

## INTERNAL CONTROLS FOR SMALL ORGANIZATIONS

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## Today's Team



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## Meeting Norms: Participate Authentically



Respect each other - judge ideas, not people



Avoid multi-tasking



Be present & engaged



Be patient with tech



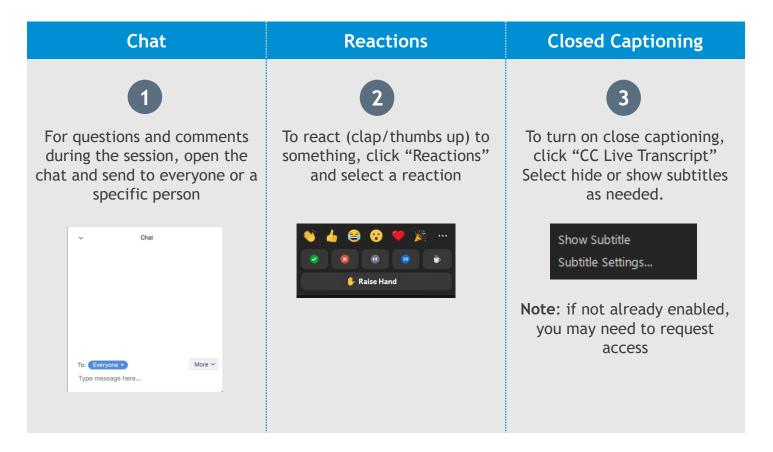
**Expect confidentiality** 

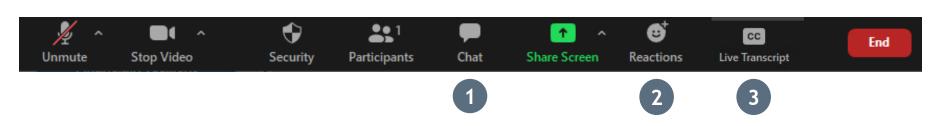


Expect active participation



## Zoom Controls





## Today's Session

- Welcome
- People & Staffing
- Internal Controls & Compliance
- Segregation of Duties
- Policies & Procedures
- Resources & Wrap Up

### Poll: Finance At Your Organization

Which of the following best describes your finance team? (Select all that apply)

- Dedicated finance staff members
- Executive Director or other leader does it all
- Board Chair or Treasurer
- Other volunteer
- Outsourced support
- Fiscally sponsored

What is your organization's budget size?

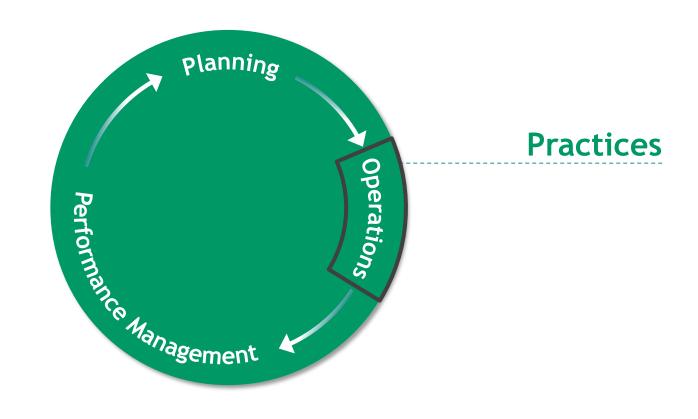
- **>** \$0 \$250,000
- **>** \$250,000 \$500,000
- ▶ \$500,000 \$1M
- ▶ \$1M \$5M
- ▶ \$5M and above

#### Financial Resilience





#### Financial Resilience





## Financial Management: A Team Sport



## Levels of Financial Management



Lead and support organizational financial planning and monitoring



#### **MANAGERIAL**

Ensure finance is effectively carrying out its operational responsibilities



#### **TRANSACTIONAL**

Perform day-to-day accounting functions, data entry, and finance administrative tasks

Adapted from Jeanne Bell Peters and Elizabeth Schaffer, Financial Leadership for Nonprofit Executives: Guiding Your Organization to Long-term Success © 2005

### Finance and Internal Controls Responsibilities



- Setting the strategic financial direction
- Providing on-going financial monitoring and fiscal accountability
- Ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations



- Executing the organization's financial strategy
- Providing complete and timely financial information to the board
- Completing externally required forms and reports

#### **Internal Controls**

#### AND WHY WE NEED THEM

Mechanisms, rules, and procedures implemented by an organization to ensure the integrity of financial and accounting information, promote accountability, and prevent and detect fraud or mistakes.

