

# Not-for-Profit Financial Reporting: Understanding the Basics



- Attain basic understanding of:
  - Types of financial reports a Board should expect to see for their organization
  - Common terminology used in NFP financial reporting
  - Purpose of each statement/section of a financial reporting package
  - Basic understanding of how typical financial transactions are reflected in the financial statements
- Improve your ability to serve as a fiduciary of your organization





## BoardSource says:

"Fiduciary duty requires board members to stay objective, unselfish, responsible, honest, trustworthy, and efficient. Board members, as stewards of public trust, must always act for the good of the organization, rather than for the benefit of themselves. They need to exercise reasonable care in all decision making, without placing the organization under unnecessary risk."

### AFFILIATES IN MOTION CONFERENCE Serving and Building Communities Together Your Fiduciary Duty as a Board Member



"I like the way these numbers look. Good font choice, Higgins.

- One of the primary responsibilities of any nonprofit board member is to maintain the financial integrity of the organization they serve.
- Board members act as trustees of the organization's assets and must exercise due diligence and oversight to ensure that the nonprofit is well-managed and that its financial status remains sound.
- If you can't comprehend your organization's financial performance, how can you possibly fulfil this duty?



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Common components of a NFP's Financial Statement Reporting Package:

- Statement of Financial Position (aka Balance Sheet)
- Statement of Activities (aka Profit/Loss or Income Statement)
- Statement of Functional Expenses
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Footnotes



Two primary methods organizations use to track their finances:

- Cash Basis
  - Transactions recorded only when payment (cash) is received or paid
- Accrual Basis
  - Transactions recorded when they are incurred
    - When a sale is made
    - · When a donation is awarded
    - When materials are ordered/received
    - · When a service is provided to the organization





## **Accounting Methods – Cash Basis Pros and Cons**

#### Pros:

- Simple Essentially just shows deposits to your bank as revenue and disbursements from the bank as expenses.
- Provides an accurate and easy to understand picture of cash flows
- Certain tax benefits for For-Profit organizations

#### Cons:

- Does not comply with GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)
  - Rarely an acceptable method for external reporting
- Does not track payables, loans, receivables, inventory, etc.
- Cannot match revenue against expenses in an accounting period
  - Example: Aim Conference revenue would primarily show in August/September (when registration/sponsorships received), but conferences expenses would show in October/November (when vendors are paid)



## **Accounting Methods – Accrual Basis Pros and Cons**

#### Pros:

- Provides an accurate and more complete financial picture of the organization
- Easier to match revenues with expenses
  - Example: AIM Conference registration income and conference expenses would both be reflected in the October financial statements, regardless of when payments were made/received.
- Complies with GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)
- Scales better as a business/organization grows

#### Cons:

- More complicated. Would require more bookkeeping expertise to record transactions properly
- Cash flow of the organization is far more difficult to understand from the financial statements

# Cash Accounting

ABC Company has sales of \$6,000. \$5,000 was collected in cash and \$1,000 that is still owed on accounts receivable.

They had monthly expenses of \$6,000; \$4,000 was paid in cash and they still owe \$2,000 on accounts payable.

	1,000	1,000
Expenses	- 4,000	- 4,000
Sales	5,000	5,000
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Profit</u>

## Accrual Accounting

ABC Company has sales of \$6,000. \$5,000 was collected in cash and \$1,000 that is still owed on accounts receivable.

They had monthly expenses of \$6,000; \$4,000 was paid in cash and they still owe \$2,000 on accounts payable.

	Cash	Profit
Sales	5,000	6,000
Expenses	- 4,000	- 6,000
	1,000	0



#### Habitat for Humanity of Michigan, Inc. and Subsidiary

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position** 

June 30, 2021

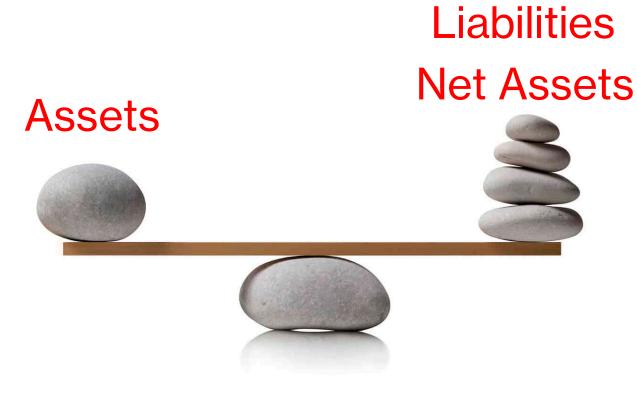
(With Summarized Comparative Information as of June 30, 2020)

