainsford DDS FDS RCS Hon FRCS Edin, FKC
Daniel I Dover BA (Hons) FCA TEP

Chief executive officer

Kate Goldberg MA

Foundation secretary and correspondent

Joseph Houry BA (Hons) AFA

Charity registered number

1177003

Company registered number

11006400

Principal office

Fitzrovia House
2nd Floor, 153-157 Cleveland Street
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Independent auditors

Saffery Champness LLP
71 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BE

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
15-17 Great Portland Street
London W1W 8QA

Rothschild Bank International Limited
St Julian's Court
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 3BP
Channel Islands

Solicitors

Payne Hicks Beach LLP
Lincoln's Inn
10 New Square
London WC2A 3QG

Investment advisors

Crewcial Partners LLC
810 Seventh Avenue, 32nd Floor
New York, NY 10019

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The trustees present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation ("the Foundation") for the year ended 31 December 2020. The trustees confirm that the annual report and financial statements of the Foundation comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the Foundation's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The trustees' report includes those elements of the directors' report required under the Companies Act 2006.

Covid-19

In March 2020, the Covid-19 global pandemic shutdown economies in all countries in which the Foundation is active, across Israel and Europe.

Israel was one of the first countries in the world to close its borders in March 2020. The first lockdown created enormous economic, medical and personal uncertainty, and organisations across the not-for-profit sector reacted quickly and effectively. Like trustees of other philanthropic foundations, the trustees immediately sought to re-assure grantees that all current and outstanding commitments would be met in full, while accelerating payments to grantees and offering emergency grants throughout 2020.

These emergency grants included hygienic equipment for special needs populations at Ohel Sarah's housing network; urgent home repairs for the home-bound elderly and handicapped populations supported by Tenufa Bekhila; protective gear and transportation for youth with special needs through Krembo Wings youth movement; and oxymeters for Covid patients through Yad Sarah.

In Europe trustees worked closely with the professional staff of our grantee organisations to ensure that support was offered where needed most. The Foundation gave grants to the JDC Humanitarian Relief Fund to offer emergency support to individuals and families in need, through their community structures; and to the EFI Schools Crisis Fund to ensure the immediate and longer-term sustainability of the schools and communities in the EFI network.

Throughout the year, staff worked closely with grantee organisations to ensure that they were able to continue to function and serve their clients and/or beneficiaries to the best of their ability, and in some cases to grow their much needed services.

The trustees would like to acknowledge the incredible and in some cases heroic efforts of our grantees' leadership and staff in these unprecedented times.

A. History, Objectives and Activities

1. History and objectives

The Foundation is a company, limited by guarantee (company number 11006400) and a charity registered in England and Wales (charity number 1177003). The Foundation is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 10 October 2017.

The Foundation's objectives are such charitable purposes as the trustees in their absolute discretion see fit. With effect from 1 July 2018, under a Business Transfer Agreement, the Foundation took over all the assets and liabilities of an existing charitable Foundation of the same name, The Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation, charity number 1101050. The new Foundation continues the work of the original Trust, established by Mr and Mrs Wohl in 2003. In 2006, as the surviving founder, Maurice Wohl prepared a memorandum of wishes giving the trustees guidance. In July 2011, reflecting these wishes, the trustees adopted a broad mission statement for grant making, mainly in Israel and Europe, focusing on health and medical sciences; needy populations; and improving the quality of Jewish life.

At a board meeting on 1 December 2015, the trustees adopted a more strategic mission for the Foundation's work with needy populations and improving the quality of Jewish life:

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TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

to ensure that those less able or more vulnerable across Jewish communities and generations are supported to live a life of dignity and empowerment; and to act as a catalyst to empower young people to create strong, viable Jewish communities that make a contribution to society at large. The trustees believe that this latter part of mission can be achieved if young people are offered high quality education; guidance, opportunities and pathways to employment and further opportunities for growth and secure futures; high quality Jewish knowledge and engagement; and are encouraged to volunteer and give of themselves, helping others less able, more vulnerable or less secure.

The Foundation pursues its objects both by way of capital and programmatic grants. Wherever practicable and relevant, the trustees seek to ensure that their grants will act as a catalyst to leverage additional support or choose to work actively in collaboration with other funders.

The trustees confirm that both when setting the mission of the Foundation, and in the continued allocation of grants, they have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

2 Procedures and policy for grant making

The Foundation has a grant-making policy to enable it to deal with grant applications in a rigorous and appropriate manner. While the Foundation does not accept unsolicited applications, it seeks to achieve its objectives by making grants to charities whose objectives are clear, who can demonstrate strong governance, sustainability, whose operations are transparent and whose commitment to the public benefit is demonstrable.

