



December 2025

The Charity and not for profit newsletter

At Price Bailey - It's all about you
The right advice for life

pricebailey.co.uk

Welcome

Welcome to our December 2025 edition of the Charity and Not for Profit Newsletter.

This issue brings together insights on some of the most significant developments shaping the sector as we head into the new year. We explore the long-awaited publication of the new Charity SORP and what it means for trustees and finance teams. Alongside this, we review the changes to charity reporting thresholds, helping you understand how these adjustments may affect compliance and governance. Technology remains a double-edged sword for charities, so we've included articles on digital fundraising and cybercrime – highlighting both opportunities and risks, and practical steps to strengthen your resilience. Finally, we examine the implications of the 2025 Budget for charities, from funding challenges to operational cost pressures, and what strategies can help navigate these changes.

As always, our aim is to provide practical guidance and thought leadership to support your organisation. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like further information on any of the topics covered. And don't miss our January seminars, where we'll dive deeper into these issues and share practical tips for the year ahead.

This Newsletter includes the following articles:

1. The Charities SORP 2026	03
2. Charity Financial Threshold Changes	04
3. Digital Fundraising	06
4. Autumn Budget 2025	08
5. Treasury Management for Charities	09
6. Lessons from the OBAC Inquiry	11
7. AI-Enabled Fraud Risks for UK Charities	12
8. Charity SORP Seminars 2026	14
9. The Influence 100 Financial Benchmarking Report	14
10. Our Not for Profit Team	15



The Charities SORP 2026

What charities need to know

On 31 October 2025, the Charities SORP-making body released the long-awaited Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2026, marking a significant evolution in charity financial reporting. This new framework will apply to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, replacing the current SORP 2019. For charities across the UK, this update brings both opportunities and challenges, as it aims to improve transparency, simplify reporting, and align more closely with the revised FRS 102 accounting standard.

At Price Bailey, we've been closely following the development of the new SORP and are committed to helping our charity clients navigate the changes with confidence.

Key Features of the 2026 SORP

Tiered Reporting Structure

One of the most notable changes is the introduction of a three-tier reporting framework, designed to make financial reporting more proportionate to a charity's size:

- Tier 1: Charities with gross income up to £500,000
- Tier 2: Income between £500,000 and £15 million
- Tier 3: Income over £15 million

This structure aims to reduce the reporting burden on smaller charities while ensuring larger organisations maintain robust transparency. Although some stakeholders proposed a "two-year rule" to prevent tier changes due to one-off income spikes, this was not adopted to maintain simplicity.

Enhanced Trustees' Annual Report Requirements

The Trustees' Annual Report will now require mandatory impact reporting for all charities, alongside expanded disclosures on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters. This reflects growing public and donor interest in how charities operate beyond financial metrics. There are also key changes related to disclosure around volunteers and legacies to consider for the larger tiers.

Income Recognition and Lease Accounting

SORP 2026 introduces clearer guidance on income recognition, particularly distinguishing between exchange and non-exchange transactions. This is a critical update for charities

receiving grants, contracts, or donations with conditions attached.

In line with changes to FRS 102, charities will also need to account for most operating leases on the balance sheet, which may significantly affect reported assets and liabilities. A new module and flowchart have been added to help charities navigate this complex area.

New Modules and Simplified Guidance

SORP 2026 includes two new modules:

10A: Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

10B: Lease accounting

These additions aim to clarify previously complex areas and provide practical examples for implementation. There are also updates to modules on fund accounting, recognition of income, and trustee/staff remuneration disclosures, among others.

Implementation Timeline

Effective Date: Financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2026

First full year impacted: Year-ends of 31 December 2026

Early adoption: Permitted, though not required

Charities should begin preparing now by reviewing their current accounting policies, lease arrangements, and reporting structures to ensure a smooth transition.

What's Next?

At Price Bailey LLP, we understand that adapting to new reporting standards can be daunting. That's why we'll be offering a series of webinars, training sessions, and practical resources over the coming months to support our charity clients through the transition to SORP 2026.



Michael Cooper-Davis, Partner

E: Michael.Cooper-Davis@pricebailey.co.uk

T: +44 (0) 2038 291 704



Charity Financial Threshold Changes

On 31 October 2025 the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) published its response to the consultation on financial thresholds in charity law, concluding a review that was prompted by the Law Commission's 2017 report Technical Issues in Charity Law. This review, the first in a decade, sought to ensure that thresholds remain proportionate and fit for purpose, balancing regulatory oversight with minimising unnecessary burdens on charities.