- Protect resources from waste, loss, theft, or misuse
- Ensure resources are used appropriately in accordance with stakeholder expectations, monitoring agencies, and your budget and plan
- Produce reliable financial statements that are based on accurate and verifiable data

### The Tone from the Top

Compliance with internal controls is a shared responsibility - not just that of a single individual.

Any individual, including programmatic staff, financial staff, and leadership, has some level of responsibility to know and understand the terms and conditions of funding, especially federal funding.

Leadership must set the proper tone at the top by documenting policies & procedures and modeling desired behaviors.

Organizations must build a culture of compliance.

## What is a Culture of Compliance?

An environment where compliance is a focus for management and is integral to the operations of the organization.

It is defined by the following characteristics...

Awareness of best practices and the risks involved with non-compliance.

Embedded in the organization's values, standards and behavior.

Encourages
continuous
improvement,
not punishment
for identifying
potential areas
of noncompliance.

Articulated through the organization's policies and procedures.

## What Makes for Strong Internal Controls?

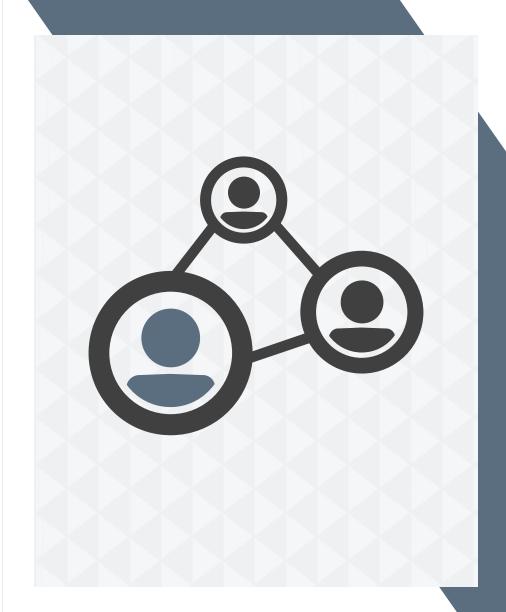
- There is oversight and segregation of duties (when possible) for financial tasks and roles
- Reviews and approvals are documented
- The internal control process is clearly documented, including key roles and responsibilities
- 4 Controls are tested regularly and adjusted where necessary
- 5 All staff are trained on internal controls
- 6 Controls are automated where possible to reduce overrides



## Activity

For each of the following case studies, consider:

- Which controls were lacking in the organization's structure?
- What can be done to prevent the activity presented in the case from occurring again in the future?



#### Internal Controls: Case Studies



#### **ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

A former head of counter fraud of an international NGO fighting poverty was able to steal nearly \$100K by filing fake invoices from bogus companies.

Investigators unearthed 17 fraudulent invoice submitted over a 9-month period from two fake companies under his control. Payment of the false invoices were paid into the bank account of his friend or father, then transferred into his own account.



#### **PAYROLL**

At a nonprofit organization, the Assistant Controller was able to commit payroll fraud that was not initially detected by the auditors.

Instead of communicating to the payroll processing company that various employees had been terminated, the Assistant Controller took their bi-weekly checks and deposited them into a new bank account.

#### Internal Controls: Case Studies



The president, her assistant, and another staff member at the Washington DC Teachers' Union piled up over \$5 million in fraudulent transactions.

The president racked up \$1.8 million in unauthorized credit card charges on the union's corporate American Express cards. The assistant managed to collect \$492,000 in funds via unauthorized credit card charges and checks written to herself. The staff members used these funds to purchase fur, art, jewelry, tickets to sports/entertainment, and custom-made clothing.



The former president of Mississippi College siphoned \$3M in contributions intended for the college over a 15-year period. He enacted the fraud by collecting checks made payable to the college and depositing the checks into an account that the president had fraudulently opened in the name of the college.

Subsequently, funds were transferred from this account into other accounts controlled by the president. The president provided fake receipts to donors as a means to disguise the fraud.

# Thoughts & Questions





## Break



#### Annotate

Segregation of duties

Proper authorization

Adequate
documentation evidence of
review & approval

Physical control over assets

Review and approval of reconciliations

Regular monitoring of financial reports

Review and approval of journal entries

What key internal controls are in place at your organization?

