

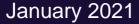
An introduction to the Charities SORP

12 JANUARY 2021



ICAEW Charities Conference-Summary briefing- an introduction to the Charities SORP and its ongoing development

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Overview:

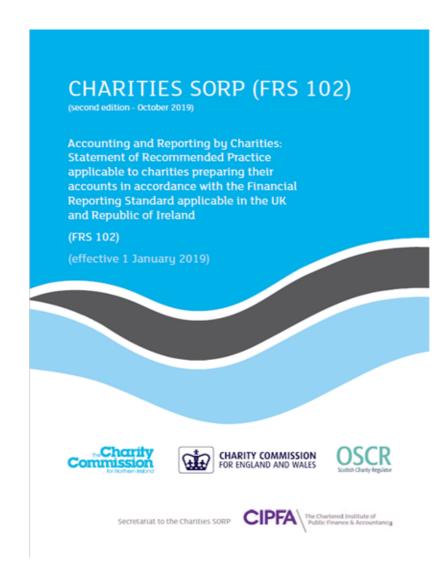
- What the charities SORP is and what it aims to do
- Which charities follow the SORP and why
- Why the SORP changes- law, standards, context
- The new approach to developing the next SORP
- The current timeline to developing the next SORP
- SORP resources to assist practitioners





What the charities SORP is:

 Guidance on preparing 'true and fair' charity accounts in accordance with GAAP







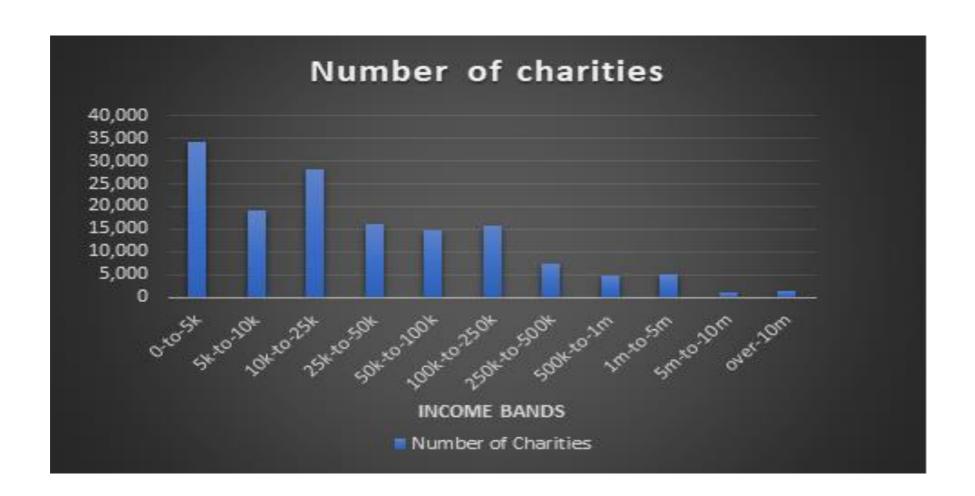
What the SORP aims to do:

- Stewardship reporting designed for the charity sector- telling the story
- The SORP is an application of FRS 102 and so is overseen by, and approved by, the FRC
- Provides guidance on how to apply for-profit reporting standards, supplemented by 'PBE' paragraphs
- Specifies required charity specific items such as the Statement of Financial Activities, fund accounting and certain notes
- Sets out required content for the trustees' annual report





Sector overview- number by income band (Sept 2020):







Which charities follow the SORP and why:

- All charities choosing or required to prepare 'true and fair' accounts under UK-Irish GAAP must follow the charities SORP unless or a more specific SORP applies
- SORP gains its authority from two sources
 - FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements
 - Law- company law and/ or charity law
- Charity law is a devolved matter so SORP most cover three UK charity law jurisdictions. Largely voluntary in the Republic of Ireland
- Why follow it?
 - Requirement to prepare 'true and fair' accounts
 - If specified in regulations
 - Good practice





Why the SORP changes:

- Changes to UK-Irish GAAP
- Changes to law (unless SORP simply signposts)
- To keep abreast of change in the wider sector reporting environment
- SORP Governance review (reported June 2019)



SORP governance review recommendations

Reporting needs

• The reporting needs of (i) the proxy user for the public and beneficiary interest and (ii) smaller charities require a refocusing of the SORP and greater simplification of reporting requirements for smaller charities with more support for trustees

SORP Committee

 The SORP Committee be retained but reforms are needed regarding size, composition and clarification of the respective roles of the SORP-making body and SORP Committee.

