

Registration Number: NI 020856

Saint John of God Foundation

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

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TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

Trustees

Theresa Ghalaieny
John Lennon (Brother Ronan)
John Gallagher (Brother Finnian)

Secretary

Ciaran Cuddihy

Company Number: NI 020856
Charity Tax Number: XR 43047
Northern Ireland Charity Number: NIC 102440

Registered office

Arthur House
41 Arthur Street
Belfast
Co Antrim
BT1 4GB

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Spencer Dock
North Wall
Dublin 1
Ireland

Solicitors

Rosemary Connolly Solicitors Limited
2 The Square
Warrenpoint
Co. Down
BT34 3JT

Bankers

First Trust Bank Limited
31/35 High Street
Belfast
Co. Antrim
BT1 2AL

TRUSTEES' REPORT

The Trustees (who are the directors of the company) are pleased to present their Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of Saint John of God Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2024. Saint John of God Foundation has prepared its Financial Statements in line with the Companies Acts and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (“SORP”) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (“FRS 102”).

The Trustees have not prepared the strategic report required of medium and large companies under The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013 as the company qualifies as small under section 383.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year. Under that law the trustees have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accountancy Standards and applicable law) as well as the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (the “Charities SORP”).

Under company law, the trustees shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the trustees to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. The trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Objectives and activities

The company's principal activity is to raise funds on behalf of Hospitaller Services Group, a charity registered in Ireland established to support people with intellectual disabilities and those with mental health challenges in the UK, Ireland, Malawi and countries in Africa where Saint John of God runs health projects. It will continue with its fundraising activities. The company also distributes grants directly to projects in Northern Ireland concerned with the areas of intellectual disability and mental health.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

How the Money Was Raised

The charity raises money mainly by asking the public to commit to making monthly donations using a direct debit from their bank account. Fundraisers are engaged to call on people and explain the work of the charity and to ask them for their support. The money raised this way is supplemented by donations from special appeals, grants from other organisations and from legacies.

How the Money Was Spent

NORTHERN IRELAND

The following grants were given to community charities in Northern Ireland supporting people with Mental Health challenges and those with an intellectual disability.

Organisation	Grant in £	Project
Koram Centre - Strabane, Co. Tyrone	10,000	Renewal: The programme is for counselling and psychotherapy services to support mental health provision in the Strabane district.
Aisling Centre, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh	10,000	Beyond Covid19: The project aims to address a broad range of mental health issues including trauma, sexual abuse, domestic and sexual violence, anger, addiction related issues, self-harm, low-mood, depression, anxiety, stress bereavement, self-esteem, pre/post-natal issues.
Lighthouse, Belfast	10,000	Renewal: A high proportion of residents (11-15%) of North and West Belfast report 'very poor' mental health compared to other Belfast residents (8%). Through this project Lighthouse aims to provide free and accessible counselling, crisis/emotional support to those in crisis or suicidal and those directly affected by suicide.
Zambia	3,380	The mental health and psychosocial support programme in Zambia has been re-started. The Saint John of God Offices in Zambia, Northern Ireland, Spain and the Netherlands came together and agreed a development programme for a year. Saint John of God Foundation is providing regular grants to support salaries of support workers.
Saint John of God Hospitaller Group	456,233	Grants are made to Malawi and to other Saint John of God services through the parent charity, Saint John of God Hospitaller Services Group. The full extent of the Malawi programme can be seen on the website www.sjog.mw .

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

Kenya	9,273	The Saint John of God Hospital in Tigania, northern Kenya is a much needed service in the region. The Hospital had a problem with its water pipes and a grant was awarded to fix it and ensure the hospital has a clean and steady supply.
Malawi	8,050	Provide access to assessment, treatment and psychosocial support.

Trustees

The Trustees who held office during the period under review and up to the date of this report were as follows:

John Gallagher (Brother Finnian) - Chair
 Theresa Ghalaieny
 John Lennon (Brother Ronan)

Attendance at Board Meetings

The attendance of the Board of Trustees members at its six meetings is as follows:

John Gallagher	6
John Lennon	6
Theresa Ghalaieny	6

Financial review

The results for the year are included in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 11. The financial position of the company is considered by the trustees to be satisfactory.

