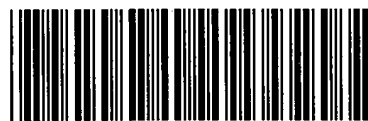


The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

**(A charitable company limited by guarantee)
Company Number 496821 (England & Wales)
Charity Number 251588**

**Financial Statements for the
Year Ended 30 June 2016**

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**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

Members of the Council: Elizabeth Hill (Chair)
Professor Elaine Player (Vice-Chair)
Professor Lee Bridges
Professor Paul Bebbington
Professor Ed Cape
Rachel Halford (co-opted July 2015)
Peter Kilgariff (resigned July 2015)
Charlotte Weinberg
Patrick Williams (co-opted July 2015)

Company Secretary: Richard Garside

Registered Office: 2 Langley Lane
Vauxhall
London
SW8 1GB

Company Registration Number: 496821 (England and Wales)

Charity Registration Number: 251588

Bankers: Barclays Bank plc
Barclays Business Centre
1 North End
Croydon CR9 1SX

CAF Bank Limited
25 Kings Hill Avenue
Kings Hill
West Malling
Kent ME19 4JQ

Solicitors: Bates Wells Braithwaite
10 Queen Street Place
London EC4R 1BE

Auditors: haysmacintyre
26 Red Lion Square
London WC1R 4AG

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Report of the Members of the Council

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Our Mission

At the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (hereafter The Centre), we advance public understanding of crime, criminal justice and social harm. We are independent and non-partisan, though motivated by our values. We stand with those most vulnerable to social harm.

Ensuring our work delivers our vision, mission and values

The Centre has a three-year strategic planning cycle, underpinned by regular review and planning meetings focused on outcomes. This planning process critically reviews and renews the strategic focus of the Centre. In 2012-2013, the Centre reviewed its existing three-year strategic plan and developed a new strategic plan for the July 2013 to June 2016 cycle. Planning for the July 2016 to June 2019 cycle began in Spring 2015. A new Strategic Plan, covering the period 2016 to 2019, was completed in June 2016.

Three year strategic plan for July 2013 to June 2016

We want to make the best use of our human capacity and financial resources to achieve the biggest impact we can. To do this we will focus our activities around two priorities.

Priority one: the social harm of criminal justice

Our aim: To promote awareness of the social harm caused by the criminal justice process, and identify real solutions to the harms caused by this process, and left unresolved by it.

Since 2005, we have collaborated with researchers and activists in the UK to develop a social harm dimension to our work. By social harm we mean harm to people linked to the way society is organised. Since 2013-2014, we have undertaken a major initiative on the social harms of the criminal justice process: Justice Matters. Though this initiative is not our exclusive focus, it is a focal point for all that we do.

Priority two: understanding crime and criminal justice

Our aim: To build on our existing initiatives to advance public understanding of crime and the criminal justice process in the United Kingdom and beyond.

We currently undertake a range of research, policy development, publishing, events and web-based activities, supported and sustained by a range of valued partners. We will continue to do this alongside our specific focus on the social harm of criminal justice - as resources allow.

We have:

- Developed further those current initiatives and established new initiatives in the fields of crime and criminal justice that reflect and give life to our beliefs and organisational purpose. In particular, we are now in year five of our *UK Justice Policy Review* publication series.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

- Engaged in open, active and ongoing dialogue and debate with a range of individuals and organisations and established new partnership and collaborations with them.
- Produced a range of accessible resources, conventional and innovative, and hosted a range of different events aimed at informing the development of policy and practice in the UK.

Sustaining our work

The Centre is a small organisation operating in a difficult financial and political climate, consequently we face many challenges. We also have important strengths that we will seek to maximise.

Finance and assets

We:

- Implement robust and prudent annual budgets that deliver a balanced budget over the three year cycle of the strategic plan and ensure a sustainable operating position throughout the 36 months of the strategic plan.
- Continue to develop the potential of our building to generate income through the rental of surplus office and meeting spaces.
- Make prudent technological investments that reduce our expenditure and improve our productivity.

People and skills

We:

- Continue to develop a collaborative, open and inclusive approach to the work of the trustees and staff, one that respects diversity and difference and seeks to bring out the best in everyone.
- Continue to develop a board of trustees with a diversity of skills, experiences and backgrounds to provide effective oversight, and to ensure that they are equipped with the relevant information and knowledge to discharge its responsibilities.
- Ensure that all our staff have a realistic, balanced and mixed portfolio of project and/or organisational responsibilities that plays to their strengths, reflects their interests and allows them to develop their capacities, knowledge and skills.

