



Finance and Fundraising Workshop

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- Project budgets in the context of the organisational budget
- Preparing the project budget to be included in the funding application
- Budget preparation exercise 5 groups
- Reporting back to funders
- Understanding the organisation's financial statements
- What conclusions do the funders draw from analysing the applicant's financial statements
- What other information do the funders look for

Understanding the funder's requirements

What is required?

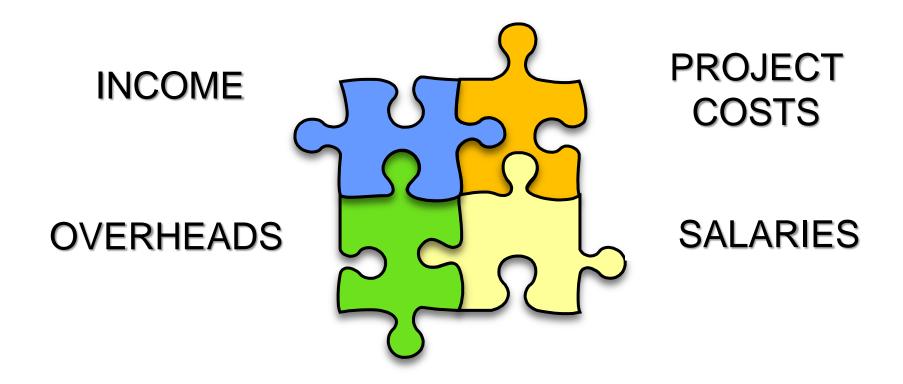
- Read the requirements in the funding application form
- Ensure that you have all documents that the funder requested
- You may need to obtain the documents from the Finance or HR department
- You may need to obtain some documents from Companies
 House (ie. Certificate of registration, Memorandum and Articles)
- Ensure you meet the deadline for submitting the application

Project budgets in the context of the organisation

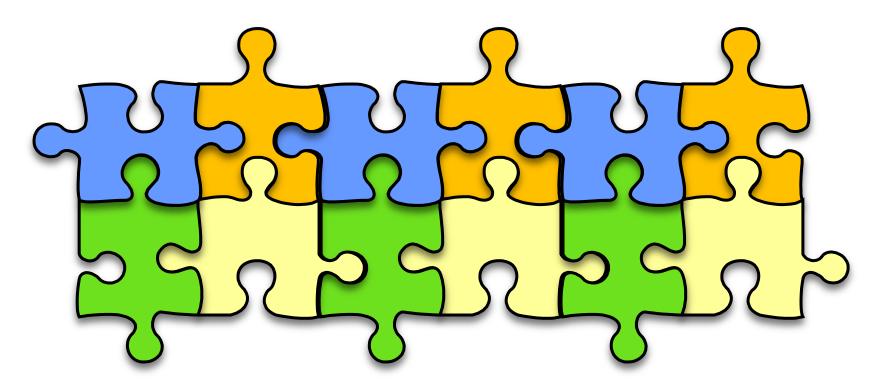
A project budget is like a jigsaw puzzle



Project Budget



The elements of different projects fit together to form the whole organisation



Preparing the project budget

Project budgeting process



Project budgeting process

- Clearly outline your assumptions
- Is the project a regular activity where most costs can be estimated reliably or is it a pilot or new activity which may require a contingency built into the budget
- Identify Variable and Fixed Costs Items
- The challenge of Overhead or Core costs
 - Underfunding
 - Under-budgeting
 - Over expenditure on direct project costs
 - Knowing what contributions need to be generated
- Building unrestricted Reserves

Preparing a budget for a small project - example

- 6 workshops will be undertaken
- Existing project managers will plan and co-ordinate the projects
- Resources within the charity will be utilised where possible
- Best prices will be obtained from external suppliers

Preparing a budget for a small project - example

Project:		Community workshops						
Budget Period:		Six months from - 1st July 2015 – 31st December 2015						
Total Budget		£7,500		Funder				
		Units	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Cost	Notes		
Α	Staff Costs							
	i. Project manager	Hrs	£25	60	£1,500	Staff member		
	ii. Interpreter	Hrs	£15	42	£630	Temporary staff		
В	Workshop Costs							
	i. Venue	No. Of days	£175	6	£1,050	Local community halls		
	ii. Workshop Facilitator	Hrs	£50	18	£900	External supplier		
	iii. Refreshments	Cost per head	£10	180	£1,800	30 participants in each workshop		
С	Marketing & Publicity							
	i. Leaflets	Item	£100	6	£600	Set price for each workshop		
	ii. Newspaper advert	Item	£250	1	£250	One advertisement for all venues		
D	Office Overheads				£770	11.5% of direct project costs		
	Total cost				£7,500			

What are overhead costs?

