

Company Number: 492948

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

Rogers & Co Chartered Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
45 Convent Lane
Lower Georges Street
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

Irish Green Building Council CLG
(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)
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Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Brian Dolan
James Owen Lewis
Joseph Miller
Philip Lee
Devyn Olson-Sawyer
Vivienne Brophy
Niall Crossan
Marguerite Dalton (Resigned 20 July 2016)
Patrick Barry (Resigned 7 July 2016)
Kevin O'Rourke (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Declan Alcock (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Brian Hancock (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Graham Langton (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Joseph Little (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Patrick Donohue (Appointed 7 July 2016)

Company Secretary

Patrick Barry

Company Number

492948

Registered Office and Business Address

19 Mountjoy Square East
Dublin 1
D01 E8P5

Auditors

Rogers & Co Chartered Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
45 Convent Lane
Lower Georges Street
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
College Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Solicitors

Philip Lee
7-8 Wilton Terrace
Dublin 2

Irish Green Building Council CLG
(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)
DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal Activity

The company is a not for profit, non-partisan organisation that brings together business, professional, academic, environmental and state members to develop tools and resources for the built environment from a whole systems perspective, considering planning, transport, construction, materials, food and fuel security, energy and community together.

The Company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The directors of the company manage competition risk through close attention to customer service levels and closely monitor by regular board meetings the company's trading activities to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risks.

Financial Results

The surplus for the year after providing for depreciation amounted to €8,884 (2015 - €7,720).

At the end of the year the company has assets of €88,135 (2015 - €84,194) and liabilities of €63,999 (2015 - €68,942). The net assets of the company have increased by €8,884.

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the year, except as noted, were as follows:

Brian Dolan
James Owen Lewis
Joseph Miller
Philip Lee
Devyn Olson-Sawyer
Vivienne Brophy
Niall Crossan
Marguerite Dalton (Resigned 20 July 2016)
Patrick Barry (Resigned 7 July 2016)
Kevin O'Rourke (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Declan Alcock (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Brian Hancock (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Graham Langton (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Joseph Little (Appointed 7 July 2016)
Patrick Donohue (Appointed 7 July 2016)

The secretary who served throughout the year was Patrick Barry

The company is limited by guarantee not having a shareholding. The directors have no shareholding in the company.

Future Developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and increase its current trading levels.

Post Statement of Financial Position Events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any political donations during the year. (2015 - Nil)

Auditors

The auditors, Rogers & Co Chartered Accountants Limited, (Chartered Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

Non Executive Director Remuneration

The non executive directors do not receive any remuneration for their services. The company had one executive director during 2016. The remuneration is included in note 15 to the accounts.

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2016

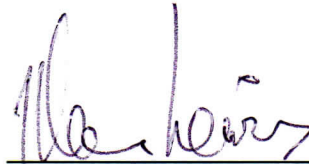
Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at 19 Mountjoy Square East, Dublin 1, D01 E8P5.

Signed on behalf of the board

Brian Dolan
Director

14 June 2017



James Owen Lewis
Director

14 June 2017

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

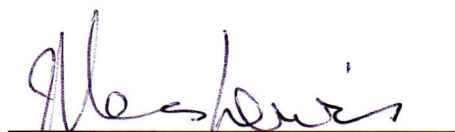
The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

Signed on behalf of the board



Brian Dolan
Director

14 June 2017



James Owen Lewis
Director

14 June 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

We have audited the financial statements of Irish Green Building Council CLG for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Accounting Policies and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors, including 'APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)', in the circumstances set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

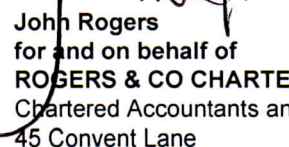
- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016 and of its surplus for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014.

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.



John Rogers
for and on behalf of
ROGERS & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
45 Convent Lane
Lower Georges Street
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

14 June 2017

Irish Green Building Council CLG

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INCOME STATEMENT

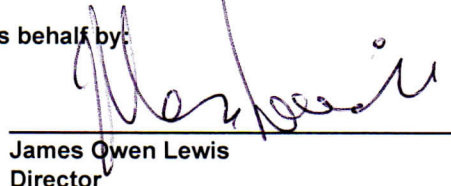
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 €	2015 €
Income	6	263,356	217,527
Expenditure		(254,472)	(209,807)
Surplus on ordinary activities before tax		8,884	7,720
Tax on surplus on ordinary activities	9	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		8,884	7,720

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the surplus for the year. The results for the year have been calculated on the historical cost basis. The company's income and expenses all relate to continuing operations.

