

# Making Sense of the Numbers: A Trustee Guide to Accounts



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1

Questions  
we will  
answer in  
this  
session

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What are the legal requirements for charity accounts?

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What should a set of charity accounts include?

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Using charity accounts...what do the numbers mean?

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Any other questions?

2

# Question 1:

## What are the legal requirements for charity accounts?

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3

### Charity Accounts: legislation and what it means in practice

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**Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005:** Charity trustees must prepare annual accounts and a Trustees Annual Report

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**Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)** – set out type of accounts, what should be included and scrutiny required

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Trustees Report and Accounts **must** be filed with OSCR within 9 months of the year end

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Trustees Report and Accounts **must** be audited or independently examined – this can take time

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The rules apply to any organisation with charitable status – a charitable company, SCIO, unincorporated organisation or a Trust (charitable companies have additional company rules)

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Some charities may have a choice over the type of accounts they can prepare

4

## Annual accounts – limits

Charity Income Thresholds & Legal Form	Form of Accounts	Scrutiny level of Accounts
<b>£0 - £250,000</b> (non-company charity)	Receipts & Payments Accounts	Independent Examination (requisite experience & ability)
	OR Accruals Accounts	Independent Examination (professionally qualified)
<b>£250,000 - £500,000</b> (non-company charity) OR <b>£0 - £500,000</b> (company charity)	Accruals Accounts	Independent Examination (professionally qualified)
<b>£500,000 +</b>	Accruals Accounts	Audit

Audit threshold set to increase to £1m in 2026 – no date yet

*A Summary of Form of Accounts and Scrutiny Requirements Based on The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 as amended*

5

## Annual accounts – choice

### Receipts and Payments accounts (non-company, under £250k income)

- Shows income and expenses actually received and paid in year – i.e. through the bank account
- Allowed as a simpler concession

### Accruals accounts (all charitable companies, and if income is over £250k)

- Figures need to be adjusted for amounts due to and from the charity – debtors and creditors
- Valuations required for donated services
- Estimates and judgements are needed (e.g. depreciation calculations)
- Must follow Charities SORP [Statement of Recommended Practice – new version released 31 Oct 25 for years beginning 1 January 26]

**Unless required to do accruals accounts the charity trustees have to make the choice**

6

## Receipts & Payments accounts versus Accruals accounts

### Receipts and Payments accounts

- Simpler to prepare
- Easier to understand – user friendly for members
- Less disclosures
- Match better with budgets/management accounts
- Show the position of the charity better as concentrate on cash
- May be cheaper for independent examination
- Does not show a True & Fair View

### Accruals accounts

- Seen as more professional – proper accounts – True & Fair view
- Perception that funders want them
- Must follow Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP – new version out – 300 pages)
- Calculations can be complex - valuing donations in kind, multi-year grant recognition
- Disclosures may be onerous
- Accounts can be 20+ pages long
- Requires a “professionally qualified” independent examiner

7

## External scrutiny

### Audit required if:

- Income is over £500,000 – *proposal to increase to £1m in 2026*
- OR income over £250k where assets over £3.26m
- OR it is required in Constitution or by a funder (very rare)

### Otherwise, an Independent examination:

- This gives a negative assurance that accounts have no major problems:
  - No evidence of failure to keep accounting records
  - No evidence of accounts not agreeing to those records
  - No evidence that accounts fail to comply with the Act
  - No further information needs to be disclosed for a proper understanding

8

## Community Interest Companies

### Company law applies

- Accounts must be on an accrual basis – no exception
- Can opt for Micro entity format under FRS105 or full accounts under FRS 102 provisions for small entities – essentially providing limited company accounts the same as any commercial company
- It may be more transparent to give further breakdowns – no prescribed format and does not form part of the statutory accounts
- Must include a CIC Report – 4 sections: description of activities & impact; engagement with stakeholders; director remuneration; transfer of assets
- No requirement for an independent scrutiny report, but can have an Accountant's report
- File within 9 months of the year end
- Corporation tax return due within 12 months, but any tax to be paid, or a nil declaration to be completed 9 months after year end

9

Any questions on legislation  
and thresholds?

