

Annual Monitoring Return (AMR) screenshot document

Detailed screenshots of the questions in the online AMR for charities with annual income more than £250,000



Version 2.0 March 2023

The Charity Commission for Northern Ireland

The Charity Commission for Northern Ireland is the regulator of charities in Northern Ireland, a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Communities.

Our vision

To deliver in partnership with other key stakeholders in the charitable sector "a dynamic and well governed charities sector in which the public has confidence, underpinned by the Commission's effective delivery of its regulatory role."

Further information about our aims and activities is available on our website www.charitycommissionni.org.uk

Equality

The Charity Commission for Northern Ireland is committed to equality and diversity in all that we do.

Accessibility

If you have any accessibility requirements please contact us.

Version 2.0 March 2023

Section 1: Overview

This document sets out screenshots of the questions included in the online annual monitoring return (AMR) for charities with gross annual income of more than £250,000.

It is a very detailed supporting document that sets out all the questions and helptext included in the AMR and may take some time to read. It's a good idea to first read guidance document 'ARR05 How to complete the annual monitoring return' as it is likely to provide you with all the information you need to complete the AMR and only takes about 10 minutes to read. ARR0* provides:

- practical help on how to access the AMR
- practical tips for uploading PDFs and things to consider when uploading documents
- useful checklists summarising the information you need to hand in order to complete and file your AMR online, depending on your charity's income.
- Details about when you need to file your AMR with the Commission, including new rules for charities registered before May 2019
- Details about AMR reminder notifications and what happens after you submit your AMR.

You can use this screenshot document if you want to see the wording of questions and accompanying helptext before you complete it online:

- This symbol show the help information provided on each question which you can access by clicking on the yellow and black information button in the online form.
- Some answers that you give will be publicly available on the online register of charities. These questions are marked with a blue and white 'p' button.
- Some information is compulsory. You will not be able to progress
 without providing an answer. These questions are marked with a red
 asterisk.

This document is **NOT** a paper Annual Monitoring Return.

You must file your Annual Monitoring Return online by accessing

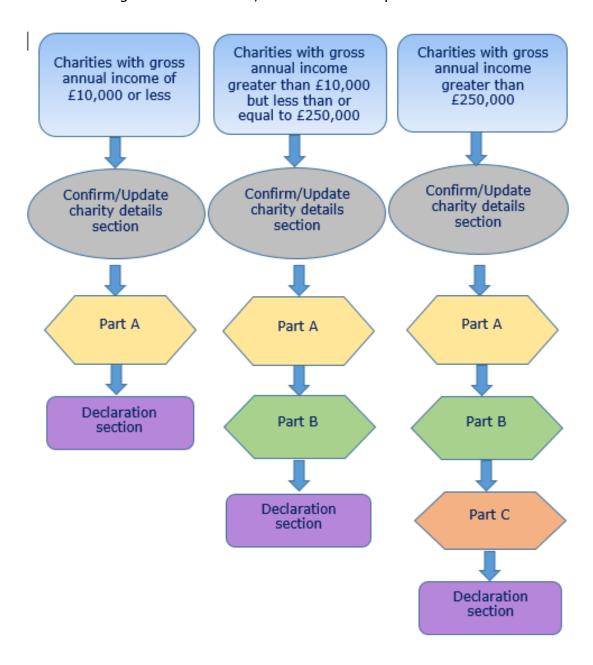
Online Services on the Commission's website

Accessibility

Requests for paper return forms will only be considered where there are special circumstances such as accessibility needs that mean no one in, or associated with, the organisation can complete the online AMR form. Please contact us to discuss any specific accessibility requirements.

Questions asked in the AMR form

The AMR requires less information from smaller charities than larger charities, so your charity's income for the year, will determine what information is needed. The form is split into different sections which are set out below. Only charities with income greater than £250,000 need to complete all sections of the form:



This document applies to charities with gross annual income of more than £250,000, and shows all sections of the online form.

This document has been colour coded so you can easily identify the questions in each section. The margin of each page has been colour coded to match the sections above.

If your charity has gross annual income of less than £10,000 you can see the detailed questions that relate to your AMR at ARR05a 'Annual monitoring return (AMR) screenshot document: questions in the online AMR for charities with annual income of £10,000 or less'.

If your charity has gross annual income between £10,001 and £250,000 you can see the detailed questions that relate to your AMR at ARR05b 'Annual monitoring return (AMR) screenshot document: questions in the online AMR for charities with annual income between £10,001 and £250,000.'

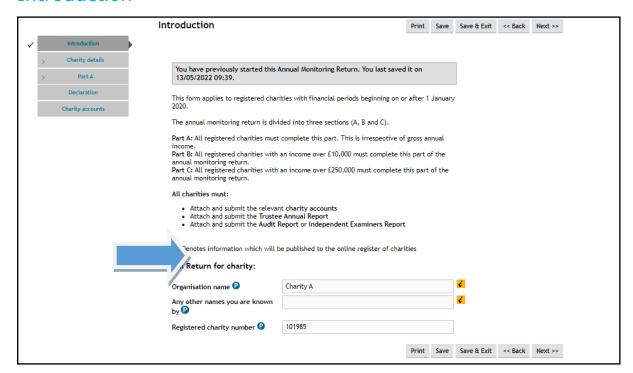
There may be some change in the order or requirements of the specific questions in the AMR from one year to the next.

The Commission may publicly consult on any proposed changes to the questions in the AMR, before any are made, and this guidance will be updated in due course.

You can now update your charity details from within the online AMR form.

In previous versions of the AMR, and for any charity completing an AMR for financial years beginning before 1 January 2020, this section is read only and any changes must be made by following the link to exit the form and update the charity details section in Online Services.

Introduction



Help on 'Organisation name'

This is the name of your organisation as it appears on the public register of charities.

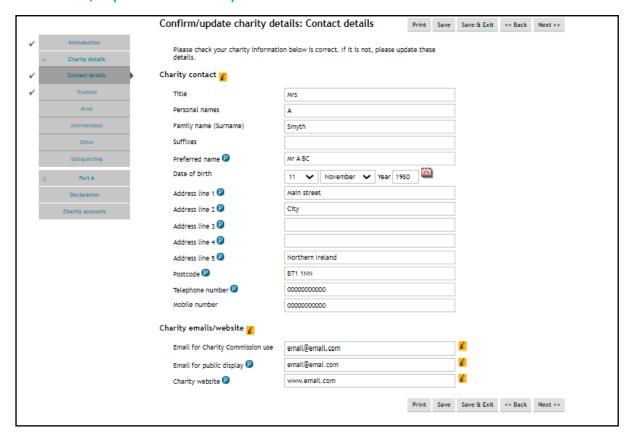
Charity trustees also have a duty to keep the Commission up to date with any changes to their charity's governing document or to the details held on the register about the organisation. This is not an editable field in the online form.