Trustees seek to ensure that as a general principle grants are made to UK registered charities, even though they may operate outside the UK. From time to time, grants are also made to other charitable causes subject to the trustees being satisfied, in conjunction with the chief executive, that the funds so given are earmarked for and duly applied for strictly charitable purposes in accordance with English law.

The Foundation awards grants after a process of due diligence and engagement with the charity's leadership. Applications are then submitted to trustees for their consideration and decision. During the course of the grant the Foundation ensures, through regular contact, that funds are expended by recipients in line with the agreed purpose or in accordance with agreements made, and that reporting requirements are met before any further instalments are paid out. The Foundation works closely with grantees both before and during the grant period, questioning and supporting the leadership in order to ensure that both they and the Foundation achieve their objectives.

B. Achievements – grant-making

As in every year the trustees set a target for new commitments at the beginning of the year based on valuations of the endowment. At 1 January 2020 this target was set at \$2.8m. As a result of Covid-19, trustees exceeded their new commitments by \$2.6m

The total value of grants approved and committed at 31 December 2020 was \$10.5m (2019: \$10.3m). The value of new grants committed during the year was \$5.4m (2019: \$4.5m). Grants paid in the year from current and previous commitments totalled \$5.1m (2019: \$6.7m). Grants cancelled in the year were \$0.1m (2019: \$0.8m).

2020 Grants and Payments

As noted above, the global pandemic shifted the focus of our grant-making in 2020. While the whole charitable sector was heavily affected by the crisis, trustees chose to focus the majority of their attention and funding on our core grantees. At the beginning of the crisis the Foundation created a separate emergency funding stream but mid-year recognised that almost all applications and commitments for 2020 were Covid-19 related.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Key Achievements:

Scientific Research and Medical Advancement

Total committed grants at 31 December 2020: \$0.5m
Total new grants committed during the year: \$nil
Total grants paid within the year: \$0.9m

Despite the pandemic, the Foundation continued to advance The Wohl Clean Growth Alliance with the British Council. The intention is to offer grants for academic research in the growing fields of energy generation, such as solar, wind and wave power, energy distribution, robotics and precision technology in agriculture.

In 2014, the Wohl Legacy committed \$13m divided equally to two major research hospitals in Israel, Sheba Medical Centre and Hadassah Medical Organisation, to create Wohl Institutes of Translational Medicine, of which this Foundation committed \$6m. During the course of the year, the final payment was made to Hadassah Medical Centre. During this crisis, these facilities were used to store blood and saliva samples of patients who tested positive for Covid-19, then used for advanced studies concerning potential predictors of Covid-19 severity.

The Wohl Institute of Translational Medicine at Sheba was involved in research efforts to evaluate the response of a special type of white blood cells, named T-lymphocytes, against the SARS-CoV-2 virus and to develop both diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for Covid-19 patients, as well as performing detailed bioinformatics analysis of Covid-19 genomic sequences.

Needy populations in Israel

Total committed grants at 31 December 2020: \$3.8m
Total new grants committed during the year: \$2.5m
Total grants paid within the year: \$2.4m

In Israel, the Foundation continues to work with some of the weakest populations, particularly the Haredi (Orthodox) community, the Ethiopian Community and those with special needs.

Building works continued at pace through the pandemic and the Library for the Blind in Tel Aviv, amongst others, is on schedule to open at the end of 2021. Some grantees were careful not to use reserve funds for capital projects, and the Foundation supported two grantees with advance payments for capital projects in order not to jeopardize their cash flow during Covid. Achiya is at the very last stage of construction of a Child Development and Teacher Training Centre in Elad, and Appleseeds for the completion of planning and permits for a further wing to the burgeoning technology campus in Ramle.

In addition to providing grants for necessary equipment, trustees focussed on the enormous impact of the pandemic on mental health and wellbeing, responding to emergency requests from organisations to meet these needs. These included emotional help first aid hotlines (Eran and Sahar), responses to a very significant increase in domestic violence across populations (Bat Melech and Mosaica); the alleviation of loneliness of the elderly population (Amigour) and assistance to the frontline workers (Natal).

Trustees continued their support for those individuals requiring additional assistance in reaching the goal of financial independence. As a result of Covid -19 lockdowns, it was apparent that weaker populations were hardest hit and would require additional assistance. Many were put on furlough and others have no prospect of returning to their previous jobs.

