



Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK)

Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2024



Ronald McDonald
House Charities
United Kingdom

Registered Company No: 2252337
Registered Charity No. 802047
Scottish Registered Charity No. SC040717

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Report of the Trustees



Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is an independent charity registered in England and Wales (802047) and in Scotland (SC040717), and is a company limited by guarantee (2252337), registered in England.

The Trustees of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) (who are also the Directors for the purposes of Companies Act 2006) are pleased to present this, their report and accounts for the period ended 31 December 2024, which incorporates the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report required under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

Chair's Report

At Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK), we understand the practical and emotional challenges families face when they have a child in hospital far from home, and our purpose is to help those families cope. We are the leading provider of free 'home away from home' accommodation and support for families with children in hospital, providing a 'haven' just moments away from their child's hospital ward.

In every one of our 14 UK Houses, families find solace and unwavering support, not only from our incredible frontline House teams, but also among other families experiencing similar journeys. This is the true essence of a Ronald McDonald House.

Since we opened our doors in 1989, families have stayed in our Ronald McDonald Houses more than 100,000 times. Our families come from all walks of life, from all over the UK and beyond, and have wide-ranging needs. That's why we listen to families' inspirational stories of hope, recovery, and sometimes heartbreak, and we are motivated to do more.

In 2024, the trustees of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) worked with the Executive Team to develop a new five-year organisational Impact Strategy – charting a course for how we want to 'serve more families and serve them better.'

By enhancing our programmes and facilities, we will enable families to focus on what truly matters – the health and wellbeing of their child in hospital.

To support our ambitions for impact in communities, we know we need to grow and diversify our income. Alongside our organisational strategy, in 2024 we successfully appointed a new Director of Engagement, Louise Firth, who quickly set to work on developing a strategy for transforming our income.

The backbone of support we are privileged to receive is from our founding and forever partner, McDonald's. In 2024, McDonald's Franchisees, McDonald's staff, restaurants and customers collectively raised an outstanding £9 million for Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK). Some of the fundraising campaigns coincided with the company's milestone 50th birthday celebrations, as well as our charity's 35th anniversary.

The extraordinary support we receive from McDonald's extends to its supply chain. There is a plethora of businesses within the system that demonstrate unwavering commitment to our cause, be that through donations, volunteering, or awareness-raising initiatives.

A shining example of one such supplier is McCain, which has worked strategically with us to provide both financial and practical support for families.

Building awareness and trust in our brand continues to be a priority and in 2024, our 'Mighty Little Moments' Brand campaign boosted awareness, trust, and understanding of the role we play, while also driving up people's consideration to donate.

Towards the end of 2024, we completed long-term maintenance work at our Birmingham House, with families now able to enjoy a freshly decorated home with new flooring in communal areas, new carpets in bedrooms, freshly painted walls, and updated bathrooms. We were delighted that a partnership with Together for Cinema meant we could also open a new cinema room for young patients, who are able to come to the House on a Medical Pass as well as the families staying with us.

continued...

Families have stayed in our Houses more than

100,000
times since 1989.



Chair's Report

(continued)

I'm proud of our achievements over the past year set out in this annual report, and look forward to building on these to do more to meet the needs of the communities we serve.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude, on behalf of the 8,288 families we accommodated in 2024, to our supporters, partners, volunteers and dedicated staff, who make our mission possible. Together, we will continue to build on our legacy of compassion and excellence, creating lasting positive change for families in need across the UK.



Jeff Fergus
Chair
Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK)

Signature:

DocuSigned by:
Jeff Fergus
FC816919357F4C8...

Date: 17 July 2025



Strategic Report

Our Impact

Lifesaving medical care for babies and children often takes place at specialised regional centres, far from families' homes. On average, in 2024 our families lived 93 miles away from the hospital where their child needed to be admitted and stayed for an average of 16 nights, but this could extend to months or even years.

The challenges faced by families are immense and parents and carers are often left exhausted. In addition to the emotional strain of worrying about their child in hospital, they are burdened with intense stress over extended periods.

We've expanded our capacity considerably over the years, to make sure we are supporting as many families as we can. We now have 529 bedrooms available for families and are the leading provider of family accommodation in hospitals in the UK.

Practical and financial pressures:

Without free accommodation, parents can end up sleeping in their cars or on uncomfortable hospital chairs, or, where available, pull-down beds on the ward. Otherwise, staying near the hospital for extended periods can cost families an average of over £1,800 in hotel expenses, based on 2024 off-peak prices of hotels near Ronald McDonald Houses.

Ashleigh and her family stayed in Ronald McDonald House Manchester when baby Georgia was born with serious medical issues.

GG

“Financially, the House was a huge help, as it meant I did not have to keep travelling to Burnley and back to Royal Manchester Children’s Hospital. I don’t know how we would have managed with fuel costs, and we wouldn’t have been able to afford hotel accommodation.”

GG



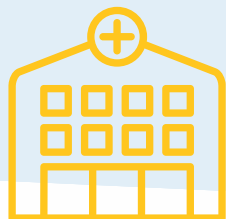
Emotional pressures:

For families to be involved in medical discussions and to provide emotional support for their child, maintaining their own wellbeing is essential. But when a child is in hospital away from home, parents and carers struggle with getting enough rest, eating properly and generally looking after their own wellbeing. The stress families face is worsened by hospital-related anxiety and uncertainty, and is often compounded by parents feeling distant from their own support networks, family and friends.

Ronald McDonald Houses keep families close to their children in hospital. Houses are in or near hospitals, alleviating the need to travel long distances from home, giving families as much time as they need to be with their children whilst they are being treated in hospital.

Our Houses are also designed to support the wellbeing of families. We enable families to maintain routines, such as having a meal together – we know how important this is when lives are in flux and parents and carers are dealing with the stress and anxiety of their child being very ill or injured. Cultivating a sense of community and belonging for families in our Houses is also so important, ensuring they feel supported and connected during their stay.

The impact of Ronald McDonald Houses on families is significant. Giving families time with their child and supporting their wellbeing not only helps them cope with challenges that come their way but also means their child in hospital gets the family support they need.