How our activities deliver public benefit

All our activities focus on promoting an evidence-based understanding of crime and social harm, of the importance of policies grounded in the principles of social justice, and of the limits of policies grounded in criminalization and punishment. We do this for the public benefit in general, and for policy makers and practitioners in particular.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with their duty in Section 4 of the *Charities Act 2006* to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the charity.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) Report of the Members of the Council (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies in 2015-2016

In 2015-2016 the policy, research and public education work of the Centre focused on:

- Ongoing work on the **UK Justice Policy Review** project, including the production of two reports and a high-level conference.
- Development of the **Justice Matters** initiative, to promote effective social policies to replace those based on criminalisation and punishment.
- The second and final year of **Alternatives to Custody** project.
- Running a series of **One Small Thing** workshops and training sessions on trauma-informed practice in women's prisons across England and Scotland.
- Research in the fields of prison, probation and big data.
- Developing the **Meeting Place** seminar space as a hub for the Centre's events and of those held by our partners and other organisations.

Our projects, publications and events during 2015-2016

Further details for all of the following projects, publications and events can be found on the Centre's website: <http://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/>.

Annual General Meeting and Eve Saville Lecture: Is violent crime falling?

The Annual General meeting was held in April 2016, and was followed by the Eve Saville memorial lecture. This year's lecture was given by Professor Sylvia Walby, of Lancaster University, who presented ground-breaking new research offering fresh insights into the nature and frequency of repeat victimisation. Drawing on a new methodology, Professor Walby argued that violent crime had been rising in England and Wales since 2009, driven by increases in domestic violence and violent crime against women.

UK Justice Policy Review

UK Justice Policy Review is a project, including reports and events, which has been running since 2010, to assess year-on-year criminal justice developments across the UK. The project has been made possible through the generous support of The Hadley Trust.

During the year, two reports were published, both in March 2016. *UK Justice Policy Review Volume 5* covered the final year of coalition government and the transition to the new Conservative administration. The second report, *The Coalition Years*, presented a critical overview of criminal justice developments across the UK between 2010 and 2015. A major conference held in March 2015 – Criminal Justice since 2010: What happened? What next? – heard from an impressive line-up of speakers, including the then Northern Ireland Justice Minister, David Ford, and the former Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill. The conference was chaired by the BBC Home Editor, Mark Easton.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

Justice Matters

The Justice Matters initiative is motivated by the belief that the United Kingdom's over reliance on policing, prosecution and punishment is socially harmful, economically wasteful, and prevents us from tackling the complex problems our society faces in a sustainable, socially just manner. We admire and respect the work of those seeking to reform the criminal justice process, to make it more responsive to the needs of victims and witnesses and to ensure that those caught up in its coils, as suspects, defendants and the convicted, are treated with dignity and respect. Over the course of this initiative we aim to build strong, sustained and significant partnerships with a range of like-minded individuals and organisations committed to fostering lasting and long-term change. To this end, this year we began development of a toolkit facilitating discussion about the short and long-term solutions to a range of social problems.

We published *Discussing alternatives to criminal justice* in October 2015, which includes contributions from Steve Tombs, Emma Bell, Graham Pike, Victoria Canning, Deborah Drake, Neena Samota, Rebecca Daddow, Marian Duggan and Rebecca Roberts, all responding to the challenge of proposing what they would put in place of criminal justice to deal with the social harms that affect society.

In December 2015, we published *Supporting young people with neurodevelopmental impairment* by Nathan Hughes and Prathiba Chitsabesan. Drawing on a range of research, the authors explore the factors contributing to the criminalisation of young people with neurodevelopmental impairments. Their key recommendation is that preventive practice, in educational and family settings, should be prioritised to prevent youth justice interventions.

We held the following events:

- *What do young black Londoners think about the ethnic penalty?* was held in collaboration with the 20:20 Change Foundation. At this event, in September 2015, we sought the views of young black Londoners about our work on the 'ethnic penalty'.
- *Criminal justice and young people with clinical disorders*: This event, in November 2015, we considered how systems and services can better identify and respond to signs and symptoms of neurodevelopmental impairment among young people to reduce unnecessary criminalisation.
- In January 2016, we hosted two workshops to test out the Justice Matters toolkit and, in March 2016, Will McMahon and Rebecca Roberts, of the Centre, attended the Howard League conference at the University of Oxford to talk about the initiative. In May 2016, Rebecca Roberts and Helen Mills (of the Centre) delivered the workshop to Youth and Community students at Cardiff Metropolitan University.

Alternatives to Custody

Until July 2016, the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies was the UK partner in a two year European Union funded collaboration charting the use of community sentences in eight European countries and assessing their effectiveness as an alternative to custody. The project received coverage in *The Observer* and *The Herald Scotland*. Centre staff were quoted in the *Royal Society for Public Health* report on drugs.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

Publications:

- *Reducing the prison population in Europe: Do community based sentences work?* This report, co-authored by Omid Firouzi Tabar, Michele Miravalle, Daniela Ronco and Giovanni Torrente, details trends in community-based sentences from 2000 to 2014. In the report, the widespread increase in the use of community-based sanctions is documented, and how this increase largely took place alongside the continued growth in prison numbers.
- *Alternatives to imprisonment: A Handbook of good practice.* Alongside examples of community-based practices that could support a reduced role for imprisonment, this report by Catherine Heard provides recommendations to guide a more restrained use of community-based measures in a smaller criminal justice system.
- A national report on UK measures and their impact was published in September 2015, *Community sentences since 2000: How they work - and why they have not cut prisoner numbers.* The report by Catherine Heard outlines the key policy developments since 2000 in our prison population and use of alternatives, in all three UK jurisdictions.