	 2021	 2020			
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	\$ 1,639,270	\$ 926,705			
Trade accounts receivable Contributions receivable Loans receivable - net	11,148 196,685	64,105 205,478			
Total receivables	 1,433 209,266	 269,583			
Prepaid expenses and other assets Grant advances Funds held at Capital Region Community Foundation Property and equipment - net	 28,980 41,454 67,480 40,984	22,718 51,998 45,353			
Total assets	\$ 2,027,434	\$ 1,316,357			
Liabilities and Net Assets Liabilities					
Accounts payable Deferred revenue Accrued liabilities and other Capital leases payable Refundable advance - PPP proceeds Loan payable - New Venture Fund	 187,240 12,150 85,028 10,761 - 260,000	 235,058 350 55,568 14,099 112,000 -			
Total liabilities	 555,179	 417,075			
Net Assets Without donor restrictions With donor restrictions (note 9)	 739,800 732,455	 298,890 600,392			
Total net assets	 1,472,255	 899,282			
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 2,027,434	\$ 1,316,357			



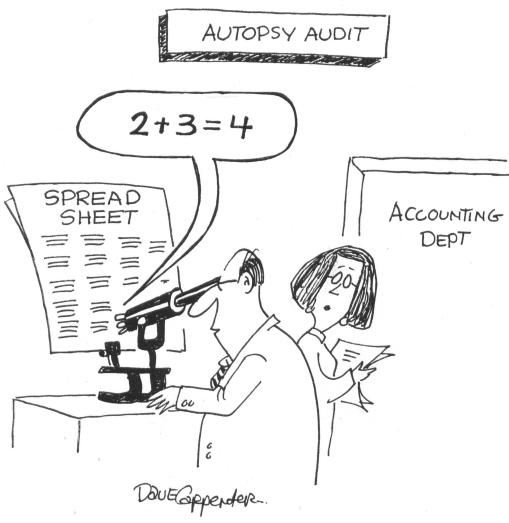


- Shows three basic components of your organization's finances:
  - Assets (what you own)
  - Liabilities (what you owe)
  - Net Assets (equity)
- Snapshot of your where your organization stands financially at a specific point in time
- Assets = Liabilities + Net Assets
- Net Assets = Assets Liabilities









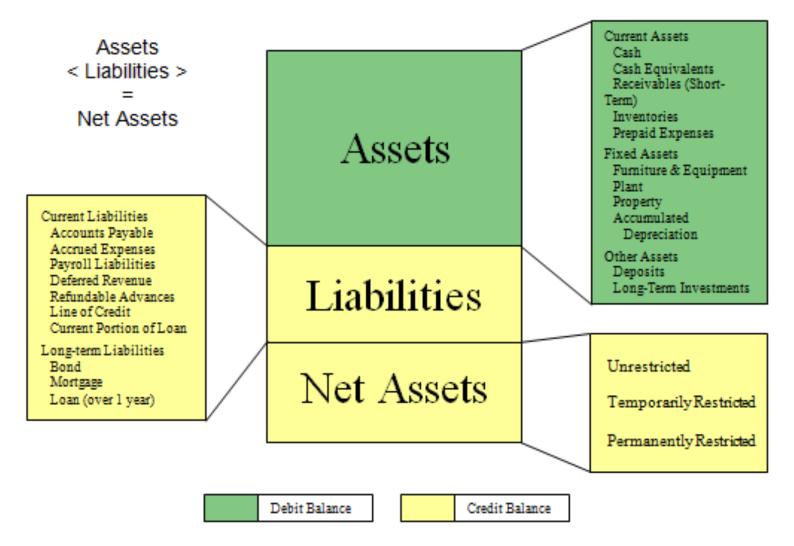
"There it is! I've isolated the origin of the firm's demise."



