Financial Report 2019-20 (nine months to December 2019)

Background information

- 1. The General Osteopathic Council's current financial year commenced on 1 April 2019 and will conclude on 31 March 2020. In this report it will be described as FY2019-20.
- 2. The budget for FY2019-20 was approved by Council in February 2019.
- 3. Council receives a financial report at each meeting which presents the cumulative financial results for a given period. Where possible, the reports try to cover quarterly periods within the financial year.
- 4. In circumstances where the Council papers are being dispatched close to the end of a quarter, it may not always be possible for the financial report to cover the full period. To give Council more robust financial information, we may from time to time shorten the reporting period.
- 5. The financial quarters are as follows:

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Quarter 1 1 April – 30 June
Quarter 2 1 July – 30 September
Quarter 3 1 October – 31 December
Quarter 4 1 January – 31 March
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- 6. The third financial report of FY2019-20 covers the period ending 31 December 2019, which is nine months into the financial year.
- 7. The structure of this report is:
 - a. Summary of financial position fuller income/expenditure narrative
 - b. Income and Expenditure Account (top-level department summary)
 - c. Income and Expenditure Account (detailed departmental summaries)
 - d. Balance Sheet
 - e. Explanatory notes to the Balance Sheet

Summary of financial position

8. This report covers the nine-month period from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2019. The accounts show a surplus (before spending from reserves) of £187k against a budgeted surplus of £167k for the same period.

Income

9. The primary source of income is from registration fees paid by osteopaths. The GOsC does not have a single registration date meaning osteopaths renew their registration every month. In accordance with financial rules we need to ensure

- that we account for, and report, only the proportion of the fee relevant to the financial period.
- 10. At 31 December 2019, income totalled £2.267k, which was £15k ahead of the budget forecast. Registration fees accounted for 99% of the total income received.

Expenditure

11. At the nine-month position we have recorded actual expenditure of £2.079k against a budgeted position of £2.085k meaning we have spent less than budget forecasts before designated spending from reserves by £5k.

Income and Expenditure Account (top-level summary)

12. The Income and Expenditure Account is set out below:

	Year to Date 1 April 2019 - 31 December 2019				
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Income					
Registration fees	2,242,218	2,240,000	2,218	2,910,000	2,910,000
Other income	24,576	12,000	12,576	39,500	39,500
Total	2,266,794	2,252,000	14,794	2,949,500	2,949,500
Expenditure Employment costs Education and professional	1,116,064	1,108,437	(7,627)	1,471,250	1,471,250
standards Communications, research	73,591	75,090	1,499	137,945	137,945
and development Registration	117,700	123,013	5,313	202,500	202,500
administration IT infrastructure Fitness to practise,	6,503 82,405	6,850 82,843	347 438	15,000 84,843	15,000 84,843
including legal	350,094	352,650	2,556	595,000	595,000
Governance Administration and	115,090	116,907	1,817	161,782	161,782
establishment	218,178	219,217	1,039	270,750	270,750
Total	2,079,625	2,085,007	5,382	2,939,070	2,939,070

		Year to Date 2019 – 31 De 2019			
Surplus before designated spending	187,169	166,993	20,176	10,430	10,430
Designated spending - CPD	19,762	-	-	19,762	
Surplus after designated spending	167,407	-	-	-	-

Income and Expenditure Account (detailed departmental summaries)

13. The individual departmental accounts are listed below with further narrative to support each business area.

Education and professional standards

	Year to Date 1 April 2019 – 31 December 2019				
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
Quality assurance Osteopathic Practice	67,319	68,000	681	94,625	94,625
Standards	6,104	6,000	(104)	21,000	21,000
Research projects Publications and	168	400	232	21,400	21,400
subscriptions	_	690	690	920	920
Total	73,591	75,090	1,499	137,945	137,945

- 14. The nine-month position reports that expenditure of £74k has been incurred against a budget allocation of £75k. 91% of the expenditure relates to the quality assurance process, with expenditure on research projects and the Osteopathic Practice Standards incurred in the last quarter of the financial year.
- 15. Council will note it ring-fenced £100,000 from reserves for the implementation and start-up of the CPD scheme, which came into effect from 1 October 2018. At the start of the financial year, £32,498 remained in the reserve fund. To date, £19k has been spent, leaving a balance of £13k.

