

Incorporated Societies as an organisational form – Proposed changes, governance and accounting issues



Carolyn Cordery@vuw.ac.nz



Overview of session

- Statistical overview of the sector
- Types of transactions incorporated societies enter into
- What will the Bill require for financial reporting?
- Proposed audit requirements
- Possible issues to be aware of

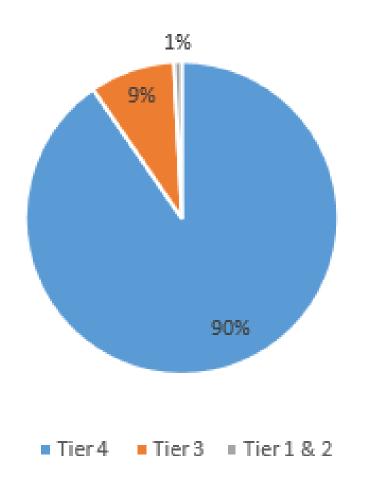
Comparing the two registers



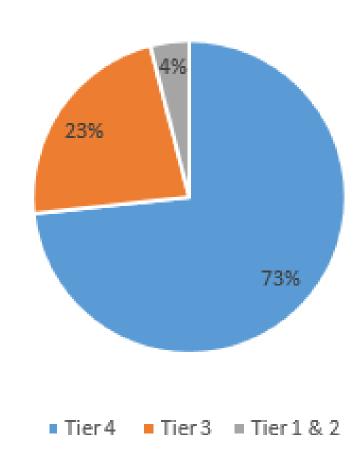


Comparing the two registers - size



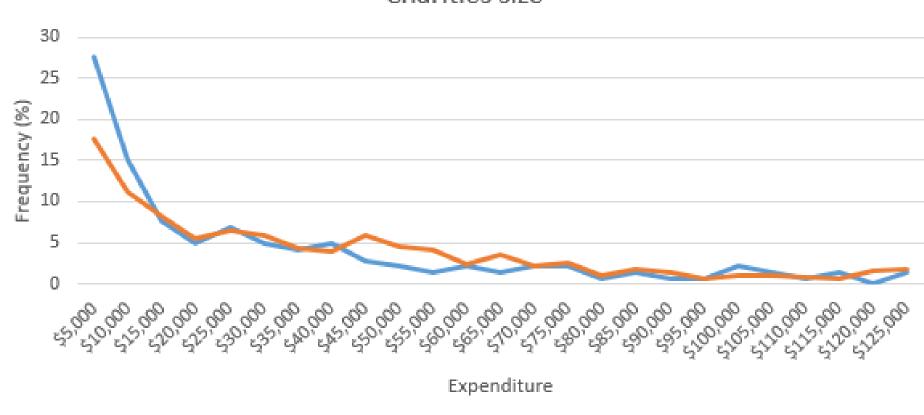






Many small entities...

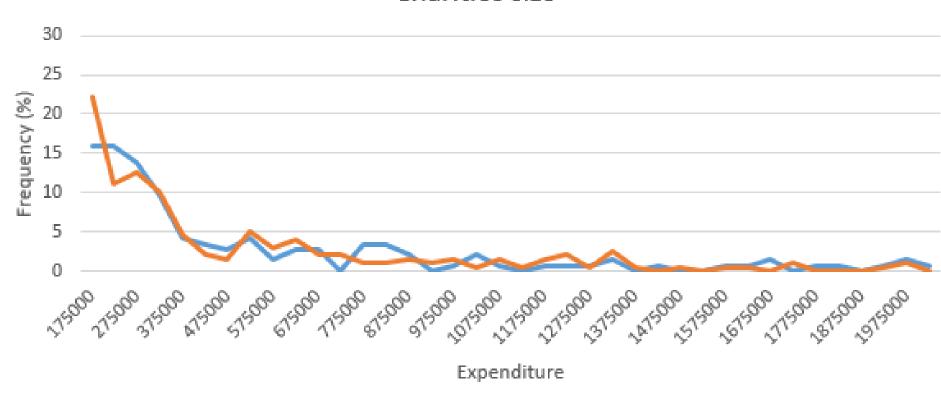
Figure 17: Distribution of tier 4 Incorporated Societies and Charities size



