

Company registration number: 655778

Kerlogue Properties Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Kerlogue Properties 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.

Kerlogue Properties Limited

Balance sheet As at 31 August 2025

	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	3,645,930		3,645,930	
			3,645,930		3,645,930
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,688		1,640	
Cash at bank and in hand		297,066		57,521	
		299,754		59,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,243,297)		(1,118,082)	
Net current liabilities			(943,543)		(1,058,921)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,702,387		2,587,009
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,422,687)		(1,621,998)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(70,524)		(60,394)
Net assets			1,209,176		904,617
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,209,076		904,517
Shareholders funds			1,209,176		904,617

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 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Balance sheet (continued) As at 31 August 2025

We, as directors of Kerlogue Properties 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 10 April 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

David Parle
Director

Anne Parle
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 August 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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:

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.

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.

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.

2. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	€	€
At the start of the financial year	904,517	640,477
Profit for the financial year	304,559	264,040
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,209,076</u>	<u>904,517</u>

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025**

3. Tangible assets	Freehold property	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2025	3,645,930	3,645,930
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation		
At 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2025	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 August 2025	3,645,930	3,645,930
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 August 2024	3,645,930	3,645,930
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. Debtors		
	€	€
Prepayments	2,688	1,640
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	285,660	285,660
Payments received on account	256,388	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	697,559	813,449
Accruals	3,690	18,973
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,243,297	1,118,082
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,422,687	1,621,998
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. Provisions		
	€	€
Deferred tax	70,524	60,394
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

8. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 10 April 2026.