Communications, research and development

	Year to Date 1 April 2019 - 31 December 2019				
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
Publications	51,095	54,800	3,705	90,100	90,100
Engagement and events	3,647	3,525	(122)	9,600	9,600
Digital	12,744	12,750	6	33,550	33,550
Publications and					
subscriptions	-	563	563	750	750
Research					
NCOR infrastructure	19,909	20,625	716	27,500	27,500
IJOM	30,305	30,750	445	41,000	41,000
Total	117,700	123,013	5,313	202,500	202,500

- 16. Expenditure of £118k is under budget by £5k. Communication with the profession through publications includes *the osteopath* magazine and e-bulletins and additionally the procurement of leaflets for sale and distribution and totals (£51k) equal to 43% of expenditure, excluding spend on research activities (NCOR and IJOM).
- 17. The total cost of research activities is £50k which is made up of the GOsC contribution to NCOR (£20k) and the cost of the subscription to IJOM (£30k).

Registration administration

		ear to Dat 019 – 31 C 2019			
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
Registration					
documentation	2,547	2,600	53	5,000	5,000
Registration assessments	3,956	4,250	294	10,000	10,000
Total	6,503	6,850	347	15,000	15,000

18. The nine-month position for Registration administration is fractionally under budget. Departmental expenditure is on registration documentation, including certificate production (£2.5k) and registration assessment activity (£4k). Expenditure will be incurred in the final quarter as the Executive provide registration training to our pool of assessors.

Fitness to practise, including lega	Fitness to	practise,	including	legal
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	Year to Date 1 April 2019 - 31 December 2019				
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure Other legal costs Statutory committee costs	17,397	18,000	603	30,000	30,000
InvestigatingCommitteeProfessional Conduct	34,659	35,500	841	80,000	80,000
Committee	295,073	296,000	927	470,000	470,000
- Health Committee Section 32 cases	2,965 -	3,150 -	185 -	10,000 5,000	10,000 5,000
Total	350,094	352,650	2,556	595,000	595,000

- 19. Statutory committee costs represent 95% of the department expenditure and reflect the work of the Investigating, Professional Conduct and Health Committees at the nine-month position. Council members are aware that this area of business represents the most significant area of risk to the expenditure forecasts in terms of volatility.
- 20. The opening nine-months of the financial year continued to be busy for the Regulation team in terms of hearings, and at this early stage, we remain confident costs will continue to be contained within budget by the year-end. Looking ahead, we have the following events scheduled.

January	February	March	
1 x 1-day PCC	2 x 1-day PCC	1 x 1-day PCC	
1 x 4-day PCC	1 x 5-day PCC	1 x 2-day PCC	
	1 x 6-day PCC	1 x 3-day PCC	
	1 x 1-day IC training	1 x 1-day IC	

- 21. Council will see that activity remains busy and based on our understanding of unit costs per day for IC, HC and PCC hearings, along with the associated legal costs, we are continuing to forecast that by the year-end, the costs will be contained within budget. This takes into account additional unknown factors such as any interim suspension orders, appeals against decisions of the PCC or additional days which may occur.
- 22. We shall continue to keep a close eye on the costs related to this area to identify any potential overspend if activity starts to outstrip the budgeted expenditure.

- While there is some ability to find efficiency savings within individual cases and hearings, higher costs may be incurred depending on the complexity of individual cases.
- 23. The Regulation team commissioned an initial stages audit to test the quality of our processes and the report was considered by the Audit Committee at its October 2019 meeting and to Council in November 2019. The cost of the audit is covered under 'other legal costs'.