Help on 'Any other names you are known by'

Please tell us if your organisation uses, or plans to use, an acronym or a working name which differs to the name that appears in your organisation's governing document. For example, The Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action is also known as 'NICVA'.

Members of the public will often search the online register of charities using abbreviations or acronyms rather than the charity's full name.

Confirm/Update Charity details: Contact details



Help on 'Charity contact'

The name, address and telephone number or numbers of the person or organisation to whom those wishing to contact the charity are directed.

The contact person may be one of the trustees, a member of staff or someone not directly involved with the charity such as a legal adviser.

Help on 'Charity emails/website'

The charity can supply two email addresses: one for Commission use, which the Commission uses to contact the charity, and one for public display on the Register of Charities.

Help on 'Email for Charity Commission use'

The email address we should use to contact the charity, for example when issuing a password for our online services or for emailing reminders. It can be the same as the public email address below, or you can give a different address for Commission use only if you prefer.

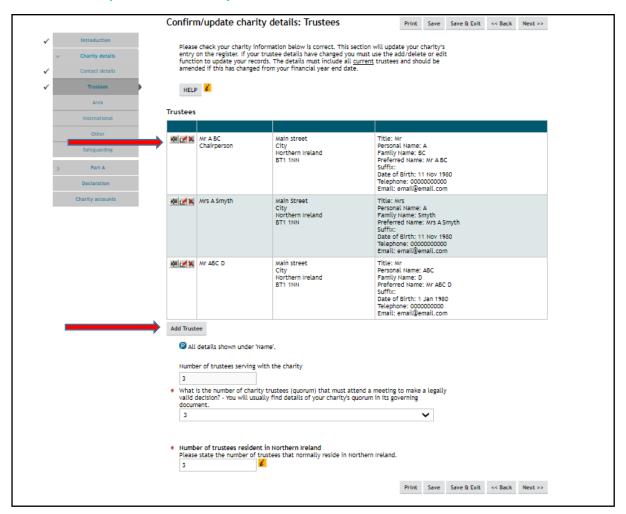
Help on 'Email for public display'

This is the public address that will be displayed on the register of charities. This may be the same as the contact email address provided above.

Help on 'Charity website'

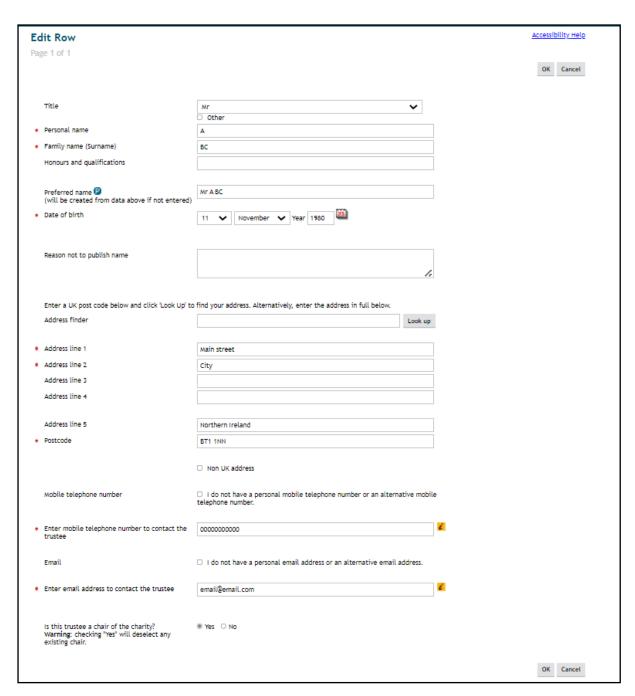
If the charity has its own website and we hold the address, a link will be available for the public to access this website from the charity's entry on the register of charities.

Confirm/Update Charity details: Trustees



Help on 'Trustees'

Review the full names, addresses, dates of birth, telephone numbers, and email addresses of all charity trustees including the chairperson. You may need to delete trustees' that have left the charity and/or add new trustees' who have joined the charity. You can do this by clicking the insert/edit/delete box above



If you have not previously provided trustee email addresses and mobile telephone numbers for exisitng trustees, you must now update this through the AMR.

Enter the email address and mobile telephone number that can be used to contact this individual trustee directly. These details are for Commission use only and will not appear on the register. The Commission may use the email address and/or telephone number to send:

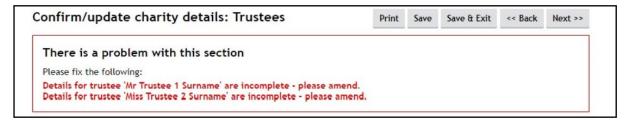
- Regulatory alerts
- A reminder that your charity's annual return is due

Select the check box declaration if the individual trustee does not have an email address or mobile telephone number on which they can be contacted

Please note that you are obliged to comply with section 25 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008. This sets out that it is an offence to provide information which is false or misleading to the Commission.

The Commission will agree an alternative form of contact with any trustee who cannot provide contact details for a reason related to disability or some other special circumstance. For example, the Commission will agree to use the form of contact which the charity uses.

If you fail to complete this section of the form you will see this page as per image below and will be unable to proceed until details are updated.



Help on the number of trustees required (quorum) that must attend a meeting to make a legally valid decision

It is common for charities to set out rules in relation to decision making. Specifically, that there must be a certain minimum number of charity trustees present at a meeting to make a legally valid decision. Where your charity has such a rule it will be set out in your charity's governing document. You must include that minimum number here.

Confirm/Update Charity details: Area of benefit



Help on 'Area of Benefit'

The area of benefit means the geographical area where funds are applied, rather than the place where your administrative headquarters are. For example, if the organisation was set up to run an orphanage in a developing country, but has its base in Belfast, then it is the name of the developing country and not 'Belfast' that is required.

An organisation can operate in any number of areas. These may be specified in your governing document, or may be a result of operational restrictions.

As this information is included on the public register of charities, it is important that the list accurately reflects the areas where the trustees have chosen to focus the organisation's resources. Trustees have a duty to keep the Commission up to date with any changes to the area of benefit.

Confirm details: Operation outside UK & Ireland

Areas of Benefit outside the UK & Ireland



Help on 'Areas of Benefit outside the UK & Ireland'

Geographical details of where a charity applied its resources outside the UK and Ireland during the financial period, even if its permitted area of benefit was wider.