Charity law establishes financial thresholds that determine regulatory requirements such as registration, reporting, and audit obligations. These thresholds aim to maintain public trust and confidence while recognising that smaller charities lack the resources to manage complex compliance processes. The Law Commission recommended periodic reviews to align thresholds with inflation, and the government committed to conducting such reviews at least every ten years.

Consultation overview:

The consultation, which ran from 3 April to 12 June 2025, invited views on whether thresholds should:

- Remain unchanged,
- Increase in line with inflation, or
- Partially increase by 20%.

Price Bailey was among 137 respondents, including charities, audit firms, and sector bodies.

Notable results of the consultation are as follows:

1. Thresholds Retained at Current Levels

- **Charity Registration:** The income threshold for mandatory registration remains at £5,000. Raising this threshold to £10,000, as some respondents suggested, would have exempted approximately 17,000 charities from registration, significantly reducing regulatory oversight. The government concluded that such a change would undermine transparency and require costly system upgrades.
- **Annual Return and Reporting:** The thresholds for completing an annual return (£10,000) and submitting annual reports and accounts (£25,000) remain unchanged. This decision reflects concerns about

maintaining accountability and avoiding complexity for the Charity Commission.

2. Audit and Independent Examination

- **Audit Threshold:** The most significant change is the increase in the audit threshold from £1 million to £1.5 million in annual income. This adjustment is expected to relieve around 2,000 charities from the cost of a full audit, reducing administrative burdens while maintaining appropriate scrutiny for larger organisations.
- **Asset-Based Audit Trigger:** Where gross income falls below the audit threshold, the asset threshold requiring an audit rises from £3.26 million to £5 million.
- **Independent Examination:** The income threshold for charities requiring an Independent Examination has increased slightly from £25,000 to £40,000 but more interesting is the fact that charities are no longer required to obtain an Independent Examination from a qualified professional if income is below £500k (currently this limit is £250k).

3. Fundraising Regulations

- The remuneration threshold for defining a "professional fundraiser" will rise in line with inflation—from £10 per day or £1,000 per year to £15 per day or £1,500 per year. This change aims to reflect current economic realities and maintain fairness for lower-paid collectors.

4. Other Provisions

- Thresholds introduced by the Charities Act 2022, including those relating to small ex-gratia payments, cy-près applications, and permanent endowment restrictions, remain unchanged.
- Gift Aid thresholds were outside the scope of this consultation.

The consultation results reflect a cautious approach by the DCMS, prioritising stability and proportionality although the new thresholds unfortunately are not aligned to the recent changes to reporting requirements under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) so there is much to digest when it comes to understanding your reporting requirements!

The increase in the audit threshold represents a sensible compromise, easing financial pressures while maintaining confidence for funders and donors—a change Price Bailey welcomes. However, some respondents expressed concern that higher limits could reduce scrutiny for charities managing substantial funds.

Practical Implications:

- Smaller charities will not see immediate relief from reporting obligations, as thresholds remain unchanged for registration with the Charity Commission.
- Mid-sized charities with income between £1 million and £1.5 million will benefit from reduced audit costs, though independent examination requirements still apply.
- Fundraising organisations must adjust remuneration practices to comply with updated thresholds for professional fundraisers.

Looking Forwards

The government reaffirmed its commitment to reviewing thresholds at least every ten years, with flexibility for earlier reviews if economic conditions warrant. It also acknowledged

sector concerns about complexity and indicated that future consultations may explore opportunities for greater alignment between charity law thresholds and reporting requirements under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP).

In summary, the government's response reflects a measured approach—prioritising proportionality, maintaining public trust, and reducing unnecessary burdens where possible. While the sector may have hoped for broader reforms, these changes mark a step towards modernising charity regulation without compromising accountability.

If you are unsure how these changes affect your organisation or would like further information, please get in contact with us.

For the full government response, visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/consultation-on-financial-thresholds-in-charity-law/consultation-on-financial-thresholds-in-charity-law>.



Suzanne Goldsmith, Partner

E: Suzanne.Goldsmith@pricebailey.co.uk

T: +44 (0) 1223 507 637





Digital Fundraising

At Price Bailey, we closely follow the latest uses of technology and digital platforms. One way in which we have seen it impact the work of our Charities and Not for Profit Team is the increased use of Digital Fundraising amongst many of our clients.

What is Digital Fundraising?