### Segregation of Duties

Why Segregation of Duties? Reduces the risk of one person committing or concealing fraud or mistake

- Reduces influence of a single person over a given business transaction or operation
- Minimizes opportunity to collude with others
- Assists in the detection of errors

#### NO ONE PERSON SHOULD:

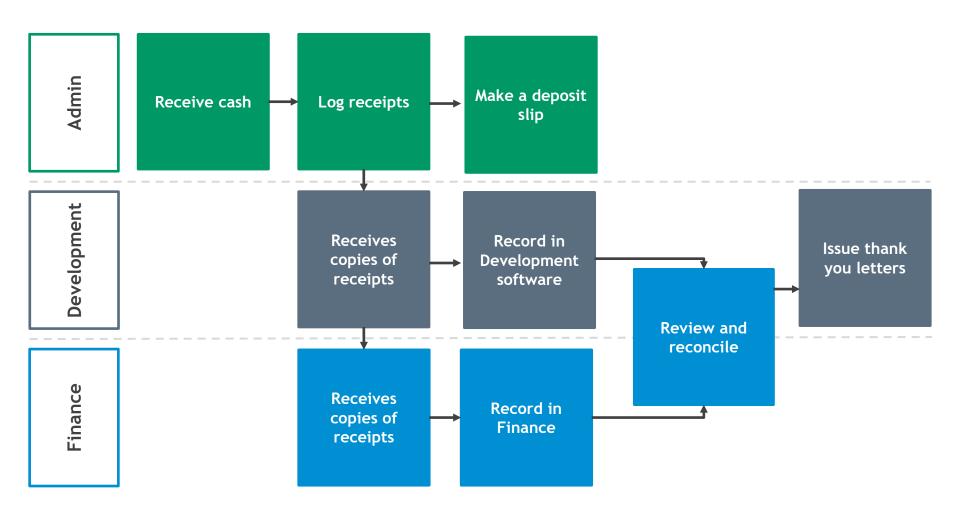


Perform all functions within an accounting cycle



Have the ability to cover up an intentional or unintentional accounting error

## Sample Segregation of Duties



### Internal Controls & Segregation of Duties

- ▶ **Deposits:** The same person who logs checks received in the mail is not also responsible for depositing those checks
- ▶ Payments: Checks are signed (or the payment is otherwise authorized) by someone who is not also tasked with cutting the checks or initiating electronic payments
- Vendors: An objective person periodically reviews the list of all vendors contracted
- ▶ Bank Statement Reconciliation: Someone who is not processing payments reconciles the bank account monthly. If this is not possible, at the very least a Board member should have read-only access to accounting activities and review regularly
- Physical Controls: Check stock and cash is maintained in a locked drawer; computers are password protected
- Documentation: Receipts are required for all purchases; timesheets for hourly staff are approved by a supervisor

#### What are Policies & Procedures?

- ▶ Policies are Board-adopted resolutions.
  - They set the tone and context for how we're going to behave.
- Procedures are specific tasks and methods.
  - They tell us how we're going to comply with the policy and who is involved.
- Internal controls overlay procedures.
  - They prevent and detect fraud or mistakes.

## Why Establish Policies and Procedures?

- Establish consistency for how to treat certain transactions
- Eliminate uncertainty in some areas
- Provide clarity of responsibilities and roles
- Serve as reference point during staff transition
- Reduce risk of loss
- Promote sound fiscal management
- Meet expectations of external monitoring agents
- Serve as a training tool

#### Where Do We Start?

- Recommended policies to adopt:
  - Accounting policies and procedures
  - Time reporting\*
  - Payroll
  - Travel and expense reimbursement
  - Procurement\*
  - Records retention
  - Conflicts of interest
  - Subrecipient monitoring, if making subawards to other entities\*





## **Automating Controls**

- ▶ Banking Technology
- ► Expense Management Software
- ► Electronic Bill Pay



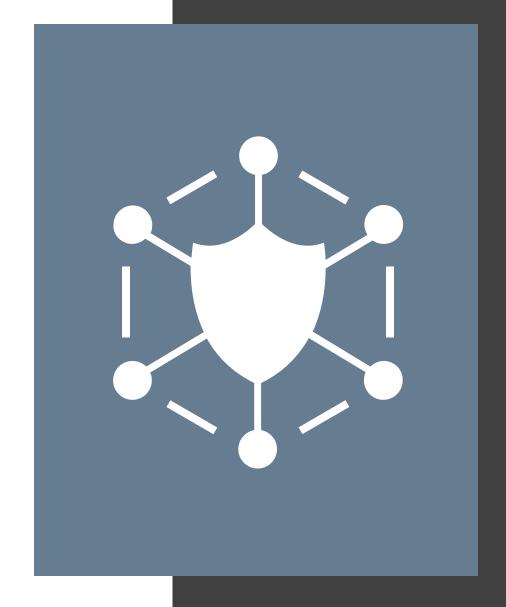
## **Banking Technology**

#### **EFFICIENCIES**

- Electronic transfers: Reduced need for check issuance
- Remote deposit: Check scanning