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10

## Question 2: What should a set of charity accounts include?

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11

### What must charity accounts contain?...Narrative

#### **Part 1: Trustees annual report**

Contains legal information about the charity; what it is set up to do and who are responsible for it

Chance to share and be transparent about the work of the charity, explaining achievements, challenges and learning

Sets out risks, reserves and future plans

*Demonstrating the accountability of trustees.*

*Key document for current and future supporters*

12

Charity name, No., Address	Governing document details	Charitable purposes, objectives & activities
Names of trustees	Recruitment & Appointment of trustees	Review of the year – narrative on what has taken place
Results for year – narrative of receipts, expenses & funds	Analysis of donated services Scale & input of volunteers	Reserves policy and actions to be taken on any funds in deficit
Name & position of trustee signing as approved by all trustees (& date)	Trustee remuneration and expenses	Public benefit statement
Major risks facing the charity and how they are addressed	Future plans	Sustainability info

**What is in the Trustees Annual Report?**

(orange = required, blue = recommended for smaller charities, required for larger ones)

The TAR is a key communication to your members, funders and the wider public – present and future.

It covers the same period as the accounts

The TAR is the chance to sell your charity – use photographs or graphics. Make it inviting to read.

13

**Part 2:**  
**Independent scrutiny report**  
– gives an independent review of the charity and the finances it is showing – *credibility*  
**What does it mean?**

**Unqualified report:**

- This means everything is ok and there are no particular matters to be highlighted

**Qualified report:**

- There are some issues that should be brought to the attention of the users of the accounts, or indeed OSCR. For example
  - Accounting records have not been maintained appropriately
  - Accounts do not agree to the accounting records and trustees do not want to change
  - Restricted funds used incorrectly

**Auditors and independent examiners have a statutory duty to report matters of material significance or interest to OSCR.**

**Note – OSCR do not verify or check a charity's accounts routinely**

14

## What must charity accounts contain?...Numbers

### Part 3:

Summary of what the charity has received and spent in the year – this is called **The Statement of Financial Activities** (accruals) or **Statement of Receipts and Payments** (R&P accounts)

### Part 4:

The financial position at the end of the year – this is called the **Balance Sheet** (accruals) or **Statement of Balances** (R&P accounts)

### Part 5:

**The notes to the accounts** – these will set out the accounting policies followed and display more information and detail behind the numbers – in accruals accounts these can be very long due to the rules of the SORP

15

## The different funds of a charity

### Endowment funds

- Funds that a charity must invest or use for charity's purpose
- Restricted
- Can be permanent or expendable
- Often found in charitable Trusts

### Restricted funds

- Funds donated for a specific purpose – based on funder restrictions or specific appeal
- Do not form part of general reserves but have their own policy
- Essential to identify all income & expenses attributable to the fund
- Relationship is key

### Unrestricted funds

- Funds without restriction, other than to support the charity's purposes
- Income generated from general fundraising and fees and donations given without specific conditions
- Forms general reserves – can designate



### Designated funds

- Set-aside by trustees for particular reason
- Trustees able to change designation

16

**Statement of Receipts & Payments**

The **receipts** coming in during the year less  
The **payments** made in the year resulting in  
The **net (payments)/receipts** amended by  
Any **transfers between funds** giving  
a **surplus or deficit**

- Split by Unrestricted and Restricted funds
- Must show the figure for the previous year (comparatives)

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
<b>Receipts</b>					
Grants and donations	2	6,895	92,710	99,605	105,604
Receipts from charitable activities	3	30,409	787	31,196	18,402
		37,304	93,497	130,801	124,006
<b>Payments</b>					
Charitable activities	4	35,417	89,804	125,221	114,639
Governance costs	5	800	-	800	800
		36,217	89,804	126,021	115,439
<b>Net (payments)/receipts before transfers</b>		1,087	3,693	4,780	8,567
<b>Transfers</b>		10,646	(10,646)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		11,733	(6,593)	4,780	8,567