Engagement

 Broader and ongoing engagement is needed with a much wider group of stakeholders if the SORP is to continue to be fit for purpose.

Non-statutory reporting

 The sector and charity regulators should collaborate to identify and codify best practice in non-statutory financial reporting.

Ensure action

• The SORP-making body, supported by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) needs to ensure that the redesigned SORP development process takes effect.

Adequate resources

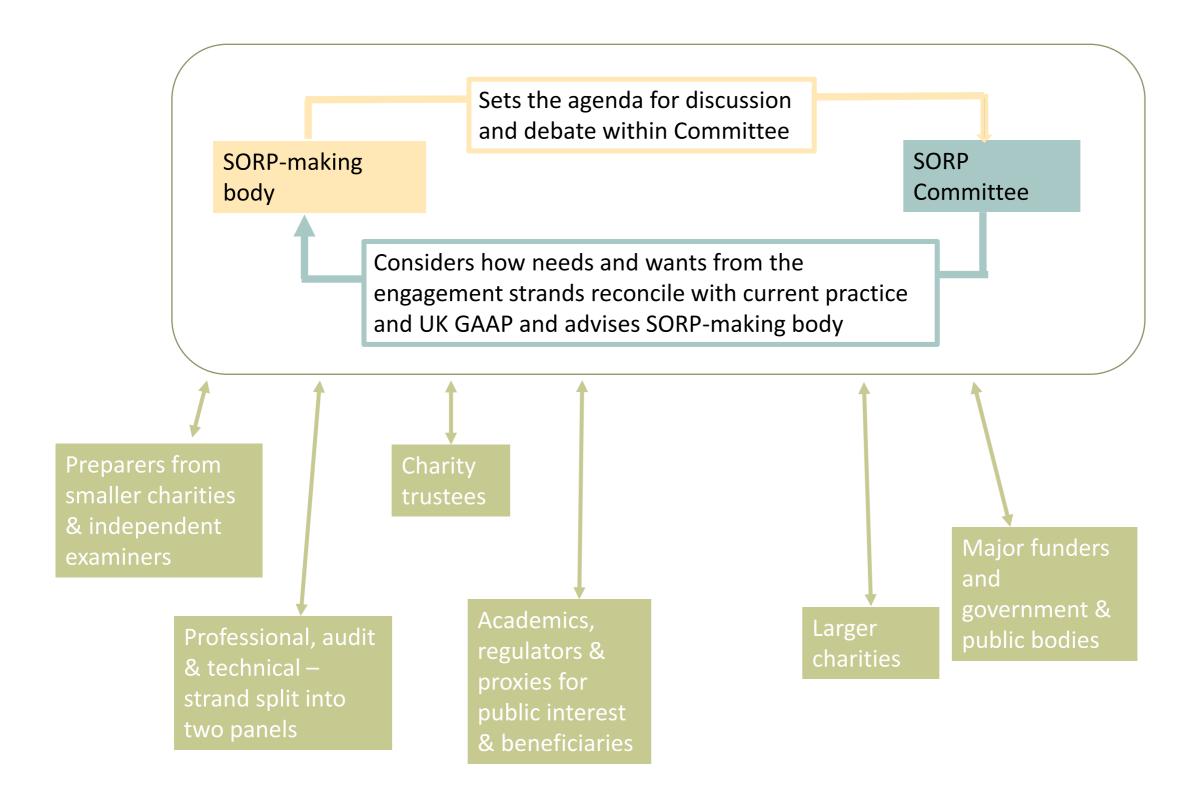
 The charity regulators are asked to ensure that SORP process is adequately resourced to implement these recommendations.



