



Charities & Not-for-Profit newsletter.

October 2026

pem.



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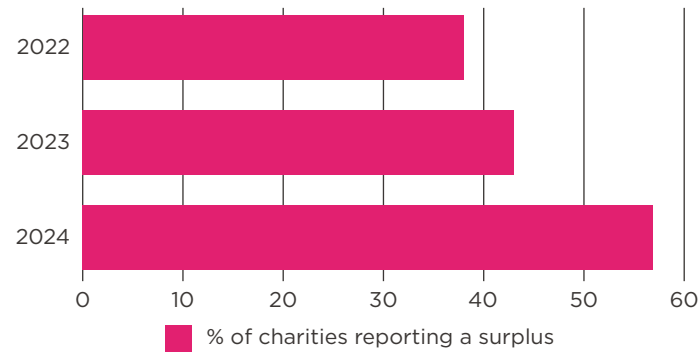
The key challenges and emerging risks for Trustees in 2026.

The Charity Commission has published its [second Charity Sector Risk Assessment](#) following that published in 2025. The report acknowledges the both the impact of the sector and the continuing challenges.

The structure of the report follows that of the assessment in 2025 and uses casework, annual returns and other data to update the assessment.

Financial resilience

The 2024 data, the Charity Commission reports, shows increased income and expenditure, although expenditure outpaced income growth by a small margin indicating a continued financial squeeze. Whilst 41% of charities reported a deficit in 2024, there is an increasing number of charities reporting surpluses over the past three years.



Trends identified include:

- More government contracts and grants, with concerns about delivery expectations and fixed budgets precluding full cost recovery.
- A 27.7% increase in casework relating to financial difficulty between October 2024 and September 2025.
- Changes in donor behaviour leading to one-off donations rather than sustained giving.

The Charity Commission has a range of guidance on-line to support trustees in having a clear picture of the charity's finances from which to identify significant risks. [The Trustee Finance Toolkit - Advice and guidance for charity trustees](#) is a good place to start with guidance on resilience, reserves and internal financial controls.

Risk to public benefit

This risk to public benefit has been split in 2026 to focus separately on individuals, and in particular, attempts to use a charity for private benefit; and what the Charity Commission has termed structural vulnerabilities. Alleged abuse of charitable status by individuals continues to be a significant cause for concern with the number of cases increased from 211 to 374 from 2022 to 2024.

As a regulator, the Charity Commission is addressing this risk at registration with less than half of applications being approved.

As trustees, understanding the purpose of each activity for public benefit, strong financial controls and management of conflicts of interest, particularly around payments to trustees, helps to mitigate the risk.

The Charity Commission has identified structural vulnerabilities in the sector arising from the multiplicity and complexity of regulation and oversight, and potential cracks and gaps a fraudster or 'bad actor' may take advantage of. Through casework, the Charity Commission has highlighted three specific areas. A charity working in these areas should ensure that these risks form part of their risk assessment and management:

- Social housing
- Care services
- Out-of-school settings.

2026	2025
1 Governance risks	1 Governance risks
2 Safeguarding risks	2 Safeguarding risks
3 Social tensions	3 Fraud and other financial risks
4 Charities operating overseas	4 Emerging technology and cyber risks
5 Geopolitical turbulence	5 Social tensions
6 Hostile foreign states	6 Charities operating overseas
7 Emerging technology and cyber risks	7 Geopolitical turbulence
	8 Hostile foreign states

Other threats and risks

Whilst governance and safeguarding remain key, the 2026 report focuses on the risks to charities, staff and volunteers through geopolitical turbulence and the resultant social tensions or hostility creating risks of physical threats or threats to reputation through social media manipulation. Casework in governance risks has seen a shift from concerns about decision-making or breaches to managing dispute. The Charity Commission point to financial pressures, societal tension and challenges in recruiting trustees as part of the reason for the 57% increase in dispute cases.

Safeguarding concerns continue to account for about 25% of all cases. The Charity Commission recommends that trustees take care when handling allegations related to individuals in positions of power and influence.