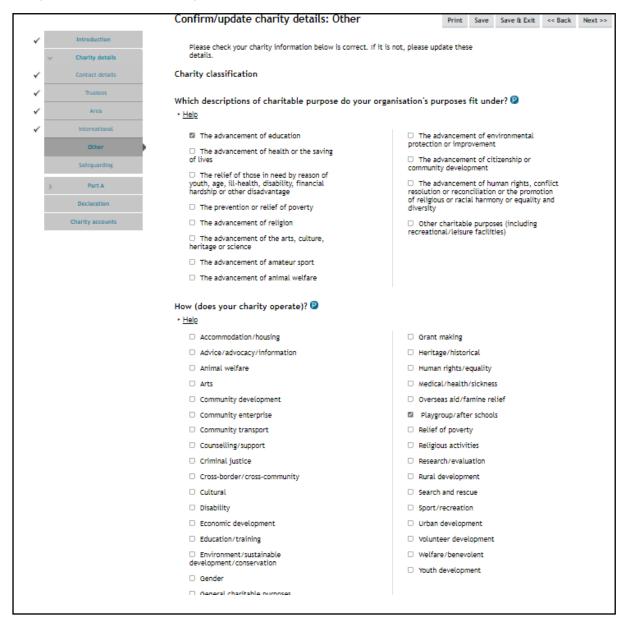
Payments to other UK & Ireland charities who subsequently apply it's resources outside the UK & Ireland should be excluded.

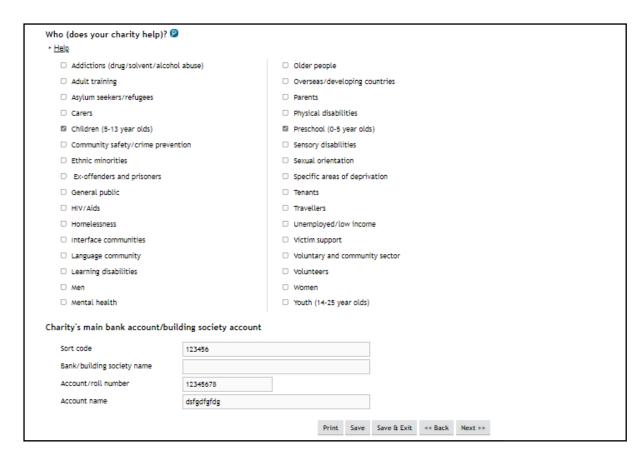
Help on 'Total spend outside the UK and Ireland during the year'

Details of the amount spent in, or to benefit, each of the countries in which the charity has incurred expenditure.

Confirm charity details: Other

Help on 'Confim charity details: Other'





Which descriptions of charitable purpose do your organisations purposes fit under?

You are unable to amend the which descriptions using Online Services. Should you wish to amend your answer, please contact the Commission in the first instance on 028 3832 0220 or via email

to <u>casework@charitycommissionni.org.uk</u>. Please provide us with your Northern Ireland Charity (NIC) number when contacting the Commission.

How (does your charity operate)?

You should have selected at least one category from this list.

This is not an exhaustive list of categories. If we have not listed the particular form of assistance you give, please choose the category or categories that are closest.

Who (does your charity help)?

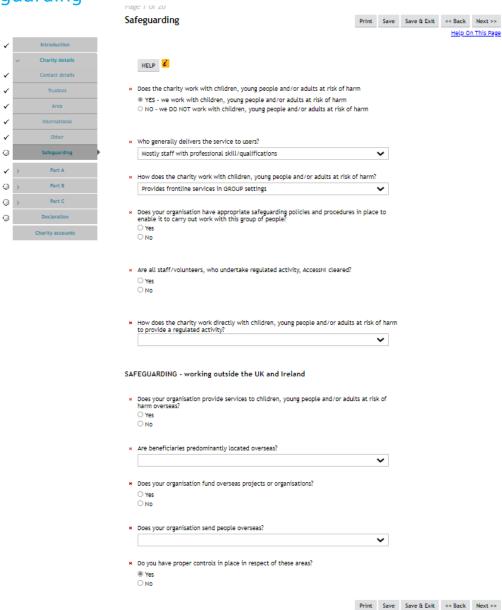
You should have selected at least one category from this list.

This is not an exhaustive list of beneficiary categories. If we have not listed the beneficiaries of your charity, please choose the category or categories that are closest.

Charity's main bank account/building society account

This is a pre populated field that shows the bank details you provided at the point of registration. This is not an editable field.

Safeguarding



Help on 'Safeguarding'

Safeguarding refers to activities which promote the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk of harm, ensuring they are in an environment which provides safe and effective care. Vulnerable people are categorised as children and/or young people or adults at risk of harm.

Regulated activity

There are certain activities with children , young people and/or adults at risk of harm that are regulated. These are set out in guidance provided by the

Department of Health which can be accessed from the following website: www.health-ni.gov.uk/. Examples of regulated activity defined in Schedule 2 to the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Order (as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012) include regular unsupervised access to children in relation to:

• Teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children, frequently (e.g. teachers, football coaches, welfare officers)

Providing advice or guidance on well-being for children, frequently (e.g. careers advisors, Childline advisors);

- Driving a vehicle for children, frequently (e.g. minibus driver); or
- Providing healthcare by a healthcare professional or personal care including washing or dressing (once or more than once).

Regular means carried out by the same person frequently (at least once a week or 4 times per month).

You may also be in regulated activity if you work or volunteer in certain places, including:

- schools
- childcare premises (for example nurseries, playgroups)
- children's homes
- children's hospitals
- children's detention centres.

For more information see the Factual Note on Regulated Activity with Children.

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 identifies the activities provided to any adult which, if any adult requires them, will mean that the adult will be considered vulnerable at that particular time. Regulated activity with adults includes:

- providing health care by a healthcare professional or under the direction or supervision of a healthcare professional;
- providing personal care;
- providing social work;
- assistance with general household matters to an adult because of their age, illness, or disability (that is managing a person's cash);
- assistance in the conduct of a person's own affairs; or
- Transporting an adult because of their age, illness or disability, from their place of residence to a place where they will receive healthcare, personal care or social care, or between such place.

For more information see the Factual Note on Regulated Activity with adults. Family or personal arrangements, such as looking after a friend's children for the day, are not regulated activity. Other activities or situations which are not defined as regulated activity include:

- work with 16 and 17 year olds in a workplace
- work at mixed age sports and leisure facilities
- work with children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm by chance (for example if an adult brings their child to an aerobics class)
- work at a college for adults
- visiting a friend or relative in a children's home or residential care or nursing home
- work in a shop or leisure facility where children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm might be customers (for example ice cream vans, fairgrounds, holiday camps)
- visiting from overseas with a group working or caring only for that group activity carried out by someone under 16.

Access NI cleared

Access NI is a criminal record check. A person working or volunteering in a role providing services to, or having close and regular supervision of children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm, usually need an enhanced Access NI check, the highest level of check. You must confirm in your AMR that all staff/volunteers in your charity that work with children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm have had an Access NI check and that this check did not identify any reasons that would prohibit them working with children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm.