Remember the figures are historic – they are the summary of activities for a year that has already finished (perhaps even 9 months ago)

17

Looking at the receipts section

Voluntary income – given to the charity

	Notes	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
<b>Receipts</b>					
Grants and donations	2	6,895	92,710	99,605	105,604
Receipts from charitable activities	3	30,409	787	31,196	18,402
		37,304	93,497	130,801	124,006

Grants, fees and other income from delivering the services of the charity

**May also have lines for receipts from:**

- Fundraising activities – events/activities that the charity runs
- Trading activities – selling goods/services that are not directly charitable activities
- Investment income – bank interest, dividends, rent

Notes in the accounts provide a breakdown

18

## Looking at the payments section

Payments made for delivering the services of the charity – could split between different activities

Payments					
Charitable activities	4	35,417	89,804	<b>125,221</b>	114,639
Governance costs	5	800	-	<b>800</b>	800
<b>Total payments</b>		<b>36,217</b>	<b>89,804</b>	<b>126,021</b>	<b>115,439</b>

Includes fee for independent examination, AGM, training for trustees etc

**May also have lines for payments from:**

- Purchasing fixed assets – equipment
- Payments for fundraising costs
- Grants/donations made

**In the Notes, you can breakdown the payments to:**

- Wages
- Rent
- Travel
- Administration
- Etc

Or you can categorise like this on the face of the Statement of Receipts & Payments

19

**STATEMENT OF BALANCES  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

Notes	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Fund balances at start of year	5,308	33,566	<b>38,874</b>	30,307
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	11,733	(6,593)	<b>4,780</b>	8,567
<b>Fund balances at 31 March</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>26,613</b>	<b>43,654</b>	<b>30,307</b>
Bank and cash balances represented by:				
Bank account at start of year	5,308	33,566	<b>38,874</b>	30,307
Net receipts and payments in year	11,733	(6,593)	<b>4,780</b>	8,567
<b>Bank account at 31 March</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>26,613</b>	<b>43,654</b>	<b>30,307</b>
<b>Creditors</b>				
Accrued charges (Independent examination fee)			£ 800	£ 800

**Statement of balances**

- This is a reconciliation between the opening and closing **funds** of the charity and the opening and closing **bank balances** of the charity.
- The surplus/deficit comes from the Statement of Receipts & Payments
- The net receipts & payments is the movement in the bank account(s)

Can also add details of:

- **Creditors** – amounts due to be paid post year end that relate to the year
- **Debtors** – amounts due to be received after the year end that relate to the year
- **Fixed assets and investments**

Remember the figures are historic - they are the position on one particular day.

20

## OSCR has a work-pack that may be useful

21

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	4	35,776	254,080	289,856	348,511
Charitable activities	5	16,732	-	16,732	14,827
Other trading activities	6	7,339	-	7,339	7,545
Investment income		1,470	-	1,470	1,234
<b>Total income</b>		<u>61,317</u>	<u>254,080</u>	<u>315,397</u>	<u>372,117</u>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Raising funds	7	20,720	-	20,720	19,280
Charitable activities	7	71,063	249,651	320,714	283,035
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>91,783</u>	<u>249,651</u>	<u>341,434</u>	<u>302,315</u>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year before transfers</b>		<u>(30,466)</u>	<u>4,429</u>	<u>(26,037)</u>	<u>69,802</u>
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>(30,466)</u>	<u>4,429</u>	<u>(26,037)</u>	<u>69,802</u>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>					
Fund balances at 1 April 2024		141,988	50,782	192,770	122,968
<b>Fund balances at 31 March 2025</b>		<u>111,522</u>	<u>55,211</u>	<u>166,733</u>	<u>192,770</u>

The results for the year derive from continuing activities.  
There are no other gains/(losses) to report.

