

Global Action Plan CLG

**Directors' report and
financial statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Global Action Plan CLG

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Directors and other information

Directors	Paul Nolan Geoffrey Milton Siodhna McGowan Penelope Hope McRedmond Olaf Schmidt (appointed 4 September 2017) Vincent Carragher (appointed 4 September 2017) Jennifer Begley (resigned 24 October 2017) Shane Bissett (resigned 18 October 2017)
Company secretary	Paul Nolan
Registered number	346806
Registered office	Axis Ballymun Main Street Ballymun Dublin 9
Trading Address	Axis Ballymun Main Street Ballymun Dublin 9
Independent auditors	LHM Casey McGrath Limited Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Audit Firm 6 Northbrook Road Dublin 6
Bankers	Ulster Bank 81-82 Lower Dorset Street Dublin 1
Date of Incorporation	20 August 2001
Charity Registered Number	CHY15448
Charity Regulator Number	20053338

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Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to encourage, promote, co-ordinate, participate and assist in sustainable development throughout Ireland through the development of community led projects that educate the public and increase the public awareness and understanding of social economic and environmental issues with a view to promoting the cultural welfare of their area and to include empowerment of specific groups to effectively participate in a programme of personal development.

Business review and Future Developments

The directors have no plans to significantly change the organisation activities or operations in the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The deficit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €63,610 (2016: deficit €58,142).

Surpluses are retained for the future promotion of the principal activities of the organisation and dividends are not paid.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are disclosed on page 1 of the financial statements.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of the same being wound up while they are members or within one year after they cease to be members, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they cease to be members and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up of the company, and for the adjustment of the rights of contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding €1.27.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have responsibility for, and are aware of the risks associated with the operational activities of the company. They are confident that adequate systems of control provide reasonable assurance against such risks. The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies, ensure efficient and effective use of the company's resources, safeguards the company's assets, and maintain the integrity of the financial information produced.

Financial information is subject to detailed and regular review at director level allowing for the continuous monitoring of the company's operations and financial status. The directors continuously monitor and plan for the financial sustainability of the organisation in an ever changing external environment.

In addition to the application of internal procedures the company is subject to statutory external audit, with rigorous reporting to external funders. The company has developed procedures and practices throughout the organisation to ensure compliance with funders rules and regulations. The company will continue to improve these systems to ensure it maintains the highest standard of transparency and accountability.

Political contributions

The company made no political donations during the year, as defined by the Electoral Act 1997.

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Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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, of the surplus or deficit of the company for that 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's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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 profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, 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.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Axis Ballymun, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin 9.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Auditors

The auditors, LHM Casey McGrath Limited, were appointed by casual vacancy and have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on 23 April 2018 and signed on its behalf.

Penelope Hope McRedmond
Director



Síodhna McGowan
Director



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Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Global Action Plan CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Action Plan CLG (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Global Action Plan CLG (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Global Action Plan CLG (continued)

The purpose of the audit report and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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 Auditors' 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.

Damien Kealy (Statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

LHM Casey McGrath Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants

Statutory Audit Firm
6 Northbrook Road
Dublin 6

23 April 2018

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Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income		261,950	266,848
Gross surplus		<u>261,950</u>	<u>266,848</u>
Administrative expenses		(325,560)	(324,990)
Operating deficit		<u>(63,610)</u>	<u>(58,142)</u>
Deficit for the financial year		<u>(63,610)</u>	<u>(58,142)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>(63,610)</u>	<u>(58,142)</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Signed on behalf of the board on 23 April 2018.



Penelope Hope McRedmond

Director



Siodhna McGowan

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	39,507	9,467
Cash at bank and in hand	9	216,643	272,683
		<u>256,150</u>	<u>282,150</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(61,126)	(23,516)
Net current assets		<u>195,024</u>	<u>258,634</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>195,024</u>	<u>258,634</u>
Net assets		<u><u>195,024</u></u>	<u><u>258,634</u></u>
Funds			
Unrestricted funds		<u>195,024</u>	<u>258,634</u>
Members' funds		<u><u>195,024</u></u>	<u><u>258,634</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 23 April 2018.



Penelope Hope McRedmond
Director



Siodhna McGowan
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Members Funds
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Unrestricted funds	Funds
	€	€
At 1 January 2017	258,634	258,634
Comprehensive income for the year		
Deficit for the year	(63,610)	(63,610)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(63,610)	(63,610)
Total transactions with members	-	-
At 31 December 2017	<u>195,024</u>	<u>195,024</u>

Statement of Changes in Members funds
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Unrestricted funds	Funds
	€	€
At 1 January 2016	316,776	316,776
Comprehensive income for the year		
Deficit for the year	(58,142)	(58,142)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(58,142)	(58,142)
Total transactions with members	-	-
At 31 December 2016	<u>258,634</u>	<u>258,634</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Deficit for the financial year	(63,610)	(58,142)
Adjustments for:		
Movement in debtors	(30,040)	5,989
Movement in creditors	38,037	12,522
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>(55,613)</u>	<u>(39,631)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(55,613)</u>	<u>(39,631)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	271,788	311,419
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u>216,175</u>	<u>271,788</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	216,643	272,683
Bank overdrafts	(468)	(895)
	<u>216,175</u>	<u>271,788</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. 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.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under historical cost convention, and comply with financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014.