Digital Fundraising is the process of raising funds for a cause or organisation using online technology and platforms. It replaces or complements traditional fundraising methods such as in person charity events and uses methods such as: -

- Websites with online donation pages
- Email marketing campaigns
- Social media appeals
- Crowdfunding appeals
- Mobile giving apps
- Text to donate
- Virtual events
- QR codes

What are some of the benefits of Digital Fundraising?

- Wider audience reach – it breaks down geographical barriers and attracts donors worldwide, reaching people a fundraising campaign may not normally reach.
- Increased accessibility – it makes it easier for people to donate especially since many people no longer carry cash.
- Real time engagement – there is immediate donor interaction and donors receive proof of donation straightaway as well as tracking how much a fundraising campaign has raised.
- Cheaper costs – it saves on staff physically attending events or producing marketing merchandise.

What should a good digital fundraising campaign include?

- An impactful story – it should show potential donors the impact they can make by pledging monetary donations.
- Easy ways of donating – this should be user friendly, quick and both accessible on a mobile and laptop/computer.
- Engagement all year round or for large periods of time – this should ensure that the maximum number of potential donors is reached and it nurtures donor relationships continuously.

Examples of Successful Digital Fundraising Campaigns

- Children in Need – Sara Cox – 5 Marathons in 5 days in Nov 2025 – text to donate and QR codes were used successfully across radio and television across several months to encourage donations, resulting in over £11m being donated.
- Soccer Aid for UNICEF 2025 – text to donate on television and an online website page was used successfully over several months to raise over £15.2m.
- Macmillan Coffee Mornings – this is an annual event where people can scan a QR code to donate money and to date has raised approximately £310m. The fundraising host and the donor both receive clear instructions on how the donation process works.

Challenges of digital fundraising

As with any form of fundraising, there are often challenges to achieving the best result. Specifically for digital fundraising, many charities and not for profit organisations do not have the budget or skills to invest in digital fundraising campaigns. New tools and trends are being invented as quickly as technology is evolving, and it can be difficult to keep up with the latest developments.

As more organisations start using the digital fundraising platforms, there is a risk that the digital fundraising market becomes saturated, which can lead to donor fatigue. This could in turn lead to less income being generated.

Also, there is the ongoing cyber security threat. Organisations must ensure they have secure platforms in place and ensure compliance with data protection regulations. Organisations will need to ask themselves whether all the data that is collected from individual donors is kept safe and private.

Digital inclusion can also play a part in that there is a gap between those with poor internet connectivity, television and smart phone access compared to those who can easily access these mediums.

What is the way forward for digital fundraising?

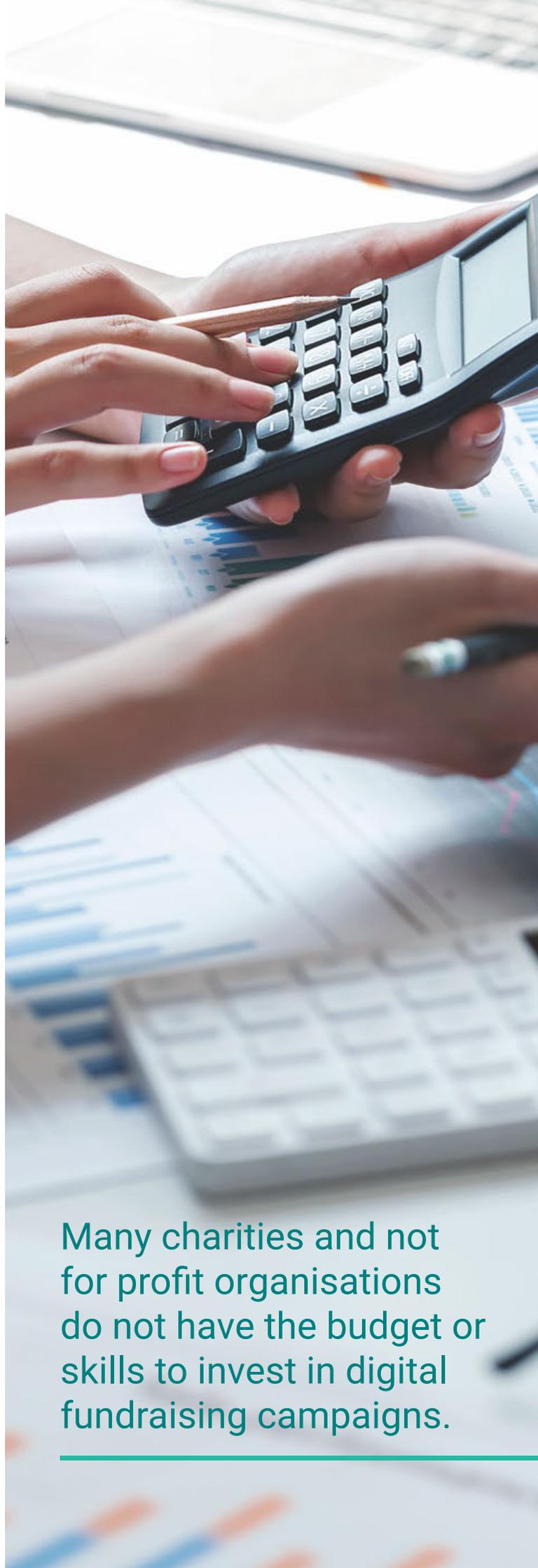
Digital fundraising has undoubtedly become one of the most important and popular ways for charities and not for profit organisations to raise funds. By doing so, they also raise awareness of their organisations which is crucial in an ever-changing economic climate. Organisations can reach more people, operate more efficiently and build relationships with potential donors. As the sector continues to grow and adapt with technology, digital fundraising will remain central to achieving financial sustainability and maximising social impact.