Tier 4 Inc Societies —— Tier 4 Charities

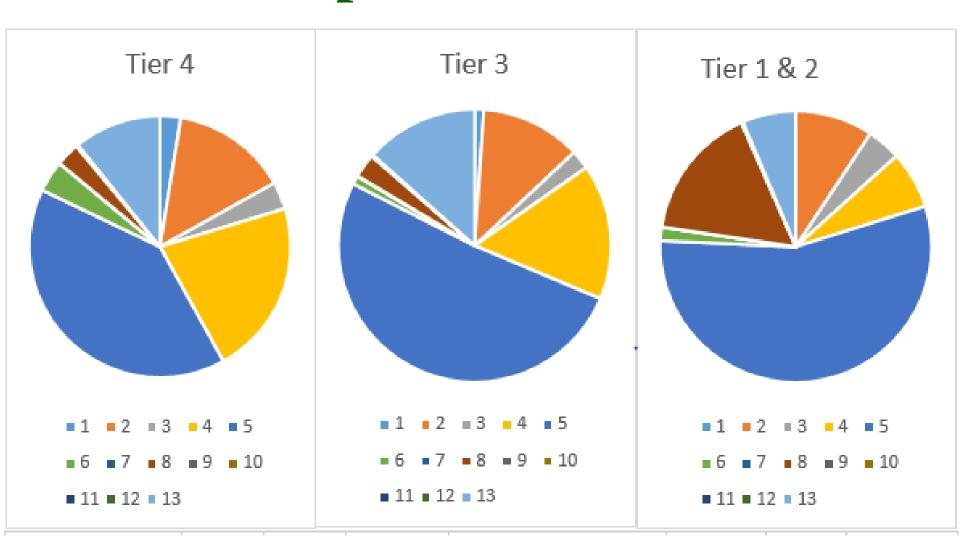
Many small entities...

Figure 18: Distribution of tier 3 Incorporated Societies and Charities size



Tier 3 Inc Societies —— Tier 3 Charities

Sources of revenue for Incorporated Societies



Sources of revenue for Incorporated Societies

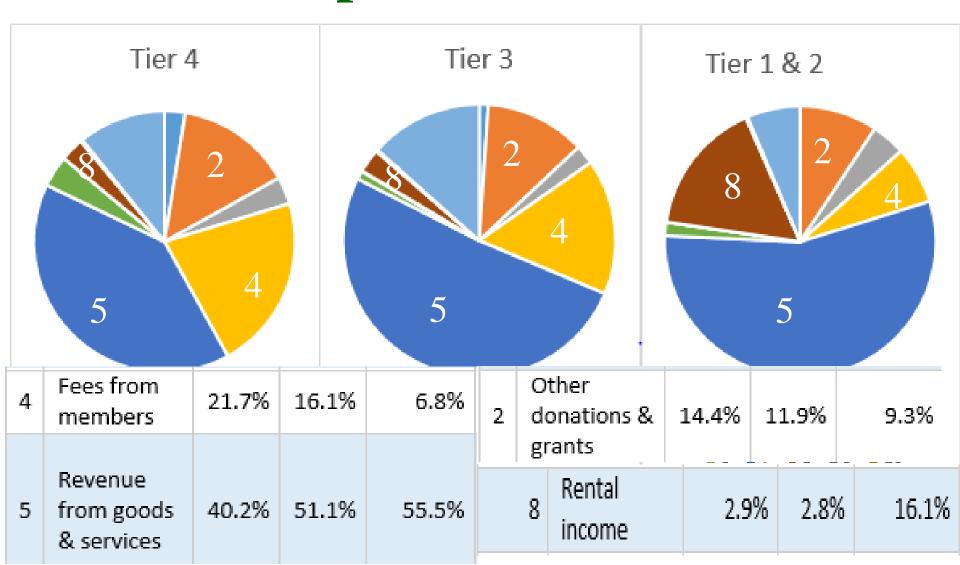
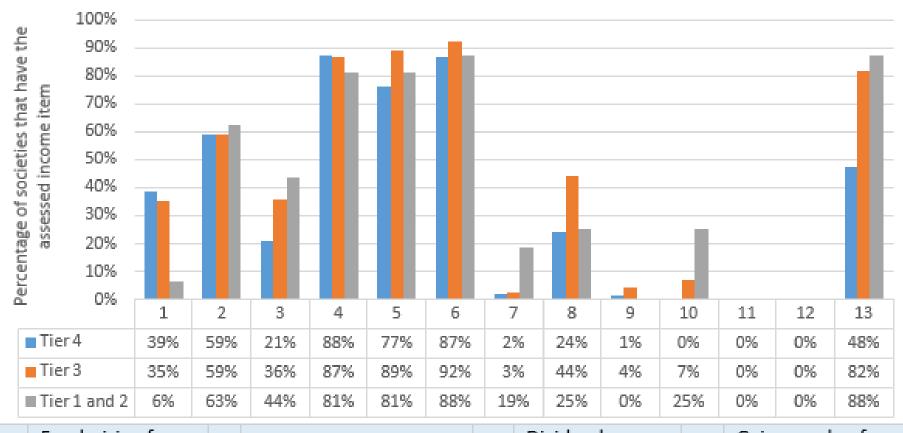


