Charity registration number 1212543 (England and Wales)

Company registration number CE039419

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	R McCann	(Appointed 1 March 2025)
	L McCann	(Appointed 1 March 2025)
	P Hoey	(Appointed 10 August 2026)
	P McCarthy	(Appointed 10 August 2026)
Charity number (England and Wales)	1212543	
Company number	CE039419	
Registered office	Orange Tower 11th Floor Media City UK Salford Manchester United Kingdom M50 2HF	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Alpha House 4 Greek Street Stockport United Kingdom SK3 8AB	

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

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THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The charity registered with the Charity Commission on 1 March 2025 and was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation on 14 March 2025 and the Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the period 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 Companies Act 2006, 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 the Charity are to advance the Christian faith for the benefit of the public in accordance with the Roman Catholic or any faith which has a Trinitarian doctrine with belief that one God exists as or in three equally divine persons, the Father, the Son Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Strategies for achieving aims and objectives

The strategy for achieving these objectives include: -

- broadcasting Christian messages of an evangelistic and teaching nature;
- the holding of prayer meetings, lectures, producing and/or distributing literature on the Christian faith to enlighten others about the Christian faith;
- the prevention or relief of poverty in England and Ireland for the public benefit by means of the provision of grants, items and services to individuals in need and/or charities, or other organisations working to prevent or relieve poverty;
- to advance any other exclusively charitable purpose for the public benefit as the trustees may from time to time determine through means including (but not limited to) the provision of grants, items and services to individuals in need, charities, or other organisations, provided that such grants, items and services are applied solely for charitable purposes.

Public benefit

The Trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Grant making policy

The Charity awards grants in furtherance of its charitable objectives. This process is conducted by the employees of the Charity and final approval being provided by the Trustees.

Achievements and performance

Significant activities and achievements against objectives

Investment performance

The performance of the funds held within investments is monitored by the Trustees and managed by an independent discretionary investment manager.

Financial review

During the period, donations totalling £7,038,622 were received by the charity from the McCann family for the purpose of meeting the Charity's objectives.

At the period end the Charity held unrestricted funds totalling £7,113,410.

Reserves policy

The Charity's policy is to hold all funds as unrestricted funds, which are available for use at the trustees' discretion in furtherance of the Charity's charitable objectives.

Principal funding sources

The principal source of income for the Charity was the initial donation received from the McCann family. The majority of these funds have since been invested in a professionally managed investment portfolio, with the resulting investment income and gains being used to support the Charity's objectives.

Investment policy

The Charity is not subject to any specific investment restrictions. Its funds are held within a professionally managed investment portfolio designed to generate sustainable income and capital growth in support of the Charity's charitable purposes.

Structure, governance and management

The Charity was set-up with the Charity Commission on 1 March 2025 and was established as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) on 14 March 2025.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

R McCann	(Appointed 1 March 2025)
L McCann	(Appointed 1 March 2025)
P Hoey	(Appointed 10 August 2026)
P McCarthy	(Appointed 10 August 2026)

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The trustees have the power to appoint new trustees in accordance with the charity's constitution. When recruiting new trustees, consideration is given to the skills, knowledge and experience required to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of expertise to oversee the Charity's activities effectively.

The trustees recognised the importance of strengthening the charity's governance arrangements by expanding the Board of Trustees. This will provide additional skills, experience, independent perspectives and reducing the Board's reliance on related parties. Following the successful establishment of the charity, the Board has recruited and appointed additional independent trustees in the year to 31 December 2026.

Induction and training of trustees

New trustees receive an induction into the Charity's aims, objectives, governance arrangements and legal responsibilities, enabling them to fulfil their duties effectively.

Remuneration policy

Trustees receive no remuneration for acting as trustees. Certain family members of trustees are remuneration from the charity for services provided; however, they are not financially interdependent with the trustees. The remuneration paid is benchmarked against market rates for comparable roles and is considered by the trustees to be reasonable in the circumstances. Related-party transactions are disclosed in the financial statements as required.

Relationship with related parties

Family members of trustees are remunerated by the Charity for services provided; however, they are not financially interdependent with the trustees. They are also reimbursed for expenses incurred whilst providing those services.

Statement of Trustees responsibilities

The Trustees, who are also the directors of The Grown In Grace Foundation for the purpose of company law, 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).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period.

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 UK 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 adequate 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 Companies Act 2006. 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.

Auditor

In accordance with the charity's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the charity will be put at a General Meeting.

The Trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



.....

R McCann

Trustee

Date: 04 September 2026 .....

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of The Grown In Grace Foundation (the 'charity') for the period 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose of company law, 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 liquidate the charitable company or 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.

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.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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.

Other matters

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with "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)" (as amended) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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.

Azets Audit Services

Helen Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

Alpha House
4 Greek Street
Stockport
SK3 8AB

Date: 07.09.2026

Azets Audit Services 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.