Approved by the board on 14 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:


Brian Dolan
Director


James Owen Lewis
Director

Irish Green Building Council CLG

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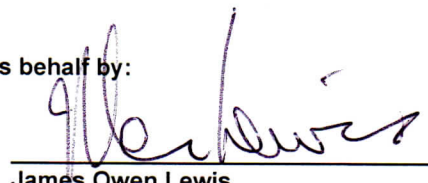
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 €	2015 €
Non-Current Assets			
Tangible assets	10	<u>2,524</u>	<u>2,212</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables	11	53,309	22,328
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>32,302</u>	<u>59,654</u>
		<u>85,611</u>	<u>81,982</u>
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(63,999)</u>	<u>(68,942)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>21,612</u>	<u>13,040</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u><u>24,136</u></u>	<u><u>15,252</u></u>
Reserves			
Income statement		<u>24,136</u>	<u>15,252</u>
Members' Funds		<u><u>24,136</u></u>	<u><u>15,252</u></u>

Approved by the board on 14 June 2017 and signed on its behalf by:


Brian Dolan
Director


James Owen Lewis
Director

Irish Green Building Council CLG

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2016

	Retained surplus	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2015	7,532	7,532
Surplus for the year	7,720	7,720
At 31 December 2015	15,252	15,252
Surplus for the year	8,884	8,884
At 31 December 2016	24,136	24,136

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Irish Green Building Council CLG is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council, as promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland

Exercise of judgment in applying the accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements that are compliant with FRS 102 requires the exercise of judgement by management. All estimates are reassessed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and expectations with regard to future events that appear reasonable under the given circumstances.

Estimates and assessments made by management

The preparation of the company's financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates that may affect the amounts of the assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet, the amounts of income and expenses in the profit and loss account, and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual result.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements.. There have been no transitional adjustments made.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Income

Turnover comprises membership subscriptions accounted for on an accruals basis and other sundry income accounted for on a cash basis.

Government Grants

Government and other grants are received to perform studies on a better build environment. These grants are released to the profit and loss accounts when the related work study expenditure has been incurred.

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Useful Lives of Tangible & Intangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of long leasehold property, other equipment, computer equipment and fixtures and fittings represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives, management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets are set out in notes X and Y.

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 15% Straight line
----------------------------------	---------------------

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. Trade debtors are considered current assets if they mature not more than 12 months after the balance sheet date; otherwise, they are recognised as non-current assets. If the recoverability of trade debtors is in doubt, they are recognised at amortised cost, less appropriate specific or collective valuation allowances. A write-down on trade debtors is recognised in full if there are objective indications that the amount of the outstanding receivable cannot be collected in full. The write-down is recognised in the profit and loss account. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is (2015:).

Trade and other payables

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable income for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Current and Deferred Taxes

Management can exercise judgement when calculating the amounts of current and deferred taxes

Although management believes that it has made a reasonable estimate relating to tax matters that are inherently uncertain, there can be no guarantee that the actual outcome of these uncertain tax matters will correspond exactly to the original estimate made. Any difference between actual events and the estimate made could have an effect on tax liabilities and deferred taxes in the period in which the matter is finally decided. The amount recognised for deferred tax assets could be reduced if the estimates of planned taxable income or the tax benefits achievable as a result of tax planning strategies are revised downwards, or in the event that changes to current tax laws restrict the extent to which future tax benefits can be realised.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable income and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

3. ADOPTION OF FRS 102

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by Irish Green Building Council CLG in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The company transitioned from previously extant Irish and UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2014.

4. DEPARTURE FROM COMPANIES ACT 2014 PRESENTATION

The directors have elected to present an Income and Expenditure Account instead of a Profit and Loss Account in these financial statements as this company is a not-for-profit entity.

5. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements, payroll records and the preparation and filing of companies office annual returns.