97% of families surveyed strongly agreed or agreed that “the services and support I received at the Ronald McDonald House helped me cope during my child’s hospital stay.”

Helping families cope:

The support system provided by staying in a Ronald McDonald House, along with efforts to help reduce practical burdens, helps families cope with the stresses of life on the children’s ward. We know that helping parents and carers build their own resilience, for example by enabling them to exercise and support their mental health, can have a significant positive impact. Resilient family members report fewer symptoms of anxiety, depression and stress – even when they are coping with a child in intensive care settings.

Essential emotional support for children in hospital:

Being close by ensures that parents can provide the comfort and reassurance their child in hospital needs. For babies, early bonding with caregivers is crucial and it affects long-term mental health and resilience.

Families staying in Ronald McDonald Houses report more positive hospital experiences and greater participation in their child’s care. This could include being actively involved in medical discussions and decisions.

97% of families staying with us strongly agreed that they “would have found it difficult to stay close to my child either financially or otherwise without a Ronald McDonald House.”



Our achievements in 2024



8,288

Our Ronald McDonald Houses provided free accommodation to 8,288 families.



11 million

In total, we saved families from travelling 11 million miles from home to hospital and back.



2,904

We provided 2,904 Day Passes to families not staying overnight in a House, so they could use our facilities and services during the daytime.



6,159

We facilitated 6,159 visits from children in hospital to spend time with their families in our Houses, via our Medical Pass programme.



15,000

Volunteers donated over 15,000 hours of their time, from gardening to cleaning and event support.



626

We continued to roll out 'Grab & Go' snacks free of charge. In 2024, we were grateful for the support of businesses who kindly donated a total of 626 deliveries of 'Grab & Go' packs worth more than £51k.



We invested in our facilities for families by completing a refurbishment of our Birmingham House, including painting, new flooring, and a brand-new cinema room.

Our 14 Houses





Our ambition for the next five years

We know that there is a lot of unmet need from families with a child in hospital. Our ambition for the next five years is to serve more families and serve them better. Our new five-year impact strategy can be found on our website, and we are excited to work with our stakeholders on bringing this vision to life across the UK.

To serve more families, we know we want to expand our footprint as well as bring more families through our doors with our Day Pass programme. To serve families better, we want to respond to the feedback we get from families about the support they need during this hugely distressing period in their lives.

To deliver this strategy, we need to grow and diversify our income as well as continue to build our strategic partnerships with supporters, as well as with the NHS, our key delivery partner.

Alongside this, we will nurture our talent and foster a culture of belonging, championing Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) to ensure everyone feels valued and respected in all that we do.

In 2024 these efforts were recognised by Inclusive Employers, and Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) was credited with a 'committed' status. We will also work to strengthen our environmental, social and governance (ESG) foundations, continue to invest in technology, and use data to better understand the needs of our families and tailor our services accordingly.

**Click to view
our new five-
year impact
strategy**



Our Partnerships

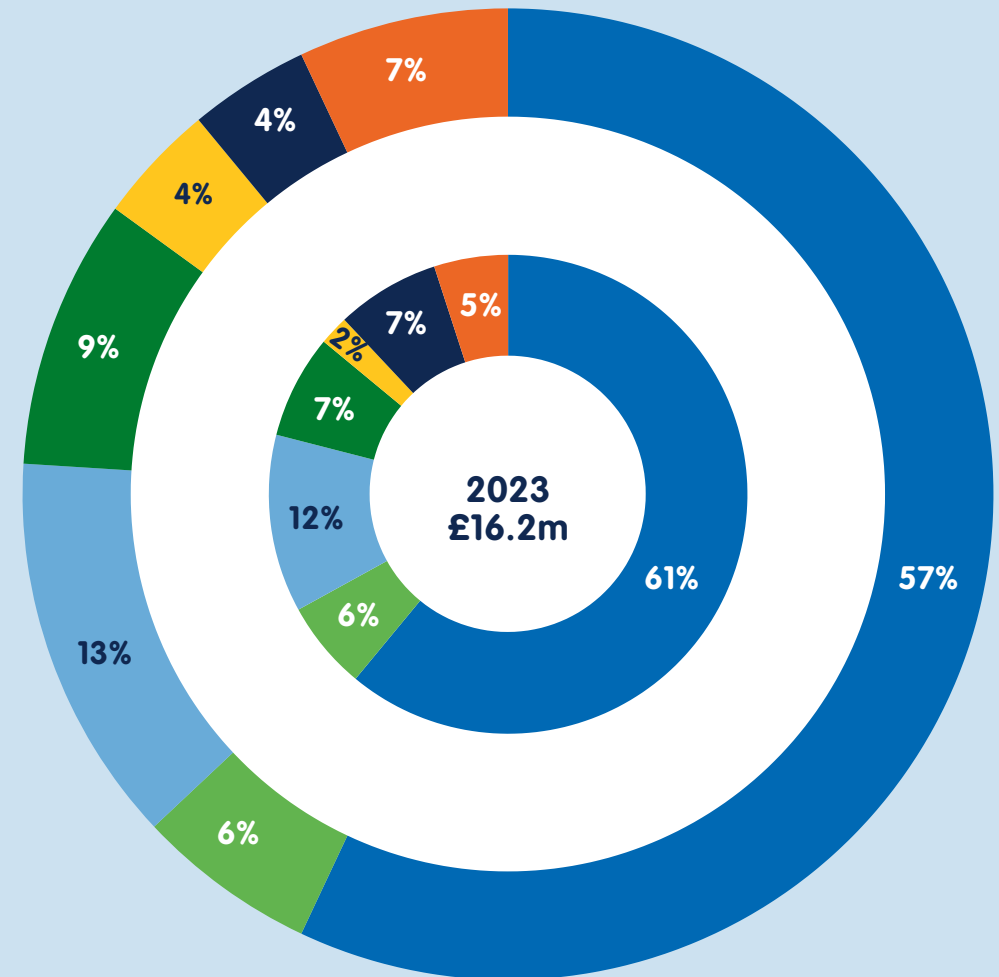
The wide-ranging impact the charity has on thousands of families across the UK would not be possible without the generosity of our many supporters.