Bethan Vaghela, Senior Manager

E: Bethan.Vaghela@pricebailey.co.uk

T: +44 (0) 1603 708 454



Many charities and not for profit organisations do not have the budget or skills to invest in digital fundraising campaigns.

Autumn Budget 2025: Implications for UK charities

The provisions of the 2025 UK Autumn Budget were announced on 25th November 2025. Some announcements represent steps to aid the charity sector, however some changes introduced are likely to cause financial constraints in upcoming years.

A key fiscal change affecting charities relates to the introduction of VAT relief on Donated Goods from April 2026. Business goods donated to HMRC-registered charities will qualify for VAT zero-rating with the intention of encouraging corporate giving. Detailed guidance will follow however there is expected to be limits on the value of goods donated, while certification requirements and administrative requirements may limit the uptake.

Anti-avoidance Inheritance Tax clarifications were also announced. In line with other taxes, IHT charity exemptions will be restricted to gifts made directly to UK charities and community amateur sports clubs. Gifts to trusts which do not meet the required 'charity' or 'club' definition per HMRC will not be exempted as they may not have UK jurisdiction and may not be regulated.

A key social policy change introduced was the scrapping of the Two-Child Benefit Cap. From April 2026 families can receive the child element of Universal Credit for all children regardless of family size and this measure is estimated to reduce children in relative low-income housing by 450,000. A Jobs Guarantee Scheme was also announced, which will guarantee a six-month paid work placement for every eligible 18-21 year-old who has been on Universal Credit and seeking employment for at least 18 months. The scheme will cover 100% of employment costs (at least minimum wage) for 25 hours per week. These policies will hopefully reduce demand on family-support charities.

Other social changes related to the introduction of a Youth Guarantee and Growth and Skills Levy. The government will invest £1.5 billion over the next three years to help young people to develop skills and commence careers. This levy may assist charities with the costs of training and employing young people.

Meanwhile the National Living Wage will rise by 4.1% (to £12.71) and National Minimum Wage will increase by 8.5% to £10.85 from April 2026. This is considered welcome news for lower income workers, though this change will likely increase staffing cost burdens for charities, many of which are already

struggling financially. Corporate donations to charities may also suffer as a result as this measure is likely to reduce profit margins for many UK businesses.

Freezes to the personal income tax and national insurance thresholds were already in place until 2028, before the Chancellor announced an extension of the freeze until April 2031. Additionally, salary-sacrifice pension contributions above £2,000 per year will no longer be exempt from national insurance from April 2029. The extension to 2031 will increase charity employers' national insurance contributions as well as increasing taxes of employees through fiscal drag, while the pension changes will also increase employer and employee national insurance contributions. Further taxes on individuals may reduce disposable income which could lead to reduced donations to charities in future.

Another change which could cause charities indirect constraints in the future relate to the High Value Council Tax Surcharge ("Mansion Tax"), which will apply from April 2028. Such charges are likely to reduce disposable income of wealthier individuals which may reduce charitable giving.

In conclusion, some charities are likely to benefit from initiatives such as the VAT relief and Jobs Guarantee Scheme. One could, however, argue that financial pressures likely to arise from fiscal drag and increased future national insurance requirements may outweigh the positives, while some may feel that opportunities to further support the charity sector e.g. no specific charity reliefs to reduce energy bills.

