Charity registration number 1166304 (England and Wales)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	A Wojcik	
	F Bochud	
	T Schneider	
	W Rühm	
	S Liu	
	S Bouffler	
	K W Cho	
	D Laurier	
	N Ban	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
	E Gallego	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
	M Hosono	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
	N Martinez	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
	D Sutton	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
Charity number (England and Wales)	1166304	
Auditor	Xeinadin Audit Limited	
	46-48 East Street	
	Epsom	
	Surrey	
	United Kingdom	
	KT17 1HQ	

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the Charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)".

Objectives and activities
The objects of Registered Charity No. 1166304 are to advance for the public benefit the science of radiological protection, by providing recommendations and guidance on all aspects of protection against ionising radiation, without unduly limiting beneficial practices that give rise to exposure to radiation.

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with their duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission in determining the activities undertaken by the charity.

In preparing its recommendations, the Commission considers the fundamental principles and quantitative bases upon which appropriate radiological protection measures can be established, while leaving to the various national protection bodies the responsibility of formulating the specific advice, codes of practice, or regulations that are best suited to the needs of their individual countries.

Public benefit
The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the Charity should undertake.

Activities
Main activities undertaken in relation to these objectives
The product of ICRP activities is its Publications which contain the recommendations and guidance that ICRP issues. Several activities are required to produce ICRP Publications including meetings where work in progress is reported, drafts are discussed, and final drafts are reviewed and approved for publication. Thus, the main activities in terms of expenditure are our meetings and the costs of the Scientific Secretariat.

Financial review

Net movement in 2025 was CAD -0.01M (CAD -0.05M in 2024), resulting in total funds carried forward of CAD 0.84M.

Total incoming resources in 2025 were CAD 1.52M (CAD 1.24M in 2024). This increase in incoming resources was due primarily to the financial structure of the ICRP 2025 Symposium, hosted by FANR in Abu Dhabi. For most recent symposia, the host covers most costs directly. For ICRP 2025, the host provided a grant to ICRP and asked ICRP to receive income generated by the event, primarily registration and exhibition fees. As ICRP managed symposium income and expenditure, these figures appear in the accounts. Offsetting this was a significant decrease in royalties (CAD 0.08M in 2025, and CAD 0.15M in 2024) due to delays in publishing.

Total outgoing resources in 2025 saw an increase at CAD 1.56M (CAD 1.32M in 2024).This increase was primarily due to the same factors noted above. The increased income due to the symposium structure shows up in 'Charitable Activities' (CAD 1.39M in 2025, and CAD 1.08M in 2024). The increased expenses show up primarily in 'travel and meeting expenses' (CAD 0.48M in 2025, and CAD 0.34M in 2024).

Another factor increasing recognised income and expenditure is a change in the way payment platform fees are accounted for. The platforms ICRP uses take a percentage of the amount transferred. In previous years we reported only the net income. ICRP now reports the amount transferred to the platform separately from the amount received net of fees. This change was due to the increased importance of these fees as ICRP used payment platforms to receive ICRP 2025 registration and exhibition fees. This is visible in the increase in 'Bank charges' (CAD 21k in 2025, up from CAD 4k in 2024).

'Other Professional Services' increased from last year (CAD 24k in 2025 up from less than CAD 1k in 2024), as it was necessary to engage a firm to manage the duties of an employee on medical leave for several months.

The overall financial picture in 2025 is not very different from 2024. Net movement was effectively break-even (-0.9%: CAD -13k on 2025 turnover of CAD 1.52M), slightly better than in 2024 (-4%: CAD -51k on 2024 turnover of CAD 1.24M)

Nonetheless, the outgoing resources outlook is cautious. Although online meetings are used much more frequently than before, in-person meetings continue to be important, the frequency of meetings will remain high in the coming years due to the ongoing review and revision of the System of Radiological Protection, and travel costs are not expected to decrease. Online meetings are generally favoured for practical and financial reasons, but in-person meetings will continue when warranted.

The overall financial outlook is cautious. Revenues are expected to remain neutral or possibly increase, as are in-kind contributions to offset some travel costs, but pressure remains to ensure that this increase keeps pace with increasing costs. Caution is warranted. Although long-term zero net movement is expected for charities which must spend their resources on achieving their objects, ICRP needs to continue to support its core objects while increasing its financial reserve to ensure the sustainability of achieving these objects in the long term.