Income achieved budget in 2024, thanks to our broad range of supporters and income streams.



Income

2024 - £15.9m



We would like to say a special thank you to our founding and forever partner, McDonald's, for its continued generous support. Donations from McDonald's customers remain our largest source of income, and the entire McDonald's family of Franchisees, restaurant teams, McDonald's employees and McDonald's suppliers continue to support Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) generously in many ways. This includes taking part in fundraising activities, supporting our events, volunteering at our Houses, providing Gifts in Kind, and making generous donations to the charity.

McDonald's also facilitated two campaigns for the charity in 2024, helping to drive both awareness and income. In total, McDonald's, its customers and Franchisees donated more than £9 million to the charity in 2024.

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We are delighted to highlight the remarkable support we have fostered and expanded with our other corporate partners. Through a dedicated focus on cultivating strategic, mutually beneficial relationships, we have successfully secured financial contributions, Gift in Kind donations, and pro bono services. As a result, our overall income from corporate partnerships has surpassed our budget expectations for 2024.

Income from special events, such as gala dinners, and challenge events remains strong, thanks to a strategy that helps us connect with supporters and increase awareness. The dedication and unwavering commitment of both our long-term supporters and new ones, has been instrumental in achieving these results.

We are forever thankful to the individuals who continue to support the charity with generous contributions. Despite the challenging economic climate in the UK in 2024, individual donations remained stable, reflecting the consistent commitment of our donors to our mission. We were also overwhelmed by the support we received from the public, who went out of their way to raise funds within their communities or by taking on challenges, such as the very popular 5km inflatable obstacle courses around the country.



Our commitment to fundraising:

We put families and supporters at the heart of everything we do to ensure we build sustainable income sources. Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is signed up to the Fundraising Regulator's Code of Fundraising Practice. We are committed to legal, open, honest, and respectful fundraising and do not cause undue pressure or intrusion on donors.

In 2024, no professional fundraisers or commercial participators were engaged to carry out fundraising activities on behalf of the charity. All fundraising was conducted either by our internal team or by volunteers and supporters acting in alignment with our values and policies.

We are pleased to report that in 2024, no complaints were referred to the Fundraising Regulator. This reflects our ongoing commitment to high standards and respectful engagement with the public.

We maintain robust monitoring processes for all fundraising activities, including those carried out by third parties. This includes regular communication, review of fundraising materials, and adherence to our internal fundraising policies. We also have clear procedures in place to refuse income raised through unethical sources.

To protect vulnerable people and the wider public, we ensure that all fundraising activities are conducted with sensitivity and care





Thank You

Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) could not operate without the support of our wonderful and dedicated donors. We would like to thank everyone who supported us in 2024, as well as those who wish to remain anonymous.



Adyen
 AEW
 American Women's Club London
 Andrew Woodrow
 Arla
 Avison Young
 Bloomberg
 BNY
 Cambion Electronics
 Cargill Protein Europe
 CBRE
 CDW
 Celestra
 Centrica
 Chris Shaul
 Citi
 Coca Cola Europe
 Coca Cola GB
 Cornerstone
 Corr Recruitment
 Donhead Preparatory School
 Edison Media
 Emma Rogers
 Essity
 Eversheds Sutherland
 Griffith Food
 Guenther Bakeries
 HMP Hindley
 Hugh James
 Impala Group
 InConnection
 Insider Media
 Jackie Daniel and family
 Jeremy Gold
 Jim McAlpine
 Jim Wright
 Kate Grubb
 Kids Planet
 Kingsley and Confidence Egbunu,
 supported by Managing IP

Laindon Park Primary School
 Lamb Weston
 Lauren Bergin
 Lee and Samantha Martin
 Liverpool Celebrates
 Martin Brower
 Mattel
 McCain
 McCormick
 McDonald's UK and Ireland, their
 Franchisees, and employees, and their
 customers
 Medtronic
 Miele
 Morningstar Parish
 Norton Rose Fulbright
 Peter Fraser
 Places For People Procurement Hub
 Portmarnock Group
 Ramcrete
 Royal Bank of Canada
 Sealy
 SEDA
 Signature Flatbreads
 Smith Anderson
 Sports Argus Darts
 Squarepoint
 Staffsafe
 Team 1C
 The Ambassadors Group
 The Proud Family
 The Rengers Family
 The Walker Family
 Time Investments
 Tindall Riley
 UCC Coffee
 Veolia
 Vertex
 West & West Electrical Engineering

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) adopts a risk management strategy which includes a quarterly review and update of the risk register by the Executive Team and the Board.

The charity has established a comprehensive Risk Management framework to ensure that every effort is made to identify and manage risks and opportunities to ensure strategic objectives are successfully achieved. These include a comprehensive review of the risk register to consider the key risks and uncertainties and implement appropriate mitigations.

The following are the principal risks and uncertainties facing the charity and the approach being taken to mitigate these risks:

Income Generation:

The growth of the charity (the number of bedrooms available for families grew by 25% in 2022 due to the mergers with the charities that provided accommodation at Alder Hey Children's Hospital and Bristol Royal Hospital for Children) and its operational costs have put additional pressure on fundraising, thus increasing the risk of generating insufficient income. The approach implemented includes:

- Continuous development of our long-term strategy to broaden income streams and demonstrate impact to funders.
- Regular review and monitoring of the financial and income performance by the Executive Team and Board.
- Work with key funding partners (including McDonald's) on exploring new opportunities to grow our charitable income.

Condition of Estates and Building Services:

To continue providing high-quality service delivery to families, the charity must invest in its estate to ensure our Houses do not deteriorate and remain in good condition. The approach implemented includes:

- Planned Preventive Maintenance programmes for our Houses.
- Ongoing maintenance and repair of our estate to limit damage.
- Strategic Asset Plans are being developed for all our Houses to map out estates' needs over a longer timeframe, so that the charity can plan effectively and invest efficiently.