Overseas

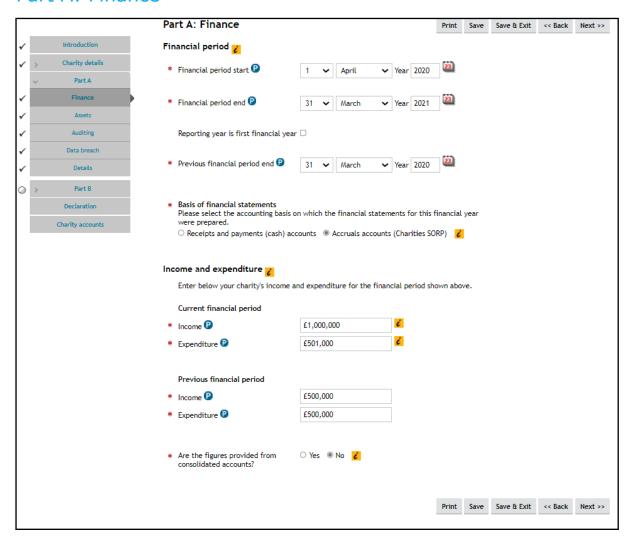
Outside the UK and Ireland.

Part A

All registered charities must complete Part A of the AMR form. This is irrespective of gross annual income.

Enter the charity's income and expenditure in the boxes provided. Please round all figures to the nearest pound. The expenditure box you cannot enter a negative number by adding the minus sign.

Part A: Finance



Help on 'Financial period'

Your financial period will normally be 12 months long but, in certain circumstances, it can be shorter or longer. For unincorporated charities it can vary from 6 to 18 months. Different rules apply for charities that are companies.

If the financial year end date displayed is incorrect you must amend these details. You cannot change your financial year end date through the AMR form. You must exit the form and return to the Online Services Home page. From here you must select 'View/Amend financial periods' to submit a financial year end change request. You must complete this process before submitting your AMR.

Help on 'Basis of financial statements'

You must tell the Commission the type of accounts your charity has prepared. That is, whether the financial statements submitted have been prepared on a receipts or accruals accounts basis.

Receipts and payments accounts also known as cash accounts, provide a factual summary of money received and paid during the year and a statement providing information as to the charity's assets and liabilities at the end of the year. These type of accounts comprise a receipts and payments account and a statement of assets and liabilities.

Accruals accounts: Fully accrued accounts allocate the costs or income of a particular activity according to when the liability is incurred or when there is entitlement or certainty about income. This is not necessarily the date on which money is received or paid out. Charities preparing accruals accounts must prepare them in accordance with the relevant Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP). If you are unsure what type of accounts have been prepared for your charity you should seek professional help or contact a helper group for assistance.

Help on 'Income and expenditure'

Enter the charity's income and expenditure in the boxes provided. Please round all figures to the nearest pound.

The income and expenditure are based on the figures in the charity's accounts for the financial period you are reporting. You will have prepared your accounts in either the Accruals or Receipts and Payments format. The definition of income and expenditure will differ depending upon which format you have used.

Help on 'Income'

Definition of Income:

Accruals Accounts

This is the gross income, which should be calculated as the total incoming resources as shown in the Statement of Financial Activities (prepared in accordance with the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for all funds), but:

- Excluding the receipt of any endowment; and
- Including any amount transferred to income funds during the year from endowment funds so as to be available for expenditure.

Note: The SORP excludes from total incoming resources any gains on revaluation of fixed assets or gains on investments. Such gains do not form part of "gross income" for these purposes.

Receipts and Payments accounts

This is the gross income which is simply the total receipts recorded in the statement of accounts from all sources, excluding the receipt of any endowment, loans and proceeds from sale of investments or fixed assets.

Help on 'Expenditure'

Definition of Expenditure:

Accruals accounts

In accruals accounts total expenditure includes all monies paid out and due for payment, that relate to the financial period for which you are reporting. This should be calculated as the total resources expended from all income and endowment funds as shown in the Statement of Financial Activities (prepared in accordance with the SORP).

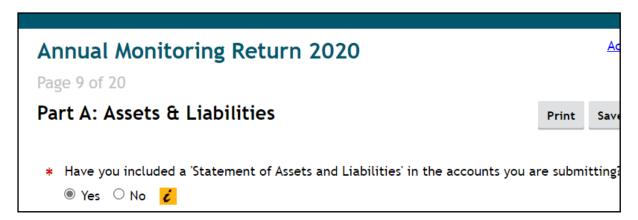
Receipts and Payments accounts

In receipts accounts this is the total of all monies paid out during the financial year via the bank and in cash. This is simply the total payments recorded in the charity's accounts.

Help on 'Are the figures provided from consolidated accounts?'

Consolidated or group accounts are the accounts prepared by the reporting 'parent' charity which controls or exercises dominant influence over one or more charitable or non-charitable subsidiaries. Group accounts are prepared in accordance with legal requirements and UK accounting standards and present the results of the whole group on a consolidated basis with the annual report and accounts submitted by the 'parent' charity including the financial results of the whole group.

Part A: Statement of Assets & Liabilities



Help on 'Statement of Assets and Liabilities.'

All charities preparing Receipts and payments accounts must include:

- A receipts and payments accounts
- A Statement of assets and liabilities

Definition of Assets:

An asset is an item of property owned by the charity, regarded as having value and available to the charity. Assets include, but are not limited to, cash, bank accounts, debtors, land, property and equipment. This figure should agree with the total value of assets as stated in your accounts.

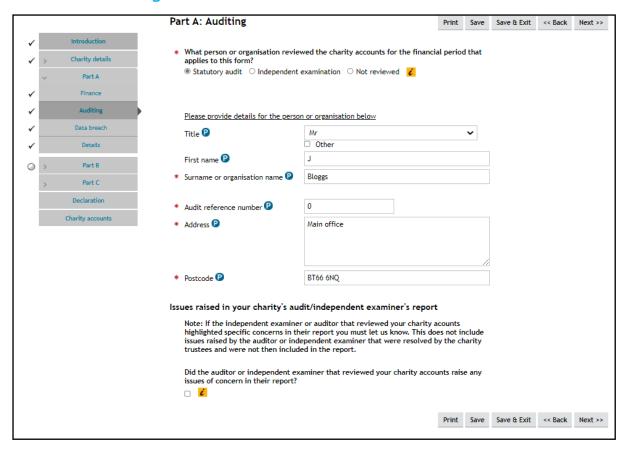
Definition of Liabilities:

Liabilities include, but are not limited to, loans, overdrafts, creditors and bank overdrafts. This figure should agree with the total value of liabilities as stated in your accounts.

A statement of assets and liabilities **must be included** even if you consider that your charity has no assets or liabilities. If your charity has no assets or liabilities, other than cash in hand or at bank, your statement could be as simple as:

"Other than cash held in hand or at bank, this charity has no other assets or liabilities".

Part A: Auditing



Help on 'What person or organisation reviewed the charity accounts for the financial period that applies to this form?'

This question relates to the charity accounts prepared for the financial period that relates to this form.

If the financial statements for the charity were audited or reviewed by an auditor or Independent Examiner, details required:

- Individual name or Organisation name
- Address and postcode
- Audit reference number (if applicable).

