



# how to think about reserves

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## Stewardship Briefing Paper

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Stewardship acknowledges with grateful thanks the expertise and input of David Flowers in writing this briefing paper. David is the senior pastor of Leeds Vineyard church and a partner in Flowers McEwan [www.flowersmcewan.co.uk](http://www.flowersmcewan.co.uk)

## table of contents

	Page
1 introduction .....	4
2 everything comes from God.....	4
3 what are reserves or surplus funds?.....	4
4 how much should your church have in reserves? a Biblical perspective.....	5
5 what does the Charity Commission say about reserves? .....	6
6 how much should your church have in reserves? a practical perspective.....	6
calculating reserves .....	7
running reserves.....	7
project or unforeseen event reserves .....	8
7 conclusion .....	8
8 further information .....	9

## 1 introduction

Often churches have great systems in place for handling smaller amounts of money on a day-to-day basis but struggle far more when considering:

- Whether to hold reserves or surplus funds;
- How to calculate levels of reserves;
- How to look after and invest any surplus funds that they may have.

This, and an accompanying paper [looking after reserves and investments](#) offer churches both a Biblical and practical perspective on how to think about reserves and what to do with them once a decision is made. This paper concentrates on the first two questions, considering whether or not to hold reserves and what to consider in calculating an appropriate level of reserves. The accompanying paper tackles the third question.

Different churches place the responsibility of looking after their finances with different people—church leaders, trustees, elders, pastors—but for the purpose of this paper we'll refer to the 'leadership team' as the decision-making group.

## 2 everything comes from God

There is always the possibility that a church starts to consider the reserves that it holds as its own money. It is not the money of the church; it is not even the money of the congregation that may have provided much of it; it is God's money. Regardless of the source and route by which money reaches the church, it all comes from God and the leadership team has the responsibility of using those funds in the ways that God wants.

The underlying assumption in this and the accompanying paper [looking after reserves and investments](#) is that the leadership team acknowledges that everything it has comes from God and that they act as stewards of the generosity of the congregation. This means that the money is used solely to achieve the aims and objectives of the church and in the furtherance of God's Kingdom and for His glory.

## 3 what are reserves or surplus funds?

Churches tend to go through peaks and troughs of financial provision often mirroring the wider economic situation locally and in the country. There will be times when money is short and the decision-making is about where to find savings and cut back on costs. But there are other times when income exceeds spending and it is wise to think about how much of a surplus to run and what to do with it.

There are also times when the church has a substantial amount of capital at hand (maybe through a campaign, a legacy or through many years of surplus) and their leadership team has decisions to make about how this surplus should be used and in the meantime how it should be looked after and invested.

## 4 how much in reserves? a biblical perspective

In Genesis chapter 41 we are told of Pharaoh's strange dreams and of the interpretation of those dreams given by God through Joseph. Verses 28-31 explain the dream and speak of the coming years of abundance followed by the years of famine, mirroring today's economic cycles. Verse 35 then gives a practical response to this situation: food should be stored up in the good years for use in the years of famine. This was not hoarding food for its own sake, rather it was storing food for future use "so that the country may not be ruined by the famine".

Our understanding of what the future holds may not be delivered in quite the same way as it was for Joseph, but we can be sure that some form of financial 'famine' or economic downturn will happen. For example, those churches that currently find themselves paying additional pension contributions to plug a pension fund deficit are experiencing one form of financial famine; those whose congregations are ageing and are largely reliant on pensions income are perhaps facing a different sort of financial famine.

Joseph was clearly a man ahead of his time as this policy seems in keeping with the principles of contemporary UK Charity Law and practice (see section 5 below). The reserves (in this case food) were held back for later use but would still be used within a reasonable timeframe.

As we move from the Old Testament into the New Testament, we hear the words of Jesus saying in Matthew 6:19-20 "do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moths and vermin destroy, and where thieves break in and steal. But store up for yourselves treasures in heaven..."

In this passage, Jesus is as much speaking to churches as he is to individuals. He strongly advocates against the hoarding of cash, riches and other resources for their own sake, but challenges us to use our personal and collective resources to store up treasures in heaven. These treasures include worshipping the living God; preaching the Gospel; generously demonstrating God's love on earth and pursuing justice. In fact, all the things that brought your church into existence in the first place.

The teachings in the Old and New Testaments are complementary. Hoarding riches and treasures for their own sake is not encouraged. However:

- Using those riches (either now or in the future) for the benefit of the Kingdom of God; or
- Storing some for the future safeguard of the church in harder financial times;

are both considered sound Kingdom principles.

Church leaders would do well to hold in balance these teachings as they grapple with the question of how much should be held in reserves. Neither significant hoarding nor running the finances 'close to the bone' is likely to be the order of the day.

## 5 what does the Charity Commission say about reserves?

The Charity Commission makes it clear that, under Charity Law, income that is received by a charity must be spent within a reasonable timeframe and that trustees should be able to justify holding income as reserves. This overarching principle is encouragingly in accordance with the Biblical principles set out above.

The Commission recognises that it is good practice for a charity to have a reserves policy; that any policy should take account of the charity's financial circumstances and other relevant factors; that such a policy is kept under review and that any policy (or reason for not having one) is stated in the accounts. If you are required, or choose, to report under the requirements of the FRS 102 SORP, then the need for a reserves policy is strengthened even further<sup>1</sup>.