Health & Safety (H&S) and Safeguarding:

As a provider of services to families, the safety and security of families as well as staff is paramount and we strive to negate the likelihood of any H&S and safeguarding incident, or related non-compliance. The approach implemented includes:

- Service Delivery Team is provided with key training to prevent and deal with incidents.
- Houses are staffed during the day and have security outside work hours with an incident management team on call at all times.

- Regular monitoring and consultation with industry experts on health and safety matters and assessments.
- Regular review and monitoring of our policies and practices, including the safeguards and preventative measures in place.
- Families are inducted and provided with information on expectations during their time staying with the charity.

As part of the regular review of risks, the charity actively monitors and mitigates risks that could impact on income and charitable activities. For example, the use of data and technology (where the charity wants to continue to develop its use of data for impact reporting to all supporters). The charity reviews and monitors its policies and procedures when dealing with personal information, and our GDPR principles ensure we do not risk the trust placed in the charity, protecting our supporters from possible misuse, whether it be accidental or deliberate.

Financial Review

The charity received income of £15.9m during the year for its ongoing charitable activities (2023: £16.2m), enabling us to maintain our existing commitment to family accommodation across the UK. The main source of income was voluntary (income given freely, not in return for goods and services). The largest source of voluntary income is donations from the public via collection boxes and Kiosk donations located primarily in McDonald's restaurants all over the UK. This income amounted to £4.6m (2023: £5.7m). McDonald's and its franchisees pay all the card transaction fees associated with the kiosk donations, which meant 100% of the donations were received by the charity. The charity was once again grateful to McDonald's Restaurants Limited and its Franchisees, who donated just over £4.4m (2023: £4.1m) towards the work of the charity, as well as office facilities and other in-kind support.

The operational costs of the charity were £16.4m (2023: £16.4m), of which £11.8m (2023: £12.1m) related to the costs of delivering our charitable activities within our Houses and represent 72% of our total expenditure. The decrease in costs against the prior year is due to lower facilities management-related costs in 2024. The costs of fundraising were £4.6m (2023: £4.3m) and represent 28% (2023: 26%) of our total costs. The Trustees have reviewed expenditure and are satisfied that it is reasonable and supports the charity's stated objectives.

Reserves

As at the year end, the charity held total reserves (funds) of £70.9m, of which £0.7m was held within restricted funds, £64.8m within unrestricted designated funds and £5.4m within unrestricted general funds. The restricted funds are mainly made up of donations that are restricted to cover the running costs of our Houses within specific geographic locations.

Designated funds & tangible fixed assets

The charity has a portfolio of residential properties offered free of charge to families with seriously ill children in hospital, currently with a net book value of £54.1m (2023 £54.5m).

The value of these properties has been classified as designated funds, as these are fixed assets which cannot easily be converted into general funds for day-to-day use. The assets are being depreciated over 25 to 40 years to reflect the fact that ownership of the Houses will ultimately revert to the respective hospitals, as part of our contractual agreements with them.

The Trustees have designated £9.3m for the refurbishment of the Alder Hey House, which is expected to start in 2027. £1m received through Scottish bag tax income until 2024 has been designated towards costs that will be incurred in Scotland and is expected to be spent in 2026 and 2027.

Reserves policy

The Trustees assess the risks facing the charity on a quarterly basis and consequently review the level of free reserves (general unrestricted funds) required annually in line with Charity Commission guidance.

Trustees recognise that reserves held must safeguard the charity against unexpected loss of income, to enable the charity to continue meeting the ongoing commitments and obligations for the foreseeable future in relation to its charitable objectives.

As such, the Trustees agreed that holding minimum free reserves to cover four months' operational running costs is prudent in this financial climate. The balance of free reserves as at 31 December 2024 was £5.4m and was in line with the policy.

The Trustees currently maintain £16.1m within cash deposits to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet the charity's obligations and ongoing commitments. A further £0.8m is held within a mixed investment portfolio containing bonds and equities.

Financial Review

(continued)

Going Concern

As required by the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (FRS 102), the Trustees assess whether there are any uncertainties that may cast doubt over our ability to continue as a going concern. For this purpose, the Trustees focus on the period from the date of approval of the Annual report and accounts to 31 July 2026.

After making reasonable enquiries and having considered the matters described in note 1.2 to the financial statements, the Trustees believe that the Charity will be able to continue to fulfil its charitable purpose; will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due; and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence until the end of the going concern period (31 July 2026). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.



Objectives and Activities

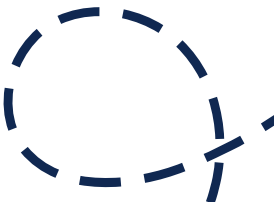
Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) was established in 1989 to provide accommodation and other assistance for children being treated in hospital and their families; also, to raise funds for children's charities generally.

Historically this was achieved through the funding and building of Ronald McDonald Houses and Family Rooms in, or close to, hospitals and children's hospices. However, since 2007, the charity has focused exclusively on the charitable objective of providing and operating Ronald McDonald Houses to support families who have an ill or injured child in hospital.

Public Benefit Statement

The Trustees have complied with their duty to have due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit under section 17 of the Charities Act 2011.

The Trustees continue to ensure that the activities provided by the Charity meet the overall objectives of the charity and the provision of services to support families who have a child in hospital is carried out for the benefit of the public.



Structure, Governance and Management

The charity is governed by a memorandum and articles of association, which were last amended materially in 2010 to reflect both the charity's right to borrow money where appropriate and the registration of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) in Scotland as per OSCR requirements.

Governance and strategic leadership are provided to the charity by the Board of Trustees, headed by an elected Chair. Potential Trustees are chosen for their skills and experience and, following interview and due process, are elected to the Board of Trustees by formal vote. They serve for an initial period of three years, after which they may offer themselves for re-election.

Trustees are inducted through an orientation programme involving visits to the Houses, training around the charity's objectives and strategic goals, and communication of their legal responsibilities to the charity.