Reserves

The Board has agreed that it is necessary to maintain a reserve of not less than £50,000 to cover unexpected expenditure, should income be impacted for any reason. At 31 December 2024, the company held reserves of £333,560. These reserves consist of £329,840 unrestricted reserves and £3,720 restricted reserves.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the trustees to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Flavian House, Saint John of God, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

Structure, governance and management

The company is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, registered with Companies House (NI 20856) and the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland (NIC102440).

The company is governed on behalf of its members through its Constitution. The company is under the Direction of a Board of voluntary and non-executive Trustees to whom the Chief Executive reports and receives direction.

On 01 January 2021, the company changed its name from 'The Saint John of God Association' to 'Saint John of God Foundation'.

The Board meets at the very least, four times a year to receive reports from the CEO and consider the company's performance and strategies. The trustees convene an annual general meeting each year at which the reports and financial statements for the preceding financial year are adopted, the performance and outlook for the company are discussed and the independent auditors report is received. The Board submits its longest serving trustees, as well as any casual vacancies filled since the last AGM, for election to the company's members in line with the Constitution.

The Board is empowered to appoint Trustees subject to subsequent ratification by the Members in General Meeting. Upon appointment, Trustees are inducted as to the Company's mission, values, current issues and their responsibilities as Trustees under law. Appointment is for a three-year renewable term, with a maximum of three terms in line with best practices in corporate governance, to which the Board is committed.

Trustees and secretary's interests

The trustees and secretary and their families had no interest in the company or any other related companies at 31 December 2024.

Reference and administration details

For details of trustees, secretary, registered office, auditors, solicitors and bankers, see page 2.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The trustees consider the greatest risk and uncertainty to be a fall in charitable donations. The trustees regularly review and assess this risk.

Events Since the End of the Year

There were no significant subsequent events that require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The trustees in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- as far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- he/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Statutory Auditors

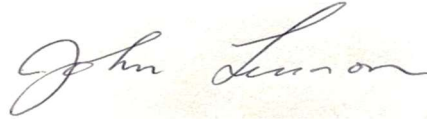
TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

The Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Ireland, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 485A (7) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board:



Trustee



Trustee

Date: September 23rd 2025



Independent auditors' report to the members of Saint John of God Foundation

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Saint John of God Foundation's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its deficit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Trustees' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024;
 - the Statement of Financial Activities for the year then ended;
 - the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended;
 - the Statement of Changes in Funds for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 company'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.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Trustees' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Trustees' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Trustees' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Trustees' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 auditors' 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the operations of Saint John of God Foundation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of manual journals to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management, in respect of risk of fraud and any known or suspected instances of noncompliance with laws and regulation and fraud and reviewing Board Minutes;
- confirmation with those charged with governance in respect of risk of fraud and any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- consideration of the overall control environment and the processes and controls in place in the company, including procedures to achieve compliance with relevant laws and regulations;
- testing of journal entries posted throughout the period and at period end; and

evaluating management's judgements for appropriateness and indicators of bias based on our knowledge and understanding of the business and the requirements of the reporting framework, the evidence obtained from our detailed audit procedures and assessing events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime; take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Trustees' Report; and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Aisling Meagher (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Dublin
23 September 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE)
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2024 £	Total funds 2023 £
Income from					
Donations and legacies	5	499,533	-	499,533	526,368
Expenditure on					
Charitable activities	6	(593,607)	(9,893)	(603,500)	(320,063)
Raising funds	6	<u>(150)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(150)</u>	<u>(110,414)</u>
Net (deficit)/income		<u>(94,244)</u>	<u>(9,893)</u>	<u>(104,117)</u>	<u>95,891</u>
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward	14	<u>424,064</u>	<u>13,613</u>	<u>437,677</u>	<u>341,786</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>331,487</u>	<u>3,720</u>	<u>333,560</u>	<u>437,677</u>

