

Procedures for Congregational Financial Review Committees

Presented by the Financial Management Committee

WHAT IS A FINANCIAL REVIEW? WHY SHOULD WE HAVE ONE?

The Book of Order says that conducting a financial review of all church financial records once each year is a minimum standard a church should observe. [G-3.0113] People who know how to balance a check book, read a balance sheet or an operating statement, and can use a calculator will have the skills necessary to tell whether reports fairly represent the financial condition of a congregation.

It is important for a session to receive a brief statement from someone independent from those handling the church's financial records. The statement would indicate for the testing completed that all receipts have been properly deposited and recorded, that disbursements have been approved and expensed, and that the actions of those who are the stewards of the church's resources appear to be in order.

The check list and guideline that follows is written with an internal church financial review committee in mind.

HOW BIG AN AUDITING COMMITTEE?

A team of two would suit the bill quite well for most churches. As an alternate procedure, a qualified person could review the books and give a brief statement if independent of those who receive, deposit and expend funds. This method would be better than to leave the books unaudited.

HOW DETAILED A REVIEW?

The following two pages list basic financial review procedures, and more advanced procedures. It is a good idea to periodically be more thorough. We keep on file at the presbytery office very detailed recommendations that will assist auditors elected by the congregation to perform an even more in depth financial review of the church books. We will make this more thorough check list available upon request.

adopted December 2011

Financial Review Checklist (for use by review committee)

Church _____ Year Ending _____

Date _____

Reviewers _____, _____,

Basics Check List:

Spot check the percentage indicated by the session and/or trustees:
_____ % of receipts and disbursements during year being audited.

Cash Receipts. Spot check cash received and money counters reports. Compared with deposits made.

Expenditures. Spot check to see that disbursements are recorded by check number, payee, date and assigned to proper budget line. Check to see that these disbursements are supported by invoices/statements.

Year End Reconciliation. Compare check book and bank balances to treasurer's records. Note the disposition of the balance of any fund or bank account that was closed during the year.

Treasurer's Books. Review treasurer's books and reports for proper reporting to Session. Verify that disbursements authorized by the session are paid per approval.

Petty Cash Funds. If a petty cash fund is used, check disbursement vouchers for proper approval; compared with reimbursement checks written.

More Advanced Check List (for use by the Financial Review Committee)

1. Check to see that funds for particular purposes were used in ways specified.
2. Account for all checks used.
3. Regarding petty cash funds, check assignment of expenses to appropriate budget lines.
4. Spot check session minutes for authorization of bill payment.
5. Check/compare financial secretary's posting of contributions from members to actual member giving.

6. Check insurance policy in force and compare to minimum requirements of the presbytery.
7. Verify balances of debt owed to all lenders.
8. Identify all securities by number on certificates or accounts. Note which securities are kept on file.
9. Report on totals of all cash reserves funds and investments.