IT infrastructure

	Year to Date 1 April 2019 - 31 December 2019				
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
IT infrastructure (Cloud) /					
CRM support	77,034	76,125	(909)	78,125	78,125
IT sundries/consultancy	5,371	6,718	1,347	6,718	6,718
Total	82,405	82,843	438	84,843	84,843

- 24. Expenditure includes the hosting fees and support costs for the cloud environment.
- 25. An IT audit was commissioned to test our systems and processes and the report was considered by the Audit Committee at its October 2019 meeting and reported to Council in November 2019. The cost for the audit is covered under 'IT consultancy'.

Governance

		ear to Dat 019 - 31 [2019			
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
Honorariums/responsibility					
allowances	73,300	75,000	1,700	100,000	100,000
Tax liability on council					
member expenses	7,282	7,282	-	7,282	7,282
Council costs including					
reappointments	14,245	14,000	20	25,000	25,000
Other committee costs	9,390	9,750	360	15,000	15,000

		ear to Dat 019 – 31 D 2019			
PSA levy	10,873	10,875	2	14,500	14,500
Total	115,090	116,907	1,817	161,782	161,782

26. Honorarium and responsibility allowances of £73k represent 64% of the total expenditure for the opening nine-months. Overall expenditure of £115k is slightly under the budget forecast.

Administration and establishment

		ear to Dat 019 – 31 D 2019			
	Actual	Budget	Variance from budget	FY Budget	FY Forecast
Expenditure					
Premises	77,715	81,554	3,839	83,116	83,116
Office administration	72,579	70,750	(1,829)	90,000	90,000
Financial audit	1,867	2,000	133	18,000	18,000
Financing	20,699	19,000	(1,699)	19,000	19,000
Publications and				-	
subscriptions	1,155	1,750	595	1,750	1,750
Depreciation	44,163	44,163	_	58,884	58,884
Total	218,178	219,217	1,039	270,750	270,750

27. The two main areas of expenditure within Administration and establishment are the cost of premises – rates and service contracts – (£77k) – and office administration – insurance, postage, photocopying – (£73k). These areas represent 69% of the total expenditure at the nine-month position.

Balance Sheet

- 28. The Balance Sheet for the period ended 31 December 2019 shows total reserves of £2.775m. The Balance Sheet position remains healthy and demonstrates that the GOsC continues to be well placed to meet its future obligations.
- 29. Cash held in hand and at bank totals £1.142m with a further £572k in an investment portfolio. The 120-day bond with Secure Trust Bank closed in this quarter with the transfer from the bank account to the investment portfolio being completed in January 2020
- 30. The Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019 is set out overleaf:

Annex B to 6

	31 March 2019		31 December 2019	
	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets				
Assets (fixed/intangible)		1,808,968		1,774,917
Investment (portfolio)		571,8 4 5		571,845
Current assets				
Debtors	550,733		739,256	
Cash in bank and in hand	183,059		1,141,660	
Investment (120-day bond)	584,819			
, , ,	1,318,611		1,880,916	
Liabilities				
Creditors – within one year	(1,091,583)		(1,452,430)	
creators within one year	(1,091,583)		(1,452,430)	
Net Current Assets		227,028		428,486
Total assets less total liabilities		2,607,841		2,775,248
Reserves				
General reserve		2,575,343		2,762,511
Designated funds				
 CPD scheme implementation 		32,498		12,737
Total Reserves		2,607,841		2,775,248

Balance Sheet explanatory notes

Debtors

31. At the 31 December 2019, the total of Debtors had increased to £739k from the year-end position of £551k. This is in line with expectations and should not be of concern for Council Members. The reason for the increase is because 'registration fee debtors' spikes as the majority of the register renew their registration in the opening half of the financial year.

Creditors

32. At the 31 December 2019, the total of Creditors has also increased to £1.452m from the year-end position of £1.092m. Again, this is in line with expectations. The reason for the increase is because of deferred income, which is the proportion of registration fees invoiced but not yet recognised in the accounts.