Looking to the future- the approach to developing the next SORP:

- Implementing the recommendations in a phased
 - Began with recruiting a new SORP Committee (first met March 2020)
 - New engagement process launched (July 2020)
- New engagement process to broaden the dialogue and feed ideas into advisory SORP Committee
- SORP Committee deliberates and advises on changes to the SORP
- New SORP drafted and put out to consultation
- Post consultation review changes made and FRC approval sought









Timeline to the next SORP:

• Timeline is tentative and contingent on FRC plans for GAAP with effect reporting years beginning on or after 1 January 2024





Timeline to the next SORP (1):

Process stage- approximate time completed by earliest timing (latest timing):

- Exploration 3 to 6 months October 2020 (January 2021)
- Reflection (input to FRC Spring 2021 review) 3 to 6 months April 2021 (July 2021)
- Problem solving 3 to 6 months July 2021 (January 2022)
- Drafting (Based on exposure draft FRS 102 with final FRS 102 published early in 2023) 6 to 12 months January 2022 (January 2023)
- FRC review and public consultation 6 months July 2022 (July 2023)





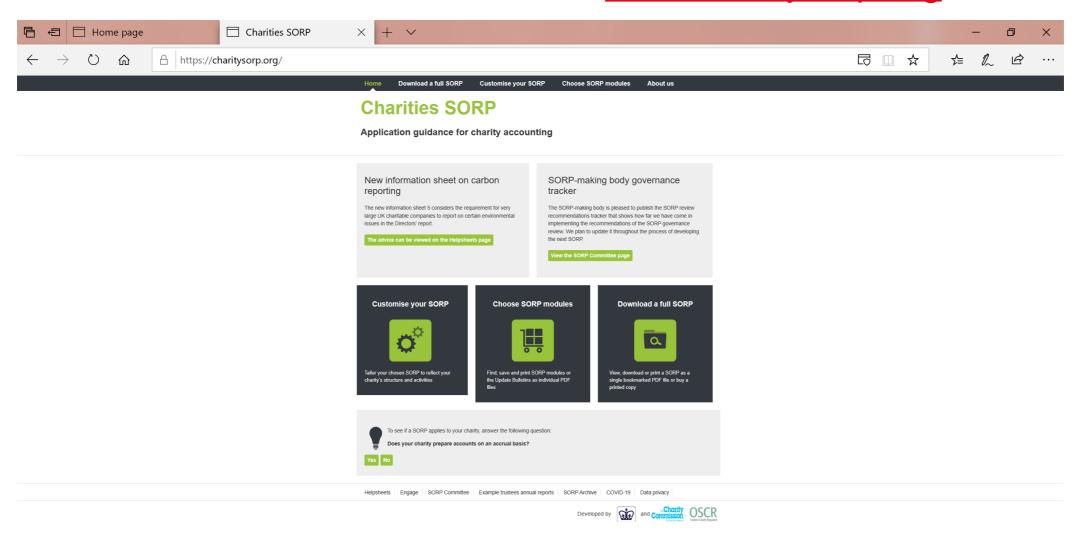
Timeline to the next SORP (2):

- Final edit and FRC approval (Subject to FRS 102 published in final form and faithfully reflected in the SORP text) 3 to 6 months October 2022 (January 2024)
- Effective date (allowing 3 month lead in) Ideally publish no later than October 2023
- Reporting for years beginning 1 January 2024





Resources- a dedicated SORP site: www.charitysorp.org





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Resources to assist practitioners:

- Second edition to download: https://www.charitysorp.org/
- Revised model examples: https://www.charitysorp.org/about-the-sorp/example-trustees-annual-reports/
- Information Sheets: https://www.charitysorp.org/about-the-sorp/helpsheets/
- Archive: https://www.charitysorp.org/sorp-archive/





COVID-19 related advice:

- Dedicated resource page: https://www.charitysorp.org/about-the-sorp/covid-19/
- SORP-making body advice on the impact of Covid-19:
 - How it is affecting the trustees' annual report (up to 10 aspects to consider)
 - True and fair
 - Post balance sheet events
 - Going concern and alternate basis of preparation
 - Dialogue with auditors
- Revised examples to come
- Signposting accounting solutions including ICAEW advice

