Company registration number: 147318

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2016

Contents

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited
Directors and other information

Directors	Ann Marie Gill (Chairperson) Aibhlin McCrann Carol Keane (Appointed 12-04-2016) Caroline Crowley (Resigned 19-01-2017) Cathy O'Donohoe (Appointed 25-05-2016) Grace O'Malley Helen Jones Keith Herman Neasa Kane-Fine Simon Pratt (Resigned 22-09-2016)
Secretary	Keith Herman
Company Number	147318
Registered office	70 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2
Business address	70 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2
Auditor	Dermot J Keogh 33 Ashdale Road Dublin 6W
Bankers	Permanent TSB 70 Grafton Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	Kilroys Solicitors 69 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited
Directors report

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

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as shown on Page 1.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the provision of counselling services to those aged over sixteen years who have been sexually abused or raped, and to provide an education and training service for professionals and agencies working in the same area. The Centre also provides input into political and societal debates around sexual violence.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In common with other organisations in the charity sector, the principal risks affecting the company relate to funding and fundraising.

Our main funder is Tusla so changes in Government policy is a key risk for the Centre. This risk is mitigated as much as possible by regular communication with Tusla senior management such that any potential policy changes are identified as early as possible.

Our fundraising is primarily impacted by discretionary spending levels available within the economy. This economic risk is mitigated as much as possible by diversifying the range and type of fundraising events and by the implementation of robust cost control procedures which helps to maximise value on all expenditure.

Business review

As can be seen from the range of our activities, the Centre offers crucial services to a wide number of people and groups. While DRCC had experienced cuts in our funding year on year since 2008, the last quarter of 2016 saw our funding increased by 4%. This level of funding is expected to remain in place throughout 2017 and has helped to offset some of the significant deficits incurred in prior years. We are grateful to Tusla, the Child and Family Agency and our primary funder, for this funding increase as we attempt to ensure that our funding adequately reflects the increasing demand for our services.

Aided by the above funding, our overall income increased by €51,134 during the year.

We also note that 2016 was the first full year of owning McGonnell House, our registered office. The difference between rental costs saved and mortgage payments made resulted in a net saving to the Centre of approx. €20k. This cost saving and other fundraising income has resulted in the Centre recording a surplus for the year of €46,275 (2015: deficit €111,876).

We continue to be amazed at the generosity of the Irish people and would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all those who have donated funds or attended events on behalf of the centre as without this continued support, the Centre could not survive.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited
Directors report (continued)

Events since the year-end

The board notes the receipt of a significant donation of approximately €1m in January 2017 which has been put towards the purchase of our registered office. There were no other significant events that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

Accounting records

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities under Section 281 to Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records for the company.

In order to secure compliance with the requirements of the act, a full-time management accountant is employed. The accounting records of the company are kept at the registered office and principal place of business, 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, 2.

Statement on relevant audit information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

- So far as each person who was a director the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing it's report, of which the auditor is unaware, and
- Each director has taken all the steps that she or he 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27 March 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ann Marie Gill	Keith Herman
Director	Director

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited
Director's responsibilities statement

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 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 profit or loss 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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.

....	....
Ann Marie Gill	Keith Herman
Director	Director

Independent auditor's report to the members

We have audited the financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the income & expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and 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 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited (continued)**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 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.

Dermot J. Keogh

Dermot J Keogh
Chartered Accountant & Registered Auditor
33 Ashdale Road,
Terenure,
Dublin, 6W.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
Income	**4**	1,685,182	1,634,048
Expenditure			
Charitable activities		1,028,578	1,054,150
Raising funds		136,205	133,062
Administration		470,841	575,816
Total expenditure		1,635,724	1,763,028
Other operating income	**5**	15,960	15,960
Operating surplus/(deficit)	**6**	65,418	(113,020)
Other interest receivable and similar income	**9**	8	2,251
Interest payable and similar charges	**10**	(19,151)	(1,107)
Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation		46,275	(111,876)
Tax on surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		46,275	(111,876)

All the activities of the centre are from continuing operations.