The Foundation continues to lead the Coalition for Haredi Employment, which despite Covid-19, continues to grow. The pandemic brought a significant shift to the Ultra-Orthodox community and its willingness to embrace technology. The Foundation's grants for technology training, through the Coalition's partnership with the Israeli Government, will become a critical offering and will continue to grow. In addition, the Foundation offered employment support to single mothers through ITworks, to female entrepreneurs through Yozmot Atid, and training for young adults from the social and geographic periphery to become practical engineers through Heznek L'Atid, as well as youth at risk employment programmes through Hut Hameshulash and Yeladim programmes.

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Trustees were also pleased to note that the Wohl Scholars at both IDC and the Open University were able to continue their studies through this difficult period.

Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe

Total committed grants at 31 December 2020: \$6.2m
Total new grants committed during the year: \$2.9m
Total grants paid within the year: \$1.8m

In order to improve the quality of life and ensure a future for Jewish communities, high quality Jewish programming must be available and institutions must be secure. The trustees continue to support these aims across Europe.

In Israel, The National Library and Bezalel continue construction on schedule. The Trustees approved two new major capital projects in 2020: renovation of the Wohl Archaeological Museum in the Old City of Jerusalem and major renovations of the Wohl Rose Park. For some considerable time, we have been in negotiation with the Jerusalem Foundation and the Municipality of Jerusalem on their plans to enhance, protect and improve the Wohl Rose Park in Jerusalem. This park, which is sited in the centre of the City, consists of 19 acres constituting one of the most beautiful and important rose gardens in the world, containing 15,000 varieties of rose bushes, ponds with aquatic plants and fish, a waterfall, rockeries and a Sixth Century mosaic floor. It is an outstanding area of horticultural, botanic and environmental significance which additionally provides an open space for residents from across the city as a whole, many of whom are from disadvantaged communities. The improvement plans will place particular emphasis on the upgrading of accessibility within the park and is part of a wider plan to ensure significant upgrade in services, affording the opportunity for additional community activities and engagement.

The trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Foundation's aims and objectives and in planning future grant making policy.

With careful grant-making the Foundation supports charities who excel in meeting their vision and mission; builds the organisational strength and sustainability of these grantees; and where possible or practical, strengthens and sustains the wider field, in accordance with our mission.

C. Structure, governance and management

1. Organisational structure and decision making

The trustees meet up to four times a year and agree the broad mission statement as well as areas of activity for the Foundation including grant-making, investment performance and reserves, as guided by the chief executive.

Trustees review governance of the charity on an annual basis, including updated policies and a full risk register. Trustees refer to the Charity Governance Code, sign the Code of Good Practice and an annual Declaration of Conflicts of Interest.

There are four sub-committees, all of which report back to the full board:

- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee, which meets up to four times a year and has oversight of the audit process of the financial statements.
- The Investment Committee, which meets up to four times a year and reviews matters of, investments and asset allocation, receiving advice from Crewcial Partners LLC and making appropriate recommendations to the trustees for their approval, including recommendations on reserves.
- The Discretionary Grants Committee, which meets up to four times a year, and reviews and recommends grants of up to \$20,000.
- The Remuneration Committee, which meets annually. It determines the remuneration of the Foundation's key management personnel.

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At least two trustees sit on each sub-committee.

The Foundation is a member of the Westbury Group, an international networking group of likeminded foundations, as well as the Jewish Funders' Network. The purpose of these groups is to share knowledge and information amongst its members.

2. Method of appointment or election of trustees

The power to appoint new trustees rests collectively with the current trustees, all of whom were appointed by Maurice Wohl. Recruitment of further trustees would take into account the board's current strengths and any potential gaps. The ongoing trustees will be responsible for the induction of new trustees, which involves an awareness of a trustee's responsibilities, the terms of the trust deed, administrative procedures, governance, risk and the history of the Foundation. The trustees will make available copies of the previous year's financial statements, the trust deed, and all governance policies. Any new trustee will undergo safeguarding training and will be expected to sign the Code of Good Practice and an annual Declaration of Conflicts of Interest. An induction pack will include a copy of the Charity Commission guidance "Charity trustee: what's involved", "Charities and Public Benefit" and the "Charity Governance Code for larger charities".

3. Related charities

The Foundation is connected through trustees to the Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation.

Details of material transactions with related parties are shown in the notes to the financial statements.