The report highlights that the Charity Commission will continue to support charities negotiating social tensions and working where the public may be hostile to their work, where decisions are made

in good faith and guided by the charity's best interests. [Guidance on how charities can respond to the current hostile environment](#) was published in December 2025. The impact of Geopolitical turbulence is seen in both social tensions at home and risks to those working overseas.

[Aid Worker Security Report 2025 - Defenceless: Aid worker security amid the humanitarian funding collapse | Humanitarian Outcomes](#) highlights the funding crisis overseas aid following the loss of US government funding and increasing violence against aid workers, the sector risk assessment points to [Charity Commission briefings](#) which can support Charities operating overseas. The report also calls attention to the Charity Commission [Statement and guidance for charities on the evolving situation in Iran](#) and the need to protect the sector from the risks of being exploited.

Although emerging technology and cyber risks are the last in the list, the Charity Commission reminds trustees that AI, technology and cyber security remain their responsibility. The [Cyber security breaches survey 2025](#) states that in the past year 30% of charities reported experiencing a cyber attack, with phishing being the most common and disruptive type. There has also been a notable increase in ransomware attacks, whilst misuse of AI could contribute to increased risks to charity beneficiaries and employees.

Next steps

Trustees should consider the sector risk assessment as applied to their activities and environment and ensure that appropriate risks and mitigations are in place.

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Cyber security in charities: lessons from the Beacon incident and the 2025/2026 Cyber Breaches Survey.

In August, the Charity Commission ('the Commission') issued guidance for charities affected by the Beacon CRM cyber security incident. The incident is a real-life example of the risks highlighted by the Cyber Breaches Survey and shows why cyber resilience remains an important governance issue for charities.

A recent reminder: the Beacon cyber incident

In late July, Beacon, a customer relationship management platform used by more than a thousand charities and non-profit organisations, became aware of a cyber incident affecting its systems. Public reporting indicates that compromised credentials were used by an unauthorised third party to access Beacon's systems and make copies of database backups.

The incident led to a number of charities reporting to the Commission, who subsequently [issued guidance](#) signposting affected organisations to relevant support.

The Commission highlighted the importance of taking prompt action following a cyber incident, including considering whether reports need to be made to other relevant regulators, such as the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), and communicating clearly with stakeholders where personal data or trust in the charity may be affected.

The Beacon incident also highlights a wider point for the sector: cyber risk is not limited to a charity's own internal systems. Many charities rely on third-party platforms to hold donor, supporter, volunteer and beneficiary information. As a result, cyber governance should include appropriate due diligence

over key suppliers, clarity over where data is held, and an incident response plan that covers supplier-related breaches.

What the latest survey tells us about charity cyber risk

The Beacon incident is not an isolated concern; it sits against a wider backdrop of continuing cyber exposure across the charity sector.

However, the latest government survey says that cyber security prioritisation is declining, especially among smaller charities, with only 30% of charities assign cyber responsibility at trustee level and fewer boards are receiving regular cyber updates.

Published in April 2026, [Cyber security breaches survey 2025/2026](#) was commissioned by the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) and the Home Office.

The survey provides an overview of the cyber security landscape for UK businesses and charities. Results for the public sector and education are [separately published](#).

The survey highlights a concerning trend that activity in relation to cyber risks has plateaued perhaps with some complacency. Smaller charities in particular appear to be reducing their attention to cyber risk despite continuing exposure to phishing, fraud, ransomware and data loss threats.

Key statistics include a fall in priorities from 68% to 60% (53% of charities with income below £100,000). The proportion of high income charities receiving cyber security updates at least annually has fallen from 78% to 69%. Whilst these figures still seem high

the incidence of cyber attacks is not decreasing.

- 28% of charities experienced a cyber breach or attack in the last 12 months.
- 25% of charities experienced phishing attacks.
- 14% of charities experienced cyber crime.
- An estimated 57,000 UK charities experienced a cyber breach or attack.

Phishing remains by far the most common threat and the most disruptive form of attack reported by charities.

The figures for schools and universities are higher still with 96% of FE and HE institutions encountering phishing attacks and also higher levels of impersonation attacks, malware, viruses and spyware.