The Commission gives no guidance on the level of reserves to be held or the types of funds that a charity should hold, leaving that to the discretion of the trustees. Nowhere does it suggest holding either 3 months' or 6 months' expenditure as reserves, recognising (as we will see in the next section) that situations differ from church to church and perhaps even from time to time.

## 6 how much in reserves? a practical perspective

In seeking to apply these principles, it is generally considered good practice for churches to operate with some reserves (see below) but not to hold too much without good reason.

### Case study

I was in discussion with the leaders of two large churches recently. Both had congregations of about 1,000 people. Church A had need of a bigger, better building now and had just enough money to pay its way. Church B was well settled but expected to need to spend money on buildings at some future time and had £1,000,000 (about a year's income) in the bank.

So Church A had no meaningful reserves whereas Church B had reserves of one year's predicted income. Which was handling its money in the most appropriate way for a charity? We would probably conclude that church A needed to focus on building reserves and that, on the face of it, church B probably had more than it needed.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2015 charities SORP states that a charity must explain any policy it has for holding reserves and state the amounts of those reserves and why they are held. If the trustees have decided that holding reserves is unnecessary, the report must disclose this fact and provide the reasons behind this decision.



## calculating reserves

Reserves generally fall into two categories:

- (1) money placed on one side to cover ongoing church costs in the event of a loss of income or an increase in running expenses and
- (2) money set aside for a specific future project or to safeguard the church against anticipated but unknown future events.

We'll call them 'running reserves' and 'project and unforeseen event reserves' respectively. The latter category is not to be confused with monies held for upcoming specific events (e.g. a church weekend away) which will generally form part of running reserves.

The amount that a church decides to hold as project and unforeseen event reserves will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the risk appetite of the church. These factors are covered further in the accompanying paper [looking after reserves and investments](#).

## running reserves

For most churches, most of the time, income and expenditure is relatively constant. On the whole donation income is spread across a high number of committed regular contributors, and may be supplemented by some other forms of income e.g. property letting. Expenditure is generally incurred consistently on the same types of operational costs month in and month out.

In this context, it is hard to imagine such a steep and unforeseen drop off in income that a church is suddenly unable to pay its expenses as they fall due. Falls in income will tend either to be known in advance (e.g. the end of a property lease) or will tend to taper off more slowly, allowing the church time to make decisions on how to reduce expenditure and giving it time to serve notice on its staff or to terminate other types of contracts where this becomes necessary.

However, each church will operate in a different environment and may have specific issues that are important considerations in determining reserves. For example:

- A church in a well-off area with a congregation of established home owners is likely to be able to raise finance far quicker than a church full of younger families perhaps in a student or rental area. Knowing this level of 'off balance sheet' available finance is likely to impact the level of running reserves to maintain.
- A church that is heavily reliant on a small number of donors is more susceptible to a quicker erosion of income in the event that those donors' circumstances change or they move away.
- Churches that have longer-term leases which are difficult to break without incurring significant penalties might want to factor that into any reserve decision-making.

For these and other similar reasons, it is not possible to provide definitive guidance for all churches but in the main, because of the relatively high level of consistent income and expenditure, churches will not normally need to keep large running reserves, but should be flexible in the event that operating conditions change.

There is also the exceptional and unhappy situation of a church split or other unforeseen significant event that impacts church finances to a greater extent but, in the main, any reserves held against this type of situation will fall into the project or event reserves category.

## **project or unforeseen event reserves**

The nature of project or unforeseen event reserves is fundamentally different from that of running reserves. Project and unforeseen event reserves can be the result of planned saving for a specific project (e.g. new building or new ministry); they can be the result of accumulated annual surpluses or they may arise by way of a windfall (e.g. large legacy). They are not to be confused with monies held for upcoming specific events (e.g. a church weekend away) which will generally form part of running reserves.

Where project reserves are for a specific project, churches will want to build up reserves rising to be large enough to meet, in whole or in part, the projected cost of that project. Often these funds will come from specific [financial appeals](#) and the reserves will be held as restricted or designated funds.

Where project and event reserves are the result of annual surpluses or a windfall, church trustees will need to make decisions based in part on the Biblical principles already discussed and make plans for the use of the funds over the medium to longer-term, bearing in mind anticipated but unknown future events.

## **7 conclusion**

Monies held by the church have been provided by God and are provided for the furtherance of His Kingdom and for His glory. Furthermore, under UK Charity Law they must be used in accordance with the charitable purposes of the church, and within a reasonable timeframe (unless the funds in question are held as capital endowment).

Reserves represent funds held by the church and whilst it is considered wise that churches do not run their finances 'down to the bone', it is not right that they accumulate and hoard reserves for no reason. The level of reserves held should be determined by the trustees after taking into account the specific conditions in which the church operates and should be reviewed on an annual basis or in cases where conditions change.

The associated paper to this one [looking after reserves and investments](#) offers some guidance for churches that do have significant reserves to look after.



## 8 further information

For further information regarding reserves, please see:

- Our accompanying briefing paper [looking after reserves and investments](#);
- See the Charity Commission guidance provided at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/charity-financial-reserves>;
- Contact us at Stewardship on 0208 502 8590

As part of our [policy pack](#) which can be acquired from our online shop, we have drafted a reserves policy wording that churches may like to tailor and then adopt.