The following table sets out the level of external scrutiny required by law

Gross Annual Income	Independent Examination by an Independent Person	Independent Examination by an Prescribed/Qualified Person	Full Statutory Audit
£250,000 or less	√		
£250,001 up to £500,000		√	
£500,001 or more			V

For further guidance see <u>ARR02 Charity Reporting and Accounting: The Essentials</u> - Pages 22-25

Help on 'Did the auditor or independent examiner that reviewed your charity accounts raise any issues of concern in their report?'

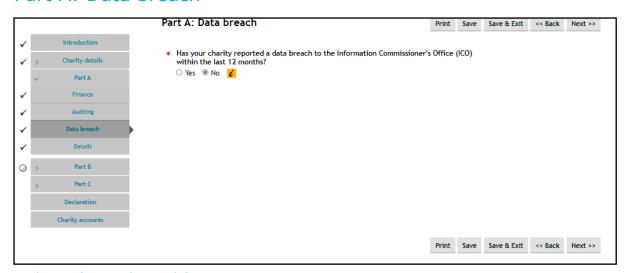
Charities must confirm if the auditor or independent examiner have raised any issues of concern in their report and provide details if any concerns have been raised.

In the case of an audit this is when the auditor gives a modified opinion in the audit report which may be expressed as:

- 1. A qualified opinion
- 2. An adverse opinion
- 3. A disclaimer of opinion

In the case of an independent examination, where there are concerns about non-compliance with the requirements of the accounting and reporting regulations, then the examiner's report on those matters is said to be a 'qualified report'. It is qualified because there are one or more matters required by the regulations that have not been met and/or there are matters that need to be reported for a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Part A: Data breach



Help on 'Data breach'

If your charity has had to report a personal data breach to the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) in the last 12 months you must answer yes and provide a brief description of the nature of the breach. Guidance on personal data breaches and when and how to report them can be found on the ICO's website Personal data breaches | ICO

Part A: Other charity regulators



Help on 'Is your charity registered with another charity regulator?'

Charities must confirm if they are registered with any of the charity regulators below:

- Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR)
- Charity Commission for England and Wales (CCEW) or
- Charities Regulatory Authority (CRA)

Provide registration numbers if relevant.

PART B

All registered charities with a gross annual income over £10,000 must complete Part B of the AMR.

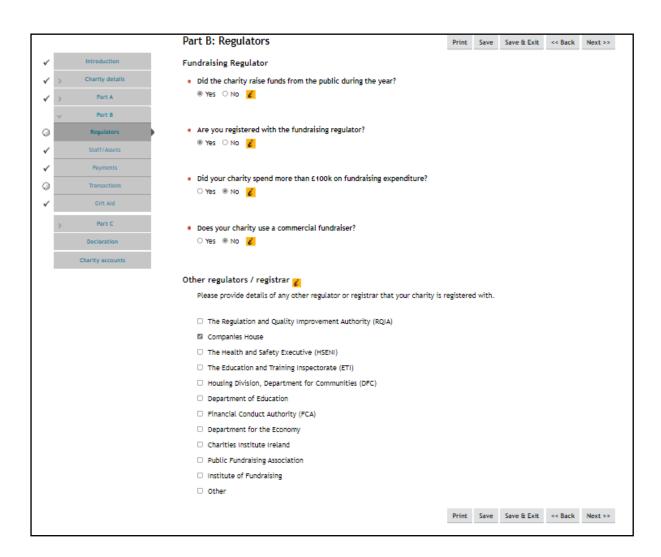
Part B: Regulators

Fundraising Regulator

Raising funds from the public is the act of raising money by requesting gifts, donations, pledges, sponsorship, or legacies including land or property, by directly or indirectly engaging with members of the public and organisations such as trusts, foundations or private corporations, through a fundraising activity or professional fundraiser. This can include, face to face, or contact via telephone, text, postal services, advertising, social media or the internet.

Fundraising expenditure includes "anything a charity spends on fundraising activity, except marketing and charity trading expenditure".

Please refer to the Commissions guidance *CCNI EG061 Fundraising for charities* – *A guide for charity trustees and the public* for more information.



Help on 'Did the charity raise funds from the public during the year?'

Fundraising practice is the act of raising money by requesting gifts, donations, pledges, sponsorship, or legacies including land or property, by directly or indirectly engaging with members of the public and organisations such as trusts, foundations or private corporations, through a fundraising activity or professional fundraiser. This can include, face to face, or contact via telephone, text, postal services, advertising, social media or the internet.

Help on 'Are you registered with the fundraising regulator?'

The Fundraising Regulator (FR) is an independent body established for the purposes of strengthening the system of charity regulation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and restoring public trust and confidence in fundraising.

Help on 'Did your charity spend more than 100K on fundraising expenditure?'

Fundraising expenditure includes "Anything a charity spends on fundraising activity, except marketing and charity trading expenditure".

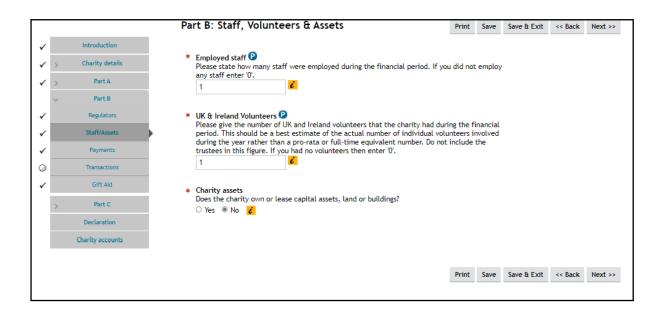
Help on 'Does your charity use a commercial fundraiser?'

A professional fundraiser is a person or organisation that carries out fundraising business on behalf of another organisation. If your charity uses a professional fundraiser to raise funds on behalf of your charity, tell us here. For further guidance on using third party fundraisers please see the Fundraising Regulators website "Professional fundraisers, commercial participators and partners | Fundraising Regulator"

Help on 'Other regulators / registrar'

Charities must confirm whether or not they are regulated by a regulator, or registered with a registrar, in addition to the Commission.

Part B: Staff, Volunteers & Assets



Help on 'Employed staff'

Please state how many staff were employed during the financial period. If you did not employ any staff enter '0'.

Charities must record the total number of paid staff at the accounting period end date. This should be a head count based on the payroll information submitted to HMRC.

Help on 'UK & Ireland Volunteers

Please give the number of UK and Ireland volunteers that the charity had during the financial period. This should be a best estimate of the actual number of individual volunteers involved during the year rather than a pro-rata or full-time equivalent number. Do not include the trustees in this figure. If you had no volunteers then enter '0'.'

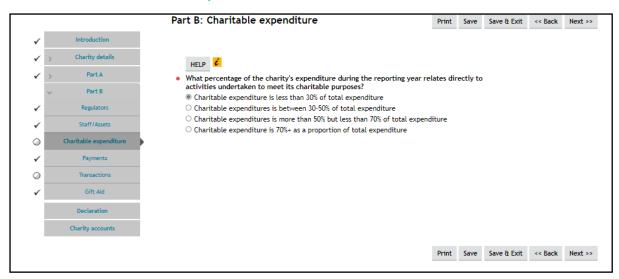
A charity must record its best estimate of the number of individual volunteers involved in the charity during the financial year.