We recommend charities revisit their forecasts to increase wage costs if employing persons on the National Minimum Wage, while salary costs may also increase to factor in potential inflationary rises. Donation budgets/targets may also need to be reconsidered, given the potential affect the changes will have on future donation income. We would also recommend reviewing fundraising strategies to consider potential donation decreases, while considering diversifying income streams where possible, with the aim of improving the financial sustainability of charities in the future.



Simon Rowley, Director

E: Simon.Rowley@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2038 291 719



Treasury Management for Charities

Effective treasury management is essential for charities seeking to balance financial stability with mission delivery. In an era of high inflation and the economic knock-on to increase interest rates to help control inflation pressures, there is ever the opportunity for charities to “invest” excess funds. Below is an overview of what treasury management entails, how it applies to charities (taking note of charity commission guidance documentation on investment and reserves policies), and current market insights for surplus cash.

1. What is Treasury Management?

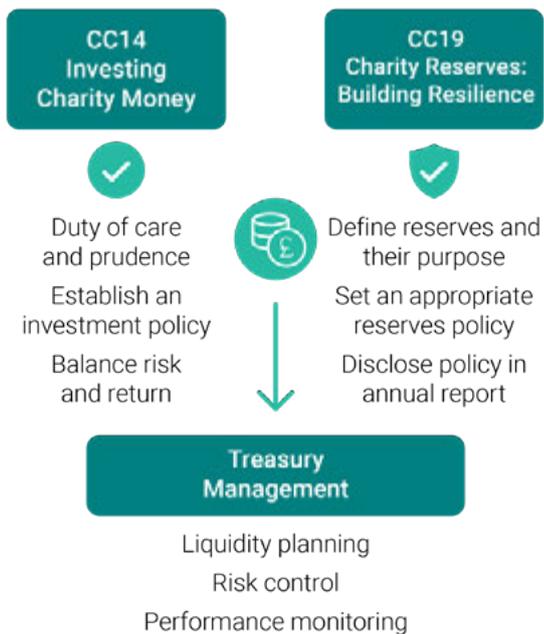
Treasury management refers to the strategic oversight of an organisation’s financial resources—primarily cash, investments, and liquidity. Its objectives include:

- Liquidity Management: Maintaining sufficient cash flow for operational needs.

- Risk Management: Reducing exposure to interest rate fluctuations and credit risk.
- Investment Strategy: Deploying surplus funds in safe, income-generating instruments.
- Governance: Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and internal controls.
- For charities, this discipline underpins financial resilience and supports long-term sustainability.

2. Charity specific considerations

Charities operate under unique constraints, including donor restrictions and heightened accountability. Therefore, it is paramount that when Trustees are considering how best to deploy its funds, they consider their reserves and investment policies in the first instance.



- Seek appropriate advice and manage risks responsibly.

Modern approaches increasingly incorporate ESG principles and impact investing, reflecting the sector’s commitment to ethical stewardship.

3. Current Savings Options for Charities

Charities with significant cash reserves can access competitive deposit accounts. Examples include:

- Easy Access Charity Account: 3.81% AER*;
- 6-Month Fixed Rate Bond: 4.25% AER; 2-Year Fixed Rate Bond: 4.25% AER*
- 95-Day Notice Account: 4.20% AER*
- There are other platforms available for managing and investing amounts on deposit, this enables diversification across multiple banks through one platform, with rates typically between 3.75% and 4.00% AER*. This will allow you to invest funds up to the maximum FSCS deposit protection of £120,000 with each bank.

**Rates are correct at the time of writing*

Charities should also consider their banking arrangements when looking at investments, as they could also benefit from the use of “sweeping” accounts alongside deposit accounts, in order to fully maximise returns.

a. Interest Rates vs Base Rate

Charity Deposit Accounts: 3.65%–4.30% AER* depending on term and provider.

UK Base Rate: Currently 4.00% (Bank of England).

Rates for charities are broadly aligned with, and in some cases slightly above, the base rate—particularly for fixed-term bonds. This offers an opportunity to achieve competitive returns without taking undue risk.

4. Key Takeaways

- In an ever-challenging landscape, good treasury management can create further returns for charities on funds held, without having to have an increased risk appetite.
- Current deposit rates present attractive options for surplus funds, supporting both liquidity and income generation.
- Trustees should review reserves and investment policies on a frequent basis and ensure that their treasury management is aligned with this.

a. Reserves Policy

The Charity Commission’s guidance (CC19) requires trustees to:

- Set a clear policy that explains why reserves are held, how much are needed and how they will be used.
- This policy should be aligned with risk and future spending plans.
- Disclose the policy in the annual report under the Charities SORP.

