

Monthly giving

The following table enables you to work out your **monthly** giving as a percentage of your gross (=before tax) monthly income.

| Gross income per year | Gross income per month | 1% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| £93,600 | £7,800.00 | £78.00 | £156.00 | £234.00 | £312.00 | £390.00 |
| £83,200 | £6,933.33 | £69.33 | £138.67 | £208.00 | £277.33 | £346.67 |
| £72,800 | £6,066.67 | £60.67 | £121.33 | £182.00 | £242.67 | £303.33 |
| £62,400 | £5,200.00 | £52.00 | £104.00 | £156.00 | £208.00 | £260.00 |
| £52,000 | £4,333.33 | £43.33 | £86.67 | £130.00 | £173.33 | £216.67 |
| £41,600 | £3,466.67 | £34.67 | £69.33 | £104.00 | £138.67 | £173.33 |
| £31,200 | £2,600.00 | £26.00 | £52.00 | £78.00 | £104.00 | £130.00 |
| £20,800 | £1,733.33 | £17.33 | £34.67 | £52.00 | £69.33 | £86.67 |
| £10,400 | £866.67 | £8.67 | £17.33 | £26.00 | £34.67 | £43.33 |
| £5,200 | £433.33 | £4.33 | £8.67 | £13.00 | £17.33 | £21.67 |
| £3,900 | £325.00 | £3.25 | £6.50 | £9.75 | £13.00 | £16.25 |

Weekly giving

The following table enables you to work out your **weekly** giving as a percentage of your gross (=before tax) weekly income.

| Gross income per year | Gross income per week | 1% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| £93,600 | £1,800.00 | £18.00 | £36.00 | £54.00 | £72.00 | £90.00 |
| £83,200 | £1,600.00 | £16.00 | £32.00 | £48.00 | £64.00 | £80.00 |
| £72,800 | £1,400.00 | £14.00 | £28.00 | £42.00 | £56.00 | £70.00 |
| £62,400 | £1,200.00 | £12.00 | £24.00 | £36.00 | £48.00 | £60.00 |
| £52,000 | £1,000.00 | £10.00 | £20.00 | £30.00 | £40.00 | £50.00 |
| £41,600 | £800.00 | £8.00 | £16.00 | £24.00 | £32.00 | £40.00 |
| £31,200 | £600.00 | £6.00 | £12.00 | £18.00 | £24.00 | £30.00 |
| £20,800 | £400.00 | £4.00 | £8.00 | £12.00 | £16.00 | £20.00 |
| £10,400 | £200.00 | £2.00 | £4.00 | £6.00 | £8.00 | £10.00 |
| £5,200 | £100.00 | £1.00 | £2.00 | £3.00 | £4.00 | £5.00 |
| £3,900 | £75.00 | £0.75 | £1.50 | £2.25 | £3.00 | £3.75 |

Personal Ordinariate of Our Lady of Walsingham



Stewardship of time, talent and treasure

As members of a worshipping community we all feel the desire to respond to God's love for us and it is right that we devote a significant proportion of our time, talent and treasure to his service.

The giving of our time and talents to the service of God is important and valued but it is also necessary to make a financial commitment. The Church has bills and stipends to pay but the true motivation for giving is a response to God's love and His generosity to us.

For the Ordinariate to be a vibrant Christian witness, each member of the Ordinariate will need to make a **serious, substantial** and **sustained** commitment to the work of the Ordinariate.

- **Serious** – Is the Christian faith an accessory to your life or is it at the heart of your life?
- **Substantial** – Does your level of giving represent a substantial part of your income or does God just get the loose change?
- **Sustained** – Does your giving represent a regular commitment to the work of the Ordinariate or do you contribute when you feel like it?

Tithing is the biblical giving of 10% of our income to the work of the Church. In the *Anglican tradition* the recommendation has been to give 5% of our income to the Church and this remains a good target. It applies to us all whether we are living on a pension, employed or unemployed. Using a percentage figure means that we all give *in proportion* to what we have. The tables on the back page will help you to convert a percentage into a sum of money based on your annual, weekly or monthly income. Even if you feel that you cannot commit to 5% (or, one twentieth) then it is still a helpful discipline to choose a percentage and commit to it.

Methods of giving

Once you have decided on *how much* you are going to give then you will need to decide *how* you are going to give it.

There are four ways in which you can give on a regular basis:

- 1. Standing Order** – By far the best option! You instruct your bank to set up a monthly standing order so that your payment to the Ordinariate is paid automatically each month directly to the Ordinariate's account. Standing Order is the easiest and most efficient way for you to give to the Ordinariate.
- 2. Payroll Giving** - Your employer makes the deduction of your charitable donations from before-tax pay, in other words, after calculation of National Insurance Contributions, but before deduction of Pay As You Earn tax and send it direct to the Charity. This way you get tax relief straightaway at your top rate of tax. Some employers also run schemes to match or enhance your charitable contributions.
- 3. Envelopes** – You have a pack of envelopes, one for each Sunday of the Year, and place your contributions in these each week. The administrative burden of handling envelope donations makes them more time-consuming for the volunteers who have to record your giving. They do promote regular giving and the Gift Aid can be claimed on the money given.
- 4. Cash on the plate** – The worst option! It is not possible to reclaim Gift Aid from loose cash and someone has to count and bank it.

If at all possible please use either Payroll Giving or Standing Order. These methods:

- **Remove the need to count, store and bank cash.**
- **Reduce admin time and costs for the Ordinariate.**
- **Make the Gift Aid claim process straightforward.**
- **Help the Ordinariate to plan its cash-flow.**
- **Eliminate your hunt for cash on a Sunday morning for the collection or envelope!**

National or local giving?

If you are attached to an Ordinariate Group which has its own bank account then your donations should be directed towards that account. If your Group does not have its own account then please contribute to the General Fund of the Ordinariate from which stipends and other major expenses for the Ordinariate are paid.

The Gift Aid Scheme

Gift Aid is tax relief on money donated to UK charities. The charity can reclaim the tax that the person has already paid on their income and so increase the value of a donation. Almost all of us pay tax on our income, benefits, pension, interest on savings or share dividends and can therefore use the Scheme.

The rules from HMRC are quite simple. Donors must:

- pay enough UK income tax (this includes pension payments, bank interest and share dividends) and/or capital gains tax themselves to cover the amount of tax the charity will reclaim
- give the charity a gift aid declaration, which should include
 - their name, home address and the charity's name
 - details of the donation – saying that it is a gift aid donation
 - confirmation that they have paid UK tax – to cover the tax the charity will reclaim.

The Ordinariate can reclaim an extra £25 on every £100 that is given by standard rate (20%) taxpayers.

Additionally, higher rate (40%) taxpayers can reclaim a **further** £25 on every £100 of their gift from the Inland Revenue in their Self-Assessment tax return. The net effect is that for higher rate tax payers the cost of giving £1,000 to the Ordinariate is just £600, reflecting the larger proportion of income that such individuals already pay in tax.