Help on 'Charity assets'

Does the charity own or lease capital assets, land or buildings?'

Charities must confirm whether they own or lease capital assets, land or buildings and confirm if these assets have been used to advance the charitable purposes of the charity.

Part B: Charitable expenditure

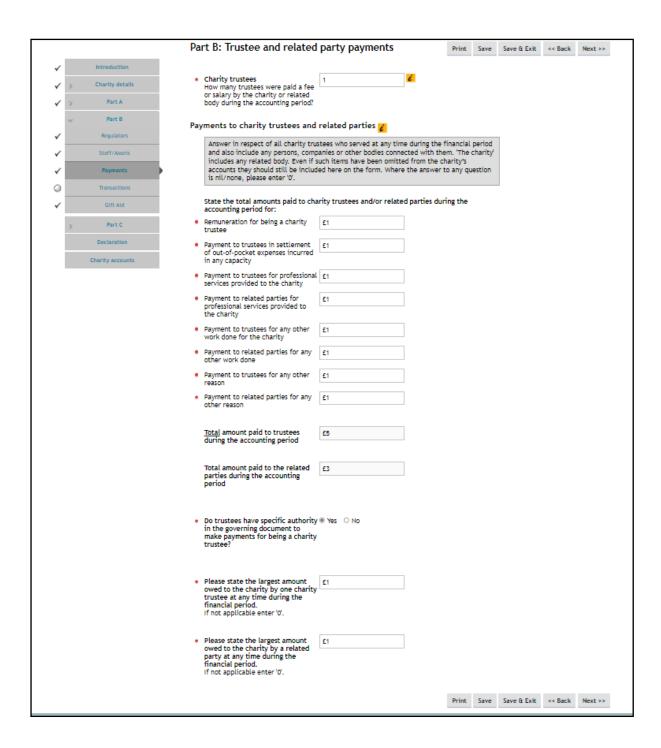


Help on 'Charitable expenditure'

Charitable expenditure is spending that the charity has incurred for charitable purposes only. It includes such items as charitable grants and expenditure incurred on the administration of the charity. To answer this question you must calculate your charitable expenditure during the year as a proportion of total expenditure.

This question is for charities preparing Part B of the AMR only. If you charity's income is greater than £250,000 you will provide more detailed financial information in Part C of the AMR.

Part B: Trustee and related party payments



Help on 'Charity trustees'

How many trustees were paid a fee or salary by the charity or related body during the accounting period?

Charities must state the number of trustees that were paid a fee or salary by the charity or related body during the accounting period. A related body includes connected companies and also other charities that are grouped through common

trusteeship, appointment rights or other arrangements. A connected company is a company of which the charity owns at least one fifth of the shares or voting rights or where the charity can otherwise ensure that the affairs of the company are conducted in accordance with its wishes. All companies that are subsidiaries of the charity come within the definition of connected company.

Help on 'Payments to charity trustees and related parties'

A connected person in relation to a charity means any persons falling into the following categories:

- a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother, sister of any trustee
- b) the spouse or civil partner of any person falling within category (a)
- c) any person carrying on business in partnership with anyone falling within category (a) or (b)
- d) an institution which is controlled:
 - i. by the charity trustee or any person falling within categories (a)-(c), or
 - ii. by two or more such persons taken together, or
- e) a body corporate in which:
- i. the charity trustee or any connected person falling within any of categories (a)-(c) has a substantial interest or
- ii. two or more such persons, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

There are a number of reasons a charity trustee may receive payment from the charity.

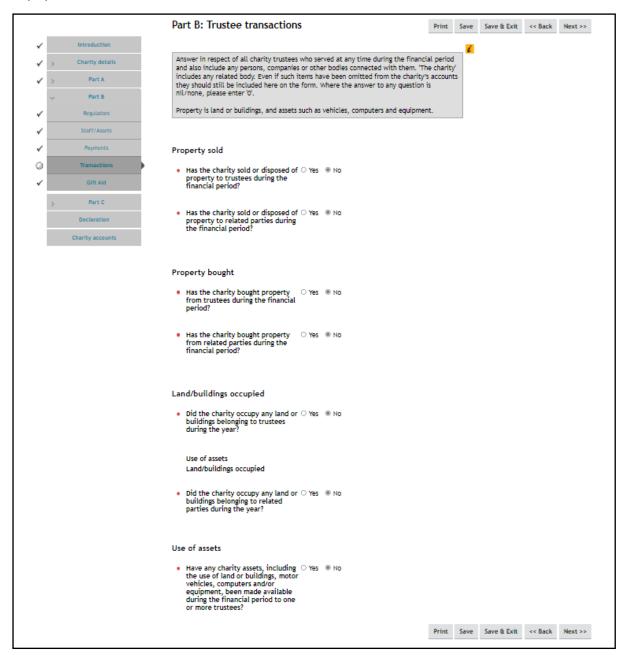
- Remuneration for being a charity trustee This refers to paying an individual in return for serving as a trustee and carrying out the day to day activities associated with the role.
- Reimbursements of out-of-pocket expenses This refers to costs a trustee
 has had to meet personally, or which have been met on their behalf, in
 order to carry out trustee duties.
- Payment for services A charity trustee might be paid for services that they provide to a charity over and above normal trustee duties. This includes for goods supplied in connection with the provisions of services.

Further information and examples are provided in the guidance document "Making payments to trustees" on the Commission's website.

Part B: Trustee transactions

These questions must be answered in respect of all charity trustees who served at any time during the financial period and includes any persons, companies or other bodies connected to with them.

Property is land or buildings, and assets such as vehicles, computers and equipment.



Help on 'Trustee transactions'

Charities must provide details of transactions with trustees and connected persons involving the charity property. Property is land or buildings and assets such as vehicles, computers and equipment. Charities must state whether the

following transactions have taken place and provide details of how much was paid or received in respect of it.

A connected person in relation to a charity means any persons falling into the following categories:

- a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother, sister of any trustee
- b) the spouse or civil partner of any person falling within category (a)
- c) any person carrying on business in partnership with anyone falling within category (a) or (b)
- d) an institution which is controlled:
 - i. by the charity trustee or any person falling within categories (a)-(c), or
 - ii. by two or more such persons taken together, or
- e) a body corporate in which:
- i. the charity trustee or any connected person falling within any of categories (a)-(c) has a substantial interest or
- ii. two or more such persons, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

A person(s) is thought to "control" an institution where they have power to influence decision making within that institution (category d above).

"Substantial interest" in a body corporate is considered where the person or institution in question holds more than one-fifth of the equity share capital or voting power (category e above).