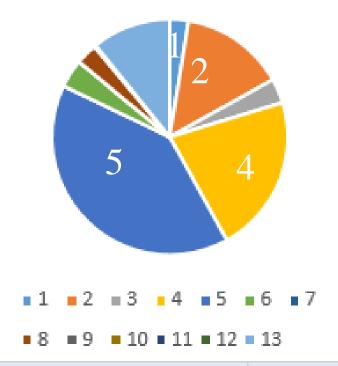
Figure 1: Comparison of Revenue for Tier 1 & 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 Incorporated Societies



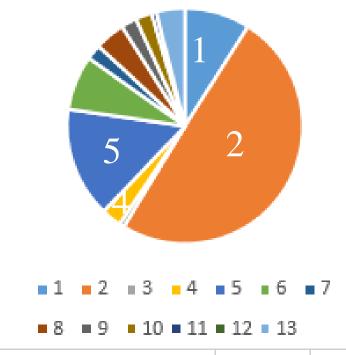
1	Fundraising from public	4	Fees from members	7	Dividend income	10	Gain on sale of assets/ revaluations
2	Other donations & grants	5	Revenue from goods & services	8	Rental income	11	Bequests
3	Subcategory sponsorship, if provided	6	Interest income	9	Other investment income	12	Income as budget holder for another organisation

Comparing Inc Socs to Charities

Revenue Composition for Tier 4 Inc Societies



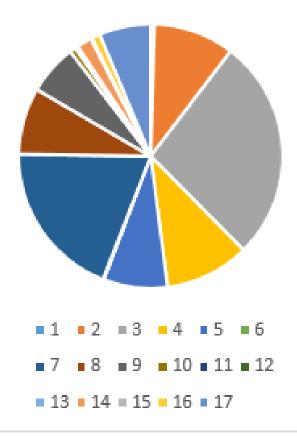
Revenue Composition for Tier 4 Charities



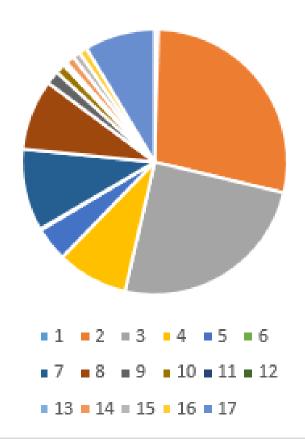
1	Fundraising from public	2.6%	9.0%	4	Fees from members	21.7%	2.7%
2	Other donations &	14.4%	49.7%	5	Revenue from goods &	40.2%	15.1%
	grants	14.470	45.770	J	services	40.270	15.1/0