Events:

- **Responding to drug harms: Can the UK learn from Portugal?:** One of the architects of Portugal's health-led drugs strategy headed an expert panel exploring Portugal's experience of decriminalising the possession of drugs for personal use and adopting a health-led approach to managing drug harms in a final event in May 2016.
- A national workshop was held in September 2015, bringing together practitioners and experts in probation and other criminal justice fields.

Armed Forces veterans under probation supervision

In addition to profiling services and support for ex-Armed Forces personnel under probation supervision, this project aims to understand how far their needs are being met and how far the evidence base is satisfactory. The project was undertaken in conjunction with the Probation Institute, and will come to an end in 2016-2017 with the publication of a final report intended to inform the Probation Institute veterans' network. Roger Grimshaw, Helen Mills and Matt Ford have been carrying out the work, with help from Callum Allison and Tammy McGloughlin.

In order to collect information about services, we held three well-attended events in April 2016, in Bristol, Leeds and London, involving people who work in the National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Companies and the third sector.

Joint Enterprise

In January 2016, we published *Dangerous associations: Joint enterprise, gangs and racism.* This study examines the processes of criminalisation that contribute to unequal outcomes for young Black, Asian and Minority ethnic people. Written by Patrick Williams and Becky Clarke of Manchester Metropolitan University, the research draws on a survey of nearly 250 serving prisoners convicted under joint enterprise provisions. It tracks the complex process of

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) Report of the Members of the Council (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

criminalisation through which black and minority ethnic people are unfairly identified by the police as members of dangerous gangs. The report was press launched in Manchester and a community launch took place in Tottenham, North London, chaired by campaigner Stafford Scott. There was a Parliamentary launch at the Houses of Parliament chaired by Andrew Mitchell, Conservative MP. A final community event was held in Birmingham in April 2016.

Justice Matrix

During the year the Centre collaborated with the University of Salford on a cutting edge big data project, called the Justice Matrix, which was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.

When completed, the Justice Matrix will provide the most complete picture to date of who is victimised by crime in England and Wales, what increases the chances of victimisation and what makes victimisation less likely. The first version of the Justice Matrix is due to be completed towards the end of 2016.

One Small Thing

The traumatic pasts of criminalised women affect their present. Recognising this, *One Small Thing* works with operational staff in women's prisons and in the community, developing approaches grounded in understanding and fostering positive outcomes for all. We call this trauma-informed practice. The Centre established *One Small Thing* in partnership with the philanthropist, Lady Edwina Grosvenor, to champion trauma-informed practice with criminalised women. We work closely with the US expert, Dr Stephanie Covington. More information can be found on the website: www.onesmallthing.org.uk.

In September 2015, a series of prison-based workshops across England and Scotland were run, bringing trauma-informed practice to more than 2,000 frontline prison staff. Follow-up events held in May 2016 brought trauma-informed practice to prison-based and community-based staff working with criminalised women.

Stand-alone events in 2015-2016

- **When evidence and politics collide: The David Nutt affair**
In September, 2015, the Centre hosted a roundtable meeting where we heard from Deborah Drake and Reece Walters who discussed their research into the events leading to the dismissal of David Nutt, in 2009, as a government drugs advisor and their implications for evidence-based policy making. David Nutt was also in attendance and gave his thoughts and reflections on the lessons learned and the current prospects for evidence-informed policy.
- **What shapes trends in crime?**
Part of the major ESRC-funded project, Long-term Trajectories of Crime in the UK, this event in September 2015, drawing on new research, discussed why crime rose so much during the 1980s and fell so sharply from the mid-1990s, plus the implications for policy.
- **Doing research in prisons: Future challenges**
In October 2015, the editors of the newly-published *Palgrave Handbook of Prison*

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

Ethnography led a discussion on the challenges of undertaking prison-based research.

- **Is criminal justice reform obsolete?**

At this roundtable event held in November 2015, Bree Carlton and Erica Meiners spoke about local abolitionist struggles in Australia and the USA to consider the relationships between reform, decarceration and the longer term goals of achieving structural change and ending the use of imprisonment and criminal justice.

The health of prison staff: what does the evidence tell us?

This event involving Gail Kinman, Steve French, Emma Walker and Jamie Bennett held in March 2016 discussed the origins of the high levels of stress and low levels of well-being experienced when working in the prison service.

- **Subversion, sabotage and spying: Political policing and state racism**

Leading up to the Undercover Policing Inquiry, this two-day conference in April 2015, co-organised with The Monitoring Group and supported by Imran Khan and Partners and Tottenham Rights, focused on two main themes: the evolution and practice of political policing in UK and the nature of state racism.

