

Safe-Shaft Systems Limited

**Abridged Financial Statements
For Filing with the Registrar of Companies
Year Ended 31 July 2025**

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors 6th February 2026

Noel Hickey (Chairman)
Sonya O’Keeffe

Secretary and Registered Office

Deirdre Hickey (appointed 19/11/2025)
Graigueshooneen
Kilmacthomas
Co. Waterford

Bankers

A.I.B. Bank
Ardkeen
Waterford

Company Number: 587193

Place of Business

Kilmacthomas
Co. Waterford

Accountants

JBW Accountants UC
Chartered Accountants
Dungarvan

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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, and enable them to ensure that the statutory 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.

The company secretary is responsible for all company secretarial work. This includes recording minutes of all meetings, the Annual General Meeting and notice of these meetings, in the company register, the maintenance of all statutory records, including submission of the Annual Return to the Companies Registration Office, and ensuring that the company complies with all of the Companies Act, 2014.

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.

Directors' declaration on the unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7 to 17:-

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them and that the financial statements comply in all respects with the requirements of the Irish Companies Act, 2014.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to John B. White & Co., Chartered Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31 July 2025. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

Certified a true copy

Noel Hickey, Director

Deirdre Hickey, Secretary

BALANCE SHEET as at

	Notes	31/07/2025 €	31/07/2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	54	110
Current assets			
Inventories		4,387	-
Debtors		15,092	15,212
Cash at bank and in hand		654	495
		20,133	15,707
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	(13,042)	(7,938)
Net current assets		7,091	7,769
Total assets less current liabilities			
		7,145	7,879
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(18,094)	(16,344)
		(10,949)	(8,465)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(11,949)	(9,465)
Total equity shareholders' funds	9	(10,949)	(8,465)

We as Directors of the company, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption (and the exemption shall be expressed to be “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 this Act, to—

(i) 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) 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 contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company); 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

Certified a true copy to be presented to the AGM

Deirdre Hickey, Secretary

Noel Hickey, Director

Date: 6th February 2026

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Irish statute, comprising the Companies Act, 2014, and comply with Section 1A of the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) except for the inclusion of a Statement of Cash Flows and related notes. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

General Information

The company is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the company. The registered office is shown in the Directors and Other Information page. The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of a severe but plausible change in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current banking facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment Tangible fixed assets - depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is calculated with reference to the above value to write off the asset over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis at the following annual rates:-

	Basis
Equipment	12.5% Straight Line

Inventories

Inventories are valued on a first in first out (FIFO) basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises invoice price plus handling and transport costs. Net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price, less selling and distribution costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Taxation

Corporation tax is calculated on the results for the year after account of capital allowances and similar relief. The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred at the balance sheet date that result in an obligation to pay more tax or in a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations in years different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Provision for deferred taxation is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated as cost.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each financial reporting period for evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of (a) an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and (b) its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:-

- The party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial or operating decisions;
- The company and the party are subject to common control;
- The party is a member of key management personnel of the company or a close family member of such an individual or is an entity under the control, joint control, or significant influence of such individuals. A close family member of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

- Accruals for costs incurred at the year-end date for which invoices had not been received at the time of approval of these financial statements are provided based on management's best estimate of the cost arising.
- *Going concern* - The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which, based on the assumptions used, demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 (Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
The (loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	€	€
Depreciation	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>
Directors' Remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2 Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
Corporation tax	€ -	€ -
Deferred tax (see note 9)	<u>1,331</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,331</u>	<u>-</u>

The corporation tax charge for the year represents corporation tax at the standard rate of 12.5% as reduced by the availability of loss relief.

2(a) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The difference between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the (loss)/ profit before tax is as follows:

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
Expected tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities at Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5%	€ (166)	€ 25
Effects of:		
- Loss relief utilised / c/fwd	166	(25)
- Disallowable expenses	-	-
- Depreciation in excess of Capital Allowances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

3 Employees and remuneration

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

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET - continued

4	Tangible fixed assets		Total €
	Cost		
	Opening Balance		446
	Additions		-
	Disposals		-
	At 31 July 2025		446
	Depreciation		
	Opening Balance		336
	Charge for year		56
	Disposals		-
	At 31 July 2025		392
	Net book amounts		
	At 31 July 2024		110
	Net book amounts		
	At 31 July 2025		54
5	Creditors	31/07/2025	31/07/2024
		€	€
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade creditors and accruals (see note (i) below)	13,042	7,938
	VAT	-	-
		13,042	7,938
	(i) Reservation of Title		
	Part of the amount owing to trade creditors is or may be secured by the reservation by the supplier of legal title to the goods supplied. The amount secured in this way depends on the legal interpretation of the individual contracts and cannot be readily determined.		
6	Creditors	31/07/2025	31/07/2024
		€	€
	Amounts falling due after one year		
	Other creditors	8,398	8,398
	Directors' Loans	9,696	7,946
		18,094	16,344
7	Deferred Taxation	Deferred tax asset 31/07/2025 €	Deferred tax asset 31/07/2024 €
		Amount provided 31/07/2025 €	Amount provided 31/07/2024 €
	Deferred tax asset – loss relief	1,494	1,153

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET - continued

8a Directors' Loan Account

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
Gerard Hickey (deceased)	€	€
Opening balance	2,026	2,026
Advanced	-	-
Repaid	(-)	(-)
Closing balance	<u>2,026</u>	<u>2,026</u>

8b Directors' Loan Account

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
Sonya O'Keeffe	€	€
Opening balance	3,720	3,720
Advanced	-	-
Repaid	(-)	(-)
Closing balance	<u>3,720</u>	<u>3,720</u>

8c Directors' Loan Account

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
Noel Hickey	€	€
Opening balance	2,200	-
Advanced	1,750	2,200
Repaid	(-)	(-)
Closing balance	<u>3,950</u>	<u>2,200</u>

There are no conditions attaching to these loans.

Maximum amount outstanding from directors during the year	-	-
Interest Rate	0.0%	0.0%
Closing value expressed as a percentage of net assets	n/a	n/a

9 Shareholders' funds

	Year Ended 31/07/2025	Year Ended 31/07/2024
	€	€
Opening shareholders' funds	(8,465)	(8,662)
(Loss absorbed) / profit retained for the year	<u>(2,484)</u>	<u>197</u>
Closing shareholders' funds – equity interest	<u>(10,949)</u>	<u>(8,465)</u>

10 Related Party Transactions

A trade creditor balance of €11,365 and a related party loan of €8,398 was owed to Hickey Fabrication Services Limited at 31 July 2025, a company in which Gerard Hickey (deceased), director, was the Managing Director during the year. The company acquired services in the sum of €4,387 from Hickey Fabrication Services Limited during the year.

11 Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Noel Hickey and Sonya O'Keeffe through their ownership of shares and their roles as directors in the company.

12 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 6th February 2026.