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the Charity that reserves should be maintained at a level corresponding to about 1.5 years of total running costs (currently approximately CAD 2M). The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the Charity's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. Reserves (total funds carried forward) as of 31 December 2025 are CAD 0.84M, resulting in a reserves ration of 0.63. Although this falls short of the ideal figure, ICRP is in a reasonable position to maintain cash flow and weather annual financial variations.

Included within unrestricted reserves are investments held to support the charity's long term financial sustainability. These investments represent surplus funds invested with the objective of generating an additional and reliable income stream, strengthening reserves over time and eventually reducing the size of the operational reserve needed while remaining available to support the charity's general charitable activities in exigent circumstances. The funds are invested in the Quilter Cheviot Global Income and Growth Fund for Charities. As of 31 December 2025, the Foundation Fund was valued at GBP 133,664 (CAD 0.25M), up from GBP 120,275 (CAD 0.22M) in 2024.

Structure, governance and management

ICRP is a charity registered in the United Kingdom established to provide independent recommendations and guidance on radiological protection for the public benefit. It was established as such by the 1928 International Congress of Radiology. The Commission's governing document is its constitution. In September 1987, that document was approved by the members of the Management Committee for the purposes of becoming a charity in England and Wales. Status as a Registered Charity was granted 8 January 1988. On 31 December 2016, following the passing of a Trustees Resolution all of the funds of ICRP were transferred to a newly formed CIO, with all assets and liabilities transferring to the present entity, charity registration number 1166304.

How the charity is constituted

When ICRP was formed in 1928, it was called the 'International X-ray and Radium Protection Committee'. The Commission adopted its present name in 1950 to reflect its involvement in areas other than occupational exposure in medicine, where it originated.

ICRP consists of the Main Commission (the Trustees), The Scientific Secretariat, four standing Committees (concerned with Radiation Effects, Doses from Radiation Exposure, Radiological Protection in Medicine, and Application of the Commission's Recommendations), and ad hoc Task Groups.

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

A Wojcik	
F Bochud	
G Hirth	(Resigned 30 June 2025)
S Romanov	(Resigned 30 June 2025)
T Schneider	
W Rühm	
S Liu	
S Bouffler	
K W Cho	
M Kai	(Resigned 30 June 2025)
D Laurier	
K Applegate	(Resigned 30 June 2025)
N Ban	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
E Gallego	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
M Hosono	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
N Martinez	(Appointed 1 July 2025)
D Sutton	(Appointed 1 July 2025)

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

Candidates for ICRP membership come from all over the world. The Main Commission members (i.e. the trustees) are elected by the Commission itself to provide a wide range of expertise in the fields of medical radiology, radiation protection, physics, health physics, biology, genetics, epidemiology, biostatistics, biochemistry, biophysics, environmental science and other disciplines relevant to the objects of the Commission, with regard to an appropriate balance of expertise. Committee members are appointed by the Commission following an open call for nominations.

The Commission and its Committees run for four-year periods. The current period began on 1 July 2025, and will end on 30 June 2029. A minimum membership turnover is required on each new period: at least 4 Commission members and 25% of the members in each Committee must change.

While nominations are invited from outside, decisions are taken by the Commission alone on the basis of expertise. ICRP regards it as vital to remain a self-elected body in the manner of an academy. It is important that trustees are elected on the basis of their personal qualifications and do not represent any special interests. A Code of Ethics, approved on 10 April 2014, governs this and all other aspects of the operation of ICRP.

Membership in ICRP is regarded widely as an honour for the members as well as for their organisations/employers (which support ICRP by making the members' time available without charging, often also contribute to their costs of attending meetings, and in many cases provide substantial additional resources without charge to the Commission). In addition to the obvious primary requirement, internationally acknowledged top level expertise, the Commission strives for ethnic diversity and gender balance.

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to follow the CBI's Prompt Payers Code (copies are available from the CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU).

The company's current policy concerning the payment of trade creditors is to:

- settle the terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with the company's contractual and other legal obligations.

