

Company registration number: **649247**

CBTL Ireland Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

CBTL Ireland Limited

Balance Sheet

30 June 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	51,885	25,971
Tangible assets	8	1,185,509	1,138,850
		<u>1,237,394</u>	<u>1,164,821</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	9	66,176	85,998
Debtors	10	155,238	103,031
Cash at bank and in hand		1,272,765	1,352,024
		<u>1,494,179</u>	<u>1,541,053</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(2,653,900)</u>	<u>(2,630,657)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,159,721)</u>	<u>(1,089,604)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>77,673</u>	<u>75,217</u>
Provisions for liabilities	12	<u>-</u>	<u>41,817</u>
Net assets		<u>77,673</u>	<u>117,034</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		250,101	250,101
Profit and loss account		(172,428)	(133,067)
Shareholders funds		<u>77,673</u>	<u>117,034</u>

CBTL Ireland Limited

Balance Sheet (continued)

30 June 2025

I, as director of CBTL Ireland Limited state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of 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 of the Companies Act 2014 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) I 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 such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

I, as director of CBTL Ireland Limited state that I have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 April 2026, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. Naeem Maniar

Director

Company registration number: 649247

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2025

1 General information

CBTL Ireland Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered in the Republic of Ireland. The company registration number is 649247 and the address of the registered office is C4D, NUTGROVE OFFICE PARK,, DUBLIN, Co Dublin , D14 W6K3, Ireland.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the companies act 2014.

3 Accounting policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The financial statements are prepared in euro, which is the functional currency of the company.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

TAXATION

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the excess of cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, and is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life of the asset. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount. However, Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation 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. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Development costs	10% straight line
Goodwill	20% straight line

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount 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. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that 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. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Office equipment	10% straight line

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

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.

STOCKS

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

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.

4 Average number of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was Nil (2024: 29).

5 Profit/loss before tax

Profit/loss before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	26,470	15,994
Depreciation of tangible assets	199,982	175,317

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

6 Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At start of year	(133,068)	(151,904)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(39,360)	18,837
At end of year	<u>(172,428)</u>	<u>(133,067)</u>

7 Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	€
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	79,969
Additions	52,383
At 30 June 2025	<u>132,352</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2024	53,997
Charge	26,470
At 30 June 2025	<u>80,467</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2025	<u>51,885</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>25,971</u>

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

8 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 July 2024	971,546	366,956	414,671	1,753,173
Additions	173,930	39,826	32,885	246,641
At 30 June 2025	1,145,476	406,782	447,556	1,999,814
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2024	345,533	123,799	144,991	614,323
Charge	114,548	40,678	44,756	199,982
At 30 June 2025	460,081	164,477	189,747	814,305
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2025	685,395	242,305	257,809	1,185,509
At 30 June 2024	626,012	243,157	269,681	1,138,850

9 Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	66,176	85,998

CBTL Ireland Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2025

10 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	12,500	12,735
Other debtors	134,660	84,209
Accrued income	8,078	6,087
	<u>155,238</u>	<u>103,031</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	133,370	94,348
Bills of exchange payable	2,500,000	2,500,000
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	20,530	13,986
Accruals	-	22,323
	<u>2,653,900</u>	<u>2,630,657</u>

12 Provisions for liabilities

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred taxation	-	(41,817)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(41,817)</u>