One-off publications in 2015-2016:

- In November 2015 we published *The Troubled Families Programme: the perfect social policy?* by Stephen Crossley. Crossley questions government claims that the programme has achieved an almost 100 per cent success rate.
- In November 2015, we published *Challenging state and corporate impunity*, following a conference of the same name (held in June 2014) and co-hosted by the Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology at the University of Liverpool. The report features contributions by Will McMahon, Suresh Grover, Tony Bunyan, Sarah Lamble, Deborah Hargreaves, Ewa Jasiewicz and is introduced by David Whyte.
- Part of our *Briefing* series, *'Better Regulation': Better for whom?* by Steve Tombs was launched in April 2016 in London and Liverpool. The *Briefing* places the spotlight on the lack of effective regulation of pollution, food safety and workplace health and safety standards in the UK.
- A further *Briefing*, *Redefining corruption*, was published in May 2016. David Ellis and David Whyte consider whether collusive relationships between government and business are a routine feature of British society.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

The Centre's regular publications

The British Journal of Criminology

The Journal continues to be published bi-monthly in association with the Oxford University Press. Details of the contents can be found on the Oxford University Press website at: bjc.oxfordjournals.org

Criminal Justice Matters (cjm)

The Centre has paused the production of cjm while it reviews its format and editorial direction and focus, with a view to launching a renewed magazine in 2017. Four issues of cjm were published in 2015 in association with the publishers Taylor and Francis:

cjm 99: Poverty and institutional care
cjm 100: Criminal justice since 2010
cjm 101: #BlackLivesMatter
cjm 102: And finally...

Prison Service Journal

The Centre's website hosts the electronic version of *Prison Service Journal*, which can be accessed here: www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/publications/psj

Communications

The Centre has continued to develop its online communications and resources through:

- Regular comment pieces authored by leading thinkers and researchers as well as the Centre's staff.
- Publishing video footage of many of our conference speeches and seminar presentations.
- Regularly posting news items, speeches, research and political developments.
- Circulating and publishing an e-Bulletin. The June 2016 e-bulletin had 5,585 subscribers.
- Communicating the Centre's resources via Twitter. Our account @CrimeandJustice had 10,400 followers by the end of 2015-2016, an increase of 1,814 on 2014-2015.

Media

The Centre's staff continued to brief journalists on a range of crime and justice matters, to comment regularly on developing stories and to promote the Centre's publications and events. In 2015-2016, the Centre featured in a range of media, including BBC Television and Radio, *The Times*, *The Guardian* and specialist magazines.

Paid intern

In the 2015-2016 year Callum Allison worked as a paid intern at the Centre, contributing to research, policy and communication tasks.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) Report of the Members of the Council (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Financial Review

A summary of the results for the year is given on page 16 of the financial statements. Income fell from £659,652 last year to £645,258. Expenditure fell from £654,976 to £599,077. This year there was a surplus £46,251 compared with a surplus of £4,676 in the previous year.

Work on income generation and diversifying the Centre's income streams has been a priority in recent years. The development of the rental spaces at our office in Vauxhall has eased the fundraising burden. In addition, we have been working to increase the voluntary individual donations attached to events and core projects.

The trustees continue to monitor and review their oversight of the charity's finances. The Centre's finance sub-committee has continued to meet quarterly throughout the year, and a finance report is provided at each Council meeting. Trustees endeavor to continue to improve the overall financial situation.

Reserves Policy

At 30 June 2016, total reserves were £478,131 of which restricted funds were £199,761. Unrestricted reserves are funds that are expendable at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the Centre's objects. Our unrestricted reserves at year-end 2015-2016 were £278,370 including fixed assets valued at £936,987. Free reserves comprise unrestricted reserves excluding fixed assets net of outstanding loans taken out to finance their purchase and at June 30 2016 the charity had negative free reserves of £112,551.

The trustees' policy is that the Centre builds free reserves to a level that is equivalent to three months' overhead expenditure based on the current audited annual accounts. Based on the 2015-2016 annual accounts, the current policy is to have free reserves of £165,000. The trustees believe that this is sufficient because the income generated from publications and from rental of part of the Centre's building, 2 Langley Lane, offsets the higher risk income from charitable grants on which we also depend. The trustees also believe that the assets represented by the value of the Centre's building are sufficient to cover any costs that might arise that are more substantial than short-term financial shortfalls.

The trustees recognise the need to establish a level of free reserves that enables financial security, is adequate to meet the requirements of working capital and acts as a cushion against fluctuations in income levels and in the financial performance of the Centre's activities. Such reserves are built up from operational surpluses. The trustees anticipate that the level of free reserves will remain below target for at least the next three years as the Centre invests in increasing income from supporters and continues to monitor costs.

Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel are the Trustees and the Director and Deputy Director. The total benefits due to them are disclosed in note 5, page 21.

