



Two Primary Functions of a Budget

1. PLANNING

 It is the financial plan of action based on the Board's decisions for the future of the organization.

2. CONTROLLING/MONITORING

Provides a tool to monitor the financial activities throughout the year

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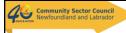
Elements Needed for a Budget to Function

- Thoughtful preparation
- Prepared and/or approved by the Board
- Broken down into relevant time periods
- Financial reports prepared on a timely basis (Actual vs. Budget)
- Board is prepared to take action to address variances

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Responsibilities for Budget Preparation and Control

- Board decides who prepares
- Budget committee to consider policy
- Treasurer "runs" the numbers
- Clarify role of the Board
- Consider Budget Guidelines

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Preparing an Effective Budget

- 1. List the objectives or goals of the organization for the following year.
- 2. Estimate the cost of each objective or goal.
- 3. Forecast the expected income of the organization over the time period of the budget usually one year.

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Preparing an Effective Budget

- 4. Compare the total expected revenue to the expense for achieving the overall goal.
- 5. Present the budget to the board for ratification or approval.

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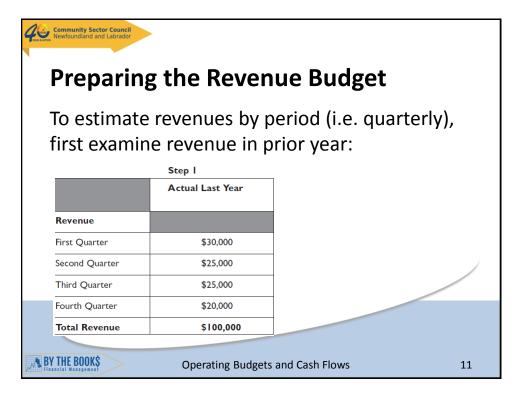
Preparing the Revenue Budget

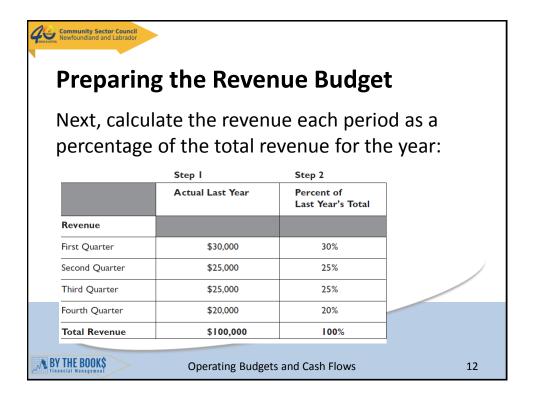
- · Type of Income?
- · How much?
- From where/who?
- When?
 - Avoid taking prior year / 12 for monthly amounts, as this may distort analysis; revenue may not be received evenly over the year

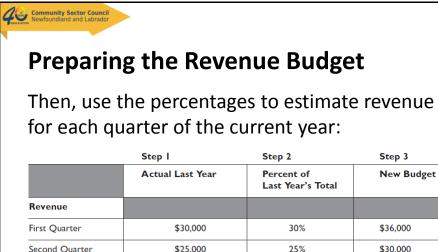
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10







Second Quarter \$25,000 \$30,000 Third Quarter \$25,000 25% \$30,000 \$20,000 20% \$24,000 Fourth Quarter \$100,000 100% \$120,000 Total Revenue N BY THE BOOK\$ Operating Budgets and Cash Flows 13