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#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - DIAGRAM





### AFFILIATES IN MOTION CONFERENCE Serving and Building Communities Together Statement of Financial Position - Assets



• Asset definition:

A resource with economic value that an individual, corporation, or government owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide a future benefit

- Sorted by how quickly they can be converted to cash on Statement of Financial Position
- Common examples:
  - Cash
  - Prepaid Expenses
  - Accounts Receivable
  - Inventory
  - Investments
  - Loans/Notes Receivable
  - Property and equipment





# **Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities**

• Liability definition:

Something a person or company owes, usually a sum of money, that are settled over time through the transfer of economic benefits including money, goods or services.

- Sorted based on their due dates (i.e., how quickly you expect them to be paid off) on the Statement of Financial Position
- Common examples:
  - Accounts Payable
  - Payroll owed to employees
  - Deferred revenue
  - Loans Payable (i.e., notes or mortgages)





# **Statement of Financial Position – Net Assets**

Net Asset definition:





Minus money you owe on the property



=\$500,000



=\$300,000

What would remain if your organization sold off all its assets and paid off all its liabilities.

- Similar concept to what "equity" is in the forprofit world; this would be the leftover money the shareholders and partners actually own after all debts are settled.
- Categorized based on existence or absence of donor restrictions
  - With Donor Restrictions
    - Temporarily restricted
    - Permanently restricted
  - Without Donor Restrictions
    - Board Designated
    - Unrestricted undesignated





#### **Net Assets <u>With</u> Donor Restrictions**

- Portion of an NFP's net assets that are subject to donor/grantor-imposed restrictions, such when the funds can be used or for what purposes they can be used for
  - Temporarily restricted
    - Donor/grantor restrictions that are only temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor/grantor
  - Permanently restricted
    - Donor/grantor restrictions that are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources must be maintained in perpetuity
      - E.g., corpus of an endowment fund



#### **Net Assets <u>Without</u> Donor Restrictions**

- Portion of an NFP's net assets that are available for use in general operations and not subject to donor/grantor restrictions
  - Unrestricted Board Designated
    - Restrictions established by actions/policies of the organization's governing Board. Can be removed or changed through future actions taken by the Board.
      - Can include funds (without donor restrictions) set aside by the Board for things like:
        - Endowment funds
        - Operating reserves
        - Capital reserves
  - Unrestricted Undesignated
    - Remaining portion of net assets without donor restrictions nor Board designations

