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# Seven Big Ideas

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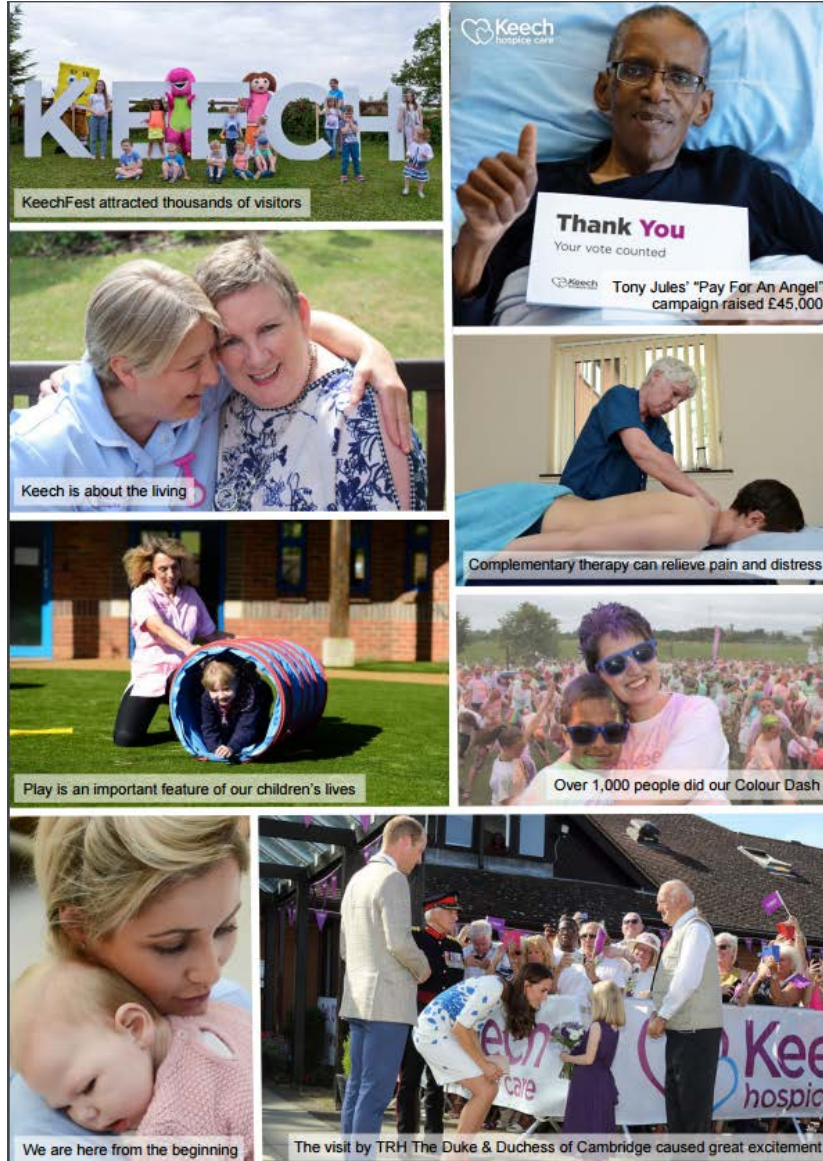
# Brief Overview

- Previous role: Youth Volunteering charity vInspired (8½ years)
- Joined Keech Hospice Care two years ago.
  - “Making the difference when it matters the most”
  - High quality organisation, dealing with complex cases
  - Highly regulated
  - I first joined amid a period of great change





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## KEECH HOSPICE CARE

Report and Financial Statements  
Year ended 31 March 2016

Charity Number: 1035089  
Company Number: 2904446



# The Seven Ideas

- 💡 Borrowing from Reserves
- 💡 Short Term Windfalls
- 💡 Turning Bad Costs into Good
- 💡 When is a Balanced Budget not a Balanced Budget?
- 💡 Leveraging assets
- 💡 Lifetime Costs
- 💡 VAT on Education Programmes

# 1 Borrowing from Reserves

**Background: wanted to buy a new franking machine**

- “Is it in budget”
- “No. But that is the wrong question. It is earnings enhancing as it will save us money”

# 1 Borrowing from Reserves

- **The Challenge:** we set a balanced budget. If we have an earnings enhancing project, it should not mean we have to divert funds from patient care to pursue it
- **The Solution:** Established with Trustees the principle of borrowing from **reserves** to fund these projects.

# 1 Borrowing from Reserves

What happened next:

**L****tttery**

- Project to grow lottery
- £100k pa income for one-off cost of £90k
- Any lapses reimbursed by agency
- P&L year one is a deficit of £40k
  - Cut patient care to fund?
  - No – borrow from reserves (effectively allow a deficit budget of £40k).