4. Audit

Saffery Champness LLP has expressed its willingness to continue as auditor.

5. Risk management

The trustees assess on an annual basis the major risks to which the Foundation is exposed, in particular, those related to the operations and finances of the Foundation. Trustees review a comprehensive risk register reflecting impact and likelihood. Trustees are satisfied that robust internal controls are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks. Principle risks were identified as the performance of investments in protection of the permanent endowment and failure of a disaster recovery plan.

Investment returns on the permanent endowment: mitigated by retaining expert investment managers and having a diversified investment portfolio. The trustees manage the investments on a total return basis, which helps stabilise the resources available for grant making, thereby facilitating longer term grants.

Failure of a disaster recovery plan: mitigated by working closely with its IT support company to ensure a full disaster recovery plan and upgrading its grant management to a cloud based system. Subsequent to the year end, the Foundation also reviewed and enhanced its cyber security.

General operational risks: mitigated by robust and thorough due diligence of charities prior to the trustee approval, monitoring and ensured adherence to grant agreements during the grant period, and an up-to-date knowledge of policy or statutory changes in the sector.

Reputational risks: Trustees also recognise the importance of maintaining the reputation of the charity as a grant making foundation in accordance with its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Robust internal policies, processes and procedures, as well as rigorous analysis of applicant's own governance, risk and financial management ensure that this risk is minimised.

Covid-19

In March 2020 the trustees recognised the potential impact of Covid-19 on the Foundation and carefully considered the risks. Following a detailed review, the trustees concluded that none of the risks identified would

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

have significant adverse impact on the Foundation, as all remained robust. Our investment advisors, working with Investment Committee, regularly monitor performance of the investment portfolio and were in ongoing dialogue with fund managers. With a total return policy, the portfolio is not dependent on income receivable to maintain the present grant-making policy and there was sufficient liquidity within the portfolio to meet all grant commitments as well as all other outgoings. Cash flow forecasts are prepared for the three years to 31 December 2023. The trustees do not utilise overdraft or loan facilities.

6. Conflict of interest

Subject to note 19 in the financial section, all trustees give their time freely and no trustee remuneration was paid in the year. At a board meeting in June 2019 the trustees approved an updated Conflict of Interest Policy. Trustees and staff are required to disclose all relevant interests and withdraw from discussion where a conflict arises. The trustees also confirm that there is an appropriate and approved anti-bribery policy in place and a copy of this policy is sent to each new grantee.

7. Safeguarding

The trustees take their responsibility to safeguarding seriously and although the Foundation does not work directly with children or vulnerable adults, it does provide funding to other charities that work with these populations. Trustees and staff continue to learn and understand the principles of safeguarding in the UK, Europe and Israel, and signed off an enhanced safeguarding policy in March 2019. The Foundation seeks to ensure, through proportionate and reasonable due diligence, that grantee charity trustees take their responsibility seriously, that there is a general awareness of abuse and how it is identified and that they have adequate and appropriate safeguards in place to protect vulnerable individuals. Trustees review their safeguarding policy and procedures on an annual basis. The Foundation remains part of a consortium of UK foundations working in Israel. The consortium created a joint set of questions for our grantees which encompass safeguarding principles, and in October 2019 the consortium held a number of meetings in major cities in Israel for our collective grantees, to hear a presentation on safeguarding from a UK safeguarding advisor.

8. Trustees' indemnities

The Foundation confirms trustee indemnity insurance is in place.

D. Income generation and investments

1. Income generation

Investments are managed on a total return basis, comprising the increase in value of investments and income arising from the portfolio. The Foundation does not fundraise from the public and sufficient liquidity is maintained within the portfolio to meet all grant commitments as well as all other outgoings.

2. Investment policy

The Investment Committee seeks advice from Crewcial Partners LLC, appointed Investment Advisors, and makes recommendations to trustees. Crewcial Partners LLC, undertakes a formal annual review of all fund managers and their performance, ensuring that the agreed strategy regarding asset allocation, hedging and benchmarking is adhered to. Recommendations are then made to the Investment Committee to consider portfolio changes, including exiting wholly or partly from fund managers and the introduction of new managers.

The Investment Committee receives monthly summary valuations and members of the committee will meet with fund managers during the year, independently of Crewcial Partners LLC.

The trustees:

- Regard the capital of the Foundation as a long-term, albeit expendable, endowment,
- Wish, over the long-term, to maintain the capital value of the endowment in real terms,
- Adopt a moderate risk profile; and
- Aim for a total return of between 4% to 6%.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The total return on investments after fees was 9.9% (2019: 14.6%).