Once this policy has been approved, this should create the precedent for what forms the reserves of a charity and how excess funds can be deployed to create returns. A well-structured reserves policy balances prudence with flexibility, avoiding excessive reserves that tie up funds unnecessarily while safeguarding against financial shocks.

b. Investment Policy

The Charity Commission’s CC14 guidance (Investing Charity Money) is highly relevant to a charity’s treasury management because it sets out the principles and legal duties trustees must follow when investing funds. This policy will:

- Define how surplus funds will be invested
- Sets limits on risk exposure and acceptable asset classes
- Provide a framework for liquidity planning and diversification

As a result, there is a significant overlap with the charities reserves policy and these policies should be reviewed in consideration of one another.

When setting the investment policy, charity Trustees must:

- Act in the charity’s best interests.
- Consider both financial and social investments.



Adam Palmer, Manager

E: Adam.Palmer@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1603 567 861



Lessons from the OBAC Inquiry: Why Governance Matters for Every Charity

The Charity Commission's inquiry into the Organisation of Blind Africans and Caribbeans (OBAC) is a stark reminder of what happens when trustees fail to uphold their legal duties. Registered in 2011, OBAC aimed to support blind and partially sighted people through advice, education, and training. However, by July 2024, the charity was dissolved following serious governance failures and regulatory breaches.

What Went Wrong?

The Commission first raised concerns in 2021 about potential wrongdoing by OBAC's CEO, Ibukun Olashore. Instead of cooperating, trustees ignored requests for information—even after an official Order under the Charities Act. This lack of engagement triggered a statutory inquiry in December 2022.

The findings revealed systemic failures:

- **Bank Mandate Neglect:** Trustees failed to update signatories after two trustees left, leaving the CEO as the sole signatory for nearly five years. This gave the CEO unchecked control over funds—a clear breach of the governing document and trustee duties.
- **AGM Failures:** OBAC did not hold an Annual General Meeting for over five years, violating its constitution and undermining accountability.
- **Late and Missing Filings:** Annual returns and accounts were repeatedly late or not submitted at all, breaching statutory requirements and eroding transparency.
- **CEO Misconduct:** The CEO was convicted in April 2022 for serious immigration-related offences and sentenced to nine years in prison. Despite automatic disqualification under charity law, trustees allowed the CEO to remain in post and continue making decisions.
- **Illegal Immigration Advice:** Even after losing regulatory approval, OBAC continued to provide immigration services—a criminal offence under UK law.

- **Non-Cooperation and Ignored Orders:** Trustees repeatedly failed to comply with Commission directions, report serious incidents, or address governance weaknesses.

Consequences

The charity's reputation collapsed, its operations ceased, and frozen funds passed to the Crown. All four trustees were disqualified for up to five years. The Commission concluded that trustees lacked the skills and awareness needed to fulfil their duties, allowing OBAC to be exploited as a front for criminal activity.

Key Lessons for the Sector

- **Update Governance Regularly:** Keep bank mandates and constitutional requirements current.
- **Act on Red Flags:** Immediate action is essential when senior staff face criminal allegations.
- **Comply with Filing and Reporting Duties:** Late accounts and ignored serious incidents signal mismanagement.
- **Understand Trustee Responsibilities:** Trustees must exercise oversight, manage risks, and act in the charity's best interests.

Final thoughts:

OBAC's downfall shows that governance failures don't just harm beneficiaries—they can destroy a charity entirely. Strong systems, proactive trustees, and a culture of compliance are non-negotiable for safeguarding charitable purpose.



Lucy Etherington, Manager

E: Lucy.Etherington@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2038 291 724