1.2 Income

Represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of funding contributions received or receivable during the year. Discretionary donations are recognised as having been received when duly acknowledged by an appointed officer of the organisation.

1.3 Taxation

As the company is unregistered for value added tax, expenditure, assets, liabilities are stated inclusive of this irrecoverable taxation where applicable. No provisions for the corporation tax is made in the financial statements, as the company is exempt from corporation tax on its surplus and chargeable gains.

1.4 Debtors

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

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

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

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

1.9 Deferred Income

Deferred income represents monies received in advance in respect of specific projects to be undertaken in a future period.

This income will be released to the Income and Expenditure Account in the financial year in which the expenditure is incurred.

1.10 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

1.12 Critical judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

2. Going Concern

The financial statements have been approved on the going concern basis, which assumes that Global Action Plan CLG will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

3. Income

	2017	2016
	€	€
Dublin City Council (Grant)	120,000	150,000
Water Explorer (Grant)	55,737	57,442
LA21	22,500	19,925
Irish Aid WWGS (Grant)	30,950	10,950
Irish Environmental Network (Grant)	16,758	16,384
Outreach Project	8,651	3,290
Other Projects	7,354	8,857
	<u>261,950</u>	<u>266,848</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

4. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	196,406	189,651
Social insurance costs	21,807	20,015
	218,213	209,666
	218,213	209,666

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €NIL (2016: €NIL).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Administration	6	5
Management	1	1
	7	6
	7	6

5. Directors Remuneration

The directors do not receive any remuneration or compensation in relation to the performance of their office.

6. Key management compensation

Key management include the directors. The compensation paid to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	52,616	51,753
	52,616	51,753
	52,616	51,753

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

7. Salary Range

No employees (2016: 0) earned remuneration in excess of €70,000 per annum.

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	€	€
Trade debtors	34,905	687
Other debtors	4,000	8,780
Prepayments	602	-
	39,507	9,467
	39,507	9,467

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	216,643	272,683
Less: bank overdrafts	(468)	(895)
	216,175	271,788
	216,175	271,788

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	€	€
Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	468	895
Trade creditors	448	85
Accruals	19,029	11,586
Deferred income	41,181	10,950
	61,126	23,516
	61,126	23,516

Some trade creditors had reserved title to goods supplied to the company. Since the extent to which such creditors are effectively secured depends on a number of factors and conditions, some of which are not readily determinable, it is not possible to indicate how much of the above amount is secured under reservation of title.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

11. Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	€	€
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	216,643	272,683
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	448	85

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of bank and cash on hand.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors.

12. Grants Awarded

Grantor	Grant	Purpose of Grant	Grant Term	€
Irish Aid WWGS	AP-0882	To undertake a specific project	One year	29,842
Water Explorer	Water Explorer	To provide workshops on the water explorer project in schools	Two years	55,737
Dublin City Council	Community Environmental Services	To provide Community Environmental Services	One year	120,000
Irish Environmental Network	Capacity Building		One year	4,000
Irish Environmental Network	Core Funding		One year	14,758
HSBC	Youth Opportunities Programme	Retaining educational attendance through understanding one's place in the world, developing green skills and learning of the benefit of education for life through local HSBC employee's.	Three years	29,339
				<u>253,676</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

13. Grants - Deferred income

	Deferred income at 1 January 2017	Received in year	Recognised in year	Deferred to 2018
	€	€	€	€
HSBC YOP	-	29,339	-	29,339
Irish Aid WWGS	10,950	29,842	30,950	9,842
Water Explorer	-	55,737	55,737	-
Dublin City Council	-	120,000	120,000	-
Irish Environmental Network	-	18,758	16,758	2,000
	<u>10,950</u>	<u>253,676</u>	<u>223,445</u>	<u>41,181</u>

14. Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding €1.27. towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

15. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the organisation are the members themselves.

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 23 April 2018

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Detailed income and expenditure account
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	€	€
Income	261,950	266,848
Gross surplus	<u>261,950</u>	<u>266,848</u>
Gross surplus %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(325,560)	(324,990)
Operating deficit	<u>(63,610)</u>	<u>(58,142)</u>
Deficit for the year	<u>(63,610)</u>	<u>(58,142)</u>

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Schedule to the Detailed Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	€	€
Income	261,950	266,848
	<u>261,950</u>	<u>266,848</u>
	<u><u>261,950</u></u>	<u><u>266,848</u></u>
	2017	2016
	€	€
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	196,406	189,651
Staff national insurance	21,807	20,015
Staff training	484	-
Printing and stationery	2,383	5,811
Telephone and fax	2,525	2,801
Advertising and promotion	2,992	1,780
Subscriptions	1,172	605
Professional Services	10,793	770
Auditors' remuneration	3,690	2,546
Branding	2,759	3,545
Bank charges	408	405
Office overheads	4,989	989
Rent	24,649	24,836
Insurances	6,407	5,659
Project Costs	41,709	52,025
Development costs	-	12,122
HR & Board costs	2,266	1,239
Office Equipment	121	191
	<u>325,560</u>	<u>324,990</u>
	<u><u>325,560</u></u>	<u><u>324,990</u></u>