About 49% of those experiencing at breach reported a negative outcome. Consequences included:

- Compromised accounts being used for illicit purposes (23%)
- Websites or online services being slowed or unavailable (16%)
- Loss of access to files or networks (14%).

The survey identified engagement in the education sector as much higher than in the charity sector with 81% undertaking activities to identify cyber risks. Personal data was highlighted as a key sector vulnerability, alongside rapidly developing AI use.

44% of high income charities did have a formal cyber security strategy in place, an increase on the 39% of the previous year, but still down from 47% in 2024. 31% (2025: 34%) of charities had cyber security insurance cover as part of a wider insurance policy and 5% (2025: 5%) a specific insurance policy.

Why this matters for trustees

Trustees should treat cyber resilience as a core governance responsibility alongside safeguarding, finance and compliance.

Clear board oversight, regular reporting and basic cyber controls remain the most effective actions charities can take to reduce risk.

Next steps

Trustees should seek assurance that:

- Cyber security appears on the board risk register.
- A trustee or committee has oversight responsibility.
- The board receives at least annual cyber security reporting.
- A cyber incident response plan exists and has been tested.
- Staff and volunteers receive periodic cyber awareness training.
- Multi-factor authentication is enabled for key systems.
- Personal data is appropriately protected and encrypted.
- Key suppliers and outsourced providers are subject to cyber due diligence.
- The organisation has considered Cyber Essentials certification.
- Cyber risks associated with AI tools are understood and managed.

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Gift Aid Awareness Day 2026: Maximising the value of charitable giving.

Gift Aid remains a valuable tax relief for charities, enhancing the value of eligible donations. On 1 October 2026, charities across the UK will mark Gift Aid Awareness Day, led by the Charity Finance Group's annual #TickTheBox campaign. The initiative aims to raise awareness of Gift Aid, encourage more donors to complete Gift Aid declarations, and highlight the significant difference this valuable tax relief makes to charities and their beneficiaries.

For charities, Gift Aid remains one of the most effective ways of increasing fundraising income without requesting additional contributions from supporters. Yet many organisations are still missing opportunities to maximise claims or are uncertain about the more technical aspects of the rules.

What Is Gift Aid?

Gift Aid allows registered charities and Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASCs) to reclaim basic rate tax on qualifying donations made by UK taxpayers. As a result, every £1 donated can be worth an additional 25p to the charity.

For example:

- A £20 donation becomes £25
- A £100 donation becomes £125
- Larger fundraising campaigns can generate substantial additional funding simply by securing valid Gift Aid declarations.

Importantly, Gift Aid does not cost the donor anything extra.

Who can make a Gift Aid declaration?

To qualify, donors must:

- Be a UK taxpayer.

- Have paid sufficient Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax to cover the tax reclaimed by the charity.
- Complete a valid Gift Aid declaration.

A common misconception is that Gift Aid is only available to UK residents. In fact, donors can provide a foreign home address and still make a valid Gift Aid declaration, provided they have paid sufficient UK tax to cover the charity's claim.

Higher-rate and additional-rate taxpayers may also be able to claim further tax relief through their Self Assessment tax return, reducing the net cost of their donation.

Understanding the donor benefit rules

One of the most important Gift Aid conditions is that donations must be genuine gifts and not payments made in return for receiving significant benefits.

Gift Aid may still be available where a donor receives a modest benefit, provided it falls within HMRC's permitted limits:

- For donations of up to £100, benefits must not exceed 25% of the donation.
- For donations of more than £100 and up to £1,000, benefits must not exceed £25 plus 5% of the amount over £100.
- For donations of more than £1,000, benefits must not exceed £25 plus 5% of the donation, subject to an overall cap of £2,500.

Where the value of benefits exceeds the relevant limit, Gift Aid cannot generally be claimed on the donation.

Gift Aid cannot be claimed where a donor receives benefits worth more than £2,500 from the same charity in a tax year.



Although limited benefits can be provided, Gift Aid may not be available where donors receive a substantial value in return.