If you are preparing **accruals/SORP** accounts, you have:

#### The Statement of Financial Activities

The **income** received in the year  
less

The **spending** in the year  
giving

The **net result** – a surplus or deficit  
which

Increases or decreases the **total funds** that the charity  
has available to use **going forward**

- Split by **Unrestricted and Restricted funds**
- Must show the figure for the previous year (*comparatives*)

22

<b>BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025</b>					
	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12		253		691
<b>Debtors: Amounts falling due in more than one year</b>					
	13		-		62,000
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Debtors and prepaid expenses	13	68,934		70,822	
Cash at bank and in hand		178,775		209,836	
		247,709		280,658	
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>					
Deferred Income	14	71,155		70,250	
Accruals and other liabilities	15	10,074		18,329	
		81,229		88,579	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>			166,480		192,079
<b>Deferred income due in more than one year:</b>	14		-		(62,000)
<b>Net Assets</b>			166,733		192,770
<b>Funds</b>					
Restricted Funds	16		55,211		50,782
Unrestricted Funds	16		111,522		141,988
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>			166,733		192,770

Approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue

**Accruals/SORP accounts need a Balance Sheet**

**Assets** are what the charity owns – resources it can use to deliver its charitable aims

- Fixed assets include property and equipment that the charity uses for more than one year
- Debtors are amounts that others owe to the charity – for example fees or grants due but not paid at the year end
- Prepaid expenses are things that have been paid in advance for the year ahead

**Liabilities** are what the charity owes to others and must pay in the future year

- Deferred income is money that has been received (usually grants) but is specifically for a future year
- Accruals include estimates of amounts that are due for the year, but haven't been received yet

**Assets – liabilities = Net Assets** of the charity.  
These equal the **Total Funds** of the charity

23

<b>Notes to the accounts – for both R&amp;P and accruals/SORP</b>	
<b>A few things to include in the Notes...</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounting policies - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basis of preparation (R&amp;P basis or accruals)</li> <li>• How funds, income and expenditure are recognised and calculated</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Breakdown of the items in the Statement of R&amp;P or SOFA between the restricted funds</li> <li>• Breakdown if the items in the Statement of Balances or Balance Sheet</li> <li>• Employee and salary disclosures</li> <li>• Any remuneration or expenses paid to trustees, or persons/organisations connected to a trustee – or statement to say nil</li> <li>• Nature of any other transactions with trustees</li> <li>• Fund analysis – including nature and purpose</li> <li>• Any other information to assist the user</li> </ul>	

24

Any questions on the requirements for the main contents of the accounts?

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25

Question 3:  
Using charity accounts...what do the numbers mean?

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26

## 5 key things I tend to look for in charity accounts

To understand what the charity does and why, its activities, achievements and challenges – **Trustees Report**

To find out what resources the charity has – assets and cash/bank balances – **Balance Sheet and Notes**

To learn about how it is funded and how diversified its income is – **Statement of R&P or SOFA and Income Notes**

To see what it spends money on and how it uses its funds – **Statement of R&P or SOFA and Expenditure Notes**

To understand its results and reserves – **Statement of R&P or SOFA, Funds Note and Trustees report**

27

## Understanding Income in the accounts – R&P and Accruals

	Notes	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	4	35,776	254,080	<b>289,856</b>	348,511
Charitable activities	5	16,732	-	<b>16,732</b>	14,827
Other trading activities	6	7,339	-	<b>7,339</b>	7,545
Investment income		1,470	-	<b>1,470</b>	1,234
<b>Total income</b>		<b>61,317</b>	<b>254,080</b>	<b>315,397</b>	<b>372,117</b>

