

Company registration number: 75038

Entrans Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025**

Entrans Limited

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Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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. 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.

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**Balance sheet
As at 31st March 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	149,524		150,768	
			149,524		150,768
Current assets					
Debtors	7	250,000		265,806	
Investments		2,298,735		2,704,960	
Cash at bank and in hand		89,375		204,645	
		2,638,110		3,175,411	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(8,100,932)		(9,436,757)	
Net current liabilities			(5,462,822)		(6,261,346)
Total assets less current liabilities			(5,313,298)		(6,110,578)
Provisions for liabilities			(5,469)		(5,469)
Net liabilities			(5,318,767)		(6,116,047)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			700		700
Profit and loss account			(5,319,467)		(6,116,747)
Shareholders deficit			(5,318,767)		(6,116,047)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31st March 2025**

We, as directors of Entrans Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We acknowledge the company's obligations 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 financial 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; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company 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.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21st January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Michael Enright
Director

Colin Enright
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland with a company No. 75038. The address of the registered office is Entrans Ltd, C/O Wychwood Properties Ltd, 7 Steamboat Quay, Limerick.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The Financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis unless it becomes inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Turnover

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

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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:

Plant and machinery - 20% straight line

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.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

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, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these 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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is provided.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 6 (2024: 3).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	753,702	318,095
Social insurance costs	60,254	9,085
Other retirement benefit costs	14,456	4,200
	828,412	331,380
	828,412	331,380

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	197,970	235,874
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	4,200	4,200
	202,170	240,074
	202,170	240,074

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(6,116,748)	(5,673,411)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	797,281	(443,336)
At the end of the financial year	(5,319,467)	(6,116,747)
	(5,319,467)	(6,116,747)

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st March 2025

6. Tangible assets	Investment property	Plant and machinery	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1st April 2024	149,524	37,201	186,725
Disposals	-	(2,072)	(2,072)
At 31st March 2025	<u>149,524</u>	<u>35,129</u>	<u>184,653</u>
Depreciation			
At 1st April 2024	-	35,958	35,958
Disposals	-	(829)	(829)
At 31st March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>35,129</u>	<u>35,129</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31st March 2025	<u>149,524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,524</u>
At 31st March 2024	<u>149,524</u>	<u>1,243</u>	<u>150,767</u>

The directors determine the fair value of investment property to be its carrying value. The fair value was not based on the valuation of an independent valuer with relevant professional qualification.

7. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	-	8,573
Other debtors	-	7,233
Accrued income	250,000	250,000
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>265,806</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	8,098,304	9,416,757
Accruals	2,628	20,000
	<u>8,100,932</u>	<u>9,436,757</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

9. Related party transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Director of the company	55,231	711,550	(8,020,524)	(7,695,293)
Entities with common directors	400,000	400,000	-	-
Entities with common directors	552,987	646,952	10,168,817	9,615,830
Entities with common directors	1,428,828	-	-	(1,428,828)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

A loan received from the director increased during the period. The balances are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Strategic and other services were provided to entities with common directors during the period. Balances related to these services are repayable under normal credit terms.

A loan to an entity with common directors was increased during the period. The balances is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

The loan received from an entity with common directors was unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The balance movement is due to derecognition of the financial liability.

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 21 January 2026.