NJC pay points 6-49 are negotiated nationally for Local Government Services by the employer and trade union sides of the National Joint Council. The Centre extends the upper scale used for key management personnel each year by the same percentage increase.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) Report of the Members of the Council (continued) For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Organisational structure and how decisions are made:

Structure, Governance and Management

The organisation was established in 1931 as the Association for the Scientific Treatment of Criminals. It is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 23 June 1951, in the name of The Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency and registered as a charity on 28 February 1967. The company was incorporated under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association. In the event of the company being wound up members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1. The company changed its name to its present title – the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies - by Special Resolution and was approved by the Registrar of Companies on 9 December 1999.

Appointment, induction and training of trustees

As set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, trustees are either elected at Annual General Meetings or are co-opted between Annual General Meetings by the Centre's Council. At Annual General Meetings one third of the trustees are automatically retired by rotation, with the option to seek re-election. Any co-opted trustees are required to seek election at the next Annual General Meeting. Details about nominations are circulated to members in advance of Annual General Meetings.

Trustees are appointed for their knowledge and experience, whether in criminal justice, a related subject area, organisational or charity governance experience, or another area of relevant expertise. Following election or appointment, all new trustees are offered an induction. This includes detailed briefings on the Centre's governance: financial, programme and risk management; and on trustees' legal and statutory responsibilities.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The trustees actively review the major risks that the charity faces on a regular basis, and believe that maintaining reserves, combined with an annual review of the controls over key financial systems, will provide sufficient resources in the event of adverse conditions.

During the year, the trustees have examined other operational and business risks faced by the Centre and confirm that they have established systems to mitigate any significant risks identified. The Council has a risk register for the organisation, which is reviewed regularly at Council meetings. Risks are identified and assessed by the trustees based on their likelihood of happening and the severity of their impact if they were to happen. We outline below the risks that have been identified and assessed as being most significant for the Centre and the steps we are taking to manage them.

Financial

Risk: Lack of funds to sustain current and planned expenditure

Mitigation:

- Robust budgeting and cash flow forecasting that are regularly reviewed.
- Development of appropriate contingency plans.
- Effective strategic financial planning.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

Risk: Declining publications income as a result of growth in open access publishing

Mitigation:

- Ongoing monitoring and assessment of income trends.
- Reduce reliance on publications income to fund core activities.
- Develop new income streams to offset potential reduction.

Human resources

Risk: Loss of key staff

Mitigation:

- Division of responsibilities of strategic portfolios among key staff.
- Information sharing and freely accessible files.

External

Risk: Adverse funding climate

Mitigation:

- Development and maintenance of high quality relationships with current and potential funders.
- Adequate allocation of key staff time to fundraising and income generating activity.
- Regular scoping of the funding environment.

Operational

Risk: Failure in the timely delivery of or overspend on programme commitments.

Mitigation:

- Robust programme oversight with prompt remedial action to address project slippage of budget overspend.
- Training for relevant staff on project planning and budget management.
- Realistic budgeting and allocation of key staff time based on assessment of relative risk of failure to deliver.

Trustees' Responsibilities Statement

The trustees (who are also directors of the Centre for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Report of the Members of the Council and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees 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 of the net movement in funds, 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 in the Charities SORP.
- Make judgments 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.

**The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Report of the Members of the Council (continued)
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**

- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the charitable company will continue on that basis.

The trustees are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to 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.

In so far as we are aware:

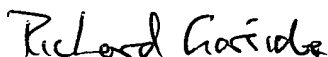
- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware.
- The trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

haysmacintyre continue as the charitable company's auditors.

This report has 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 UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and in accordance with the *Companies Act 2006* relating to small entities.

Approved by the Members of Council on 11 January 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



**Richard Garside
Secretary**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRE FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE STUDIES (ISTD)

We have audited the financial statements of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Charitable Company Balance Sheet, and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 12, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of the charitable company's net movement in funds, including the income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Members of the Council for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRE FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE STUDIES (ISTD)

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:

- the charitable company has not kept adequate and sufficient accounting records, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the charitable company 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Report of the Members of the Council and strategic report.


Murtaza Jessa (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of haysmacintyre, Statutory Auditor
11/01/2017.