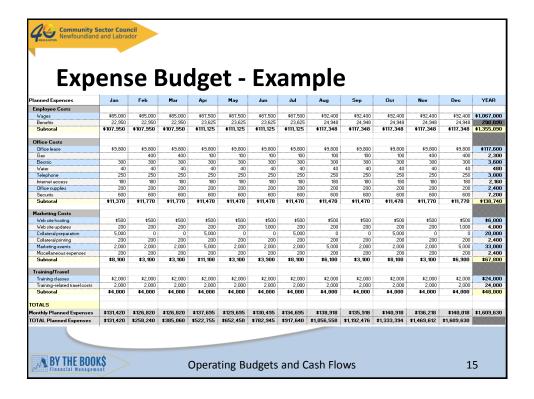
Preparing the Expense Budget

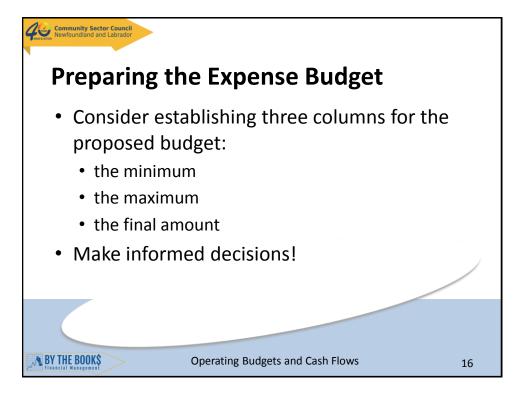
- Tend to be more uniform than revenues
- May be more controllable than revenues
- Budget for expenditure items in the organization's Chart of Accounts
 - Use prior year results as a starting point
- New expenditures resulting from new budgeted revenue streams (i.e. new event, programs etc.)
- If using accrual accounting, budget for depreciation/amortization

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14







Budgetary Monitoring

- Monitor on regular basis
- Board Approval for specific items
- Variance analysis
 - Comparing actual costs to budgeted costs
 - \$ variance: Actual Budget = Over(under)-budget
 - % variance: Over(under)-budget / Budget
 - Investigating reasons for significant variances, favourable and unfavourable

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17



Significant Variances

E.g. 2 items being examined:

Salaries: Budget \$25,000; Actual \$26,000

Utilities: Budget \$4,000; Actual \$5,000

Salaries \$ variance: (\$26,000 - \$25,000) = **\$1,000**

Utilities \$ variance: (\$5,000 - \$4,000) = **\$1,000**

Salaries % variance: (\$1,000 / \$25,000) = 4%

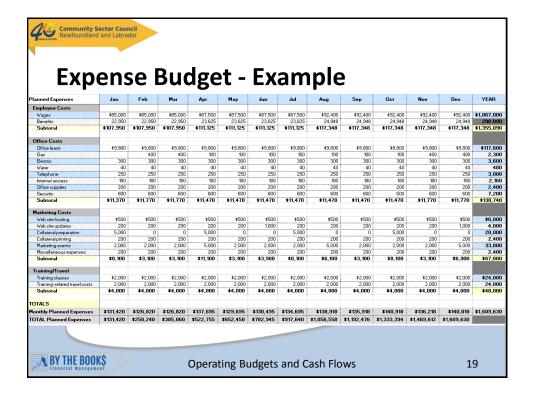
Utilities variance: (\$1,000 / \$1,000) = 25%

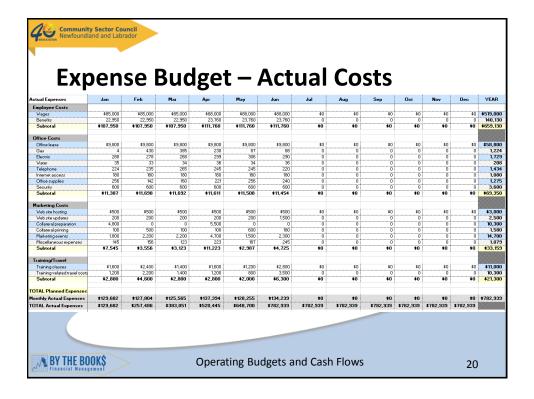
Board may decide salary variance is insignificant

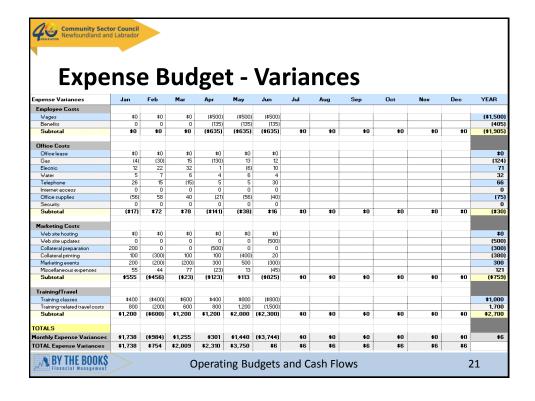
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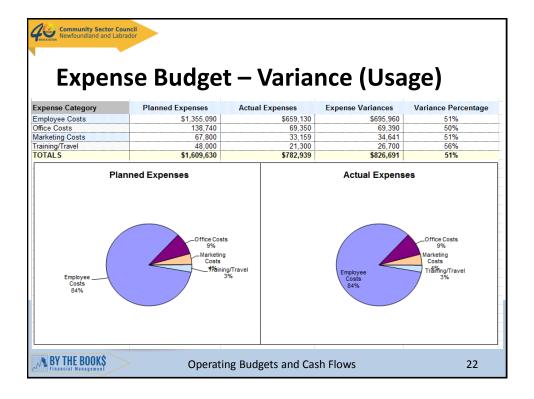
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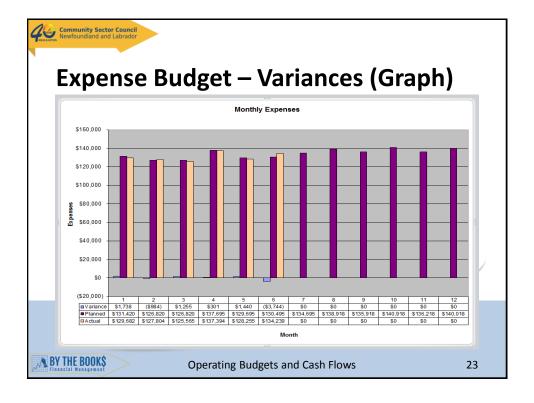
18

