

Raleigh Holdings Limited
Abridged Accounts
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Registered number: 605791

Raleigh Holdings Limited
Reports and Financial Statements

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Raleigh Holdings Limited

Directors and Other Information At Date of Approval of Financial Statements

Directors	Michael Raleigh
Secretary	John McEvoy
Registered Office	50 Saint Gabriel's Johnstown Road Cabinteely, Dublin 18
Accountants	J. Anthony Dalton & Co. Chartered Accountants 41 Watson Road Killiney Co. Dublin.
Bankers	AIB Cornelscourt Dublin 18

Raleigh Holdings Limited

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 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" applying Section 1A of that standard which is issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 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 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.

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

Raleigh Holdings Limited

Balance Sheet

At 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Loan to Connected Company		779,439	736,439
Investment in Unquoted Investments		211	211
Current Assets			
Bank		34,336	61,014
Debtors	8	100	100
		34,436	61,114
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts due within one year	9	1,100	1,100
Net Current Assets		33,336	60,014
Net Assets		812,986	796,664
Called Up Share Capital	10	100	100
Profit and Loss Account		812,886	796,564
Shareholders Funds		812,986	796,664

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small companies Regime.

We, as Directors of Raleigh Holdings Limited state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption - the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 is complied with;

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company; and

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014 to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Raleigh

Director

Date

25 July 2025

John McEvoy

Company Secretary

Raleigh Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1 **General Information**

These financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Raleigh Holdings Limited for the financial year ending 31 March 2025.

Raleigh Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 605791). The Registered Office is 50 Saint Gabriel's, Cabinteely, Dublin 18 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

2 **Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that standard.

3 **Currency**

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

4 **Summary of Significant 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) 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. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognised and measured as the excess of the cost of acquisitions of businesses over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired businesses. Goodwill is amortised through the profit and loss account in equal instalments over its estimated economic life on a straight-line basis. Goodwill is taken into consideration, when that part of the business which caused the initial entry is subsequently sold or closed, in determining the profit or loss on the disposal.

Raleigh Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the financial year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is also written off to the profit and loss account in the financial year in which it is incurred, unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. Where these criteria are met, the expenditure is recognised as an intangible asset and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business, such as patents, are capitalised at cost including any directly attributable cost of preparing the assets for their intended use. They are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are recognised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured with sufficient reliability on initial recognition.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset other than goodwill no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Investment Income

Dividend Income is recognised through the Profit & Loss Account when declaration becomes irrevocable.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Raleigh Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Taxation and deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is made at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation, including differences arising on the revaluation of fixed assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

5 **Financial Instruments**

Ordinary Share Capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Unlisted Investments

The company holds investments in unlisted non-puttable equity shares of a number of entities. It is considered by the directors that the fair value of these shares cannot be measured reliably. These investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Raleigh Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

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Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

6 **Judgements**

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going Concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

7 **Employees**

The Company had no employees during the year.

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors Remuneration	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8 Debtors	2025 €	2024 €
Trade Debtors & Prepayments	-	-
Directors Current Account	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
All Debtors are due within 1 year		
9 Creditors: amounts due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Accruals	1,000	1,000
Due to Connected Company - Valaquenta Limited	100	100
	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,100</u>
10 Share Capital	2025 €	2024 €
<u>Authorised Equity:</u>		
100,000 Ordinary shares at €1.00 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
<u>Allotted and Fully Paid:</u>		
100 Ordinary Shares @ €1.00 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

11 **Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the directors on:

25 July 2025