## ② Short Term Windfalls

### The Challenge:

- Reserves Policy set at 6 months' running costs excluding fundraising and costs of retail operation
- Five year target was increase of £100k pa
- Year 1: increased by £243k
- Many things needed doing round the Hospice that weren't in the budget
- Pressure to spend any surplus on new services



## ② Short Term Windfalls

### The Conventional Solution:

- Spend surplus hurriedly in Q4 on necessary, but unbudgeted, jobs
- Difficult to Project Manage well
- Difficult to prioritise
- Some jobs have an excessive lead time

## ② Short Term Windfalls

### Our Solution

- Took the surplus
- Submitted list of projects to Trustees for £153k (of which £133k-worth were approved)
- These projects were outside the 16/17 budget and reported separately
  - Initially a transfer from free reserves to a new Designated Reserve
  - It does effectively hit the **Statutory** P&L in the following year, but is covered by a reserves transfer

## ② Short Term Windfalls

### The Ground Rules

- Balancing the budget each year is very hard
- Projects therefore were one-off: nothing which increased our underlying cost base
- Therefore **not** for the introduction of new services
- Spent on research project with uni; scoping of our education work; redecoration, signage; care equipment; review of our hydrotherapy pool; conversion of a bathroom; and IT and garden equipment

## ③ Turning Bad Costs into Good

- The Challenge: Funders do not like to see high core costs. They make a charity look inefficient.
- The reality: How do you classify IT costs? How about the space that operational staff occupy?
  - In a Hospice, all care staff use IT to access SystemOne, the NHS database. IT costs for these staff are therefore **care costs**, not core costs
  - In a mixed Head Office/Operational site, spend in operational areas is charitable expenditure, not overhead
  - Think about apportionment methods. E.g. Housekeeping

## ④ When is a Balanced Budget ... er ... not?

- The Challenge: Keech, like many charities, has substantial fixed assets.
- We have a Designated Reserve matching the value of fixed assets.
- We depreciate our buildings (£0.2m pa)
- The consequence of a balanced budget is therefore that our Free Reserves will increase by the difference between depreciation and capital expenditure (roughly equal to the building depreciation)

## ④ When is a Balanced Budget ... er ... not?

- If it is a struggle to balance the budget, consider setting a budget that will keep your **free reserves** level.
- A £0.2m deficit budget could therefore be balanced

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Net Income before Depreciation	400	200
Depreciation	(400)	(400)
Net Income	-	(200)
Transfer from Designated	200	200
Impact on Free Reserves	200	-

## ⑤ Leveraging assets

- The Challenge: How to make the most of underutilised assets without losing focus
- The Hospice typically has between 4 and 8 beds occupied. We would like to maximize use of our assets
- How to fill the capacity, however, without starting to take non-palliative patients?

## ⑤ Leveraging assets

- Why is this a problem?
  - Mission creep
  - We would end up loosening our criteria and spending our charitable funds in a less focused manner
- The solution: treat capacity as not just as an opportunity to care for those who are on the periphery of our core mission. Treat it as an opportunity to **fund** our core mission.



## ⑤ Leveraging assets

- To take a silly example – if we put spare beds up on Air B'n'B, we could generate an income on spare capacity without adding to the nursing overhead, and without mission creep.
- Back in the real world – seek Continuing Healthcare Payments for non-palliative patients for whom we can provide care, but where we are clear this is **not** a core activity.

## ⑥ Lifetime Costs

- The Challenge: Our Restricted Income for our Children's Hospice is getting close to our costs.
- However ... it was not always so
- We are about to start an exercise to look at the lifetime costs and income of this service
- In effect, as if we have “borrowed” from Unrestricted Funds to finance the service.

## 7 VAT on Education Programmes

- The Scenario:  
(from my vInspired days)
- NCS is a six week volunteering/ outward bound/social action Rite of Passage for 15-17 year olds
- Using notional figures per place:

Staff Costs	850
Bought-in costs	150
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>£1,000</b>



## 7 VAT on Education Programmes

- NCS was commissioned by Government first time around
- Second time around, NCS Trust was floated off as an independent commissioning body, and grant funded
- Government didn't care if it was billed £1,000 or £1,000 + VAT
- For NCS Trust, VAT cannot be reclaimed, so bids were assessed gross

## 7 VAT on Education Programmes

NCS is not inherently exempt. However it can be delivered by an education company that is inherently exempt. This means there is unrecovered VAT on the £150 (£25) rather than lost VAT on the contract price (£167).

## ⑦ VAT on Education Programmes

vInspired delivered through a series of charitable partners, so having set up our own exempt Educational Subsidiary, we rolled out the instructions to our partners so they each did the same.

# Questions?