E. Financial review

1. Reserves policy and assessment of going concern

The trustees regard the capital of the Foundation as a long-term, albeit expendable, endowment. The trustees do not define a minimum level of reserves. However, it is their intention to maintain the capital value of the endowment in real terms whilst also generating an investment return that is sufficient to meet the costs of the Foundation's charitable expenditure and operations.

At 31 December 2020 the Foundation had total reserves, all unrestricted, of \$105.7m (2019: \$101.2m). The trustees are satisfied, given this level of reserves, and their liquidity, that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the trustees continue to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2. Review of the year

The financial statements set out on pages 13 to 26 summarise the transactions of the Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Gross incoming resources for the year were \$0.5m (2019: \$0.7m). Investment Management fees of \$1.1m were incurred in the year (2019: \$1.1m). Support costs were \$0.6m (2019: \$0.6m).

Direct costs of grant-making activities of \$5.3m (2019: \$4.1m) were charged to the Statement of Financial Activities during the year.

There were net gains excluding foreign exchange within the investment portfolio during the year of \$11.0m (2019: net gains of \$14.5m).

Total funds at 31 December 2020 increased by \$4.5m (2019: increase of \$9.6m) to \$105.7m (2019: \$101.2m).

3. Future Developments

The Foundation will continue to engage, fund and work with beneficiary charities that fulfil the Foundation's key mission as set out in the founder's memorandum of wishes and the further refined strategic mission.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees (who are also directors of The Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting 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 MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and 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. 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 trustees 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.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees 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 trustees 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

This report was approved by the trustees, on 28 June 2021 and is signed on their behalf by:



.....
Martin Paisner
CBE MA LLM
Chairman



.....
Professor David Latchman
CBE MA PhD DSc FRCPATH FRSA
Trustee

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the charitable company's state of affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement set out on pages 8 and 9, the trustees (who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the trustees, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the charitable company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the charitable company include the Companies Act 2006, and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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



Liz Hazell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

21 July 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (incorporating an income and expenditure account) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income from:			
Donations		13,324	-
Investments	2	497,145	731,458
		<u>510,469</u>	<u>731,458</u>
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds:			
Investment management		1,145,360	1,101,547
Charitable activities	3	5,937,240	4,698,302
Total expenditure		<u>7,082,600</u>	<u>5,799,849</u>
Net expenditure for the year before investment gains		(6,572,131)	(5,068,391)
Net gains on investments	8	11,081,952	14,659,362
Net income and net movement in funds		<u>4,509,821</u>	<u>9,590,971</u>
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward		101,232,454	91,641,483
Total funds carried forward	16	<u>105,742,275</u>	<u>101,232,454</u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure relates to unrestricted funds.

The notes on pages 16 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	3,600	5,001
Investments	10	111,603,401	107,637,155
Programme related investment	11	3,040,947	3,040,947
		<u>114,647,948</u>	<u>110,683,103</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	23,927	19,973
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,695,638</u>	<u>957,188</u>
		1,719,565	977,161
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(4,916,386)</u>	<u>(5,066,135)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,196,821)</u>	<u>(4,088,974)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		111,451,127	106,594,129
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(5,708,852)</u>	<u>(5,361,675)</u>
Net assets		<u>105,742,275</u>	<u>101,232,454</u>
Funds			
Unrestricted funds	16	<u>105,742,275</u>	<u>101,232,454</u>
Total funds		<u>105,742,275</u>	<u>101,232,454</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 28 June 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Martin Paisner CBE MA LLM
Chairman



.....
Professor David Latchman CBE MA PhD DSc
FRCPATH FRSA
Trustee

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash used in operating activities	17	<u>(6,751,345)</u>	<u>(7,984,636)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends and interest from investments		497,145	731,458
Proceeds from the sale of investments		33,925,593	31,839,622
Purchase of investments		<u>(26,466,335)</u>	<u>(35,143,700)</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>7,956,403</u>	<u>(2,572,620)</u>
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		1,205,058	(10,557,256)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		<u>15,658,949</u>	<u>26,216,205</u>
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	18	<u>16,864,007</u>	<u>15,658,949</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Foundation is an incorporated charitable company. Its principal place of business is Fitzrovia House, 2nd Floor, 153-157 Cleveland Street, London W1T 6QW. It constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (SORP (FRS 102)) and Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars (\$). This is the Foundation's functional and reporting currency.