#### Net Asset/Fund Tracking

#### 6/30/2022

	Con	sumers PHR Grants	F	Endowment Earnings (Temp Restricted)	Endowment (Perm Restricted)	Т	otal Restricted Activity		Board esignated - indowment		Board Designated - Operating Reserve	Board signated - Fair nding Services	I	Unrestricted Undesignated	То	otal Unrestricted Activity	То	tal Net Assets
Balance at 6/30/2021	\$	241,737.14	\$	8,805.99	\$ 20,463.00	\$	732,455.65	\$	38,211.17	\$	234,630.00	\$ -	\$	466,958.81	\$	739,799.98	\$	1,472,255.63
Current Period Contributions:																		
July	\$	-	\$	202.24	\$ -	\$	702.24	\$	264.03	\$	-	\$ -	\$	67,873.24	\$	68,137.27	\$	68,839.51
August	\$	-	\$	597.34	\$ -	\$	15,692.41	\$	779.83	<u> </u>	-	\$ -	s	224,920.85	\$	225,700.68	\$	241,393.09
September	\$	-	\$	(837.41)	\$ -	\$	354,339.99	\$	(1,093.26)	S	-	\$ -	s	149,660.56	\$	148,567.30	\$	502,907.2
October	\$	-	\$	1,050.66	\$ -	\$	134,506.67	\$	1,371.66	\$	-	\$ -	s	224,049.16	\$	225,420.82	\$	359,927.4
November	\$	-	\$	(530.23)	\$ -	\$	2,225.67	s	(692.23)	\$	-	\$ 50,000.00	\$	117,912.38	\$	167,220.15	\$	169,445.82
December	\$	-	\$	946.08	\$ 500.00	\$	27,249.87	\$	1,235.13	\$	-	\$ -	\$	175,797.11	\$	177,032.24	\$	204,282.11
January	\$	-	\$	(1,340.74)	\$ -	\$	11,455.28	\$	(1,750.36)	\$	126,884.00	\$ -	s	(20,486.25)	\$	104,647.39	\$	116,102.67
February	\$	-	\$	(605.20)	\$ -	\$	15,418.34	\$	(790.11)	\$	-	\$ -	\$	86,248.37	\$	85,458.26	\$	100,876.60
March	\$	-	\$	328.26	\$ -	\$	16,631.86	\$	421.22	\$	-	\$ -	\$	196,704.31	\$	197,125.53	\$	213,757.39
April	\$	100,000.00	\$	(1,791.18)	\$ -	\$	206,994.82	\$	(2,298.44)	\$	-	\$ -	\$	466,199.75	\$	463,901.31	\$	670,896.13
May	\$	-	\$	72.35	\$ -	\$	10,072.35	s	92.85	\$	-	\$ -	\$	192,993.46	\$	193,086.31	\$	203,158.66
June	\$	-	\$	(1,817.72)	\$ -	\$	96,277.98	s	(2,332.51)	\$	-	\$ -	s	323,353.30	\$	321,020.79	\$	417,298.77
YTD Income/Contrib.	\$	100,000.00	\$	(3,725.55)	\$ 500.00	\$	891,567.48	\$	(4,792.19)	\$	126,884.00	\$ 50,000.00	s	2,205,226.24	\$	2,377,318.05	\$	3,268,885.53
Subtotal	\$	341,737.14	\$	5,080.44	\$ 20,963.00	\$	1,624,023.13	\$	33,418.98	\$	361,514.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$	2,672,185.05	\$	3,117,118.03	\$	4,741,141.10
Current period restrictions met:																		
July	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	24,196.22	s	-	\$	-	\$ -	s	117,554.84	\$	117,554.84	\$	141,751.00
August	\$	29,123.97	\$	-	\$ -	\$	65,216.99	s	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	235,460.97	\$	235,460.97	\$	300,677.96
September	\$	31,407.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	60,849.89	s	-	\$	-	\$ -	s	187,121.89	\$	187,121.89	\$	247,971.78
October	\$	1,800.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	23,919.88	s	-	\$	-	\$ -	s	249,863.75	\$	249,863.75	\$	273,783.63
November	\$	4,881.06	\$	-	\$ -	s	59,047.89	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	s	225,450.81	\$	225,450.81	\$	284,498.70
December	\$	14,305.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	62,563.26	s	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	166,641.82	\$	166,641.82	\$	229,205.08
January	\$	4,923.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	53,946.83	\$	-	\$	8,710.50	\$ -	\$	151,936.73	\$	160,647.23	\$	214,594.06
February	\$	3,132.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	38,589.66	\$	-	\$	8,710.50	\$ -	\$	147,598.53	\$	156,309.03	\$	194,898.68
March	\$	2,705.05	\$	-	\$ -	\$	34,917.36	s	-	\$	8,710.50	\$ -	s	244,670.81	\$	253,381.31	\$	288,298.66
April	\$	7,547.00	\$	-	\$ -	s	131,801.56	\$	-	\$	8,710.50	\$ -	\$	227,137.63	\$	235,848.13	\$	367,649.69
May	\$	1,060.00	\$	-	\$ -	s	41,668.65	\$	-	\$	8,710.50	\$ -	\$	245,707.10	\$	254,417.60	\$	296,086.25
June	\$	16,646.50	\$	-	\$	\$	198,319.41	s		s	15,008.78	\$ -	s	243,561.00	\$	258,569.78	\$	456,889.19
Total Expenditures	\$	117,530.58	\$	-	\$ -	\$	795,037.59	\$	-	\$	58,561.28	\$ -	\$	2,442,705.87	\$	2,501,267.15	\$	3,296,304.74
Ending Balance	\$2	24,206.56	\$	5,080.44	\$ 20,963.00	\$	828,985.54	\$	33,418.98	\$	302,952.72	\$ 50,000.00	\$	229,479.18	\$	615,850.88	\$ 1	,444,836.42
Net Change =	\$	(17,530.58)	\$	(3,725.55)	\$ 500.00	s	96,529.89	\$	(4,792.19)	s	68,322.72	\$ 50,000.00	s	(237,479.63)	\$	(123,949.10)	\$	(27,419.21