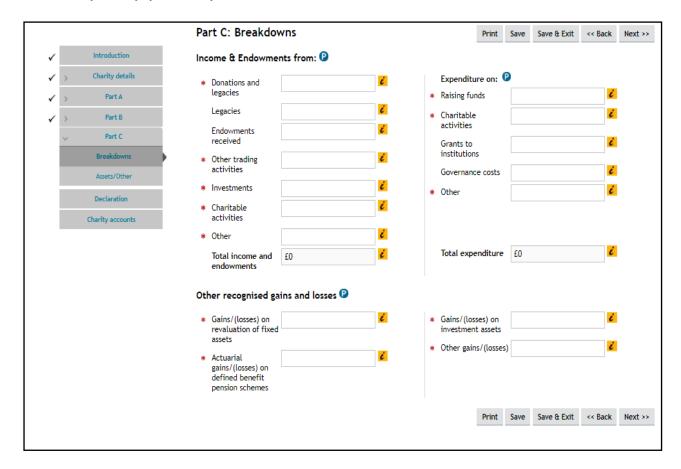


Help on 'Gift Aid'

Charities must confirm if they are entitled to claim Gift Aid from HMRC, and whether they have claimed Gift Aid relief against eligible funds.

Part C

Part C is compulsory for charities with an income of more than £250,000. To complete it, you must input figures which are taken directly from the charity's signed accounts. The categories of information needed to complete this section will normally be found in the Statement of Financial Accounts (SoFA) for accounts prepared in accordance with the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) (FRS102).



Income and endowments Help on 'Donations and legacies'

Donations and legacies include all income received by the charity for example, a gift made to it on a voluntary basis. A donation or legacy may be for any purpose of the charity (recorded as unrestricted funds) or for a particular purpose of the charity (recorded as restricted income funds or endowment funds).

Donations and legacies are defined in the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) at paragraph (4.31)

Help on 'Legacies'

This is the amount of legacies received that is part of the income from donations and legacies reported above.

Help on 'Endowments received'

This is the amount of the year's donations and legacies reported above that has been added to endowments.

Help on 'Other trading activities'

This is the resources generated by trading activities that specifically raise funds for the charity. For example, membership fees, fundraising events such as jumble sales, sponsorships and shop income from selling donated goods. Other trading activities are defined in the Charities SORPs at paragraph (4.35).

Help on 'Investments'

This is incoming resources from investment assets, including dividends and interest receivable. Investment income is shown at paragraph (4.37) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Charitable activities'

These are any resources arising from activities promoting the charity's purposes, for example; training, events and conference fees, sale of goods or services as a charitable activity. Income from charitable trading is shown at paragraph (4.33) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Other'

These are the gains on the disposal of tangible fixed assets and receipt of any other incoming resources that cannot be accounted for in the previous categories. The amount is shown at paragraph (4.39) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Total income and endowments'

This is the total of all the incoming resources.

Expenditure

Help on 'Expenditure on raising funds'

This includes all expenditure incurred by a charity to raise funds for its charitable purposes. It includes the costs of all fundraising activities, events, non-charitable trading activities, and costs associated with the sale of donated goods. However, any costs incurred in providing goods or services as a charitable activity must not be included in this heading, even if a charge is made for their provision. These costs are shown at paragraph (4.44) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Expenditure on charitable activities'

These are all the resources applied in meeting the charitable objectives, including costs involved in negotiating contracts or grants, the direct provision of charitable services and a proportion of the charity's support costs and governance cost which, if allocated will be explained in the notes to the accounts. These costs are shown at paragraph (4.52) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Grants to institutions'

These grants form part of the expenditure on charitable activities. The SORP defined these as being grants not made to individuals. In this context grants do not include any allocated charity's support costs. The amounts of grants paid to institutions should be disclosed in the notes to the accounts. This field is for supplementary information only.

Help on 'Governance costs'

These are the general costs of running the charity. They normally include audit costs, legal advice to trustees and costs of meeting constitutional and statutory requirements (e.g. trustee meetings and annual statutory accounts). Governance costs are identified as a separate component of support costs in a disclosure note to the accounts see paragraph (8.13) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Other'

This will rarely be used as most expenditure can be categorised under expenditure on raising funds or expenditure on charitable activities, but where it is used, the amount will be as shown at paragraph (4.56) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Total expenditure'

The sum of all resources expended.

Other recognised gains and losses

Help on 'Gains/(losses) on revaluation of fixed assets'

This is the amount of any change in the value of tangible fixed assets (i.e. all assets not held for investment purposes) as a result of a revaluation during the financial year. This amount is shown at paragraph (4.62) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension schemes)'

If your charity operates a defined benefit pension scheme, this figure will include the actuarial gains or losses on the scheme as reported in the SoFA. This amount is shown at paragraph (4.63) of the Charities SORP.

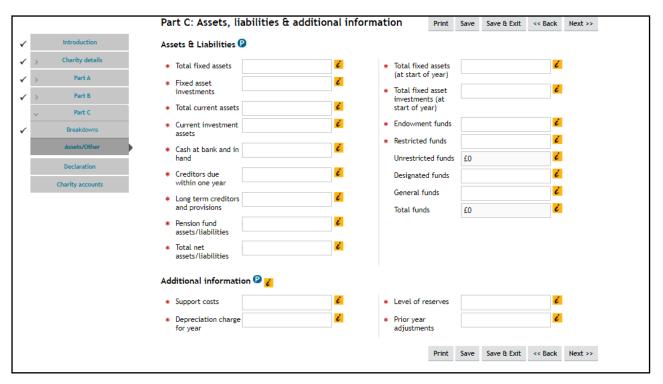
Help on 'Gains/(losses) on investment assets'

This is the total of any unrealised gains and losses resulting from the revaluation of investment assets to market value, and gains and losses realised on the disposal of investment assets during the year. This amount is shown at paragraph (4.59) of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Other gains/(losses)'

This amount is shown at row D3 of table 2 of the Charities SORP. For more information refer to paragraph 4.56 of the Charities SORP.

Assets, liabilities & additional information



Help on 'Total fixed assets'

These are assets held for continuing use, including tangible fixed assets such as land, buildings, equipment and vehicles, and any investments held on a long term basis to generate income or gains. These also include any heritage assets that are maintained or preserved as part of the charity's objects or intangible assets such as patents. The total amount of fixed assets will be shown on the balance sheet and is the total of lines A1 to A3 in the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Fixed asset investments'

These are assets held for the long term to generate income or gains. This may include quoted and unquoted shares, bonds, gifts, common investment funds, investment property and term deposits held as part of the investment portfolio. Fixed asset investments will exclude programme related investments, shown at line 4 in the Charities SORP. This field is for supplementary information only.

Help on 'Total current assets'

This includes stock, debtors, current asset investments and cash. The amount is shown as the total of lines B1 to B4 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Current investment assets'

These are assets held with the intention of disposing of them within the next 12 months. These are shown at line B3 of the Charities SORP. This field is for supplementary information only.

Help on 'Cash at bank and in hand'

This includes deposits with banks and other financial institutions, which are repayable on demand, but excludes bank overdrafts. Cash is shown at line B4 of the Charities SORP. This field is for supplementary information only.