26 Red Lion Square
London
WC1R 4AG

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

(Incorporating the Income and Expenditure Account for the Year)

		Unrestricted	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 30 June 2016	Total Funds 30 June 2015
	Note	£	£	£	£
INCOME FROM					
Donations and legacies	3	2,291	305,510	307,801	308,859
Charitable activities	3	285,626	-	285,626	286,609
Other trading activities	3	51,827	-	51,827	64,184
Investments	4	4	-	4	-
TOTAL INCOME		339,748	305,510	645,258	659,652
EXPENDITURE ON					
Raising funds	4	40,699		40,699	71,700
Charitable activities					
Research		83,411	88,757	172,168	267,085
Public awareness		199,148	186,992	386,140	316,191
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		323,258	275,749	599,007	654,976
Net Income	5	16,490	29,761	46,251	4,676
Fund balances brought forward		261,880	170,000	431,880	427,204
Fund balances carried forward		278,370	199,761	478,131	431,880

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 19 to 27 form part of these financial statements

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2016

Company Number 496821

	Note	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	9		936,987		954,718
Current Assets					
Debtors	10	59,217		37,092	
Bank Current Account		<u>136,887</u>		<u>144,901</u>	
		196,104		181,993	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>120,106</u>		<u>111,089</u>	
Net Current Assets			75,998		70,904
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		534,854		593,742
Total Net Assets			<u>478,131</u>		<u>431,880</u>
Funds					
Unrestricted Funds					
General	14		278,370		261,880
Restricted Funds	15		199,761		170,000
			<u>478,131</u>		<u>431,880</u>

Approved by the directors (Members of the Council) on 11th January 2017 and signed on their behalf by:



LIZ HILL

)
Members of the Council
)

The notes on pages 19 to 27 form part of these financial statements


EDWARD LLOYD-CAPE

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	£	£
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	46,251	7,676
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	28,997	38,119
Interest	(4)	
Loss/(profit) on the sale of fixed assets	203	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(22,125)	(8,490)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	<u>(49,871)</u>	<u>(65,656)</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	3,451	(36,027)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest	4	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	<u>(11,469)</u>	<u>(17,206)</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	(11,465)	(17,206)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year	<u>(8,014)</u>	<u>(45,557)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	144,901	190,458
Cash balance at end of year	<u>£ 136,887</u>	<u>£ 144,901</u>

The notes on pages 19 to 27 form part of these financial statements

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1. Charity Information

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) is a private limited company (registered number 496821) which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 2 Langley Lane, Vauxhall, London, SW8 1GB.

2. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies and critical areas of judgement are summarised below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and in the preceding year.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Charities Act 2011 and UK Generally Accepted Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies notes.

2.2 Reconciliation with previous Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

In preparing the accounts, the trustees have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS 102 and the Charities SORP FRS 102 the restatement of comparative items was required. The transition date was July 1 2014.

At the date of transition in applying the requirement to recognise liabilities arising from employee benefits, a liability was recognised for short-term compensated absence arising from employee entitlement to paid annual leave. The initial liability recognised at the date of transition was for the holiday entitlement carried forward and for the entitlement arising in the year which was due but not taken. The initial liability was for £7,000. In accordance with the requirements of FRS 102 a reconciliation of opening balances is provided.

Reconciliation of funds and balances

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
	£	£
Fund balances as previously stated	441,880	434,204
Short term compensated absences	(10,000)	(7,000)
	<u>431,880</u>	<u>427,204</u>

2.3 Preparation of the Accounts on a Going Concern Basis

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charities forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income. After making enquiries the trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.4 Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) is considered to be in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the charity operates. The financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling.

2.5 Foreign Currencies

Assets, liabilities, revenues and costs expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling on the date on which transactions occur, except for monetary assets and liabilities which are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences arising on the translation of such items are dealt with in the statement of financial activities.

2.6 Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees (Members of Council) in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure imposed by the donor.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

2.7 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Income received by way of grants and donations is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable. Grants where entitlement is conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.

Investment income is included when receivable.

Profit Share - BJC: The Centre receives a profit share under its ownership rights of the British Journal of Criminology. The publishers account to the Centre on a Volume Year (i.e. calendar year) basis. Therefore, the profit share accounted for in these financial statements represents a final payment for the Volume 2015 year and an on-account payment for the subsequent Volume 2016 year.

2.8 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature which are necessary to support them.

All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the SoFA on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Costs relating to a particular activity are allocated directly, others are apportioned on the basis deemed most appropriate to the charity, namely in the ratio of staff costs incurred under the respective areas of its major day to day charitable activities.

2.9 Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each assets over its expected useful life as follows:

Property	50 years
Office Equipment	4 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Fixtures and Fittings	5 years

2.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.11 Financial Instruments

Financial assets such as cash and debtors are measured at their present value of the amounts receivable, less an allowance for the expected level of doubtful receivables. Financial liabilities such as trade creditors, loans and finance leases are measured at the present value of the obligation.