Average expenditures of Incorporated Societies

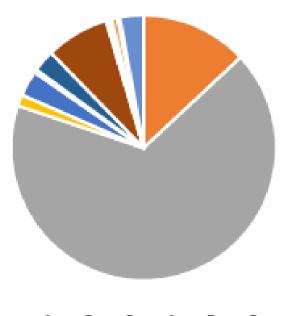
Expenditure Composition for Tier 4 Inc Societies

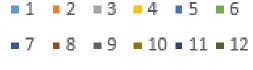


Expenditure Composition for Tier 3 Inc Societies



Expenditure
Composition for Tier
1 & 2 Inc Societies





13 14 15 16 17

Average expenditures of Incorporated Societies

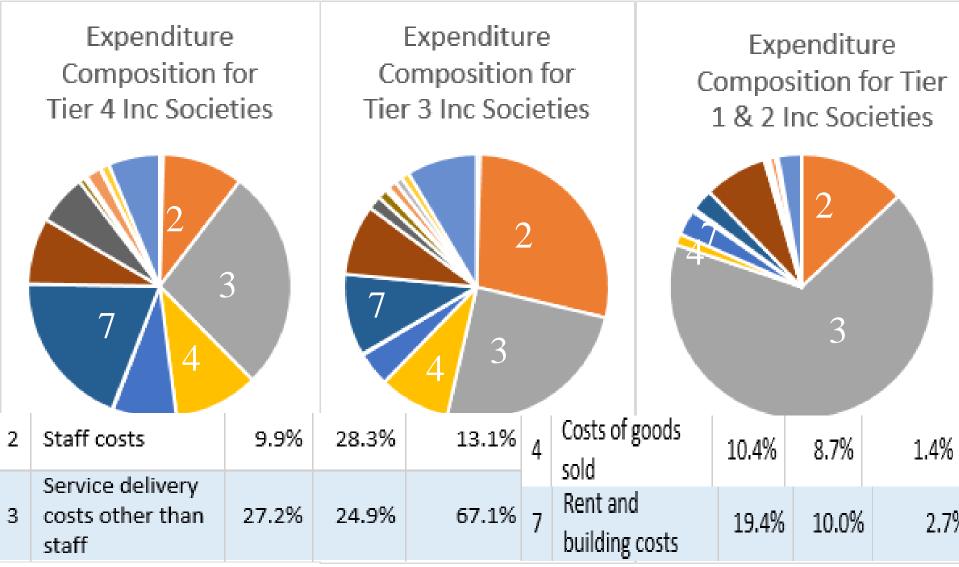
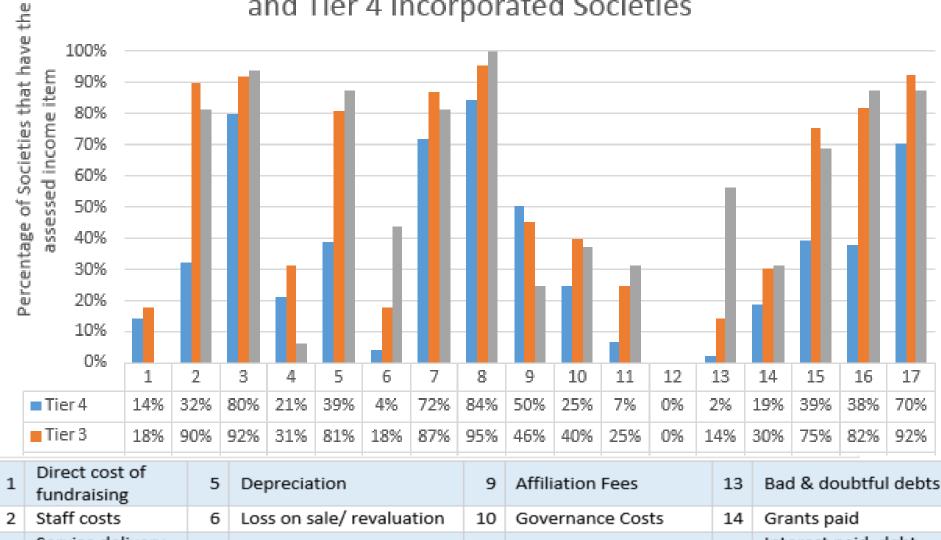
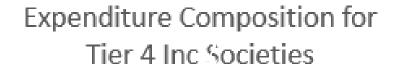