Ann Marie Gill
Director

Keith Herman
Director

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	€	€
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	46,275	(111,676)
Transfer from building fund account	-	470,934
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	981,336	622,278
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	1,027,611	981,336

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Balance Sheet
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2016 €	2015 €	2015 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	1,319,196		1,369,219	
			1,319,196		1,369,219
Current assets					
Debtors	13	10,269		16,366	
Cash at bank and in hand		347,159		222,114	
		357,428		238,480	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(87,150)		(102,461)	
Net current assets			270,278		136,019
Total assets less current liabilities			1,589,474		1,505,238
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(441,439)		(476,574)
Deferred income	17		(120,424)		(47,328)
Net assets			1,027,611		981,336
The funds of the charity					
Restricted funds			155,514		98,378
Unrestricted funds			872,097		882,958
Members funds			1,027,611		981,336

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 March 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ann Marie Gill
Director

Keith Herman
Director

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	46,275	(111,876)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	52,924	33,600
Government grant income	(15,960)	(15,960)
Other interest receivable and similar income	(8)	(2,251)
Interest payable and similar charges	19,151	1,107
Changes in:		
Other debtors	6,097	6,356
Trade and other creditors	(2,224)	5,339
Provision for liabilities	(9,578)	1,182
Movements in deferred income	73,096	-
Cash generated from operations	169,773	(82,503)
Interest paid	(19,151)	(1,107)
Interest received	8	2,251
Net cash used in operating activities	150,630	(81,349)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(2,901)	(1,218,847)
Bank loan repayments	(22,684)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,585)	(1,218,847)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	450,337
Net cash from financing activities	-	450,337
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	125,045	(849,869)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	222,114	1,071,983
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	347,159	222,114

1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

2.3.1 Income

Income is derived from a number of sources which are detailed below.

2.3.2 Grants

Grant income is recognised when the Centre becomes entitled to the funds. This typically occurs on receipt of the funds.

2.3.3 Donations

Donations are recognised as income upon receipt of the funds by the Centre.

2.3.4 Fundraising, education & counselling

Income is recognised when the event or service has taken place or been provided and the amounts can be reliably measured.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Funds

Funds consist of designated and general funds

1) Designated funds
   Designated funds represent amounts that the charity has at it's discretion, set aside for specific purposes.

2) General funds
   General funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the board, in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Significant accounting judgements & estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income & expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated, and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up, is €2.00.

4. Income

All of the charity's income is generated in Ireland.

The charity's income is derived from the following:-

	2016	2015
	€	€
Tusla grants	1,088,650	1,042,500
Fundraising activities	329,627	265,949
Donations	48,740	38,375
Education, counselling & other	218,165	297,224
	1,685,182	1,634,048

5. Other operating income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Government grant income	15,960	15,960

6. Operating surplus/(deficit)

Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	57,900	33,600
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	7,961	13,200

7. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,170,305	1,172,049
Social insurance costs	117,082	125,816
Other retirement benefit costs	76,315	69,052
	1,363,702	1,366,917

Salary range

A total of two employees (2015: 2) earned remuneration in excess of €70,000 as follows:

	2016	**2015**
€100,000 to €110,000	-	1
€80,000 to €100,000	2	1

Remuneration includes salary and employer contribution to pension.

The average monthly number of employees was:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Administration	7	7
Therapists	11	11
Volunteer services	3	3
Telephone counsellors	6	5
Education	3	3
Fundraising	2	2
	32	31

8. Directors remuneration

The directors are not remunerated for their services to the company.

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank deposits	8	2,251

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	€	€
Mortgage interest & charges	19,151	1,107

11. Taxation

There is no charge to taxation, as the company has been granted charitable exemption by the Irish taxation authority.

12. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Short leasehold	Long leasehold	Fixture & equipment	**Total**
	€	€	€	€	**€**
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	1,214,833	5,396	477,234	322,680	2,020,143
Additions	-	-	-	2,901	2,901
At 31 December 2016	1,214,833	5,396	477,234	325,581	2,023,044
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	-	5,396	323,971	321,557	650,924
Charge for the financial year	24,300	-	24,600	4,024	52,924
At 31 December 2016	24,300	5,396	348,571	325,581	703,848
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	1,190,533	-	128,663	-	1,319,196

	Freehold property	Short leasehold	Long leasehold	Fixture & equipment	**Total**
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 January 2015	-	5,396	477,234	318,666	801,296
Additions	1,214,833	-	-	4,014	1,218,847
At 31 December 2015	1,214,833	5,396	477,234	322,680	2,020,143
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2015	-	5,396	299,371	312,557	617,324
Charge for the financial year	-	-	24,600	9,000	33,600
At 31 December 2015	-	5,396	323,971	321,557	650,924
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2015	1,214,833	-	153,263	1,123	1,369,219

12. Tangible assets (continued)

The offices at 70 Lr. Leeson Street, Dublin,2 are part financed by a loan that is secured by the property- see Note 15. The directors are satisfied that the service potential of all fixed assets held by the company at 31 December 2016 has not diminished, and therefore no impairment has been made at 31 December 2016.