The full Board of Trustees meets quarterly. In addition, Trustees can serve on subcommittees according to their area of expertise and experience. These groups report to the full Board for ratification and approval of any suggested activities. The Trustees and senior staff also meet to discuss specific issues as needed. Expenditure must be approved by the Trustees through set budgets, and this and other financial matters are monitored by the Finance and Governance subcommittee.

The liability of Trustees is limited. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute a maximum amount of £1 to the company's assets if it should be wound up while they are a member or within one year after they cease to be a member.



Responsibility for the day-to-day management of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is delegated to the Chief Executive and her Executive Team consisting of the Director of Fundraising, Marketing and Communications, Director of Strategic Partnerships, Director of People & UK Operations, Director of Finance & Technology, and the Head of Strategy and Impact. The rest of the charity's staff team works across Operations, Fundraising, Marketing and Communications, and Support Services, split between our offices in London, Sutton Coldfield and within our Ronald McDonald Houses. We also have a passionate and dedicated team of staff working within each of our 14 Ronald McDonald Houses.

The Trustees, the Chief Executive, and the Executive Team are considered to comprise the key management personnel in charge of directing and controlling, running, and operating the charity on a day-to-day basis.

All Trustees give their time freely. The pay of staff is reviewed annually and linked to individual performance throughout the period. Staff pay is benchmarked against pay levels in other charities of a similar size whilst using pay grade ranges for all roles. A remuneration committee provides support and reports into the Board.

Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is a licensed chapter of a global network of charities. It works towards similar charitable aims and objectives but operates independently of this network.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with S485 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, is deemed to be reappointed.

Reference and Administrative Details



Trustees (Directors)

J Fergus (Chair)
S Edwards
Dr S Fradd (resigned 9 May 2024)
S Hunsdale
S Kirk
M Morgan
R Mounsey
A Moys
Dr A Ohrling
G Pearson (resigned 7 November 2024)
D Ralph (appointed 11 July 2024)
H Trickey
A Wainwright
A Ward

Key management personnel

E Joseph Chief Executive
S Winfield Company Secretary (until 5 March 2024)
S Joy Company Secretary (from 5 March 2024)
T Morton Director of Strategic Partnerships
L Firth Director of Fundraising, Marketing and Communications
S Winfield Director of People & UK Operations
S Joy Director of Finance & Technology

Registered Office

11-59 High Road
East Finchley
London N2 8AW
United Kingdom
03000 111 113
www.rmhc.org.uk

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Statements of Trustees' Responsibilities

The Charity's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. 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 applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Report of the Trustees, which incorporates the requirements of the Directors' Report as set out in the Companies Act 2006 and the Strategic Report, was approved by the Board, in their capacity as Trustees and Company Directors, and signed on its behalf on 17 July 2025 by:

DocuSigned by:
Jeff Fergus
FC816919357F4C8...

Jeff Fergus
Chair

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RONALD MCDONALD HOUSE CHARITIES (UK)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 22, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is 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".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 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;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the charitable company 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period from the date of approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statements to 31 July 2026.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the trustee's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor's Report

(continued)

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained in the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

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, which includes the directors' report and the strategic report prepared for the purpose of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The strategic report and the directors' report included within the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) regulations 2006 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and proper 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

(continued)

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out on page 19, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that 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 charitable 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 management either intends to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the charitable company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

Independent Auditor's Report

(continued)

- We understood how Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, through our review of minutes of board meetings and through consideration of our other audit procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management and trustees to understand where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and by reviewing documentation of Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK)'s policies and procedures and making enquiries of management in relation to Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK)'s policies and procedures.
- Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved enquiries of management and those charged with governance, review of the minutes of board meetings and review of the financial statements to determine if they comply with the requirements or relevant frameworks. Our procedures also involved assessing any whistleblowing incidences for those with a potential financial reporting impact, understanding the processes and controls which the company has established to prevent and detect fraud, analytical procedures over income and journal entry testing.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, and to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and 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, the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young LLP

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**Judith Smith (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP,
Statutory Auditor
London**

Date: 17 July 2025

A photograph of a man with dark, curly hair and glasses, wearing a dark green button-down shirt. He is looking towards a baby on the right. The baby is wearing a brown, fuzzy bear costume with a hood that has two small bear ears. Underneath the hood, the baby wears a blue and white striped headband. The baby has large, dark eyes and is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be an indoor setting with other people and lights.

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Activities

(Incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £'000	Restricted Funds £'000	Total Funds 2024 £'000	Total Funds 2023 £'000
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	2	12,255	677	12,932	13,492
Other trading activities	3	2,390	-	2,390	2,223
Investments	4	600	-	600	507
Total income		15,245	677	15,922	16,222
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	(4,589)	-	(4,589)	(4,292)
Charitable activities	6	(10,960)	(803)	(11,763)	(12,080)
Total expenditure		(15,549)	(803)	(16,352)	(16,372)
Net gains on investments	16	8	-	8	12
Net expenditure		(296)	(126)	(422)	(138)
Transfer between funds	17	831	(831)	-	-
Net movement in funds	17	535	(957)	(422)	(138)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		69,643	1,683	71,326	71,464
Total funds carried forward	18	70,178	726	70,904	71,326

Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2024

Registered Company No: 2252337

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	12	354	679
Tangible assets	13	54,087	54,512
Investments	16	763	755
Total Fixed Assets		55,204	55,946
Current Assets			
Debtors	14	1,638	1,487
Cash at bank and in hand	20	16,170	15,957
Total Current Assets		17,808	17,444
Liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,108)	(2,064)
Total Net Assets		70,904	71,326
The funds of the charity:			
Restricted funds	17	726	1,683
Unrestricted funds	17		
Designated Funds		64,766	65,056
General Funds		5,412	4,587
Total funds		70,904	71,326

The Financial Statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 17 July 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 FC816919357F4C8...
Jeff Fergus
 Chair

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	19	1,443	2,611
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received		600	507
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,829)	(1,359)
Purchase of software		(1)	(436)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,230)	(1,288)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		213	1,323
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		15,957	14,634
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	16,170	15,957

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Ronald McDonald House Charities (UK) is a charity registered in England and Wales (802047) and in Scotland (SC040717), and is a company limited by guarantee (2252337), registered in England. The Charity is a public benefit entity, and its registered address is 11-59 High Road, East Finchley, London N2 8AW.

The financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Charities SORP (FRS 102) second edition issued in October 2019, together with the reporting requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006.

The Charity has adapted the Companies Act formats to reflect the SORP and the special nature of the charity's activities.

1.2 Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis

As required by the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (FRS 102), the Trustees assess whether there are any uncertainties that may cast doubt over the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. For this purpose, the Trustees focus on the period from the approval of the annual report and accounts to 31 July 2026.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.2 Preparation of the accounts on a going concern basis (continued)

The Charity has prepared cashflow forecasts for the period through to 31 July 2026 which reflect the expected impact of the macro-economic environment on income and expenditure. The assessment of the charity's ability to continue as a going concern has included performing a reverse stress test on those forecasts. The reverse stress test assumes the same level of expenses as management's best estimate ("the base case") but income is decreased to the point at which all cash is utilised by the end of the going concern assessment period (positive cash position until July 2026 decreasing to negative cash position in August 2026). A nil cash position is only achieved if income falls by 85% of the best estimate cash flow forecasts through the going concern period which the Trustees consider to be an implausible scenario.

Having reviewed this information, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources and cash reserves to continue in operational existence for the going concern period to 31 July 2026.

After making reasonable enquiries and having considered the matters described above, the Trustees believe that the charity will be able to continue to fulfil its charitable purpose, will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence until the end of the going concern period, being the period from the approval of the annual report and financial statements to 31 July 2026. Accordingly, the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income

Income from non-exchange transactions (presented within '[Income from Donations and Legacies](#)' in the SOFA) includes donations of money, goods, facilities, or services freely given to the charity by donors. Income is recorded in the SOFA when the charity is legally entitled to it, the amount can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the income will be received.

General donations and Gift Aid are recognised on receipt or accrued for when the recognition criteria are met in advance.

Legacies are accounted for as income when there is evidence of entitlement, receipt is probable, and the amount can be measured reliably, in accordance with FRS102 and the Charity SORP.

Entitlement is the earlier of the date on which cash is received, or the date when the charity is notified by the executor(s) that the final estate accounts are approved.

Grant income is recognised when the charity is entitled to receipt. Grants related to specific deliverables are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration through its performance. Income received in advance of performance is deferred and included in creditors.

Ticket, auction, and sponsorship income from fundraising events are disclosed under '[Income from other trading activities](#)' and recognised when the fundraising event takes place.

[Income from Investments](#) is recognised when receivable and allocated to restricted funds where applicable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Donated goods, services, and facilities (gifts in kind)

Donated goods, services, and 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 the economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable, and the economic benefit can be measured reliably. Gifts in kind and donated services have been included at the lower of their value to the charity and their estimated open market value.

In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the general volunteer time received by the charity is not recognised. More information about their contribution is referred to in the Report of the Trustees.

1.5 Resources expended

Where costs cannot be directly attributed to Raising Funds and Charitable activities, the two categories of expenditure presented on the face of the Statement of Financial Activities, they have been allocated by proportion to activities based on the estimated staff time spent carrying out the function.

Expenditure on raising funds are those costs incurred in seeking voluntary donations; support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of the charity's aims and include project management of new and existing projects; administration costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the charity and compliance with legal and statutory requirements. Governance costs include salaries payable to administration staff, general office expenses, auditors' remuneration and bank and legal charges.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are held on the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Computer software, including development costs, is capitalised as an intangible asset and amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of three years. The carrying values of intangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is recognised in the SOFA. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the SOFA.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Leasehold improvements and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less depreciation. The assets relate to Ronald McDonald Houses that are managed and run by the charity. Depreciation is provided on all fixed assets. The depreciation rates used are calculated to write off the cost of each asset by equal annual instalments over its expected useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvement -
the lower of the unexpired portion of the lease or 40 years

Fixtures and fittings -
ten years

Office equipment -
three years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The impairment loss is recognised in the SOFA. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the SOFA.

1.8 Financial instruments

The Charity has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes

a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the SOFA. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed.

The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the SOFA.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value which is their market closing price on the current or previous trading day and the changes in fair value are recognised in the SOFA, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as fixed asset investments when they are held with the overall intention of retaining the investments long term for the continuing benefit of the charity in the form of income and capital gains.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Basic financial liabilities are subsequently measured at their amortised cost.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank, cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Funds

Unrestricted funds are funds given freely to the organisation that can be applied at the discretion of the trustees in accordance with the charity's charitable objects.

Designated funds include unrestricted funds set aside to cover the net book value of fixed assets and any monies the charity Trustees have set aside against specific board approved projects that are on site or subject to contract.

Restricted funds are funds received for undertaking an activity specified by the donor when making the gift or may result from the terms of an appeal for funds.

1.11 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 those estimates and the estimates.

The apportionment of Expenditure, where it relates to more than one cost category, is based on the estimated staff time as detailed within the accounting policy for 'Resources expended' (Note 1.5). The estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2. Income from donations and legacies

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Donations		
McDonald's Restaurants' contributions	2,416	2,414
McDonald's collection boxes	1,421	1,584
McDonald's cashless donations	3,197	4,110
McDonald's campaign	284	130
McDonald's restaurant fundraising	797	862
Welsh carrier bag income	365	430
Scottish carrier bag income	517	291
General donations	566	1,012
Gift Aid	289	130
Operational income	117	104
Grant income	594	371
Corporate income	861	963
Community income	998	913
Gifts in Kind	510	178
Total income from donations	12,932	13,492

The income from donations was £12,932k (2023: £13,492k) of which £12,255k was unrestricted (2023: £12,640k) and £677k restricted (2023: £852k).

Total income from donations includes income from Gifts in kind (donated goods and services) of £510k (2023: £178k). This includes consultancy, professional services, and goods that support the provision of our services in our Houses.