Total Central Function Costs
Director
Office Manager
Accountancy Support
Staff Training
Staff Travel & subsistence
Recruitment

Tot	al Premises & Office Costs
Rer	nt
Inst	urance
Sta	tionery & printing
Pos	stage
Adv	vertising & PR
Cle	aning
Equ	uipment purchases
IT C	Costs
Me	eting
Sub	oscriptions
Tel	ephone & Fax
Mis	c Expenses
Dep	oreciation

Total Governance Costs				
Annual Report				
Audit				
Bank Charges				
Trustees travel				

How to calculate overhead costs

- Know how much your overheads are
- Allocate these to the project
 - Use proportion of income %
 - Use staff time %
 - Use proportion of direct cost %
- The overheads should be about 10-15% of the income or costs of the project.

Budget main points

- The budget provides the framework for incurring expenditure
- You take the initiative to identify costs at the onset
- Do not exceed the total amount allocated to your project – more on how to monitor this later

Budget preparation exercise

Managing Project Budgets and Reporting Back to Funders

Financial Reporting

- Why do we need financial reports?
 - Income & expenditure
 - Financial position
 - Cash position
 - Fund position
- Most common reports
 - Management accounts
 - Statutory accounts
 - Funder report

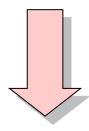
Financial reports have to be timely, accurate, relevant...

The Budget and the Management Accounts

Budget



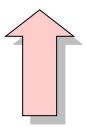
Management Accounts Prepared



Expenditure incurred



Invoice gets expenditure code



Invoices recorded on accounting system



Management Accounts

- Management accounts help you manage the budgets
 - They monitor the actual expenditure
 - They compare the actual expenditure with the budget
 - Tell you where you have underspent/overspent
- The underspend/overspend is called the variance.

Management accounts - Example

Example Charity Management Accounts Period: Seven months to October 2014

Total Organisation

YTD	YTD	YTD	Annual
Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget
£	£	£	£
33,250	30,479	2,771	52,250
27,750	16,188	11,563	27,750
6,300	7,350	(1,050)	12,600
12,000	7,000	5,000	12,000
200	117	83	200
3,125	3,281	(156)	5,625
3,000	1,750	1,250	3,000
2,000	-	2,000	-
13,000	7,583	5,417	13,000
3,000	1,750	1,250	3,000
1,750	1,006	744	1,725
19	17	2	29
105,394	76,521	28,873	131,179
	Actual £ 33,250 27,750 6,300 12,000 200 3,125 3,000 2,000 13,000 3,000 1,750	Actual £ Budget £ 2 33,250 30,479 27,750 16,188 6,300 7,350 12,000 7,000 200 117 3,125 3,281 3,000 1,750 2,000 - 13,000 7,583 3,000 1,750 1,750 1,006	Actual £ Budget Variance £ £ £ 33,250 30,479 2,771 27,750 16,188 11,563 6,300 7,350 (1,050) 12,000 7,000 5,000 200 117 83 3,125 3,281 (156) 3,000 1,750 1,250 2,000 - 2,000 13,000 7,583 5,417 3,000 1,750 1,250 1,750 1,250 1,750 1,250 1,750 1,250 1,750 1,250

- The actual income received is shown by source and type
- The total for the year to date is shown here
- This is compared to the budget for the same period
- Any variance is shown
- The annual budget is also shown for information

Management accounts

Expenditure is shown in the same format

Example Charity Management Accounts
Period: Seven months to October 2014

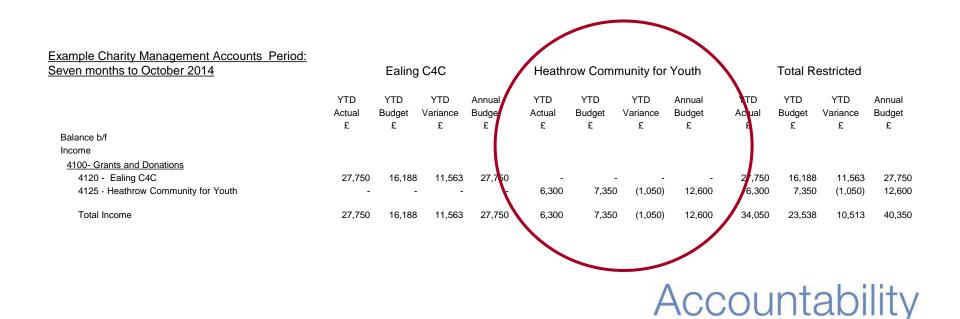
Total	Organisation
-------	--------------