13. Debtors

	2016	2015
	€	€
Other debtors	10,229	16,366

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,304	24,813
Trade creditors	7,418	25,936
Other creditors	-	65
PAYE and social welfare & pensions	45,276	36,998
Accruals	13,152	14,649
	87,150	102,461

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	€	€
Bank loans	406,349	425,524
Government grants	35,090	51,050
	441,439	476,574

In December 2015, the company obtained a loan from its bankers in the amount of €450,337 in order to part-finance the purchase of its registered office. The loan attracts an interest rate of 3.9%. The loan is repayable by way of 180 monthly instalments, and is secured by a fixed charge over the property at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin,2.

16. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	15,960	15,960

17. Deferred income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Miscellaneous deferrals	33,624	47,328
Information technology	86,800	-
	120,424	47,328

The technology grant was issued by the National Lottery for the purpose of upgrading the Centre's entirely outdated IT infrastructure. The funds received are ring-fenced for the purpose of the upgrade project, which is expected to be completed in 2017.

18. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was €76,315 (2015: €69,052).

19. Post balance sheet events

The board notes that the receipt of a significant donation of approximately €1m in January 2017. There were no other significant events that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

20. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 27 March 2017.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	€	€
Turnover		
Tusla Grant	1,088,650	1,042,500
Donations	48,740	38,375
Income Fundraising department	329,627	265,949
Income Education Department	104,123	132,915
Income Digital Media/Poster campaign	2,898	64,009
Pobal ERF 2013-2014	-	20,088
CSVC Department of Justice Grant	22,000	18,000
Bodyright Department of Justice	24,500	-
Counselling income/volunteer talks	64,644	52,212
	1,685,182	1,634,048
Gross profit	1,685,182	1,634,048
Gross profit percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(1,170,305)	(1,172,049)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(117,082)	(125,816)
Death in service	(4,634)	(5,446)
Staff pension costs	(71,681)	(63,606)
Rent & water charges	(8,929)	(72,978)
Professional fees	(7,176)	(11,049)
ERF Expenses 2014	-	(4,933)
Insurance	(8,547)	(5,028)
Board of Directors Insurance	(630)	(630)
Counselling insurance	(3,120)	(3,000)
Counselling supervision	(17,145)	(16,220)
Light and heat	(8,840)	(10,139)
Consultant's fees	(20,394)	(28,203)
Repairs and maintenance	(15,465)	(20,132)
Contract cleaning	(2,437)	(2,176)
Printing, postage and stationery	(15,511)	(16,375)
Advertising	(6,348)	(2,511)
Telephone	(19,615)	(20,885)
Staff development	(885)	(584)
Travelling expenses	(8,015)	(8,067)
Books & publications	(1,845)	(1,845)
Legal and professional	(993)	-
Refreshments	(6,762)	(6,758)
Interpreting services	(2,638)	(2,928)
Audit & accountancy	(7,961)	(13,200)
Bank charges	(1,091)	(1,698)
Media Campaign 2015	-	(64,009)

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Limited

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2016

	2016	2015
	€	€
Media campaign	(2,898)	-
Fundraising expenses	(44,186)	(39,584)
General expenses	(7,667)	(9,579)
Depreciation on additions to premises	(24,600)	(24,600)
Depreciation on freehold premises	(24,300)	-
Depreciation on FF & equipment	(4,024)	(9,000)
	(1,635,724)	(1,763,028)
Other operating income		
Government grants recognised directly in income	15,960	15,960
	15,960	15,960
Operating profit/(loss)	65,418	(113,020)
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	3.5%	6.9%
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	2,251
Interest payable and similar charges	(19,151)	(1,107)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	46,275	(111,876)