Similarly, payments for event tickets, auction purchases and some fundraising activities may not qualify for Gift Aid. Care should be taken to ensure amounts treated as donations meet HMRC's requirements.

Don't forget the deadlines

Gift Aid claims generally need to be made within four years of the end of the accounting period in which the donation was received.

Charities may also be able to benefit from the Gift Aid Small Donations Scheme (GASDS) for certain cash and contactless donations of £30 or less.

However, GASDS claims are subject to a shorter time limit and must generally be submitted within two years of the end of the tax year in which the donations were received.

Regular reviews of Gift Aid records and declarations can help ensure valuable claims are not missed.

Looking to the future of Gift Aid

Alongside this year's Gift Aid Awareness Day, the Charity Finance Group has launched its "Back the

Future of Gift Aid" campaign, calling for the Gift Aid system to be modernised and simplified. The campaign highlights how many charities, particularly smaller organisations, spend significant time managing Gift Aid declarations and claims, diverting resources away from their charitable activities.

The proposed reforms aim to reduce administration, improve efficiency and make it easier for both charities and donors to benefit from Gift Aid, while maintaining appropriate safeguards. By simplifying the process, the sector hopes that more charities will be able to maximise claims and secure additional funding for their causes.

As part of the campaign, the Charity Finance Group is providing resources to help charities promote Gift Aid and encourage supporters to #TickTheBox, helping ensure that eligible donations generate even greater support for charitable work.

A small tick, a big difference

As Gift Aid Awareness Day approaches, now is the perfect opportunity for charities to review their Gift Aid processes and for donors to ensure they are making full use of this valuable relief. If you would like to discuss further, please get in touch with PEM.

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Restricted services and staffing pressures.

New research from Rathbones, one of the UK's leading charity wealth managers, warns that charity services are being squeezed by the combined impact of rising demand, funding pressure and increasing strain on staff across the sector.

The research was commissioned by Rathbones Group and carried out by independent research agency PureProfile, surveying 100 senior charity executives. Published in July, its findings paint a worrying picture of organisations having to make difficult decisions about who they can support, what services they can continue to provide and how they can retain the people delivering those services.

The results highlight how charities are being squeezed from both sides: demand is continuing to grow while many organisations are also facing pressure on income and operating costs. Around 62% of respondents said demand for their services had increased over the past two years, including 9% who said it had increased dramatically.

In response to these pressures, many charities have already had to restrict access to services or reduce the scope of their activities. The most common responses reported were:

- 80% of charities restricted their eligibility criteria.
- 28% introduced or increased waiting lists.
- 16% paused or cancelled programmes.
- 14% reduced the areas they serve.

The pressure is also being felt by employees and volunteers. The survey suggests that rising demand and financial uncertainty are contributing to increased staff turnover and concerns about the sustainability of services:

- 88% of charity executives said they had seen an increase in people leaving the sector.
- 89% expected the number of staff leaving the sector to increase over the next two years.
- 35% said their organisation was relying on volunteers to fill gaps left by professional staff.
- 66% of senior charity executives questioned said they were personally considering leaving their jobs due to the pressure they face.

The research also points to potentially serious long-term consequences if funding does not improve over the next 12 months.

Among the longer-term consequences identified by respondents:

- 15%, said they faced permanent closure.
- 34% said they would significantly reduce or restructure core services.
- 25% said they would consider merging with other organisations.

Next steps

For charity trustees and senior management teams, the findings are a timely reminder of the importance of robust financial planning. While maximising income remains important, the response should not be limited to investment returns or new income streams. Charities should also ensure that budgets and forecasts are regularly updated, reflect current demand for services and include a clear assessment of the assumptions being made.

Forecasts should be stress-tested against realistic downside scenarios, such as further reductions in unrestricted income, delays in grant funding, increases in staff costs, or higher demand for services. Trustees may also wish to consider what actions would be available if a worse-case scenario arose, including where costs could be flexed, which services would need to be prioritised, and what level of free reserves would be required to manage short-term shocks.