4 DONATIONS AND LEGACIES				
	Unrestricted 2025 £	Restricted 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
<b>Grants</b>				
East Lothian Council Section 10	-	101,874	<b>101,874</b>	76,392
The National Lottery Community Fund	-	40,000	<b>40,000</b>	40,000
Short Breaks	-	35,000	<b>35,000</b>	35,000
One Council Partnership (ELC)	-	26,406	<b>26,406</b>	26,557
UK Youth Fund	22,000	-	<b>22,000</b>	22,000
North Berwick Trust	-	12,471	<b>12,471</b>	13,340
Communities Mental Health & Wellbeing	-	5,000	<b>5,000</b>	2,200
Local Area Partnerships	-	1,800	<b>1,800</b>	38,336
Happy Days	-	1,279	<b>1,279</b>	-
Scottish Government Summer of Play	-	-	-	26,731
Postcode Trust	-	-	-	25,000

The **SOFA and Statement of Receipts & Payments** show the breakdown of income. For this charity it shows:

- Most of the income is from 'donations and legacies' (probably grants) and most of it is restricted to use – a note (bottom table) will show the breakdown.
- Some income comes from the charitable activities it carries out – this could be fees charged for services – generated income
- 'Trading activities' – are likely to be fundraising activities and events
- Investment income – indicates some cash on deposit or maybe some other investments
- It's income has decreased from the previous year

*R&P accounts and accruals accounts tend to have a similar format for income.*

28

## Understanding Expenditure in the accounts - Accruals

### 7 TOTAL EXPENDITURE

	Staff costs £	Volunteer costs £	Activity costs £	Transport costs £	Venue costs £	Other direct Costs £	Support costs £	Total 2025 £
Raising funds	16,224	-	-	-	-	1,631	2,865	20,720
<b>Charitable activities:</b>								
Playschemes	72,506	21	6,494	11,614	6,000	-	26,724	123,359
Complex Needs PS	48,539	-	4,000	6,730	3,760	-	15,498	78,527
Youth Clubs	36,047	154	2,289	20,520	4,230	160	23,654	87,054
Residential	7,770	168	6,869	1,250	-	-	1,517	17,574
PlayCan/Family Day	202	-	1,424	60	-	-	514	2,200
Bursary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volunteering	10,842	313	-	-	-	-	(11,155)	-
Support Costs	30,963	-	-	-	12,000	28,654	(59,617)	12,000
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>223,093</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>21,076</b>	<b>40,174</b>	<b>25,990</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>341,434</b>

The SOFA shows a summary of expenditure – often in one line, so look to the **Notes for the detail**

This charity shows the type of expenditure it has across the columns at the top of the table and the different activities in each row so we can see how it uses its resources.

The **support costs** are often called the ‘**overheads**’ of the charity – the second table breaks down the support costs per activity.

There will also be Notes to explain staff costs – salaries, headcount, pension

2025	Staff costs £	HR £	Insurance & Subs. £	Office costs £	Governance £	Total support costs £	Volunteer costs £	Total costs allocated £
Raising funds	-	1,307	416	823	319	2,865	-	2,865
<b>Charitable activities:</b>								
Playschemes	12,233	4,577	1,457	2,879	1,116	22,262	4,462	26,724
Complex Needs PS	6,979	2,615	833	1,645	638	12,710	2,788	15,498
Youth Clubs	10,836	4,577	1,457	2,879	1,116	20,865	2,789	23,654
Residential	401	-	-	-	-	401	1,116	1,517
Family Day	514	-	-	-	-	514	-	514
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>30,963</b>	<b>13,076</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>59,617</b>	<b>11,155</b>	<b>70,772</b>

29

## Understanding Expenditure in the accounts – R&P and accruals (small)

### PAYMENTS ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	£	£	£	£
Staff salaries	14,765	73,425	88,190	80,897
Freelance administration	4,940	-	4,940	2,346
External facilitators	-	2,531	2,531	3,354
Travel and subsistence	655	1,273	1,928	4,555
Training and recruitment	325	500	825	4,763
Materials and provisions	1,201	2,719	3,920	7,627
Professional fees	996	4,234	5,230	919
Memberships	1,158	-	1,158	-
Promotion	1,750	1,942	3,692	1,000
Rent & storage – office & hub	7,582	2,037	9,619	7,114
Venue hire	171	545	716	-
Insurance	355	57	412	295
Administration costs	1,519	541	2,060	1,769
	35,417	89,804	126,021	114,639

This is an alternate presentation of payments in accounts and can be used in R&P and accruals accounts for charities under £500k income.