There are no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above in the net income for the financial years presented. All income and expenditure are derived from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2024

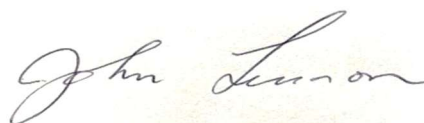
	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets			
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	9	101,643	413,405
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>266,379</u>	<u>38,444</u>
Total current assets		368,022	451,849
Creditors (falling due within one year)			
	10	<u>(34,462)</u>	<u>(14,172)</u>
Net assets		<u>333,560</u>	<u>437,677</u>
The funds of the charity			
Restricted funds	14	3,720	13,613
Unrestricted funds	14	<u>329,840</u>	<u>424,064</u>
Total funds		<u>333,560</u>	<u>437,677</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on September 23rd 2025.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees:



Trustee



Trustee

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Restricted reserves £	Unrestricted reserves £	Total £
At 1 January 2023	9,356	332,430	341,786
Net income for the year	4,257	91,634	95,891
At 31 December 2023	<u>13,613</u>	<u>424,064</u>	<u>437,677</u>
At 1 January 2024	13,613	424,064	437,677
Net deficit for the year	(9,893)	(94,224)	(104,117)
At 31 December 2024	<u>3,720</u>	<u>329,840</u>	<u>333,560</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Total to year 2024 £	Total to year 2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net inflow from operating activities	13	227,935	28,906
Cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>227,935</u>	<u>28,906</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		38,444	9,538
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		<u>227,935</u>	<u>28,906</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u>266,379</u>	<u>38,444</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Funds, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies constitute the individual financial statements of Saint John of Gods Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Saint John of Gods Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, incorporated in the Northern Ireland under company number NI 20856 and is a registered charity under number XR 43047. The registered office is Arthur House, 41 Arthur Street, Belfast, Co Antrim, BT1 4GB. The company's principal activity is to raise funds for the Order.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements and statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared with reference to 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"), Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 and Charities SORP (FRS 102) requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the trustees to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3.2. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency:

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pounds (£GBP).

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

3.3. Income recognition

Items of income (including gift-aid income) are recognised and included in the accounts when all of the following criteria are met:

- the charity has entitlement to the funds;
- any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met or are fully within the control of the charity;
- there is sufficient certainty that receipt of the income is considered probable; and
- the amount can be measured reliably.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of:

- the date on which the charity is aware that probate has been granted;
- the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Trust that a distribution will be made; or
- when a distribution is received from the estate.

Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

3.4. Donated services and facilities

Donated services or facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. On receipt, donated services and facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

3.5. Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity heading:

- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs undertaken to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

3.6. Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back-office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The support costs are set out in note 7.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

3.7. Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

3.8. Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

3.9. Corporation tax

The company is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities. All of its income falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

3.10. Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like debtors and creditors and loans to/from related parties.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

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. Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business 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. Creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

3.11. Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivables are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

3.12. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

3.13. Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

3.14. Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the company. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the company's work or for specific artistic projects being undertaken by the company.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments 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.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

4.1. Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

4.2. Going concern

The Trustees have prepared budgets and cash flows forecasts for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern.

On this basis, the Trustees consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 Income	2024 £	2023 £
<u>Unrestricted</u>		
Fundraising including Gift Aid	499,533	522,111
	<u>499,533</u>	<u>522,111</u>
<u>Restricted</u>		
Malawi	-	4,257
	<u>499,533</u>	<u>526,368</u>
6 Expenditure	2024 £	2023 £
Expenditure on charitable activities		
<u>Unrestricted</u>		
Grants to Northern Ireland and SJOG Charities	463,423	240,322
Support costs (see note 7)	130,184	79,741
	<u>593,607</u>	<u>320,063</u>
<u>Restricted</u>		
Grants to Northern Ireland and SJOG charities	9,893	-
	<u>603,500</u>	<u>320,063</u>
Expenditure on raising funds		
<u>Unrestricted</u>		
Legal and professional fees	150	110,414
	<u>150</u>	<u>110,414</u>
7 Support costs	2024 £	2023 £
Staff salaries	62,868	10,193
Staff social security costs	1,137	1,093
Staff pension costs	4,177	845
Staff expenses	-	493
Management and administration cost	39,297	53,633
Marketing	-	-
Audit and accountancy (governance costs)	17,107	9,364
Bank charges	5,176	4,103
General expenses	422	17
	<u>130,184</u>	<u>79,741</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

8 Staff costs	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	62,826	10,193
Social security costs	1,140	1,093
Pension costs	4,177	845
	<u>68,143</u>	<u>12,131</u>

The average number of employees during the financial year was 1 (2023: 1).

(i) Trustees

Trustees received no remuneration (2023: £nil) or expenses (2023: £nil) during the reporting period.

There were no loans advanced to trustees during the year and no loans outstanding at 31 December 2024.

(ii) Key management personnel compensation

Key management are defined as members of the Board of Trustees, who are not remunerated. The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel during the year was £nil (2023: £nil).

The company is run by the Board of Trustees in conjunction with senior management of a related company, Saint John of God Foundation, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

9 Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts due from related parties (see note 16)	37,684	350,222
Prepayments and other debtors	916	140
Accrued income	63,043	63,043
	<u>101,643</u>	<u>413,405</u>

10 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	-	2,645
Other Creditors	838	-
Taxation and social security	16,238	2,441
Accruals	17,386	9,086
	<u>34,462</u>	<u>14,172</u>

Amounts owed to related entities are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed dates of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11 Contingent liabilities, commitments or guarantees

There were no contingent liabilities, commitments or guarantees at 31 December 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

12 Company limited by guarantee

Saint John of God Foundation is a company limited by guarantee, not having share capital. Each member has agreed to contribute £1 in the event of a winding-up.

13 Note to the statement of cashflow

	2024 £	2023 £
Deficit for the year	104,117	95,891
(Increase)/decrease in Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	(311,762)	90,116
Decrease in Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	<u>(20,290)</u>	<u>(157,101)</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>227,935</u>	<u>28,906</u>

14 The funds of the charity

	Opening Balance £	Income £	Expenditure £	Closing Balance £
Restricted funds	13,613	-	(9,893)	3,720
Unrestricted funds	<u>424,064</u>	<u>499,533</u>	<u>(593,757)</u>	<u>329,840</u>
Total funds	<u>437,677</u>	<u>499,533</u>	<u>(603,650)</u>	<u>333,560</u>

The balance on restricted funds at 31 December 2024 represents funds received during 2024 or in previous years for a number of projects which were still ongoing at the year-end. The remaining funds on these projects is expected to be spent during 2025.

15 Controlling party

The Trustees consider that Saint John of God Hospitaller Services Group is the controlling party of the company by virtue of common members on the Board of Trustees.

16 Related party transactions

The transactions entered into, and balances owed to/from related parties are as follows:

- During the year, the company made payments totalling £456,233 (2023: £132,000) to Hospitaller Services Group which comprised of management and support services of £40,233 (2023: £NIL) and grants/donations of £416,000 (2023: £132,000). The amount owed to Hospitaller Services Group at the year-end was £Nil (2023: £Nil). Hospitaller Services Group is a related party by virtue of common members on the Board of Trustees.
- During the year, the company received management and support services totalling £39,297 (2023: £53,476) from Saint John of God Foundation, a charity registered in the Republic of Ireland. The amount owed by Saint John of God Foundation (ROI) at the year-end was £37,684 (2023: £350,222). Saint John of God Foundation (ROI) is a related party by virtue of common members on the Board of Trustees/Board of Directors.

There were no other transactions with related parties which would require disclosure under Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17 Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant subsequent events that have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to 2024 financial information or inclusion of a note thereto.

18 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 23 September 2025.