Documenting these considerations can support better decision-making and help demonstrate that trustees have considered both the immediate pressures and the organisation's longer-term resilience. In the current environment, regular review of forecasts, open discussion of key assumptions and early scenario planning are likely to be essential parts of good governance.

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How can cashflow forecasting help your charity?

What is cashflow forecasting?

Cashflow forecasting is estimating when income is going to be received and expenditure is due to be paid out.

Management teams often use budgets to plan and track income and expenditure based on agreements and plans, cashflow forecasting converts the budget into actual cash movements.

How can cashflow forecasting benefit the management team?

Cashflow forecasting improves oversight for the management team and trustees.

It can aid in making better strategic decisions both short and long term; when to pay suppliers or when to undertake different projects considering the impact of these events in conjunction with others going on within the charity.

They can identify when there may be a cash surplus or deficit so that trustees can plan appropriately for these situations, be this charity activities or investment planning.

How does cashflow forecasting support management reporting?

Management accounts include balance sheet and an income statement which are based on accounting principles they do not reflect cash movement.

These reports are looking at historical events and will show cash in hand balances at a point in time, but they will not show the future commitments of the charity and whether the cash balances are enough to support the ongoing activities.

Next steps

Our VFO team provide outsourced management accounts along with support for forecasting. Want to know more? Then please get in touch with the VFO team today to schedule a discovery call.

Melissa Guenigault

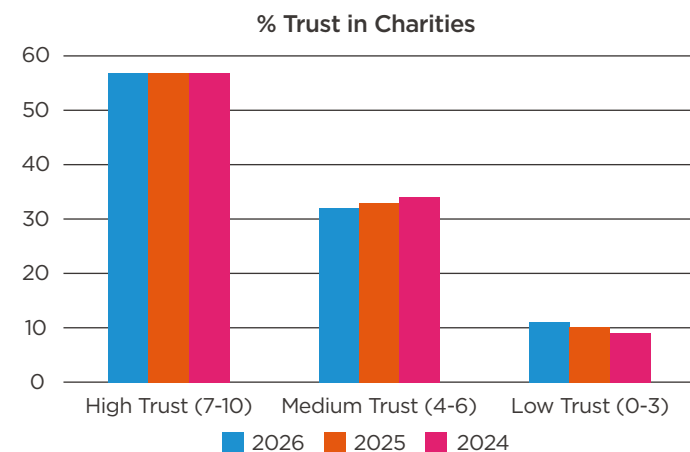
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How can charities build and maintain public trust?

The Commission's annual report highlights that, while overall trust in charities has remained stable, there has been a modest increase in 'low' trust. Key drivers of public perception continue to centre on impact, transparency and alignment with charitable values.

The Charity Commission's [Public Trust in Charities 2026](#) research shows that trust has remained stable at a relatively high level, with 57% of people reporting high trust in charities and charities continue to be one of the most trusted institutions in society, second only to doctors. However, there has been an incremental increase from 9% in 2024 to 11% in 2026 of those with low trust in charities.



Impact matters and transparency remains essential

The most important factor influencing trust remains the belief that donations reach the intended cause. However, the importance of demonstrating that a charity makes a real difference has increased significantly.

The public increasingly wants evidence of outcomes, not just assurances that money is being spent appropriately.

Top trust drivers reported include:

1. Most money raised is spent on the cause (55%).
2. The charity makes a real difference (51%).
3. Transparency about how money is raised and spent (40%).

Implication for charities:

- Focus communications on measurable impact.
- Demonstrate outcomes and beneficiary benefit.
- Publish accessible impact reports and case studies.
- Explain how spending contributes to achieving charitable purposes.

The new reporting requirements in SORP 2026 should help charities focus on these key points.

Understanding overheads

From qualitative research, participants generally accepted expenditure on:

- Staff.
- Fundraising – to raise awareness and generate future income.
- Technology (including keeping data safe).
- Administration (eg finance).

The research identified a preference for 10% of total expenditure to be on overheads, although there was an acceptance of 20-25% for larger and more complex charities.

However, this acceptance is conditional on seeing clear evidence that such spending supports impact and is proportionate.

CEO spending was identified as a sensitive area where high pay could be seen to contradict the values of the charitable organisation and could stop donations.