Trade creditors of the company at the year end were equivalent to 6 day's purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Induction and training of trustees

All trustee candidates are familiar with ICRP and its activities, most having participated in ICRP as Task Group or Committee members before they are elected as Main Commission members and thus obtain trustee status. All new trustees are provided information when elected and at the beginning of each term, including material produced by the Charity Commission such as 'The essential trustee: what you need to know, what you need to do (CC3)'.

In addition, a customised training course titled "Trustee Essentials" has been established, using training materials from the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) and the Charity Commission, supplemented by information on how these relate specifically to being a trustee of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. For those that wish further training in specific areas, all courses in the NCVO Study Zone have been made available to the trustees.

Relationship with wider network

ICRP routinely interacts with a wide variety of governmental and non-governmental organisations with an interest in radiological protection. In 2012, a new scheme for formal relations was established, and ICRP now maintains formal relations with a growing number of organisations, including the following:

- Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD)
- Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
- European ALARA Network (EAN)
- European Alliance for Medical Radiation Protection Research (EURAMED)
- European Association of National Metrology Institutes (EURAMET)
- European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM)
- European Commission (EC)
- European Federation of Organisations for Medical Physics (EFOMP)
- European Nuclear Installations Safety Standards Initiative (ENISS)
- European Platform on Preparedness for Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response and Recovery (NERIS)
- European Radiation Dosimetry Group (EURADOS)
- European Radioecology Alliance (ALLIANCE)
- European Society of Radiology (ESR)
- European Training and Education in Radiation Protection Foundation (EUTERP)
- Heads of the European Radiological Protection Competent Authorities (HERCA)
- Ibero American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Organisations (FORO)
- IEC Electrical Equipment in Medical Practice (IEC/TC62)
- IEC Nuclear Instrumentation (IEC/TC45)
- IndustriAll Global Union's International Network (INWUN)
- Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU)
- International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Organization for Medical Physics (IOMP)
- International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA)
- International Society of Radiographers & Radiological Technologists (ISRRT)
- International Society of Radiology (ISR)
- Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative (MELODI)
- National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)
- OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
- Social Sciences and Humanities in Ionising Radiation Research (SHARE)
- United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- World Nuclear Association (WNA)
- World Nuclear Transport Institute (WNTI)

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

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W Rühm

Trustee

Date: 21 9 2026

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the Charity for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to event or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors report to the related disclosure in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Hazel Day BSc (Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
46-48 East Street
Epsom
Surrey
KT17 1HQ
United Kingdom
Date: 29/09/2026

Xeinadin Audit Limited is eligible for appointment as auditor of the Charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	3	43,332	5,085
Charitable activities	4	1,393,195	1,079,698
Other trading activities	5	79,496	151,903
Investments	6	6,827	6,397
Total income		1,522,850	1,243,083
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	7	1,559,576	1,317,793
Total expenditure		1,559,576	1,317,793
Net gains/(losses) on investments	12	23,722	24,200
Net expenditure and movement in funds		(13,004)	(50,510)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances at 1 January 2025		849,680	900,190
Fund balances at 31 December 2025		836,676	849,680

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Can$	2025 Can$	2024 Can$	2024 Can$
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	14		24,573		20,174
Investments	15		247,212		216,663
			271,785		236,837
Current assets					
Debtors	16	113,315		257,714	
Cash at bank and in hand		585,445		490,767	
		698,760		748,481	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(133,869)		(135,638)	
Net current assets			564,891		612,843
Total assets less current liabilities			836,676		849,680
The funds of the Charity					
Unrestricted funds	18		836,676		849,680
			836,676		849,680

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 21.9.2026

W Rühm
Trustee

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Can$	2025 Can$	2024 Can$	2024 Can$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21		105,450		77,271
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(10,771)		(17,676)	
Purchase of investments		(6,828)		(6,396)	
Investment income received		6,827		6,397	
Net cash used in investing activities			(10,772)		(17,675)
Net cash generated from financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			94,678		59,596
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			490,767		431,171
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			585,445		490,767

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The International Commission on Radiological Protection is a charity registered with Charity Commission (1166304). The principal address of the charity is 350 Albert Street, Suite 410, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 1A4.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)". The Charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Can$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the Charity.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the Charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the Charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the Charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the Charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Symposium

Symposium income comprises amounts receivable from conferences and events organised by the Charity.