3. Income from other trading activities

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
National gala dinner	503	496
Regional gala dinners	442	472
Regional golf tournaments	252	128
Regional events	219	248
Overseas golf tournament	648	579
Overseas apartment	-	16
Challenge events	320	228
Other	6	56
Total income from other trading activities	2,390	2,223

The income from other trading activities includes £106k of gifts in kind.

4. Investment Income

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest Receivable	600	507

Interest receivable relates to interest earned on fixed asset investments £18k and interest earned on cash at bank £582k.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

5. Analysis of Expenditure – Raising Funds

	Directly incurred	Support costs	Total	Directly incurred	Support costs	Total
	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Donations and legacies	1,794	1,018	2,812	1,672	876	2,548
Other trading activities	1,133	644	1,777	1,144	600	1,744
	2,927	1,662	4,589	2,816	1,476	4,292

For the basis of the allocation of support costs (which include governance costs), please refer to note 1.5 and note 7.

6. Analysis of Expenditure – Charitable Activities

	Activities undertaken directly	Depreciation	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
2024			
Alder Hey	525	143	668
Arrowe Park	181	36	217
Birmingham	521	189	710
Brighton	336	36	372
Bristol	364	6	370
Camberwell	387	116	503
Cardiff	392	177	569
Edinburgh	326	106	432
Eveline London	655	357	1,012
Manchester	491	239	730
Moorfields	86	41	127
Oxford	461	410	871
Southampton	499	199	698
Tooting	270	21	291
Family Experience	-	-	-
Operations Team	625	-	625
Facilities Management of Houses	1,713	109	1,822
	7,832	2,185	10,017
Share of Support Costs (Note 7)	1,230	-	1,230
Share of Governance Costs (Note 7)	516	-	516
	1,746	-	1,746
Total expenditure on charitable activities	9,578	2,185	11,763

For the basis of the allocation of governance and support costs, please refer to note 1.5 and note 7.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

6. Analysis of Expenditure - Charitable Activities (continued)

	Activities undertaken directly £'000	Depreciation £'000	Total £'000
2023			
Alder Hey	516	139	655
Arrowe Park	165	38	203
Birmingham	468	215	683
Brighton	295	35	330
Bristol	223	1	224
Camberwell	356	109	465
Cardiff	332	170	502
Edinburgh	363	106	469
Eveline London	586	355	941
Manchester	441	221	662
Moorfields	79	3	82
Oxford	426	414	840
Southampton	496	199	695
Tooting	266	18	284
Family Experience	32	-	32
Operations Team	501	-	501
Facilities Management of Houses	2,136	404	2,540
	7,681	2,427	10,108
Share of Support Costs (Note 7)	1,524	-	1,524
Share of Governance Costs (Note 7)	448	-	448
	1,972	-	1,972
Total expenditure on charitable activities	9,653	2,427	12,080

For the basis of the allocation of governance and support costs, please refer to note 1.5 and note 7.

7. Analysis of Support Costs

The Trustees initially identify the costs of its support functions. It then identifies those costs which relate to the governance function. Having identified its governance costs, the remaining support costs together with the governance costs are apportioned across the charity. Refer to the table below for the basis of apportionment and the analysis of support and governance costs.

	General support £'000	Governance function £'000	Total £'000	Basis of apportionment
2024				
Salaries, wages and related costs	1,363	584	1,947	70:30 split
Administration	912	4	916	Specific Cost
Depreciation	396	-	396	Specific Cost
Bank and legal fees	-	149	149	Governance
Total Support Costs	2,671	737	3,408	
Analysed between				
Raising Funds (Note 5)	1,441	221	1,662	Staff Time
Charitable activities (Note 6)	1,230	516	1,746	Staff Time
	2,671	737	3,408	
2023				
Salaries, wages and related costs	1,343	576	1,919	70:30 split
Administration	1,149	5	1,154	Specific Cost
Depreciation	316	-	316	Specific Cost
Bank and legal fees	-	59	59	Governance
Total Support Costs	2,808	640	3,448	
Analysed between				
Raising Funds (Note 5)	1,284	192	1,476	Staff Time
Charitable activities (Note 6)	1,524	448	1,972	Staff Time
	2,808	640	3,448	

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

8. Auditor's remuneration

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Statutory audit	86	71

In 2024 and 2023, the audit fee has been borne by McDonald's Restaurants Limited.

9. Staff costs and Trustees' remuneration and expenses

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Salaries and wages	6,628	6,220
Social security costs	683	630
Defined Contribution pension costs	536	491
	7,847	7,341

The number of staff whose emoluments fell within each of the following bands was:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
£60,000 to £69,999	7	7
£70,000 to £79,000	2	1
£80,000 to £89,999	1	1
£90,000 to £99,999	-	2
£110,000 to £119,999	1	-
£120,000 to £129,999	1	-
£140,000 to £149,999	-	1
£150,000 to £159,999	1	-

9. Staff costs and Trustees' remuneration and expenses (continued)

The Trustees, the Chief Executive, and the Executive Team are considered to comprise the key management personnel of the charity. The Trustees were not paid nor received any other benefit from employment with the charity in the year (2023: £nil). They were reimbursed expenses during the year of £nil (2023: £nil). No charity Trustee received payment for professional or other services supplied to the charity (2023: £nil).

The Chief Executive and the Executive Team received total employee benefits of £707,574 (2023: £781,937).

During the year the charity made an ex-gratia payment to one employee totalling £3,000 (2023: £61,111).