Some voices were in favour of low levels of trustees pay (£5,000 to £10,000), however most felt that trustees should be purely motivated by the charity's cause.



Implication for charities:

- Do not apologise for necessary infrastructure investment.
- Explain why spending on people, systems and governance improves outcomes.
- Demonstrate value for money rather than focusing solely on low administration percentages.

Local relevance helps protect support

The research found that, during continued cost-of-living pressures, people are reducing charitable giving. However, local charities and causes with personal relevance are more likely to retain support because donors can more readily see the impact of their contributions.

Implication for charities:

- Show local impact wherever possible.
- Use beneficiary stories and community outcomes.
- Help supporters understand the difference their donations make.

The Charity Commission enhances confidence

Around half of respondents said they were more

likely to support charities after learning about the Charity Commission's role.

However, public understanding of how the sector is regulated remains limited, and has not significantly changes over the past few years.

Next steps

For trustees, the central message is clear:

Public trust is driven by a combination of impact, transparency and values. People still care about administrative costs, but they are increasingly asking:

- Does the charity make a difference?
- Can I see the impact?
- Are leaders behaving consistently with charitable values?
- Can I trust the organisation to use resources wisely?

Charities that can clearly demonstrate impact, explain costs, justify executive pay, and communicate good governance are likely to be best placed to maintain public trust and supporter engagement in the years ahead.

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Digital progress and AI.

The Charity Digital Skills Report 2026 highlights how charities are using digital tools and AI, the pressures affecting further progress, and the governance questions emerging as technology becomes more embedded in the sector.

The Charity Digital Skills Report 2026, released in July, provides an annual snapshot of digital and AI skills, trends, funding and support needs across the charity sector. This year's findings show a clear increase in digital progress, with 81% of charities reporting that they had moved forward digitally, compared with 60% in 2025.

However, the report also highlights that this progress is taking place against a difficult backdrop. Many charities continue to face financial pressure, rising demand for services, skills gaps, governance challenges and concerns around trust in AI.

Key findings from the report include:

- 79% of charities are now using AI.
- 63% say squeezed finances are their biggest barrier.
- 58% of funders say AI is changing the bids they receive.
- 56% say a lack of skills is their biggest AI barrier.
- 55% of funders do not know if applicants use AI.
- 44% say training staff is their top funding need.
- 35% do not trust AI tools (more than double last year).
- 33% of charities say their board has poor AI skills.
- 28% of charities have a digital strategy in place.

The key message is that AI is no longer a future consideration for the charity sector. A majority of charities are already using AI in some form, and these tools are beginning to influence how charities work, how they access information, how they apply for funding, and how they deliver services.

This creates significant opportunities, but it also means charities need appropriate support, training and oversight to manage the pace of change responsibly.

The report notes that AI adoption may be helping charities address capacity pressures, particularly where tools are used to save time on administration and project management. However, greater reliance on AI also brings risks.

If organisations become dependent on tools without sufficient internal skills or oversight, sudden cost increases, reduced access or inappropriate outputs could create financial, operational and reputational challenges.

For charities already facing squeezed finances, these risks should be considered as part of wider budgeting, reserves planning and risk management.

The finding that a third of charities say their board has poor AI skills is particularly important. Trustees do not need to be technical experts, but they do need enough understanding to ask informed questions about risk, cost, data protection, ethics, over-reliance and the potential impact on beneficiaries.

As AI becomes more embedded in day-to-day operations, board-level awareness and challenge will be an important part of good governance.

PEM's view

Digital and AI adoption presents real opportunities for charities. Used well, these tools can improve access to knowledge and resources, support fundraising and communications, assist with administration, and help charities deliver services more efficiently.

For some organisations, AI may also provide access to capabilities that would otherwise be difficult or costly to obtain, such as translation, research support or operational guidance.

However, the pace of adoption means charities need to approach digital and AI use thoughtfully. The risks include over-reliance on external tools, increasing costs, inconsistent skill levels across teams, data protection considerations, and limited understanding at board level. The reported increase in distrust of AI

should not be ignored. Trust is central to the charity sector, and organisations should be able to explain how they are using AI, what safeguards are in place, and how decisions remain subject to appropriate human oversight.