1.2 Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties concerning the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. The Foundation's investment portfolio is diversified to protect the risk to which the Foundation is exposed. At 31 December 2020, the Foundation had net assets of \$105.7m (2019: \$101.2m) including cash and cash equivalents of \$16.9m (2019: \$15.7m).

1.3 Income recognition

All income is recognised once the Foundation has entitlement to the income, it is probable that it will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Investment income is recognised when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably. This is normally when the investment managers are notified of the interest receivable by the banks or dividends are declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

1.4 Expenditure

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the Foundation to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis. Irrecoverable VAT is allocated to the relevant expenditure as incurred. Support costs are apportioned over all areas of grant making activities.

Support costs are those central support functions that are shared across the activities undertaken by the Foundation and include for example, personnel costs, travel, information technology and general office costs. Support costs are wholly incurred in support of the Foundation's charitable activities. They are allocated evenly between activities in proportion to the direct costs of grant-making.

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs include costs related to statutory audit and legal fees.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1.5 Grants payable

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objects of the Foundation.

Grants payable are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities once the Foundation has made an unconditional commitment to pay the grant and this has been communicated to the beneficiary or the grant has been paid, whichever is the earlier.

Grant awards that are subject to the recipient fulfilling performance conditions are only accrued when the recipient has been notified and the condition attaching to the grant is outside of the control of the Foundation.

1.6 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.7 Foreign currencies

The Foundation's functional and presentational currency is US dollars. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets are all shown at the exchange rate applying at the date of the transaction.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.8 Pensions

The Foundation operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the Foundation to the fund in respect of the year.

1.9 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	-	10% straight line (period of lease)
Fixtures & fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	20% straight line

1.10 Investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently remeasured depending upon the class of investment.

Listed investments, including shares, bonds and managed funds, are valued at the closing market price at the balance sheet date.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Investments in funds which have no readily identifiable market value are included at the most recent valuations from the respective fund manager or administrator.

Cash or cash equivalents are measured at the cash balance in US dollars, using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

The Statement of Financial Activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

1.11 Programme related investments

Programme related investments are initially recorded at the transaction amount and are subsequently adjusted to reflect any impairments required.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Foundation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(a) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Other financial assets, including investments, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

(b) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.13 Funds

The Foundation was established by an endowment created from a donation from the late Mr and Mrs Wohl. The funds are unrestricted; the trustees are free to use them for any purpose in the furtherance of the Foundation's objects.

1.14 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Foundation's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make estimates, judgements, and assumptions that they believe are reasonable, based on the information available. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the accounts and the amounts of income and expenditure recognised during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The estimates, judgements and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

The estimates and judgements that are considered to have the most significant impact on the accounts are the valuation of investments – as explained above, the Foundation's investments include investments in funds which have no readily identifiable market value. These funds are included in the financial statements at the most recent valuations from the respective fund's manager or administrator.

2. Investment income

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income from listed investments	131,460	117,358
Income from private equity investments	134,630	94,128
Income from managed funds	204,404	325,848
Bank and other interest - UK	26,651	194,124
	<u>497,145</u>	<u>731,458</u>

3. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Grant funding of activities (note 4) \$	Support costs \$	Total 2020 \$	Total 2019 \$
2020				
Scientific Research and Medical Advancement	-	-	-	692,187
Needy populations in Israel	2,447,217	293,196	2,740,413	1,689,968
Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe	2,854,800	342,027	3,196,827	2,316,147
	<u>5,302,017</u>	<u>635,223</u>	<u>5,937,240</u>	<u>4,698,302</u>
2019				
Scientific Research and Medical Advancement	599,940	92,247	692,187	
Needy populations in Israel	1,464,749	225,219	1,689,968	
Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe	2,007,479	308,668	2,316,147	
	<u>4,072,168</u>	<u>626,134</u>	<u>4,698,302</u>	

Support costs relate to staff, office and administrative costs including professional fees. Support costs include governance costs of \$87,150 (2019: \$39,600).

