

**OVERALL CERTIFICATE**  
**FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**COMPANIES ACT 2014**

**Company Name:** Clipcode Limited  
**Company Number:** 221182  
**Financial Year:** YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

**CERTIFICATE:**

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Sean O'Tuathail  
**Director**

Date: 16 February 2026

Eamon O'Tuathail  
**Secretary**

Date: 16 February 2026

**Company registration number 221182 (Republic of Ireland)**

**CLIPCODE LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025**

# CLIPCODE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

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	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Current assets	11,345		8,260	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(23,765)</u>		<u>(16,283)</u>	
Net current liabilities		<u>(12,420)</u>		<u>(8,023)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(12,420)</u></u>		<u><u>(8,023)</u></u>
Capital and reserves		<u><u>(12,420)</u></u>		<u><u>(8,023)</u></u>

Clipcode Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Unit 2, The Hyde Building, The Park, Carrickmines, Dublin 18.

We, as directors of Clipcode Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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.

(d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company contained in section 352 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 we confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 February 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Sean O'Tuathail  
**Director**

Eamon O'Tuathail  
**Director**

Company registration number 221182 (Republic of Ireland)

## **1 Accounting policies**

### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

### **1.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

### **1.5 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Impairment**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in profit or loss.

**1.6 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**1.7 Taxation**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

**1.8 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets. Such benefits include paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses; and non-monetary benefits such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services for current employees.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**2 Profit and loss reserves**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(8,038)	(21,577)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(4,397)	13,539
At the end of the year	<u>(12,435)</u>	<u>(8,038)</u>