	YTD	YTD	YTD	Annual
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Budget
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure				
7000- Staff Cost				
7010 · Gross Salaries	72,514	77,640	5,126	133,097
7020 - Employers NI	7,309	4,322	(2,987)	7,409
7030 - Employers Pension	736	795	59	1,363
7040 - Staff Training	481	492	11	844
7060 - Recruitment	90	283	193	485
7070 - Staff Travel	129	1,333	1,204	2,285
7090 - Meeting Expenses	25	-	(25)	-
7110 - Finance Support	-	231	231	396
7130 - Volunteer Costs	778	15,666	14,888	26,856
7000 - Staff cost other	23	-	(23)	-
6200 · Core/Project Cost				
6205 - 4G Project	1,608	-	(1,608)	-
6210 - C4C Project	6,100	-	(6,100)	-
6250 - Events for Youth-Heathrow Fund	3,020	-	(3,020)	
6260 - Awards Ceremony cost	23,332	-	(23,332)	
6220 - Website	-	859	859	1,473
6400 · Premises Costs				
6400 - Rent	-	3,227	3,227	5,532
6450 - Insurance		1,264	1,264	2,166
8000 · Office Costs				
8010- Telephone/Fax	774	806	32	1,381
8020 -Membership Fees/Periodicals	201	175	(26)	300
8030 -Postage & Courier	234	75	(159)	129
8040 · Photocopying/Printing	721	1,050	329	1,800
8050 - Stationery	1,233	813	(420)	1,394
8060- Equipment Leasing	199	-	(199)	-
8070 -IT Support	3,602	1,531	(2,071)	2,624
8100- Sundries	256	176	(80)	301
9000 · Governance				
9010 - Board Expenses	69	150	81	257
9030- Audit	1,590	928	(663)	1,590
9040 - Bank Charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	125,024	111,815	(13,210)	191,682

- The types of expenditure are shown
- The total for the year to date is shown here
- This is compared to the budget for the same period
- Any variance is shown
- The annual budget is also shown for information

Management accounts Restricted and Unrestricted Funds

- Income and expenditure also split by Restricted and Unrestricted funds
- And by project within those funds



Explaining Budget Variances

Examples of why there is a budget variance

The event hasn't occurred yet.

Plans have changed.

Invoice received late from a supplier.

New opportunity/problem has arisen.

Examples of what you can do to correct the variance

Cancel the project.

Chase supplier for invoices.

Corrective action may be 'none'.

Management accounts Explaining Budget Variances

Remember – the variance can be an

overspend or an underspend!

Reporting back to Funders

- Most funders ask for regular reports on the project progress. They want to know:
 - The achievements and progress toward KPIs
 - The financial position
 - Any changes or problems
- The funder might have a template for you to use
- The management accounts will provide you with the finance information

Understanding the Organisations Financial Statements

Financial Statements - Statutory Accounts

 A legal requirement for Charities Commission and Companies House (if registered)

They show:

- The year's results in the form of a Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA)
- A snapshot of the charities financial position on a Balance Sheet
- Administrative details
- Details of achievements and performance and goals and objectives in a Trustees' report.

Statutory Accounts – example SOFA

Sample Charity

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2013

For the year ended 31 March 2013					
				2013	2012
		Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	Note	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generated fur	nds				
Voluntary income	2	20,000	60,614	80,614	57,021
Activities for generating funds		-	24,810	24,810	35,443
Investment income		-	690	690	1,721
Incoming resources from charitable ac	tivities				
Counselling and psychotherapy	3	171,346	328,438	499,784	530,298
Other income		_	3,640	3,640	_
Total incoming resources		191,346	418,192	609,538	624,483
Resources expended					
Costs of generating funds:		_	54,451	54,451	53,810
Charitable activities			01,101	01,101	00,010
Counselling, psychotherapy and					
promoting good mental health		282,832	316,540	599,372	647,492
promoting good mental neath		202,002	310,340	333,312	047,432
Governance costs		_	22,184	22,184	22,893
Total resources expended	4	282,832	393,175	676,007	724,195
Total resources expended	٠,	202,032	333,173	070,007	124,133
Net (outgoing) resources for the	5				
year before gains and losses		(91,486)	25,017	(66,469)	(99,712)
year before gams and losses		(31,400)	25,017	(00,403)	(33,712)
Transfers between funds		46,801	(46,801)	-	-
Realised foreign exchange gain/(lo	eel		36	36	(153)
Realised foreign exchange galli/(to	33/				(133)
Net movement in funds		(44,685)	(21,748)	(66,433)	(99,865)
Total funds brought forward		79,338	1,002,935	1,082,273	1,182,138
-					
Total funds carried forward	12	34,653	981,187	1,015,840	1,082,273

- The headings are the standards set by the Charities Commission
- Income and expenditure split into restricted and unrestricted
- The total is shown
- And last years totals for comparison
- The notes give further detail of each summary total