2.12 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

2.13 Creditors and Provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

3. Income

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Donations	2,291	100,000	102,291	102,585
The Barrow Cadbury Trust	-	20,400	20,400	24,400
European Union	-	-	-	39,893
The Hadley Trust	-	128,475	128,475	125,596
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	-	2,000	2,000	9,000
Economic and Social Research Council	-	22,135	22,135	5,385
The Network For Social Change	-	14,500	14,500	-
Swan Mountain Trust	-	-	-	2,000
Donations and legacies	2,291	287,510	289,801	308,859
Publications	252,222	-	252,222	274,518
Consultancy fees	27,047	-	27,047	5,532
Events	3,320	-	3,320	6,559
Charitable activities	282,589	-	282,589	286,609
Rental income	43,170	-	43,170	54,022
Membership	7,589	-	7,589	9,297
Other trading activities	1,068	-	1,068	865
Other trading activities	51,827	-	51,827	64,184

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

4. Expenditure

	Research	Public awareness	Raising funds	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	86,857	184,608	22,061	293,526	340,479
Costs of staging conferences and other events	3,197	15,367	-	18,564	19,499
External fees and consultancy	1,914	13,429	-	15,343	5,517
Production of publications	4,806	8,088	-	12,894	18,807
Travel	1,871	5,943	-	7,814	7,205
Website	-	2,174	-	2,174	38,860
Other	147	571	-	718	580
Direct costs	98,792	230,180	22,061	351,033	430,947
Staff costs	35,289	75,005	8,963	119,257	72,971
Recruitment and other staff costs	3,699	7,862	940	12,501	16,295
Property costs	4,297	9,134	1,092	14,523	19,421
Other office costs	11,500	24,443	2,921	38,864	43,713
External fees	6,192	13,160	1,573	20,925	20,672
Bank interest and charges	1,816	3,861	461	6,138	5,833
Audit	2,003	4,258	509	6,770	7,007
Depreciation	8,580	18,237	2,179	28,996	38,117
Support costs	73,376	155,960	18,638	247,974	224,029
Total	172,168	386,140	40,699	599,007	654,976
2015	267,085	316,191	71,700	654,976	

5. Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year

This is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation	28,997	27,581
Auditor's remuneration	6,771	6,994

6. Staff Costs

	2016	2015
	£	£
Salaries	361,339	359,462
Employers National Insurance	33,060	33,725
Pension costs	18,384	17,263
Total	412,783	410,450

No employee received remuneration of more than £60,000 (2015: none)

The total benefits of key management personnel was: **131,721** (2015: 129,161)

The average weekly number of employees (headcount) was as follows: **11.6** (2015: 9.6)

The average weekly number of employees (full time equivalent) was as follows: **8.8** (2015: 8.4)

7. Council Members' Remuneration and Related Party Transactions

Members of the Council are unpaid. Expenses reimbursed to Members of the Council during the year were £551 (2015: £912).

No Council Member or other person related to the charity had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the charity during the year (2015: £Nil).

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

8. Taxation

Due to its status as a Registered Charity, CCJS is exempt from tax under part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010

9. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Property £	Office Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2015	1,033,886	32,350	22,212	-	1,088,448
Additions	-	774	525	10,170	11,469
Disposals	-	- 5,474	- 8,038	-	- 13,512
At 30 June 2016	<u>1,033,886</u>	<u>27,650</u>	<u>14,699</u>	<u>10,170</u>	<u>1,086,405</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2015	88,398	29,672	15,660	-	133,730
Charge for year	20,678	2,626	3,659	2,034	28,997
Disposals	-	- 5,474	- 7,835	-	- 13,309
At 30 June 2016	<u>109,076</u>	<u>26,824</u>	<u>11,484</u>	<u>2,034</u>	<u>149,418</u>
Net Book Value					
At 30 June 2016	<u>924,810</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>3,215</u>	<u>8,136</u>	<u>936,987</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>945,488</u>	<u>2,678</u>	<u>6,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>954,718</u>

10. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Debtors	4,607	1,953
Grants receivable & accrued income	45,949	27,885
Other debtors & prepayments	8,661	7,254
	<u>59,217</u>	<u>37,092</u>

11. Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Creditors - suppliers	25,086	10,777
Deferred income	52,266	56,068
Other taxation and social security	9,530	2,925
Sundry Creditors and accruals	22,012	29,101
Loan	11,212	12,218
	<u>120,106</u>	<u>111,089</u>

Deferred Income

	At 1 July 2015 £	Released in year £	Deferred in year £	At 30 June 2016 £
BJC Profit Share	50,000	(50,000)	50,000	50,000
Rental Income	6,003	(6,003)	2,266	2,266
Other	65	(65)	-	-
	<u>56,068</u>	<u>(56,068)</u>	<u>52,266</u>	<u>52,266</u>

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

12. Creditors - Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Loan	84,854	93,742
Deferred income	450,000	500,000
	<u>534,854</u>	<u>593,742</u>
Loan	2016	2015
	£	£
One to two years	11,212	11,338
Two to five years	51,275	37,843
More than five years	33,579	44,561
	<u>96,066</u>	<u>93,742</u>

In August 2013, the Centre took out a loan of £122,000 with Barclays Bank to cover the costs of repaying the loan to

In January 2011, £750,000 was received from the Oxford University Press as an advance on future profits receivable from the British Journal of Criminology. This income has been deferred and will be released over the period in which the

13. Liability of members

The liability of members is limited by guarantee not exceeding £1 each.