Where a symposium is hosted and managed by a third-party sponsor, the Charity may have limited involvement in the financial administration of the event. In such cases, it may not be practicable to reliably determine the gross income and associated costs, and therefore only net amounts receivable, where applicable, are recognised.

Where the Charity directly manages and controls the symposium, including the associated income and expenditure, all identifiable income and costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.13 Donated services

Donated services are recognised where the charity has control over the services, the services would otherwise have been purchased, and the value can be measured reliably. Other volunteer time is not recognised in the financial statements but is acknowledged in the trustees' report.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Donations and gifts	43,332	5,085

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Promotion of radiological protection		
Grants	813,543	1,079,698
Symposium income	579,652	-
	1,393,195	1,079,698

4 Income from charitable activities **(Continued)**

Grants received, included in the above, are as follows:	2025	2024
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUKN), Germany	191,444	187,627
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) & Health Canada	99,900	99,900
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA	-	75,348
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	68,543	68,233
Bruce Power, Canada	50,000	50,000
Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR), UAE	42,908	168,198
Japan NUS Company Limited	70,648	98,237
Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Authority (ASNR), France	34,760	30,910
Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), Switzerland	29,602	29,410
Nuclear Safety Council (CSN), Spain	29,491	29,268
Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI), Switzlerand	29,491	29,268
Chinese Society of Radiation Protection (CSRP)	27,710	27,615
Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM)	25,844	24,559
National Radioactive Waste Management Agency (ANDRA), France	25,606	21,951
World Nuclear Association	21,508	20,562
Health Physics Society (HPS) France	14,030	12,782
World Nuclear Transport Institute (WNTI)	9,215	-
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)	8,885	13,015
Norwegian Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (DSA)	7,373	7,317
Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), United States	7,169	6,576
Thermo Analytics Inc, United States	6,900	-
International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA)	4,122	4,021
Society for Radiological Protection (SRP), United Kingdom	3,691	-
Danish Health Authority (SIS)	3,228	2,982
Icelandic Radiation Safety Authority	1,475	1,467
Radiation Safety Institute of Canada (RSIC)	-	20,000
Cameco, Canada	-	10,000
Sindacato Nazionale Area Radiologica (SNR) Italy	-	4,445
Italian Radiation Protection Association (AIRP)	-	4,445
Italian Association of Medical Radiation Protection (AIRM)	-	4,445
Italian Radiobiology Society (AIRB)	-	4,445
Italian Association of Radiation Oncology (AIRO)	-	4,445
Associazione Italiana Di Fisica Medica (AIFM), Italy	-	4,445
Marie Claire Cantone	-	4,383
OECD/NEA	-	3,784
Centre d'Etude sur l'Evaluation de la Protection (CEPN), France	-	2,963
TU Delft Reactor Institute, The Netherlands	-	1,787
Radiation Effects Association, Japan	-	865
Total	813,543	1,079,698

Charitable trading income

During the year, the symposium held in Abu Dhabi in October 2025 was managed by the Charity, and accordingly the related income and expenditure have been fully recognised in these financial statements in line with accounting policies.

5 Income from other trading activities

	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Non-charitable trading activities	79,496	151,903

6 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Income from listed investments	6,827	6,397

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Promotion of radiological protection 2025 Can$	Promotion of radiological protection 2024 Can$
Direct costs		
Travel and meeting expenses	477,551	340,022
Share of support and governance costs (see note 8)		
Support	1,058,216	959,132
Governance	23,809	18,639
	1,559,576	1,317,793
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds - general	1,559,576	1,317,793

8 Support costs allocated to activities

	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Staff costs	813,034	758,540
Depreciation	6,373	5,379
Operating lease charges	69,956	64,723
Publications costs	19,874	8,442
Insurance	(394)	13,321
Telephone	11,901	11,195
Postage and stationery	2,738	6,082
Sundry expenses	28,427	37,816
Computer costs and website development	53,815	38,213
Other professional services	23,765	367
Exchange (gains)/losses	7,506	11,422
Bank charges	21,221	3,632
Governance costs	23,809	18,639
	1,082,025	977,771
Analysed between:		
Promotion of radiological protection	1,082,025	977,771

Governance costs comprise:	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Audit fees	14,750	14,000
Accountancy	9,059	4,639
	23,809	18,639

9 Net movement in funds

The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Fees payable for the audit of the charity's financial statements	14,750	14,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	6,373	5,379
Operating lease charges	69,956	64,723

10 Trustees

None of the trustees, nor any persons connected with them, received any remuneration during the year. However, six trustees were reimbursed a total of CAD 31,813 in respect of travelling expenses incurred in attending ICRP events (2024: four trustees were reimbursed a total of CAD 26,960).