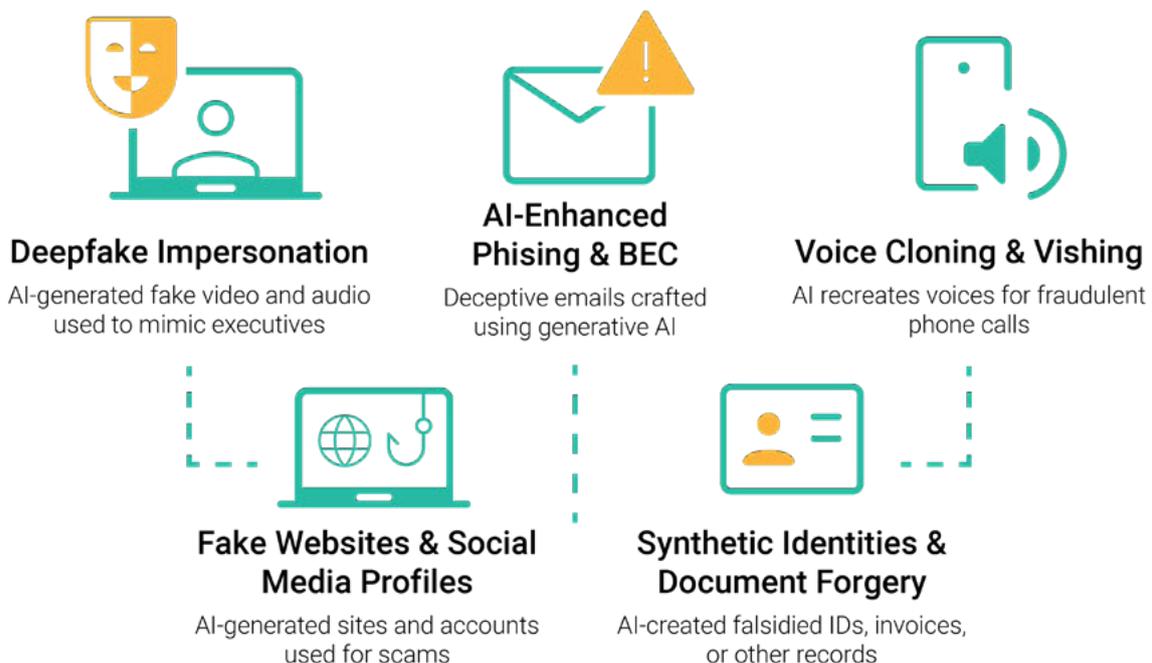
AI-Enabled Fraud Risks for UK Charities

Artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping the fraud landscape for charities, lowering traditional barriers to entry and enabling new, highly sophisticated scams. AI tools can automate tasks such as creating convincing phishing emails, generating fake identities, and producing realistic documentation at scale, making it easier for criminals to exploit charitable systems. Unlike traditional fraud, which often required significant time, resources, and expertise, AI-driven methods allow criminals to operate quickly and anonymously, introducing new risks that charities must proactively address to safeguard their funds and reputation.

By leveraging automation, scalability, and personalisation, AI allows fraudsters to execute complex schemes at minimal

cost. For UK charities, which often operate with limited resources and high-trust environments, these risks are particularly acute.

AI-generated phishing emails are now highly accurate, tailored, and free of the grammatical errors that once signalled scams, making them far harder to detect. Fraudsters can also create realistic fake invoices and financial documents that closely mimic genuine formats, bypassing traditional verification checks. Deepfake technology adds another layer of risk, enabling criminals to impersonate senior management in video calls or clone voices for phone-based scams, tactics that were once near impossible.



Scale of the issue

Fraud continues to pose a significant threat to UK organisations, with recent figures highlighting its growing frequency and sophistication. In the first half of 2025 alone, it has been estimated criminals stole over £629 million. Identity fraud remains the most common type, accounting for nearly 60% of reported cases, while authorised push payment scams and account takeovers are rising sharply. The use of generative AI by fraudsters has accelerated these trends.

Smaller organisations are particularly vulnerable, with 41% of UK SMEs reporting fraud incidents in the past year and average losses of around £3,800 per case. Common schemes include invoice fraud, phishing, and bank account hacks, which can severely impact cash flow. Beyond financial damage, charities also experienced non-financial costs, such as loss of morale and loss of staff or volunteers. Fraud incidents often lead to reputational harm and operational disruption, making robust prevention strategies and employee awareness critical for all organisations.

The Charity Commission has revealed the scale of fraud affecting the sector, opening more than 603 fraud-related cases and 99 cybercrime cases in the past year, alongside 264 serious incident reports linked to fraud. Despite this, fraud remains significantly underreported, with the National Fraud Authority estimating losses to charities at £1.3 billion annually, compared to just £21 million reported through official channels.

Charity Fraud Awareness Week, a campaign led by the Fraud Advisory Panel in partnership with regulators and sector bodies, is currently running from 8–12 December 2025. This initiative aims to raise awareness and share best practice in tackling fraud and cybercrime across the not-for-profit sector.