14. Unrestricted funds

	Balance as at 1 July 2015	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Balance as at 30 June 2016
	£	£	£	£
Unrestricted funds	261,880	339,748	(323,258)	278,370
	<u>261,880</u>	<u>339,748</u>	<u>(323,258)</u>	<u>278,370</u>

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

15. Restricted Funds

	Balance as at 1 July 2015 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Balance as at 30 June 2016 £
UK Justice Policy Review	148,000	128,475	(91,214)	185,261
One Small Thing	22,000	100,000	(122,000)	-
Joint Enterprise	-	12,000	(12,000)	-
Maturity Assessment	-	5,000	(5,000)	-
Transition to Adulthood	-	3,400	(3,400)	-
Justice Matrix	-	22,135	(22,135)	-
Undercover Policing	-	14,500	-	14,500
Accountability	-	2,000	(2,000)	-
Alternatives to Custody in Europe	-	18,000	(18,000)	-
	<u>170,000</u>	<u>305,510</u>	<u>(275,749)</u>	<u>199,761</u>

UK Justice Policy Review
Maturity Assessment

Every year the Centre will publish a review of key criminal developments in the UK. This research will draw conclusions about the impact of Transitions to Adulthood guide Taking Account of Maturity on probation workers' approach to practical judgements and the shaping of tasks. The Guide sets an agenda for probation practice which builds on a series of innovations already set in train by the T2A Alliance.

One Small Thing

Lady Edwina Grosvenor established One Small Thing to champion trauma-informed practice with criminalised women. The project works with operational staff in women's prisons and in the community, developing approaches grounded in understanding and fostering positive outcomes for all.

Joint Enterprise

A research and policy project aiming to develop an understanding of the relationship between joint enterprise laws and gang databases in the disproportionate presence of young black and minority ethnic men in criminal justice.

Transition to Adulthood

A research project investigating the impacts of the Taking Account of Maturity guide on probation users and on their practice, identifying any further current consequences for young adults and scoping out directions for future guidance.

Justice Matrix

Drawing on criminal justice, social, economic, political and cultural datasets, the Justice Matrix will harness big data analytics and visualisation technologies to model future probabilities and potentialities in the social world of crime and criminal justice in the UK.

Undercover Policing

A project to give voice to the views of people involved in protest movements and justice campaigns who suspect they have been spied upon by the police. The project aims to bring together the key concerns raised by the evolving picture about undercover policing of protest groups and social movements and reflect on the views and experiences of those who have been spied upon regarding future governance of undercover policing in the area. Funded by the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies and The Network for Social Change. Publication due summer 2017

Alternatives to Custody in Europe

A two year European Union funded collaboration charting the use of community sentences in eight European countries and assessing their effectiveness as an alternative to custody.

15. Analysis of Net Assets between funds

	General Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Tangible fixed assets	936,987	-	936,987
Net current assets	(275,759)	199,761	(75,998)
Long term liabilities	(534,854)	-	(534,854)
Net assets at 30 June 2016	<u>126,374</u>	<u>199,761</u>	<u>326,135</u>

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

16. Restated prior year comparatives

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 30 June 2015 £
INCOME FROM			
Donations and legacies	2,585	306,274	308,859
Charitable activities	286,609	-	286,609
Other trading activities	64,184	-	64,184
TOTAL INCOME	353,378	306,274	659,652
EXPENDITURE ON			
Raising funds	71,700	-	71,700
Charitable activities			
Research	65,748	201,337	267,085
Public awareness	236,754	79,437	316,191
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	374,202	280,774	654,976
Net Income/(Expenditure)	(20,824)	25,500	4,676

Reserves

	Balance as at 1 July 2014	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Balance as at 30 June 2015
UK Justice Policy Review	130,000	125,596	(107,596)	148,000
Works for Freedom	13,500	-	(13,500)	-
Maturity Assessment	-	5,000	(5,000)	-
Justice Matters for Women	-	2,000	(2,000)	-
European Prison Observatory	-	20,808	(20,808)	-
Alternatives to Custody in Europe	-	19,085	(19,085)	-
One Small Thing	-	100,000	(78,000)	22,000
Joint Enterprise	-	16,000	(16,000)	-
Transition to Adulthood	-	3,400	(3,400)	-
ESRC Justice Matrix	-	5,385	(5,385)	-
Accountability	-	9,000	(9,000)	-
Una Padel Award	1,000	-	(1,000)	-
	144,500	306,274	(280,774)	170,000
Unrestricted Funds	282,704	353,378	(374,202)	261,880
Total Funds	427,204	659,652	(654,976)	431,880

Analysis of Net Assets between funds

	General Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Tangible fixed assets	954,718	-	954,718
Net current assets	(99,096)	170,000	70,904
Long term liabilities	(593,742)	-	(593,742)
Net assets at 30 June 2015	261,880	170,000	431,880

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

17. Operating leases - equipment

	2016	2015
	£	£
Total payments due		
Within one year	1,598	1,598
One to five years	1,598	3,196
	<u>3,196</u>	<u>4,794</u>