Trustees and senior management should consider whether their organisation has clear guidance on AI use, appropriate training for staff and volunteers, and proportionate governance arrangements.

AI does not need to be avoided, but it should be introduced in a way that supports the charity's mission, protects beneficiaries and stakeholders, and remains affordable and sustainable.

The full Charity Digital Skills Report is available on the [Charity Digital Skills website](#).

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Cambridge University Health Partners: scaling with confidence.

Our client

Cambridge University Health Partners (CUHP) is an academic health science centre focused on improving patient healthcare by bringing together the NHS, industry and academia. Operating across two universities and three NHS Trusts, this not-for-profit organisation helps maintain Cambridge's position as a global hub for life science talent and investment, driving breakthrough discoveries that deliver better health and economic growth.

The problem

CUHP lacked financial visibility and operational independence, which made it difficult to plan effectively, track spending, or make agile decisions.

The solution

PEM established a virtual finance office that provides highly responsive support and has established systems that streamline processes.

Our team provides monthly management accounts reports, budget import and reporting variances. We also support the annual compliance and audit process and are developing cash forecasts and reports in an enhanced reporting tool to provide cash projections and monitoring. Prompt issuing of invoices, swift payments and rapid resolution of any issues help to maintain CUHP's reputation as a trusted partner in the academic and healthcare community.

The outcome

In the time that CUHP has partnered with PEM, it has doubled in size. This growth has been underpinned by complete financial visibility and the confidence to make strategic decisions based on accurate, real-time data. The reporting that PEM provides influences planning; the organisation can now accurately forecast overspend or underspend and can earmark budget for specific priority areas.

Araminta Ledger, Managing Director, CUHP, says:

"PEM provides resources and support that can be difficult to access as a small business, at an affordable rate. This allows us to concentrate on our strategic objectives; we know when it's safe to spend or invest in real-time and can do our own forecasting. We have a lead contact, and having access to other experts who provide a continuous service is critical. They are all responsive and bright, and we have a great working relationship."

The VFO team interacts seamlessly with CUHP, preparing the year-end financial statements and undertaking the annual audit. We provide information and explanations for the audit, which means the time burden on CUHP is reduced, and efficiencies can be identified and implemented.

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Charity Finance Audit Survey.

Last year, thanks to the support of our clients, PEM was recognised in the annual Charity Finance Audit Survey, ranking among the leading firms for both charity expertise and overall service. We are incredibly grateful to everyone who took the time to share their feedback.

Civil Society has now launched its latest Charity Audit Survey, which has been a key benchmark of the charity audit market for over 30 years. The survey provides valuable insights into trends in audit fees, service quality and the wider charity adviser market, while also giving charities an opportunity to share their experiences and help inform best practice across the sector.

We would be extremely grateful if you could spare a few minutes to [complete the questionnaire and share your feedback](#). The deadline for responses is Friday 9 October.

Thank you for your continued support and for helping ensure that the views of charities remain well represented within the sector.

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Upcoming events.

PEM Autumn Budget Seminar 2026

Date: Friday 30 October 2026

Time: 8:00am - 11:00am

Location: The Cambridge Building Babraham Research Campus, Babraham CB22 3AT

Join us for a morning seminar on the impact of the Budget announcement from our tax specialists.

Following the Chancellor's Budget announcement on 28 October, join us on Friday 30 October for a morning seminar. Our tax specialists will share their insights and review the Budget's impact on both individuals and businesses.

[Book your place](#)

Charity Matters: Governance, Finance & Impact

Date: Thursday 12 November 2026

Time: 10:00am - 3:30pm

Location: Stapleford Granary, Cambridge CB22 5BP

Join PEM alongside experts from Penningtons Manches Cooper and Ali Lyons at this event to explore the latest developments in charity governance, finance and impact reporting. The event will provide practical insights and opportunities to network with fellow trustees, finance professionals and charity leaders. Find out more and register.

[Book your place](#)

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