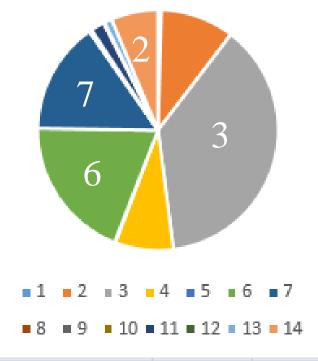
Figure 7: Comparison of Expenditure for Tier 1 & 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 Incorporated Societies



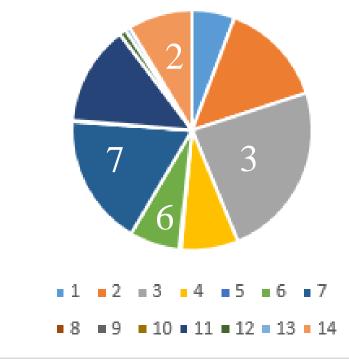
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	■Tier4	14%	32%	80%	21%	39%	4%	72%	84%	50%	25%	7%	0%	2%	19%	39%	38%	70%	
	■Tier3	18%	90%	92%	31%	81%	18%	87%	95%	46%	40%	25%	0%	14%	30%	75%	82%	92%	
1	Direct cost fundraising		5	De	Depreciation				9	Affiliation Fees				13	13 Bad & doubtful debts				5
2	Staff costs		6	Los	Loss on sale/ revaluation				10	Governance Costs				14	Grants paid				
3	Service del costs other staff	•	7		Rent and building costs (including utilities)				11	Lease payments				15	ser	Interest paid, debt servicing costs and bank fees			
4	Costs of go sold	ods	8	Ad	Admin/Overhead costs				12	Expenses as a budget holder for another org			5 Ass	Assurance Costs					

Comparing Inc Socs to Charities





Expenditure Composition for Tier 4 Charities



2	Staff costs	9.9%	14.2%	6	Rent and building	19.4%	6.7%
3	Service delivery	37.6%	23.8%		costs		
	costs other than			7	Admin/Overhead costs	15.0%	17.7%
	Stall						

Balance sheet items

- Larger incorporated societies have more:
 - Debtors (28% in tier 4, 77% in tier 3 and 94% in tier 1 & 2);
 - Investments (6% in tier 4, 13% in tier 3 and 56% in tier 1 & 2);
 - Employee related liabilities (2% in tier 4, 26% in tier 3 and 50% in tier 1 & 2);
 - GST payable (9% in tier 4, 48% in tier 3 and 63% in tier 1 & 2);
 - Tier 3 have a significantly higher borrowings (bank loans etc.) (30% in tier 3 compared to 7% and 13% in tier 4 and tier 1 & 2 respectively)

What will the Bill require for financial reporting?

- S. 83-84 6 months to file after year end
- Financial reports must be prepared under XRB Standards
 - i.e. Tier 1 & 2 (Expenditure > \$2 million) PBE IPSAS/PBE IPSAS RDR
 - Tier 3 (Expenditure >\$125,0000 and <\$2 million) Simple Format Reporting Standards Accrual
 - Tier 4 (under \$125,000 in expenditure) Simple Format Reporting Standards Cash.

Proposed audit requirements

- The ED suggests no real change
 - Registered Charities with annual revenue > \$500,000 a review and >\$1 million an audit
 - If not publicly accountable Assets >\$60 million or annual revenue >\$30 million need an audit
- But for members who want one... what is the cost and availability of alternatives?

Possible Issues with the ED

- Reporting entity see PBE AG A8
 - Affects tier
 - Audit requirements
 - Consider related parties
- Branches currently part of incorporated societies will be grandfathered, but new branches not
- Tax accounts ≠ General Purpose Financial Reports
- Will the register be active?

Summary

- Incorporated Societies are varied but share similar types of accounting transactions
- The smallest may need extra help to comply with accounting (and other) requirements
- It is imperative that the reporting entity be clearly defined and that the accounting, regulatory/registry and legal definitions be the same