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2016

continued

6. INCOME

The income for the year has been derived from:-

	2016 €	2015 €
Membership fees	66,864	81,800
Sponsorship	(566)	10,575
Event fees	26,026	10,130
Administration (includes coworking)	3,900	5,273
The Green Room	-	23,073
Qualibuild Grant	27,091	44,595
Buildupon Grant	108,247	39,728
Home Performance Index	27,194	2,353
Consultancy	1,800	-
EPD Ireland	2,800	-
	<u>263,356</u>	<u>217,527</u>

The whole of the company's income is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of membership fees and grant income.

7. OPERATING SURPLUS

	2016 €	2015 €
Operating surplus is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	237	316
	<u>237</u>	<u>316</u>

8. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION**Number of employees**

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the year was as follows:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Administration	5	4
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
The staff costs comprise:		
	2016 €	2015 €
Wages and salaries	130,406	103,493
Social welfare costs	13,236	10,631
	<u>143,642</u>	<u>114,124</u>

9. TAX ON SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2016 €	2015 €
Analysis of charge in the year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company is a not for profit organisation and is exempt from taxation on it's principal activities.

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2016

continued

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2016	2,528	2,528
Additions	549	549
	<u>3,077</u>	<u>3,077</u>
At 31 December 2016		
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2016	316	316
Charge for the year	237	237
	<u>553</u>	<u>553</u>
At 31 December 2016		
Net book value		
At 31 December 2016	<u>2,524</u>	<u>2,524</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u><u>2,212</u></u>	<u><u>2,212</u></u>

10.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT PRIOR YEAR

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
Additions	2,528	2,528
	<u>2,528</u>	<u>2,528</u>
At 31 December 2015		
Depreciation		
Charge for the year	316	316
	<u>316</u>	<u>316</u>
At 31 December 2015		
Net book value		
At 31 December 2015	<u>2,212</u>	<u>2,212</u>

11. RECEIVABLES

	2016 €	2015 €
Trade receivables	3,750	13,914
Other debtors	44,051	8,414
Deferred tax asset	5,508	-
	<u>53,309</u>	<u>22,328</u>

12. PAYABLES
Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 €	2015 €
Payments received on account	21,250	14,962
Trade payables	16,527	7,000
Taxation and social welfare (Note 13)	2,881	3,500
Other creditors	18,867	29,987
Accruals	4,474	13,493
	<u>63,999</u>	<u>68,942</u>

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2016

13. TAXATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE	2016 €	2015 €
Payables:		
PAYE	1,441	1,785
PRSI	1,440	1,715
	<u>2,881</u>	<u>3,500</u>

14. STATUS

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members or within one year thereafter for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 2.

15. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	2016 €	2015 €
Remuneration	<u>34,220</u>	<u>64,300</u>

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 14 June 2017.

IRISH GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL CLG
(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Irish Green Building Council CLG

(A company limited by guarantee, without a share capital)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 €	2015 €
Income		
Membership Fees	66,864	81,800
Sponsorship	(566)	10,575
Events & Education	26,026	10,130
Administration (includes coworking)	3,900	5,273
The Green Room	-	23,073
Qualibuild Grant	27,091	44,595
Buildupon Grant	108,247	39,728
Home Performance Index	27,194	2,353
Consultancy	1,800	-
EPD Ireland	2,800	-
	<u>263,356</u>	<u>217,527</u>
Expenditure		
Training delivery	13,571	7,082
Project Sub Contractor	19,988	-
Wages and salaries	130,406	103,493
Social welfare costs	13,236	10,631
Canteen	5,593	-
Rent payable	9,625	11,520
Rates	2,472	5,440
Insurance	1,258	1,252
Light and heat	860	1,375
Cleaning	845	957
Repairs and maintenance	-	143
Printing, postage and stationery	2,114	1,890
Advertising and graphic design	30,772	12,836
Telephone	1,574	2,214
Computer costs	1,180	1,196
Hire of equipment	1,640	-
Travelling and entertainment	6,811	8,047
Events	1,732	22,162
Education	1,601	-
Legal and professional	2,280	2,195
Bank charges	417	613
Credit card charges	35	-
World and EU GBC fees	(72)	9,432
General expenses	869	900
Subscriptions	159	363
Auditor's remuneration	5,269	5,750
Depreciation	237	316
	<u>254,472</u>	<u>209,807</u>
Net surplus	<u>8,884</u>	<u>7,720</u>