#### **CONTROLS**

- Positive pay: Ensures checks are only paid to verified vendors
- ACH block and filters: Prevent unauthorized outsiders from accessing or removing funds from an account





### **Expense Management Software**

#### Technology: Automated Travel and Expense Reporting Systems



Web-based, mobile access



Scan or take a picture of receipts/



Electronic approval routing



Direct
connections
to: credit
cards, payroll,
accounting
system



Electronic audit trail



## Online Bill Pay & Automated Check Writing

#### **AUTOMATED CHECK WRITING SERVICES PROVIDE:**

- Automated invoice approval workflow that be accessed via any computer or mobile device
- Integration with accounting software
- Can use paper checks or EFT
- Elimination of the manual process of cutting and mailing checks
- Electronic archiving
- Simplified deposit process





# Thoughts & Questions



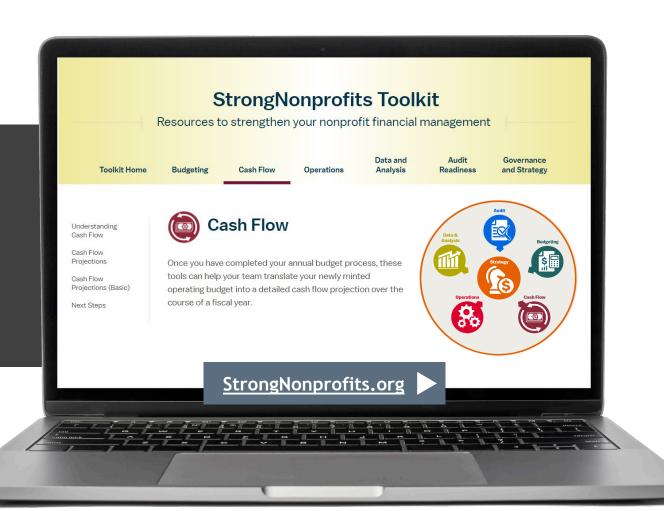


## Resources & Wrap Up



## Financial Management Resources

This library of free tools and resources was created in collaboration with the Wallace Foundation to help organizations become "fiscally fit."



#### Internal Controls Checklist

- With your leadership team, complete the Internal Controls Self-Assessment Checklist
- ▶ Discuss areas of strength and those that require attention

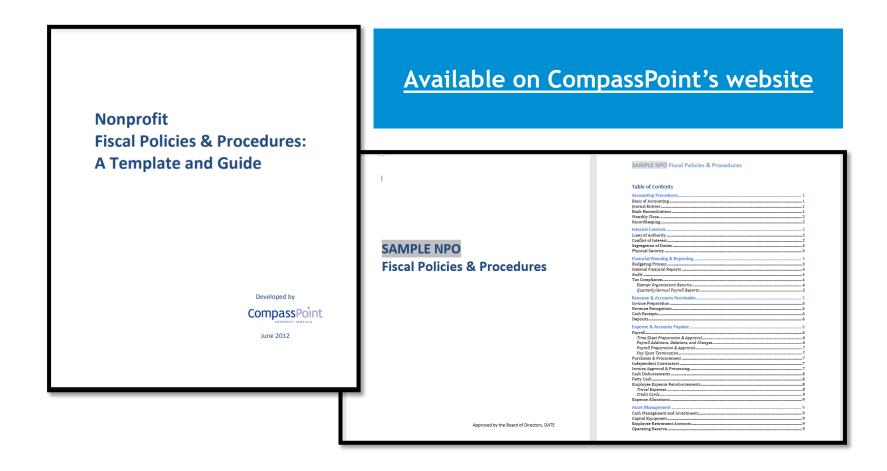
Internal Controls	Automation	Current Practice?
Purchasing		
Purchases are properly authorized prior to purchase		
Competitive Bids are obtained for large purchases		
All goods and services paid for have been received prior to payment		
Disallowable expenses considered when purchasing for contracts		
"Encumbrances" monitored against approved budgets		
Efficiency Goal: Consider implementing a paperless document routing and approval process		

#### **Other Resources**

- ► Critical Fiscal Roles Worksheet
- ► Technology Needs Assessment & Implementation Considerations



## CompassPoint Nonprofit Fiscal Policies & Procedures: A Template and Guide



#### **Annotaate**

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What key internal controls will you implement next?