Help on 'Creditors due within one year'

This is amounts owed to creditors including loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, accruals and deferred income, that are payable within one year and are shown at line C1 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Long term creditors and provisions'

This is amounts owed to creditors payable after more than one year, with provisions for liabilities and charges, and are the total of lines C2 and C3 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Pension fund assets/liabilities'

This is the surplus or deficit in any defined benefit pension scheme operated and represents a potential long term asset or liability. The pension fund asset or liability is shown at line C4 of the Charities SORP. If the figure is a pension fund deficit it should be prefixed with a minus.

Help on 'Total net assets/liabilities'

This is the total of all assets shown less all liabilities. The amount is the net figure from the lines A to C of the Charities SORP as net assets or liabilities, including any pension fund asset or liability and is equal to the total funds of the charity.

Help on 'Total fixed assets (at start of year)'

This is the total amount of fixed assets at the start of the year and will be shown in the comparative figures of the balance sheet and in the notes to the accounts. The amount is shown as the total of section A of table 5 for the previous year in the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Total fixed asset investments (at start of year)'

These are the fixed asset investments at the start of the year and will be shown in the comparative figures of the balance sheet and in the notes to the accounts. The amount is shown at row A4 of section A of table 5 for the previous financial year end in the Charities SORP. This field is for supplementary information only.

Help on 'Endowment funds'

This is the amount of all permanent and expendable endowment funds. The amount is shown at row DI of table 5 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Restricted funds'

This is the amount of all funds held that must be spent on particular purposes of the charity. The amount is shown at row D2 of table 5 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Unrestricted funds'

This is the amount of all funds held for the general purposes of the charity. This will include unrestricted income funds, designated funds, revaluation reserves

and any pension reserve. The amount is shown at row D3 of table 5 of the Charities SORP.

Help on 'Designated funds'

This is supplementary information and forms part of the total unrestricted funds figure above. It is the amount of unrestricted funds that have been set aside for a particular purpose by the trustees.

Help on 'General funds'

This is supplementary information and forms part of the total unrestricted funds figure above. This will include unrestricted funds, revaluation reserve and any pension reserve, less the amount set aside by trustees as designated funds.

Help on 'Total funds'

These are all funds shown on the balance sheet and comprise endowments, restricted income and unrestricted funds. The amount is shown as the net total of section D of table 5 of the Charities SORP and is equal to the total net assets figure.

Additional information

Help on 'Additional information'

The information to complete this section will generally be found in the notes to the accounts.

Help on 'Support costs'

These are costs which, while necessary to deliver the activity, do not themselves produce activity. They include central office functions of the charity and are often apportioned to activities. The amount shown here is the total amount of support costs (for charitable, fundraising and governance activities) included in the resources expended. This amount will be shown in the notes to the accounts if it is significant.

Help on 'Depreciation charge for year'

This is the amount of depreciation on tangible fixed assets (including impairment charges, if any) which will be shown as the charge for the year in the tangible fixed assets note to the accounts.

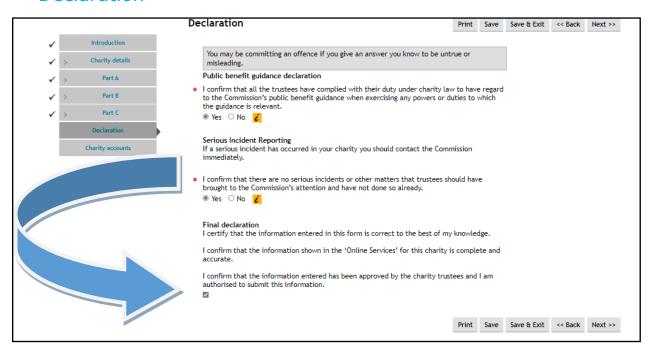
Help on 'Level of reserves'

The level of reserves is calculated in accordance with paragraph (1.48) of the Charities SORP and is stated in the trustees' annual report (TAR).

Help on 'Prior year adjustments'

This is the amount the financial statements have been adjusted (if at all) in relation to accounting for the prior year(s).

Declaration



In this section charities are asked to make a declaration about the Commission's Public benefit guidance, Serious Incident Reporting and about children, young people and/or adults at risk of harm.

Public benefit guidance: Under the Charities Act, charity trustees **must** have regard to the public benefit statutory guidance produced by the Commission. This means charity trustees must be able to show that they are aware of the guidance and that they have taken it into account in making a decision where the guidance is relevant. You can read or download *the public benefit requirement* as well as the accompanying glossary The Charity Commission for Northern Ireland (charitycommissionni.org.uk).

Serious Incident reporting: If a serious incident has taken place in your charity, charity trustees are expected to report what happened to the Commission and explain how it is being managed. Incidents should be reported to the Commission even if the trustees have already reported them to the PSNI, donors or another regulator. The Commission regards a serious incident as an adverse event, whether actual or alleged, which results in, or risks, a significant:

- loss of charity money or assets
- damage to charity property
- harm to the work of the charity, its beneficiaries or reputation.

If a Serious incident has occurred during the year and you have not already reported it to the Commission you should do so immediately. For further information on Serious incident reporting and how you report to the Commission please see the guidance on our website *here*.

Final Declaration

Charities are asked to declare that the information provided is accurate. This means the information in the AMR must be approved by the charity trustees before it is submitted. If you are authorised to submit the AMR on behalf of the charity trustees, you can do this by saving and printing a copy of the draft AMR for approval.

Charity accounts

Charities are asked to attach and submit their accounts and reports as PDF documents.

The PDF documents submitted by the charity are automatically published to the Commission's online register. It is very important therefore that charities submit the correct documents.

The Commission may not review the documents submitted and has no control over the actions of anyone who obtains or uses data from the public register so you should ensure you only provide the information requested by the Commission.

By clicking 'submit' you are certifying that you have understood what the Commission has asked you to provide and that the trustees have individually verified the content of the material intended to be submitted and consented to its submission.

You must **not** attach bank statements or include any other sensitive or personal information to the documents submitted to the Commission.



If you have produced one <u>PDF</u> report which includes all three documents (Charity Accounts, Trustee Annual Report and Audit Report or Independent Examiners Report), you can **either**:

- upload the document 3 times or
- split the document and upload separately.

However each document must be saved as a <u>separate pdf</u> with a different name. The system will not accept three versions of a document.

Disclaimer

<u>Disclaimer:</u> Please note the information and documentation you submit will automatically be published to the Commission's online public register. The Commission may not review the material submitted immediately and we have no control over the actions of anyone who obtains or uses data from the public register so you should ensure you only provide the information requested by the Commission.

By clicking 'submit' you are certifying that you have understood what the Commission has asked you to provide and that the trustees have individually verified the content of the material intended to be submitted and consented to its submission.

You must not attach bank statements to the documents submitted to the Commission.



A copy of your charity's completed and submitted AMR form will be sent to your charity's e-mail address which is held for Commission use.