# **Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets**

Habitat for Humanity of Michigan, Inc. and Subsidiary Consolidated Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended June 30, 2021 (With Summarized Comparative Information for the year ended June 30, 2020)

					Totals					
		Without Donor With Donor Restrictions Restrictions				2021		2020		
Revenue, gains, and support										
Fee for services	\$	123,113	\$	-	\$	123,113	\$	206,087		
Contributions		443,725		483,044		926,769		819,579		
Federal grants		700,231		-		700,231		390,629		
State grants		1,524,657		-		1,524,657		815,389		
Investment income - net		7,816		6,369		14,185		(1,560)		
Interest income		1,025		562		1,587		2,009		
Miscellaneous income		1,264		-		1,264	3,606			
Net assets released from restrictions		357,912		(357,912)		-		-		
				100.000				0.005 700		
Total revenue, gains, and support		3,159,743		132,063		3,291,806		2,235,739		
Expenses										
Program expenses										
Community and affiliate support		2,484,634		-		2,484,634		1,632,185		
Support Services										
Management and general		214,215		-		214,215		318,067		
Fundraising		19,984		-		19,984		64,741		
T ( )		2 740 022				2 740 022		2.044.002		
Total expenses		2,718,833		-		2,718,833		2,014,993		
Change in net assets		440,910		132,063		572,973		220,746		
Net assets at beginning of year		298,890		600,392		899,282		678,536		
Net assets at end of year	\$	739,800	\$	732,455	\$	1,472,255	\$	899,282		



# **Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets**

- Shows the income and expenses of your organization (i.e. its financial activities) over a period of time.
- Also shows the change in your organization's net assets from the beginning of the year to the end of the year
- Very similar to a For-Profit company's Profit & Loss (P&L) statement, but a negative change in net assets is not necessarily a bad thing like a lose on a P&L would indicate
- Expenses categorized by "natural" and/or "functional" classification
  - Natural Printing, salaries, supplies, postage, etc.
  - Functional Home repair program, Housing Counseling program, Prison Build program, general administration, fundraising.





# Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

Change in Net Assets vs. Profit/Loss Example:

- Habitat Michigan (HFHM) began the year with \$242k in restricted net assets, funds collected in previous years and earmarked for a specific purpose, like making home repair to Habitat affiliates.
- HFHM spent (or "released") \$117k of this money to issue repair grants to affiliates and received another \$100k to add to the restricted net asset balance
- \$242k starting balance \$117k "released" + \$100k restricted donations received = \$224k remaining at end of the year; a "loss" of \$17k
- HFHM didn't take a loss we simply used the funds for their intended purpose!

	Consumers PH Grants		
Balance at 6/30/2021	\$	241,737.14	
Current Period Contributions:			
July	\$	-	
August	\$	-	
September	\$	-	
October	\$	-	
November	\$	-	
December	\$	-	
January	\$	-	
February	\$	-	
March	\$	-	
April	\$	100,000.00	
May	\$	-	
June	\$	-	
YTD Income/Contrib.	\$	100,000.00	
Subtotal	\$	341,737.14	
Current period restrictions met:			
July	\$	-	
August	\$	29,123.97	
September	\$	31,407.00	
October	\$	1,800.00	
November	\$	4,881.06	
December	\$	14,305.00	
January	\$	4,923.00	
February	\$	3,132.00	
March	\$	2,705.05	
April	\$	7,547.00	
May	\$	1,060.00	
June	\$	16,646.50	
	\$	117,530.58	
Total Expenditures			