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Grants awarded in the year

2020	New grants committed (note 5) \$	Cancelled \$	Total \$
Needy populations in Israel	2,535,000	(87,783)	2,447,217
Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe	2,854,800	-	2,854,800
	<u>5,389,800</u>	<u>(87,783)</u>	<u>5,302,017</u>

2019	New grants committed (note 5) \$	Cancelled \$	Discounting and foreign exchange \$	Total \$
Scientific Research and Medical Advancement	500,000	-	99,940	599,940
Needy populations in Israel	1,831,855	(459,187)	92,081	1,464,749
Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe	2,181,467	(300,000)	126,012	2,007,479
	<u>4,513,322</u>	<u>(759,187)</u>	<u>318,033</u>	<u>4,072,168</u>

The charge for discounting and foreign exchange shown above primarily reflects the unwinding of the discount on grant commitments made in prior years. Grant commitments at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are not discounted as the effect of discounting would be immaterial.

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. Grants committed in the year

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Scientific Research and Medical Advancement		
British Council	-	500,000
Total	-	500,000
Needy populations in Israel		
American Joint Distribution Committee	250,000	-
Amigour	10,000	-
Appleseeds Academy	750,000	50,000
Bat Melech	50,000	-
Beit Natan	10,000	-
Coalition for Haredi Employment	50,000	75,000
ELEM	-	120,000
ERAN	25,000	-
Gvachim	-	120,000
Hezkek L'Atid	150,000	-
Hut Hameshulash	110,000	-
Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya	240,000	-
Itworks	50,000	-
Jerusalem Botanical Gardens	-	105,000
Krembo Wings	25,000	-
Machsikei Hadas	-	-
MAOZ Seal	300,000	-
Mosaica, Religion, Society and State	20,000	-
Musrara	15,000	-
NATAL - Israel Trauma Center for Victims of Terror and War	30,000	-
Netanya Foundation	-	715,000
Ohel Sarah	80,000	195,000
Open University	-	300,000
Ramot Yehuda	15,000	-
Sahar	20,000	-
Shalhevet	15,000	-
Tenufa Bakehila	20,000	-
The Family Nest - Ashkelon	15,000	-
Vibe	-	36,000
Yad Sarah	20,000	-
Yeladim	80,000	-
Young Business Leadership	10,000	-
Yozmot Atid	150,000	-
Various discretionary grants	25,000	115,855
Total	2,535,000	1,831,855
Improving the quality of Jewish life, particularly in Europe		
Bezalel Academy of Arts & Design	-	1,000,000
Educating for Impact	250,000	750,000
Jerusalem Foundation – Wohl Rose Garden	1,624,000	63,397
Jerusalem Great Synagogue	150,000	-
Machzikei Haddas, Geneva	-	53,070
Pillar Foundation	-	300,000
Wohl Archaeological Museum	730,800	-
World Jewish Relief	100,000	-
Various discretionary grants	-	15,000
Total	2,854,800	2,181,467
Total grants committed (note 4)	5,389,800	4,513,322

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. Staff costs

The Foundation shares staff with The Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation. The Foundation's contribution to those shared costs is shown below.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages and salaries	190,584	185,375
Social security costs	20,608	21,168
Pension and insurance contributions	21,054	20,662
	<u>232,246</u>	<u>227,205</u>

The average number of persons employed by both Foundations during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Administrative	2	2
Grant management	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

The number of higher paid employees employed by both Foundations was:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
In the band \$77,000 - \$90,000	1	1
In the band \$115,500 - \$128,000	1	1
In the band \$192,500 - \$205,000	1	1

The key management personnel of both Foundations comprise the Chief Executive and the Foundations' secretary and correspondent as guided by the trustees. The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel amounted to \$415,514 (2019: \$413,214). This reflects amounts paid in respect of services to both Foundations. The Foundations made termination payments of \$18,675 in the year (2019: \$nil).

7. Net income for the year

This is stated after charging the following:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Operating lease expense	47,630	-
Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)		
Audit services		
- Current year	25,320	21,600
- Prior year	11,400	-
Accountancy services		
- Current year	21,100	18,000
- Prior year	3,350	-
Other services – current year	1,100	-

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Net gains on investments

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net gains on revaluation of fixed asset investments (note 10)	10,958,897	14,488,359
Foreign exchange differences	123,055	171,003
	<u>11,081,952</u>	<u>14,659,362</u>

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements \$	Fixtures & fittings \$	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
Cost				
At a January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>4,656</u>	<u>2,270</u>	<u>5,391</u>	<u>12,317</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	4,656	656	2,004	7,316
Charge for the year	-	323	1,078	1,401
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,656</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>3,082</u>	<u>8,717</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>1,291</u>	<u>2,309</u>	<u>3,600</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>5,001</u>