Statutory Accounts – example SOFA

At the bottom of the SOFA, the overall results for the year are shown

Sample Charity

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

For the year ended 31 March 2013

Tot the year ended of march 2010	Note	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2013 Total	2012 Total
Net movement in funds		(44,685)	(21,748)	(66,433)	(99,865)
Total funds brought forward		79,338	1,002,935	1,082,273	1,182,138
Total funds carried forward	12	34,653	981,187	1,015,840	1,082,273

- Positive net movement in funds = spent less than came in, in the year
- Negative net movement in funds = spent more than came in, in the year
- Total funds brought forward are the accumulation of results from previous years
- Giving the accumulated funds carried forward

Statutory Accounts – example Balance Sheet

Sample Charity			Company	no. 1234567
Balance sheet				
As at 31 March 2013				
	Note	£	2013 €	2012 €
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	8		750,431	762,534
Current assets Debtors Short term deposits Cash at bank and in hand	9 –	80,260 151,035 106,584 337,879		80,896 150,000 151,039 381,935
Liabilities Creditors: amounts due within one year	10 _	(72,470)		(62,196)
Net current assets			265,409	319,739
Total assets less current liabilities			1,015,840	1,082,273
Net assets	11		1,015,840	1,082,273
Funds Restricted funds Unrestricted funds	12		34,653	79,338
Designated funds General funds			750,431 230,756	762,534 240,401
Total charity funds			1,015,840	1,082,273

 The balance sheet shows the assets and liabilities

- The amount of money that the charity owns and is owed
- less the money it owes to others
- shows the overall net assets
- It is split to show whether the funds are freely available or have to be used for specific purposes

Approved by the Trustees on 4 September 2013 and signed on their behalf by

John Smith - Chairman

Statutory Accounts – Trustees Report

Reference & Administration Details

Objectives & Activities

Achievements and Performance

Plans for Future Periods

Financial Review

What conclusions do the funders draw from the financial statements?

What do funders check?

- The funders will review the statutory accounts:
 - They read the trustees report to ensure it is consistent with the application form
 - They check the reserves policy
 - They review the financial position
- They may also ask for management accounts and/or a cashflow forecast or projection
 - To check the current and future position

Trustees Report

The funder will read the trustees report and check its consistent with the application





Funding Application

Consider mentioning in the report that resources are needed or other funding is coming to an end

Reserve Policy

A reserve policy is set by trustees to explain the unrestricted reserves held by the charity

- As back-up funds for the charity eg 3 or 6 months running costs held in reserve
- To hold funds for specific reasons eg potential redundancies or to meet lease commitments
- Designated funds are set aside for specific projects

The funder will expect to see a policy in the trustees report Accountability

Financial Position

If the reserves are **too high** – this can put funders off

- More than 12 month's worth of costs held
- Why would they need to fund the charity?
- Make sure you explain why funds are held

If reserves are low or in deficit

- Explain why this has happened
- Explain how the reserve levels will be restored
- Funders need to be confident the charity will survive

Financial Position - projections

Projected budgets should be balanced

And show secured income

If not, the funder might only offer conditional funding – if other funding can be found

What other information do the funders look for?

What do funders check?

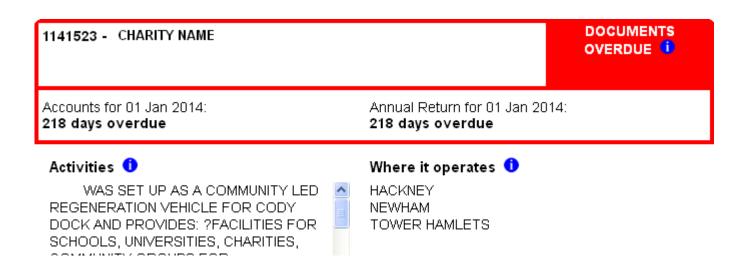
- Funders check the accounts at Charity Commission:
 - Filed on time
 - Trustees names agree to the records
 - An unqualified audit report

They might also ask for information on financial procedures

- Signatories, management accounts procedures
 - ➤ Be ready to explain these to them

Charity Commission Record

- Each charity has a record available for public view on the Charity Commission website
- Shows details of the charity's activities and whether the record is up to date



Charity Commission Record

- It will also show if there is a problem with the audit
 - A "qualified" report means there is a problem

DUE DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

Accounts for 31 Mar 2014:

received 15 Dec 2014

Annual Return for 31 Mar 2014:

received 15 Dec 2014

Accounts for 31 Mar 2014 have been qualified.

Finance and Fundraising Workshop The End

Accountability Europe Ltd are an accountancy practice specialising in finance services for the third sector.

You can find more information on our website:

www.accountabilityeu.co.uk

or by emailing us at:

info@acountabilityeu.co.uk