This is called a ‘functional’ breakdown - the type of expenditure or payments made

The column headings: unrestricted / restricted / total / prior year

30

## Understanding Charitable Funds in the accounts – R&P and accruals

### 16 MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS

	Note	At 1 April 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>						
Playschemes - Section 10	[a]	-	101,874	(101,874)	-	-
Complex Needs playscheme - National Lottery Community Fund	[b]	33,500	40,000	(40,000)	-	33,500
Youth club - Short Breaks, One Council Partnership	[c]	-	61,666	(61,666)	-	-
Assisted transport - Area Partnerships	[d]	531	1,800	(531)	-	1,800
North Berwick Trust	[e]	-	12,471	(12,471)	-	-
Mental Health & Wellbeing	[f]	2,200	5,000	(2,200)	-	5,000
Venues in kind	[g]	-	25,990	(25,990)	-	-
Residential	[h]	3,640	4,000	(3,640)	-	4,000
Happy Days	[i]	-	1,279	(1,279)	-	-
Hub Equipment	[j]	4,612	-	-	-	4,612
Snoezelen room	[k]	5,637	-	-	-	5,637
Bursary Fund	[l]	662	-	-	-	662
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>		<b>50,782</b>	<b>254,080</b>	<b>(249,651)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55,211</b>
<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>						
Fixed Asset Fund	[m]	691	-	-	(438)	253
General Fund	[n]	141,297	61,317	(91,783)	438	111,269
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>		<b>141,988</b>	<b>61,317</b>	<b>(91,783)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,522</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>		<b>192,770</b>	<b>315,397</b>	<b>(341,434)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166,733</b>

The **Funds Note** shows the various funds a charity has, the movement on each over the year and the balance at the year end.

It gives detail behind the split of restricted and unrestricted funds – for both the income and expenditure

There will be a narrative explaining what each fund is and what it has been or will be used for.

This helps us see how the charity has used the resources it has to deliver the activities that were set out in the Trustees Report.

Most of this charity's funds at the year end are unrestricted – this is a good sign as it means it has resources to address all of its charitable objects freely – we will need to see this in context with its **reserves policy**.

31

**Reserves:**  
money freely available to further any of a charity's purposes

### Reserves are defined as:

- Part of unrestricted funds that are freely available to spend on charity's purposes
- Includes designated funds unless they are for specific essential spending or commitments
- Excludes funds tied up in fixed assets

### Charities should have a reserves policy:

- It sets out and fully justifies the reserves the charity is required to hold
- It reflects on the risks facing the charity and how reserves can address those risks
- It is policy that must be followed, monitored and adapted
- Actual reserves should be calculated and compared to the required reserves and any action needed noted
- Reserves note required in annual accounts

**Reserves will be covered in the next session**

32

## Some final comments

### All Trustees are responsible for the accounts:

- Collective responsibility for finances
- Type of accounts – concession of simpler R&P accounts
- Know your deadlines – prepare in time

### Appoint a good independent examiner/auditor:

- It might be tempting to go for least cost – but think about experience
- A good examiner will add value (throughout year)
- Think about their timescale to fit in the work

### Think about the accounts in relation to your charity:

- Not just compliance – chance to sell your charity
- Be transparent – funders and supporters welcome this
- Look at other large charities for inspiration

33

Any other questions?

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34

## Further Guidance

Regulation such as Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 – see [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Guidance for Trustees from the Regulator – see [www.oscr.org.uk](http://www.oscr.org.uk)

Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations [www.scvo.org.uk](http://www.scvo.org.uk)

Book available from Directory of Social Change website [www.dsc.org.uk/ctr](http://www.dsc.org.uk/ctr)

**Local third sector interface**  
<https://www.thirdsectorpk.org.uk>

**Your independent examiner**  
**ACIE**  
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