10. Fixed asset investments

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Market value at 1 January	107,637,155	99,728,325
Additions at cost	26,466,335	35,143,700
Proceeds on disposal	(33,925,593)	(31,839,622)
Movement in investment cash	466,607	(9,883,607)
Net gains on revaluation	10,958,897	14,488,359
Market value at 31 December	<u>111,603,401</u>	<u>107,637,155</u>

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Investments held at year end comprise:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Listed investments	22,992,626	29,126,648
Private Equity Investments	65,409,673	56,294,040
Managed Funds	8,032,733	7,514,706
Cash or cash equivalents	15,168,369	14,701,761
	<u>111,603,401</u>	<u>107,637,155</u>

11. Programme related investment

The Foundation owns a property in Jerusalem which is leased to Ohel Torah, a charity based in Israel. The charity occupies the property on a rent-free basis. The charity uses the property as a Talmudical College (Yeshiva) for men learning to become Rabbis. The property meets the definition of a social investment as it is held to support the charitable aims of the Foundation. It is therefore carried at historic cost, \$3,040,947.

12. Debtors

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Prepayments	3,378	1,986
Accrued income	20,549	17,987
	<u>23,927</u>	<u>19,973</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Amounts owed to The Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation	10,590	78,785
Accruals	139,319	67,995
Accruals for grants payable	4,766,477	4,919,355
	<u>4,916,386</u>	<u>5,066,135</u>

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

Group and Foundation

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Accruals for grants payable	<u>5,708,852</u>	<u>5,361,675</u>

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15. Commitments

At 31 December 2020 the Foundation had outstanding financial commitments of \$4,129,871 in relation to its investments (2019: \$5,479,428).

The Maurice and Vivienne Wohl Philanthropic Foundation shares offices with The Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation. The Foundation's best estimate of future minimum payments under operating leases is set out below:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Amounts payable:		
Within 1 year	63,304	-
Between 1 and 5 years	142,434	-
	<u>205,738</u>	<u>-</u>

16. Statement of funds

Unrestricted general funds	Balance at 1 January \$	Income \$	Expenditure \$	Investment gains \$	Balance at 31 December \$
2020	<u>101,232,454</u>	<u>510,469</u>	<u>(7,082,600)</u>	<u>11,081,952</u>	<u>105,742,275</u>
2019	<u>91,641,483</u>	<u>731,458</u>	<u>(5,799,849)</u>	<u>14,659,362</u>	<u>101,232,454</u>

17. Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net income for the year (as per Statement of Financial Activities)	4,509,821	9,590,971
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation charges	1,401	3,810
Gains on investments	(10,958,897)	(14,488,359)
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(497,145)	(731,458)
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(3,954)	239,091
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	197,429	(2,598,691)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(6,751,345)</u>	<u>(7,984,636)</u>

THE MAURICE AND VIVIENNE WOHL PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash in hand	1,695,638	739,799
Cash notice deposits (less than 3 months)	-	217,389
Cash balances held in investments (note 10)	15,168,369	14,701,761
Total	16,864,007	15,658,949

19. Related Party Transactions

None of the trustees received any remuneration during either period. Trustees did not receive reimbursement for expenses (2019: \$4,661 paid to one trustee in relation to travel expenses). Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner LLP, a law firm in which Martin Paisner was a partner until May 2020, raised charges for professional services and reimbursed expenses in the year in the amount of \$30,979 (2019: \$23,675) of which \$nil (2019: \$nil) was outstanding at the year end. In May 2020 Martin Paisner became a partner at law firm Payne Hicks Beach which raised charges for professional services and reimbursed expenses in the amount of \$28,395 (2019: \$nil) of which \$10,062 (2019: \$nil) was outstanding at the year end.

In addition, the Foundation's share of staff and other overhead costs from which both Foundations benefit was \$337,403 (2019: \$327,981). The Foundation anticipates making a contribution to the Foundations' shared costs next year.

At 31 December 2020, the Foundation owed \$10,590 to The Maurice Wohl Charitable Foundation (2019: \$78,785).

Some of the charities to which the Foundation gives grants are known to the Foundation as there are trustees in common. Whilst these charities are connected through having a common trustee, they are not controlled by the Foundation and the trustees are mindful of the need to consider any potential conflicts of interest when making decisions as trustees of the Foundation.

20. Members

The Foundation is a registered charity constituted as a company limited by guarantee. It does not have share capital. The liability of each of the four members (2019: four) is limited to £1.

21. Control

The Foundation does not have a parent undertaking. In the opinion of the members there is no ultimate controlling party.