10. Staff Numbers

The average head count during the year was 225 staff (2023: 224) and was made up as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Support staff	24	24
Fundraising staff	44	43
Operational staff	157	157
	225	224

11. Corporate Taxation

The Charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. As such no tax charges have arisen.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

12. Intangible Fixed Assets

	Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost:		
At 1 January 2024	1,073	1,073
Additions	1	1
At 31 December 2024	1,074	1,074
Amortisation:		
At 1 January 2024	394	394
Provided in the year	326	326
At 31 December 2024	720	720
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2024	354	354
At 1 January 2024	679	679

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Leasehold improvements £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	IT office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2024	67,067	4,013	385	71,465
Additions	1,496	299	34	1,829
At 31 December 2024	68,563	4,312	419	73,294
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2024	14,709	1,998	246	16,953
Provided in the year	1,846	338	70	2,254
At 31 December 2024	16,555	2,336	316	19,207
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2024	52,008	1,976	103	54,087
At 1 January 2024	52,358	2,015	139	54,512

Leasehold improvements include £888,000 (2023: £798,000) of assets under construction in relation to ongoing projects for asset not yet ready for their intended use

14. Debtors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade debtors	168	153
Prepayments	249	179
Accrued income	886	951
Other debtors	335	204
	1,638	1,487

15. Creditors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade creditors	251	74
Accruals	1,145	1,216
Deferred income	18	40
Other creditors	694	734
	2,108	2,064

The deferred income balance relates to income received for events that will take place in 2025. Out of the deferred income balance of £40,000 brought forward into 2024, £40,000 was released in 2024. A further £18,000 of income was deferred from 2024 relating to events that will take place in 2025. Other creditors includes £672,000 (2023: £712,000) relating to payroll costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

16. Fixed Asset Investments

	2024 Listed investments	2024 Total	2023 Listed investments	2023 Total
Cost or valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	755	755	743	743
Net gains/(losses) in investments	8	8	12	12
At 31 December	763	763	755	755

The historical cost of the shares at 31 December 2024 is £620,000 (2023: 620,000).

17. Analysis of Charitable Funds

	Restricted funds £'000	Designated funds fixed assets £'000	Designated funds Alder Hey refurb- -ishment £'000	Designated funds Scottish £'000	General unrestricted funds £'000	Total £'000
Funds						
At 1 January 2024	1,683	56,056	9,000	-	4,587	71,326
Incoming resources	677	-	-	517	14,728	15,922
Resources expended	(803)	-	-	(326)	(12,643)	(13,772)
Fixed asset investments	-	(755)	-	-	763	8
Additions and Disposals	-	1,720	-	-	(1,720)	-
Amortisation	-	(326)	-	-	-	(326)
Depreciation	-	(2,254)	-	-	-	(2,254)
Transfer between Funds	(831)	-	303	831	(303)	-
At 31 December 2024	726	54,441	9,303	1,022	5,412	70,904

It is the charity's policy to ensure that funds are sufficient to cover at least four months of operating costs. £5.4m remains undesignated to provide appropriate resources to cover the charity's day-to-day running costs for four months in the event of a sudden unexpected change in the charity's income levels. The Trustees have felt it prudent to ensure a balance of £15.7m remains unrestricted, of which £9.3m is designated to the refurbishment of the Alder Hey House.

In previous years, it was assumed that the Scottish carrier bag levy could only be used for the operating expenses of the Ronald McDonald House in Edinburgh. However, in 2024, we received clarification from the donor that there were no restrictions placed on this fund. Consequently, we have reclassified this fund within designated funds. The expenditure from this fund amounted to £326,000 in 2024 (2023: £363,000).

The Welsh carrier bag levy is restricted to cover the costs of the charity within Wales, and therefore, this is restricted towards the costs of running the Ronald McDonald House in Cardiff, which were £392,000 in 2024 (2023: £332,000). Additionally, there were restricted donations of £283,000 made towards the Alder Hey Appeal during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

17. Analysis of Charitable Funds (continued)

	Restricted funds £'000	Designated funds fixed assets £'000	Designated funds Alder Hey refurb- ishment £'000	General unrestricted funds £'000	Total £'000
Funds					
At 1 January 2023	2,616	56,990	9,000	2,858	71,464
Incoming resources	852	-	-	15,370	16,222
Resources expended	(1,545)	-	-	(12,086)	(13,631)
Fixed asset investments	-	12	-	-	12
Additions	(240)	1,795	-	(1,555)	-
Amortisation	-	(263)	-	-	(263)
Depreciation	-	(2,478)	-	-	(2,478)
At 31 December 2023	1,683	56,056	9,000	4,587	71,326

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted General Funds £'000	Unrestricted Designated Funds £'000	Restricted Funds £'000	Total Funds £'000
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	54,087	-	54,087
Intangible Assets	-	354	-	354
Fixed Asset Investments	-	763	-	763
Current assets and liabilities	5,412	9,562	726	15,700
Total Net assets at the end of 2024	5,412	64,766	726	70,904

19. Reconciliation of net (expenditure) / income to net cash flow from operating activities

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period	(422)	(138)
Depreciation charges	2,254	2,478
Amortisation charges	326	263
Loss/(Gain) on investments	(8)	(12)
Loss on the scale of fixed assets	-	110
Interest on investments	(600)	(507)
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(151)	46
Increase in creditors	44	371
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,443	2,611

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

20. Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	16,170	15,957
Total cash and cash equivalents	16,170	15,957

21. Transactions with McDonald's and Related Parties

McDonald's Restaurants Limited is the charity's main fundraising partner. Transactions entered into during the year, and trading balances outstanding at 31 December 2024, are as listed below.

The charity received charitable donations from McDonald's Restaurants Limited of £303,418 (2023: £371,943). Additionally, McDonald's Restaurants Limited made donations of £881,480 (2023: £721,421) in respect of the Welsh and Scottish carrier bag levies. McDonald's Restaurants Limited also donates office space to the charity on an ex-gratia basis.

McDonald's Restaurants Limited incurs costs on behalf of the Charity, which are then recharged at cost to the charity. During the year, McDonald's Restaurants Limited invoiced £6,032,169 (2023: £7,180,451) in recharges for costs incurred. At the balance sheet date, the net amount due to McDonald's Restaurants Limited was £447,222 (2023: £327,797).

There were no related party transactions that required disclosure (2023: None).

22. Limitation by Guarantee

The Charity is limited by guarantee and as a consequence does not have share capital. The Directors of the charity comprise Independent Trustees, Trustee representatives of McDonald's Restaurants Limited, and its franchisees. The liability of every member is limited to £1 each.



Together, we can
help families with
children in hospital
cope with the
practical, emotional
and financial
challenges they face.



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