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Income from:		
Donations	**3**	7,038,622
Investments	**4**	76,129
Total income		7,114,751
Expenditure on:		
Raising funds	**5**	43,388
Charitable activities	**6**	113,994
Total expenditure		157,382
Net gains/(losses) on investments	**11**	156,041
Net income and movement in funds		7,113,410
Reconciliation of funds:		
Fund balances at 1 March 2025		-
Fund balances at 31 December 2025		7,113,410

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

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	**13**		7,032,573
Current assets			
Debtors	**14**	12,136	
Cash at bank and in hand		87,495	
		99,631	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**15**	(18,794)	
Net current assets			80,837
Total assets less current liabilities			7,113,410
The funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds	**16**		7,113,410
			7,113,410

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 04 September 2026

.....	.....
R McCann	L McCann
Trustee	**Trustee**

Charity registration number 1212543 (England and Wales)
Company registration number CE039419 (England and Wales)

THE GROWN IN GRACE FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	**20**		6,887,898
Investing activities			
Purchase of investments		(7,038,622)	
Investment account movements		162,090	
Investment income received		76,129	
Net cash used in investing activities			(6,800,403)
Net cash generated from financing activities			-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			87,495
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period			-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period			87,495

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Grown in Grace Foundation was registered with the Charity Commission on 1 March 2025 and was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation on 14 March 2025 as amended on 22 January 2026, with a registered charity number 1212543 and registered company number CE039419. The registered office is Orange Tower 11th floor, Media City UK, Salford, Greater Manchester, M50 2HF.

1.1 **Reporting period**

The Charity was established on 14 March 2025, these financial statements present the results and financial position of the Charity for the period from 14 March 2025 to 31 December 2025.

1.2 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006, 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 are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.3 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.

1.4 Charitable funds

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

1.5 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.

Investment income comprises dividends, interest and other returns generated from the Charity's investment portfolio.

Income is recognised when the Charity is entitled to receipt, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established and interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which they arise.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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.

1.7 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 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 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.

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.

There are no critical accounting estimates or judgements to disclose.

3 Income from donations

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Donations and gifts	7,038,622
	7,038,622

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Income from investments	76,129
	76,129

5 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Fundraising and publicity	
Advertising	16,397
Investment management	26,991
Total costs	43,388

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Charitable activities 2025 £
Direct costs	
Share of support and governance costs (see note 7)	
Support	62,566
Governance	51,428
	113,994
Analysis by fund	
Unrestricted funds	113,994

7 Support costs allocated to activities

	2025 £
Staff costs	53,682
General expenses	109
Events	2,923
IT	176
Purchase of domain names	3,298
Travel	2,378
Governance costs	51,428
	113,994
Analysed between:	
Charitable activities	113,994

8 Net movement in funds

	2025 £
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):	
Fees payable for the audit of the charity's financial statements	7,200

9 Trustees

None of the Trustees received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the period.

10 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the period was:

	2025 Number
	3

Employment costs	2025 £
Wages and salaries	47,333
Social security costs	6,349
	53,682

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

Remuneration of key management personnel
The total remuneration of key management personnel for the year was £40,667.

11 Gains and losses on investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £
Gains/(losses) arising on:	
Revaluation of investments	156,041

12 Taxation

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

13 Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2025	-
Additions	7,038,622
Valuation changes	156,041
Investment income retained	75,966
Withdrawals and fees incurred	(238,056)
At 31 December 2025	7,032,573
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	7,032,573

14 Debtors

	2025 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Prepayments and accrued income	12,136

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £
Trade creditors	745
Other creditors	4,679
Accruals and deferred income	13,370
	18,794

16 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 March 2025 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Gains and losses £	At 31 December 2025 £
General funds	-	7,114,751	(157,382)	156,041	7,113,410

17 Members Liability

The charity is constituted as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). In the event of the charity being wound up, there is no liability of the members to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

18 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2025 £
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	200,690

Subsequent to the year end, the charity completed the acquisition of a freehold property at Market Street, Lurgan, for a total cost of £220,690, including associated legal fees. At 31 December 2025, legal and professional fees totalling £3,054 had been incurred in relation to the acquisition and were recognised within prepayments. Following completion, these costs will be transferred and capitalised as part of the cost of the property.

19 Related party transactions

During the period, three employees who are close family members of the trustees were employed by the charity. Remuneration totalled £53,683. The individuals were employed under normal terms and conditions. The remuneration rates are at market rate.

Expenses totalling £3,389 were reimbursed to the employees as disclosed above. Those costs related to travel, subsistence and operational expenses incurred wholly and exclusively for the charity's activities.

The charity received donations from an entity with common trustees. The total value of such donations received during the year amounted to £7,038,622.

20 Cash generated from operations

	2025 £
Surplus for the period	7,113,410
Adjustments for:	
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(76,129)
Fair value gains and losses on investments	(156,041)
Movements in working capital:	
(Increase) in debtors	(12,136)
Increase in creditors	18,794
Cash generated from operations	6,887,898