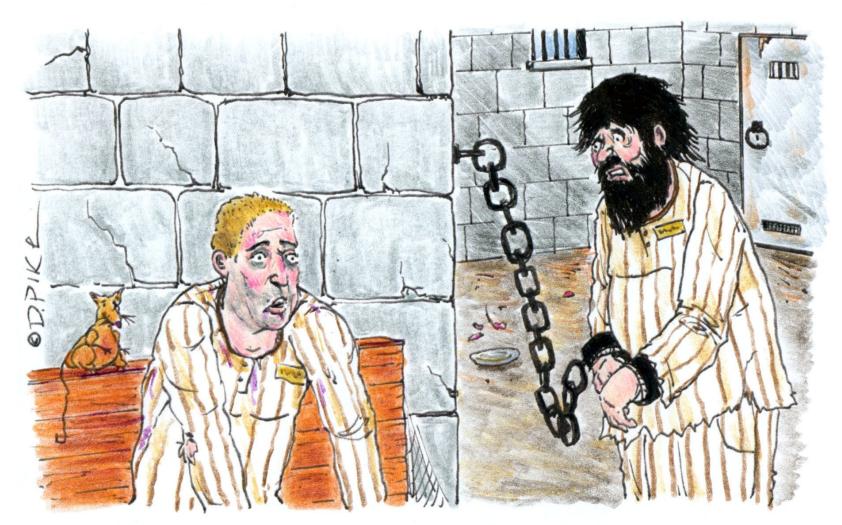
"We could hire another accountant and secretary, but wouldn't it be fun to have a barista?"

- Shows the organization's expenses from the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets, but categorized by the "function" of each expense
- Functions include specific programs, administrative/general, and fundraising expenses of the NFP
- Functional expense reporting required for NFP's annual Form 990
- Portion of expenses used for programs vs. administrative costs is important to many donors
  - Your 990s are publicly available!



- CEO receives a salary of \$100k, this statement shows how much of their time (i.e. what percentage of their salary) is spent on management vs. fundraising vs. programs.
- What portion of your printing and postage costs are used for program needs versus administrative needs? This statement gives you a clearer idea of exactly what you're spending money on.
- NFP should have a process for determining what function each expense should be classified to or a standard method for allocating costs shared across programs such as by:
  - Assigning staff to specified departments/programs
  - Allocating office expenses based on square footage used for program vs. admin staff
  - Allocating salaries based on hours worked for specific programs

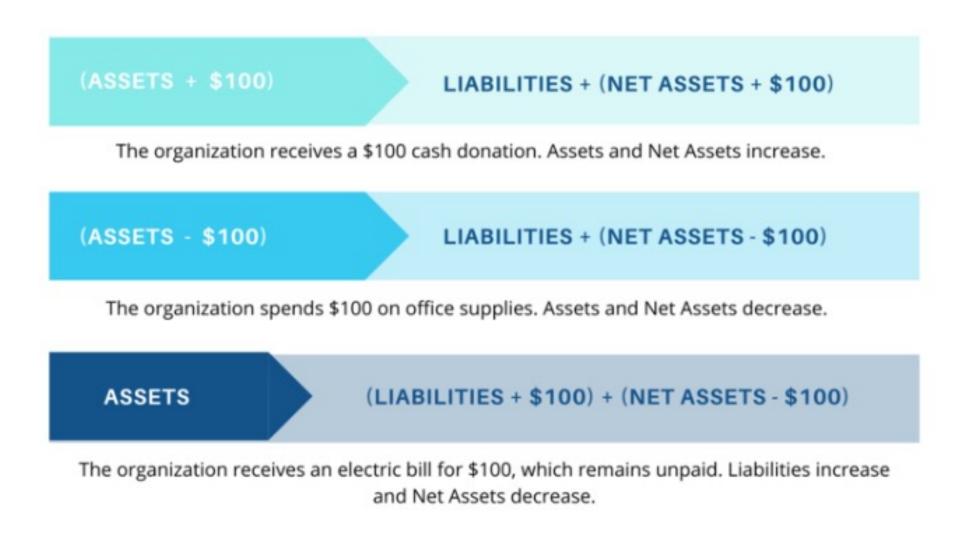




I didn't talk when they had me on the rack, or used thumb screws. But when they started to explain a cash flow statement...













"A raise?! In my day, if we needed more money, we just borrowed it."





### Thank you for coming to this session. We want to hear from you!



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Not-for-Profit Financial Reporting: Understanding the Basics