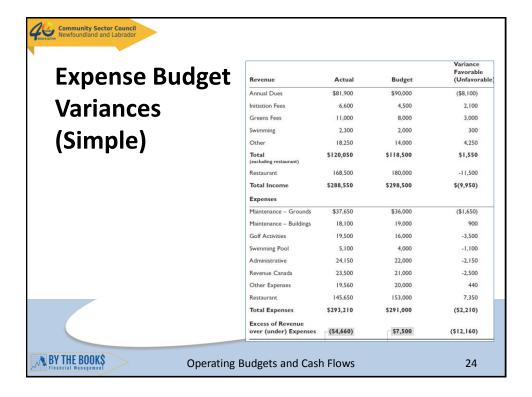














Cash Budgets

"estimated cash inflows (receipts) and cash outflows (disbursements) of the organization over a given time period"

This budget may differ from your revenue/expense budgets due to:

- Timing of cash receipts/disbursements
- Non-cash expenditures (accrual accounting)

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25



Purpose of Cash Budget

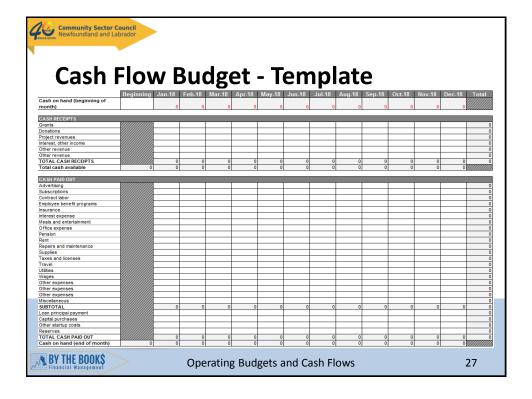
Predict when and by how much cash will be required so that appropriate arrangements (i.e. loans) can be established with the bank in advance

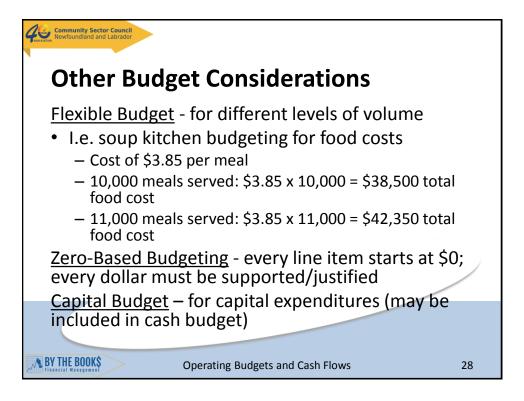
- Use items from revenue and expenditure budget to estimate timing of receipts and disbursements
- Not difficult to prepare, but critical for organization!

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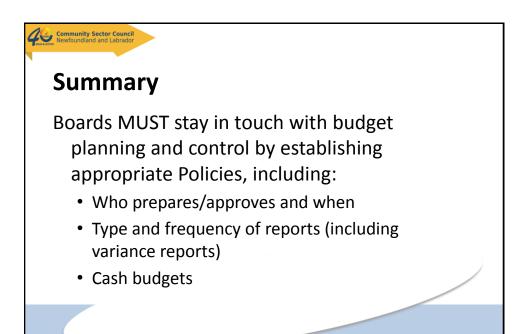
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26





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29