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
	5	5

Employment costs	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Wages and salaries	813,034	758,540

The charity benefits from the services of individuals seconded from other organisations. Due to the nature of these arrangements, it is not possible to measure reliably the value of the services provided and, accordingly, no amounts have been included within employee costs in respect of these contributions.

The trustees acknowledge that these secondees make a valuable contribution to the activities of the charity.

The number of employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000 is as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
£160,000 - £170,000 (CAD 294,770 - CAD 313,191)	1	1
£70,000 - £80,000 (CAD 128,963 - CAD 147,384)	1	1
£60,000 - £70,000 (CAD 110,538 - CAD 128,962)	1	1

12 Gains and losses on investments

Gains/(losses) arising on:	Unrestricted funds 2025 Can$	Unrestricted funds 2024 Can$
Revaluation of investments	23,722	24,200

13 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings Can$
Cost	
At 1 January 2025	31,799
Additions	10,772
Disposals	(2,371)
At 31 December 2025	40,200
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2025	11,625
Depreciation charged in the year	6,373
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,371)
At 31 December 2025	15,627
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	24,573
At 31 December 2024	20,174

15 Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments Can$
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	216,663
Additions	6,827
Valuation changes	23,722
At 31 December 2025	247,212
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	247,212
At 31 December 2024	216,663

The original cost of investments at 2025 was CAD 214,853 (2024: CAD 202,651).

16 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Other debtors	113,315	257,714

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Trade creditors	8,925	-
Other creditors	124,944	135,638
	133,869	135,638

18 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 January 2025	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Gains and losses	At 31 December 2025
	Can$	Can$	Can$	Can$	Can$
General funds	849,680	1,522,850	(1,559,576)	23,722	836,676

Previous year:	At 1 January 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Gains and losses	At 31 December 2024
	Can$	Can$	Can$	Can$	Can$
General funds	900,190	1,243,083	(1,317,793)	24,200	849,680

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee
At the reporting end date the Charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Within one year	27,222	27,222
Between two and five years	108,891	108,891
In over five years	86,205	113,428
	222,318	249,541

20 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2024 - none).

21 Cash generated from operations

	2025 Can$	2024 Can$
Deficit for the year	(13,004)	(50,510)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(6,827)	(6,397)
Fair value gains and losses on investments	(23,722)	(24,200)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	6,373	5,379
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	144,399	211,124
(Decrease) in creditors	(1,769)	(58,125)
Cash generated from operations	105,450	77,271

22 Analysis of changes in net funds

The Charity had no material debt during the year.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 Can $	2024 Can $
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS		
Donations and legacies		
Donations – General	43,332	5,085
Other trading activities		
Royalties	79,496	151,903
Investment income		
Investment portfolio income	6,827	6,397
Charitable activities		
Grants	1,393,195	1,079,698
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	**1,522,850**	**1,243,083**
EXPENDITURE		
Charitable activities		
Travel and meetings expenses	477,551	340,021
Support costs		
Secretariat salary costs	813,034	758,540
Publications costs	19,874	8,442
Other operating leases	69,956	64,723
Insurance	(394)	13,321
Telephone	11,901	11,195
Postage and stationery	2,738	6,082
Sundry expenses	28,427	37,816
Computer costs and web site development	53,815	38,214
Audit fees	14,750	14,000
Accountancys fees	9,059	4,639
Other professional services	23,765	367
Fixtures and fittings	6,373	5,379
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	-	-
Exchange (gains)/losses	7,506	11,423
	1,060,804	**974,141**
Finance		
Bank charges	21,221	3,630
Total resources expended	**1,559,576**	**1,317,792**
Add gains on investments	23,722	24,200
Net Expenditure	**(13,004)**	**(50,509)**

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements