

Company registration number: NI636953

Charity registration number: 102665

European Christian Mission Ireland

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

David Lyttle & Co Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Station House
46 Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co Tyrone
BT80 8PA

European Christian Mission Ireland

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European Christian Mission Ireland

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Mr Andrew Graham McCormick
	Ms Jean Tubman
	Mr Geoffrey Baxter McIlrath
	Mrs Lorraine Moore
	Mr Tom Greer
	Mr Gary Mahood
Secretary	Mr Geoff Donaldson
Charity Registration Number	102665
Company Registration Number	NI636953
Registered Office	The charity is incorporated in Northern Ireland.
	3 Ballymacross Avenue
	Lisburn
	Co Antrim
Auditor	BT28 2GX
	David Lyttle & Co Ltd
	Chartered Accountants
	Station House
	46 Molesworth Street
	Cookstown
	Co Tyrone
	BT80 8PA

European Christian Mission Ireland

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purposes of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditors' report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Objectives and activities

Objectives, strategies and activities

The principal activities of the charity are to promote ministries of evangelism, discipleship, church planting and church development in Europe along with their associated social action projects. It also seeks to recruit, train, send, support and care for workers called and equipped to fulfil such ministries.

Public benefit

Under the Public Benefit guidelines, for religion to be charitable, it must be 'advanced', i.e. promoted or extended. As our charitable objects include the evangelisation of the peoples of Europe, and the establishing and strengthening of evangelical churches across Europe, we consider that we meet this definition. The identifiable benefits include the transformation of lives through the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the fellowship, friendships and relationships created or restored through participation in the life of a local church. Furthermore, the outworking of the Gospel of Jesus Christ by the newly established Christian communities tends to the promotion of the relief of poverty and sickness and the propagation of positive ethical values. These benefits are available to members of the public from all levels of social life across Europe, as we work in communities ranging from the affluent, such as in Austria, through to the very needy, such as in Bosnia. There is no private benefit or harm flowing from the purposes.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 4 (6) of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 to have due regard to the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland's guidance on public benefit and the public benefit requirement has informed the activities of the charitable company.

Trustees and officers

The trustees and officers serving during the year and since the year end were as follows:

Trustees:

Mr Andrew Graham McCormick
Mr John Leslie Patterson (resigned 28 February 2024)
Ms Jean Tubman
Rev Thomas Alastair McNeeley (resigned 31 May 2024)
Mr Geoffrey Baxter McIlrath
Mrs Lorraine Moore
Mr Tom Greer (appointed 1 February 2024)
Mr Gary Mahood (appointed 1 February 2024)

Secretary:

Mr Geoff Donaldson

European Christian Mission Ireland

Trustees' Report

Structure, governance and management

Organisational structure

The charity was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 8 March 2016. The company is exempt under the legislation from using 'limited' as part of its name.

The charity is registered with The Charities Commission for Northern Ireland, NIC102665. The charity is controlled by its trustees who are directors of the company for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006 and is governed by the provisions contained within the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

All trustees are members of the charitable company and stand as guarantors of the charitable company in the sum of £1 each.

There can be up to twelve trustees. Once appointed, trustees serve for a period of four years. At least two trustees are appointed by the existing board and at least one by the member of the mission at the annual general meetings.

Affiliation

European Christian Mission Ireland is in a covenant agreement with ECM (International) and the terms of this relationship are set out in a Covenant agreement signed by both parties.

The board of trustees of ECM (International) is the overall governing body responsible for doctrinal and spiritual principles and the general direction and development of ministries in Europe. The trustees of European Christian Mission Ireland are responsible for the promotion of work in Ireland, the recruitment and member care of personnel and the raising of resources to further the objectives of the charitable company in Europe.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Office Staff

In 2024 there were four part time staff and two volunteers.

Missionaries and Associate Members

The core business of the mission continues to be recruitment and support of workers who serve the church in Europe. At the end of 2024 ECM Ireland was supporting 43 members serving in Albania, France, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Greece, Bosnia, and Germany.

Promotion and Communications

ECM Ireland has continued to make known the spiritual needs of Europe known through our website, social media, monthly prayer diary, tri-annual ECM Life magazine, videos and through a variety of speaking engagements. We also hosted an ECM Supporters Day.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Trustees' Report

Achievements and performance

ECM Ireland's principal activity is that of Christian missionary work in Europe, specifically the support of church-planting and discipleship through ECM (International). The ongoing focus in 2023 was in the areas of promotion of service opportunities in Europe, recruiting new mission workers, care for existing mission workers, encouragement of prayer and giving for Europe.

ECM's Mission Statement

ECM's mission statement is to 'equip, connect, and multiply followers of Jesus through church planting and discipleship across Europe'.

The mission statement can be expanded upon and explained more clearly through the key words of "Equip, Connect, Multiply".

EQUIP

We identify people's God-given gifts and abilities and develop them into ministry and leadership.

We train people to live out and speak out the good news where they are.

We lovingly care for people, so they thrive in both life and ministry.

CONNECT

We build networks so that God's resources in one place can extend his kingdom in another.

We encourage people to work in teams, so their ministries have greater impact.

We actively work together and form partnerships as a way of showing the unity of Christ's church.

MULTIPLY

We mobilise and inspire people for God's mission in Europe.

We challenge people to become disciples of Jesus who themselves make more disciples.

We make possible the planting of healthy churches that reproduce naturally.

Financial Review

The results for the year are detailed on the Statement of Financial Activities of the financial statements. The net expenditure for 2024 is (£51,862) (2023 - Income of £46,053).

The balance on unrestricted funds at 31 December 2024 was £70,826 (2023 - £83,442) with a proportion of this made up of property capital being £62,000. The balance on restricted funds at 31 December 2024 was £377,850 (2023 - £417,096) and all of this is contained within the bank balances at the year end.

Plans for the future

Recruitment

We currently have no candidates applying for membership although one enquiry is being followed up.

We have a team that is currently planning for 2026 'Gospel Workers Gathering' event, which aims to encourage national workers in their knowledge of God, and to build up prayer contact and other support for their ministries. This is a follow up to the same event successfully held in May 2025.

We will continue to follow up any enquiries from those who have an interest in working long or short term in Europe.

Office Management

European Christian Mission Ireland

Trustees' Report

ECM Ireland employs an Operations Manager (Stephen Megrath) who reports to the ECM Ireland Director (Geoff Donaldson).

Partnering with others

Continue to build and develop partnerships within ECM and with other Christian organisations through MAP, IMAP and Global connections. In 2024 a MOU was established between Exodus and one of the ECM Ireland missionaries serving in Spain - this facilitated the creation of Exodus Spain.

Communications

To sharpen our communications via the channels mentioned above, we held roadshow style events early in 2025 to raise the profile of ECM.

Member Care

Continue to support and equip our members who are involved in Church planting and discipleship in Europe.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of European Christian Mission Ireland for the purposes 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its 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 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, comprising FRS 102 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 charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that can disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Trustees' Report

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 18 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jean Tubman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a dotted line.

Ms Jean Tubman
Trustee

European Christian Mission Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of European Christian Mission Ireland

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of European Christian Mission Ireland (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (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 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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 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 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 original financial statements were 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of European Christian Mission Ireland

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; 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 (set out on page 5), 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 liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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 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:

European Christian Mission Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of European Christian Mission Ireland

- 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 is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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. 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures 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 charity 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.

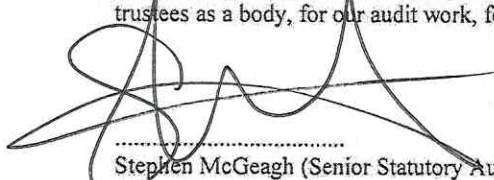
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of European Christian Mission Ireland

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Stephen McGeagh (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of David Lytle & Co Ltd, Statutory Auditor

Station House
46 Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co Tyrone
BT80 8PA

18 September 2025

European Christian Mission Ireland

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2024 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	46,248	846,790	893,038
Investment income	4	4,597	-	4,597
Other income	5	6,417	-	6,417
Total income		<u>57,262</u>	<u>846,790</u>	<u>904,052</u>
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	6	(154,163)	(800,776)	(954,939)
Other expenditure	7	(975)	-	(975)
Total expenditure		<u>(155,138)</u>	<u>(800,776)</u>	<u>(955,914)</u>
Net (expenditure)/income		(97,876)	46,014	(51,862)
Transfers between funds		<u>85,260</u>	<u>(85,260)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		(12,616)	(39,246)	(51,862)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>83,442</u>	<u>417,096</u>	<u>500,538</u>
Total funds carried forward	19	<u>70,826</u>	<u>377,850</u>	<u>448,676</u>
	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	46,427	804,568	850,995
Investment income	4	4,106	-	4,106
Other income	5	5,475	-	5,475
Total income		<u>56,008</u>	<u>804,568</u>	<u>860,576</u>
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	6	(160,391)	(653,221)	(813,612)
Other expenditure	7	(911)	-	(911)
Total expenditure		<u>(161,302)</u>	<u>(653,221)</u>	<u>(814,523)</u>
Net (expenditure)/income		(105,294)	151,347	46,053
Transfers between funds		<u>98,580</u>	<u>(98,580)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		(6,714)	52,767	46,053

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2024 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		<u>90,156</u>	<u>364,329</u>	<u>454,485</u>
Total funds carried forward	19	<u>83,442</u>	<u>417,096</u>	<u>500,538</u>

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.


The funds breakdown for 2023 is shown in note 19.

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

European Christian Mission Ireland
(Registration number: NI636953)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	63,367	64,342
Current assets			
Debtors	16	16,012	21,288
Cash at bank and in hand	17	376,237	423,038
		392,249	444,326
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	(6,940)	(8,130)
Net current assets		385,309	436,196
Net assets		448,676	500,538
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds		377,850	417,096
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		70,826	83,442
Total funds	19	448,676	500,538

The financial statements on pages 11 to 27 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 18 September 2025 and signed on their behalf by:


 Ms Jean Tubman
 Trustee

European Christian Mission Ireland

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (expenditure)/income		(51,862)	46,053
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	7	975	911
Investment income	4	(4,597)	(4,106)
		(55,484)	42,858
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16	5,276	(4,269)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	18	(1,190)	4,339
Net cash flows from operating activities		(51,398)	42,928
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	4	4,597	4,106
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	-	(768)
Net cash flows from investing activities		4,597	3,338
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(46,801)	46,266
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		423,038	376,772
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		376,237	423,038

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 15 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in Northern Ireland, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £Nil towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

3 Ballymacross Avenue
Lisburn
Co Antrim
BT28 2GX

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees on 18 September 2025.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared 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)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

European Christian Mission Ireland meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Legacy gifts are recognised on a case by case basis following the grant of probate when the administrator/executor for the estate has communicated in writing both the amount and settlement date. In the event that the gift is in the form of an asset other than cash or a financial asset traded on a recognised stock exchange, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title to the asset having been transferred to the charity.

Investment income

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £250 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line basis

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Statement of Financial Activities over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the charity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

European Christian Mission Ireland

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Other exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which they arise except for:

- 1) exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above);
- 2) exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income; and
- 3) in the case of the consolidated financial statements, exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported under equity.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds set aside for specific purposes at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Debt instruments

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for merger relief, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

Derivative financial instruments

The charity uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The charity does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of financial activities immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of financial activities depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds
	Designated £	General £	£	£
Donations and legacies;				
Legacies	-	5,000	-	5,000
Gift aid reclaimed	758	2,500	57,954	61,212
Regular giving and capital donations	7,375	30,615	788,836	826,826
Total for 2024	8,133	38,115	846,790	893,038
Total for 2023	13,737	32,690	804,568	850,995

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Interest receivable and similar income;		
Interest receivable on bank deposits	4,597	4,597
Total for 2024	4,597	4,597
Total for 2023	4,106	4,106

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

5 Other income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Rental income	6,417	6,417
Total for 2024	6,417	6,417
Total for 2023	5,475	5,475

6 Expenditure on charitable activities

		Unrestricted funds Designated £	General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Charitable Activities		9,757	61,482	800,776	872,015
Staff costs		-	75,694	-	75,694
Governance costs	8	-	7,230	-	7,230
Total for 2024		9,757	144,406	800,776	954,939
Total for 2023		24,508	135,883	653,221	813,612

	Activity undertaken directly £	Total expenditure £
Direct Costs	810,553	810,553
Employment Costs	75,694	75,694
Establishment Costs	5,945	5,945
Office Expenses	9,211	9,211
Printing, Postage & Stationery	5,635	5,635
Subscriptions	742	742
Sundry and other costs	30,700	30,700
Travel and Subsistence	4,473	4,473
Advertising and Promotion	2,315	2,315
Bank Charges	454	454
Foreign Currency Gains / Losses	1,988	1,988
Total for 2024	947,710	947,710
Total for 2023	808,093	808,093

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

In addition to the expenditure analysed above, there are also governance costs of £7,230 (2023 - £5,520) which relate directly to charitable activities. See note 8 for further details.

7 Other expenditure

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Depreciation, amortisation and other similar costs		975	975
Total for 2024		<u>975</u>	<u>975</u>
Total for 2023		<u>911</u>	<u>911</u>

8 Analysis of governance and support costs

Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Audit fees		
Audit of the financial statements	3,900	3,900
Independent examiner fees		
Examination of the financial statements	2,610	2,610
Legal fees	720	720
Total for 2024	<u>7,230</u>	<u>7,230</u>
Total for 2023	<u>5,520</u>	<u>5,520</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

9 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year include:

	2024 £	2023 £
Audit fees	3,900	2,550
Depreciation of fixed assets	975	911

10 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with them, have received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

11 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	73,489	68,182
Pension costs	2,205	2,045
	<u>75,694</u>	<u>70,227</u>

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

12 Independent examiner's remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Examination of the financial statements	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2,250</u>

13 Auditors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>3,900</u>	<u>2,550</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

15 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	62,000	14,632	76,632
At 31 December 2024	62,000	14,632	76,632
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	-	12,290	12,290
Charge for the year	-	975	975
At 31 December 2024	-	13,265	13,265
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	62,000	1,367	63,367
At 31 December 2023	62,000	2,342	64,342

16 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Prepayments	16,012	20,288
Other debtors	-	1,000
	16,012	21,288

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank	376,237	423,038

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	796	1,784
Other taxation and social security	2,344	2,248
Other creditors	-	(2)
Accruals	3,800	4,100
	<u>6,940</u>	<u>8,130</u>

19 Funds

	Balance at 1 January 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 December 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
General	66,138	49,129	(145,381)	85,260	55,146
Designated	17,304	8,133	(9,757)	-	15,680
Total unrestricted funds	83,442	57,262	(155,138)	85,260	70,826
Restricted funds	417,096	846,790	(800,776)	(85,260)	377,850
Total funds	<u>500,538</u>	<u>904,052</u>	<u>(955,914)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>448,676</u>
	Balance at 1 January 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 December 2023 £
Unrestricted funds					
General	79,978	42,271	(136,794)	80,683	66,138
Designated	10,178	13,737	(24,508)	17,897	17,304
Total unrestricted funds	90,156	56,008	(161,302)	98,580	83,442
Restricted funds	364,329	804,568	(653,221)	(98,580)	417,096
Total funds	<u>454,485</u>	<u>860,576</u>	<u>(814,523)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,538</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds at 31 December 2024 £
Tangible fixed assets	63,367	-	63,367
Current assets	14,399	377,850	392,249
Current liabilities	(6,940)	-	(6,940)
Total net assets	<u>70,826</u>	<u>377,850</u>	<u>448,676</u>
	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds at 31 December 2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	64,342	-	64,342
Current assets	(33,253)	477,579	444,326
Current liabilities	(8,130)	-	(8,130)
Total net assets	<u>22,959</u>	<u>477,579</u>	<u>500,538</u>

21 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 January 2024 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>423,038</u>	<u>(46,802)</u>	<u>376,236</u>
Net debt	<u>423,038</u>	<u>(46,802)</u>	<u>376,236</u>
	At 1 January 2023 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 December 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>376,772</u>	<u>46,266</u>	<u>423,038</u>
Net debt	<u>376,772</u>	<u>46,266</u>	<u>423,038</u>