Prevention

Charities can take practical steps to reduce fraud risk. Core measures include segregation of duties, dual authorisation

for payments, and regular independent audits. Monitoring for behavioural red flags, such as staff opposing oversight, can help detect insider threats early. Strong governance, clear documentation trails, and rigorous supplier checks are essential for reducing vulnerabilities.

To address AI-driven threats, charities should adopt cybersecurity training for staff as well as investing in strong internal controls and IT which reduce the risks to the organisation to these threats. Proactive measures such as collaborating with sector-wide fraud networks can help future-proof defences to the evolving threat against your organisation.

Links used

<https://risk.lexisnexis.co.uk/insights-resources/article/ai-and-online-fraud>

[Regulator refreshes guidance as it reveals 600 cases related to fraud in the last year - GOV.UK](#)

[Charities and Fraud](#)

<https://preventcharityfraud.org.uk/awareness-week/>

[The growing impact of fraud on UK small businesses - Neopay](#)

<https://www.ukfinance.org.uk>

<https://www.cifas.org.uk>

<https://www.fsb.org.uk>



Oliver Pattison, Assistant Manager

E: Oliver.Pattison@pricebailey.co.uk

T: +44 (0) 1223 941 333

Charity SORP Seminars 2026

We're excited to announce that Price Bailey will be hosting a series of seminars in late January and early February focused on the upcoming Charity SORP 2026.

This is the biggest change for charities in many years and will be of vital importance for all management and Trustees to understand the implications. These sessions will provide practical insights into the changes and what they mean for your organisation.

The seminars will be presented by Michael Cooper-Davis and Suzanne Goldsmith, who will share their expertise and guidance on navigating the new SORP requirements. We aim to help you:

- Understand key changes in Charity SORP 2026
- Learn practical steps for compliance and best practice
- Network with peers in the charity and not-for-profit sector

Attendees of our event can claim a 2.5-hour Certificate of Attendance from Price Bailey, which can be used to upload to your CPD platform.

For more information about these events, please follow and book onto one of our seminars below.

London – 28 January 2026
Price Bailey London City office (MYO)

[Register here](#)

Cambridge – 29 January 2026
Price Bailey Cambridge office

[Register here](#)

Norwich – 3 February 2026
Price Bailey Norwich office

[Register here](#)

Event timings:

9:00 – 9:30: Registrations & Welcome

9:30 – 11:00: SORP 2026 Session 1

11:00 – 11:30: Morning refreshments

11:30 – 13:00: SORP 2026 Session 2

13:00: Event closes

The Influence 100 Financial Benchmarking Report (2025/26)

This report is a must read for professionals at all levels and career stages interested in sector wide trends linked to cost, income, expenditure, governance and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI).

The Influence 100 Financial Benchmarking Report is one of the Memberwise network's most popular benchmarking resources for Senior Membership and Association Professionals conducting senior leadership and C-Suite roles.

Why read this report? The Influence 100 List (and this financial benchmarking report) is an invaluable tool that will enable you to compare and contrast size, scale, reach, governance, financial and sustainability related facts/figures.

[Read the report here](#)



Our Not For Profit team

This newsletter is from our Charity and Not for Profit team at Price Bailey, if you have any questions about any of the points raised in this newsletter please contact us [here](#).

We always recommend that you seek advice from a suitably qualified adviser before taking any action. The information in these articles only serves as a guide and no responsibility for loss occasioned by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of this material can be accepted by the authors or the firm

Partners and Directors



Michael Cooper-Davis, Partner

E: Michael.Cooper-Davis@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2038 291 704



Suzanne Goldsmith, Partner

E: Suzanne.Goldsmith@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1223 507 637



Shaun Jordan, Partner

E: Shaun.Jordan@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1223 518 611



Simon Rowley, Director

E: Simon.Rowley@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2038 291 719

Managers



Bethan Vaghela, Senior Manager

E: Bethan.Vaghela@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1603 708 454



James Hart, Senior Manager

E: James.Hart@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2070 652 660



Ellie Haines, Manager

E: Ellie.Haines@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1279 712 799



Lucy Etherington, Manager

E: Lucy.Etherington@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 2038 291 724



Lauren Holman, Manager

E: Lauren.Holman@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1603 567 873



Adam Palmer, Manager

E: Adam.Palmer@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1603 567 861



Caitlin Wotton, Assistant Manager

E: Caitlin.Wotton@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1279 217 176



Oliver Pattison, Assistant Manager

E: Oliver.Pattison@pricebailey.co.uk
T: +44 (0) 1223 941 333