

**Company Registration No. 736978 (Eire)**

**SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025**

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

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# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025**

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The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

### **Directors declaration on un-audited financial statements**

In relation to the financial statements which comprise and the related notes:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The director confirms that he has made available to O' Sullivan Barry & Co, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 31 August 2025.

On behalf of the board

James Courcey

**Director**

10 February 2026

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

|   | Notes | 2025<br>€ | €      | 2024<br>€ | €      |
|---|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| <b>Fixed assets</b>                                   |       |           |        |           |        |
| Financial assets                                      | 3     |           | 150    |           | 150    |
| <b>Current assets</b>                                 |       |           |        |           |        |
| Cash at bank and in hand                              |       | 98,291    |        | 99,075    |        |
| <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b> | 4     | (150)     |        | (857)     |        |
| <b>Net current assets</b>                             |       |           | 98,141 |           | 98,218 |
| <b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>          |       |           | 98,291 |           | 98,368 |
| <b>Capital and reserves</b>                           |       |           |        |           |        |
| Called up share capital presented as equity           | 5     |           | 100    |           | 100    |
| Profit and loss reserves                              |       |           | 98,191 |           | 98,268 |
| <b>Total equity</b>                                   |       |           | 98,291 |           | 98,368 |

I, as director of Seacour Investments Ltd, 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; and

(d) the director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, 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) 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 relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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 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 provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 10 February 2026

James Courcey  
Director

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Seacour Investments Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Eire. The registered office is Caherdaniel East, Bantry, Cork and it's company registration number is 736978.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

##### (a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis , under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Certified Accountants Ireland ] including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

##### (b) Currency

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

#### 1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 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.

### 2 Interest receivable and similar income

|  | 2025<br>€ | 2024<br>€ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Interest receivable and similar income includes the following: |           |           |
| Dividends received   | -         | 100,000   |

### 3 Financial assets

|                              | 2025<br>€ | 2024<br>€ |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Investments other than loans | 150       | 150       |

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

### 3 Financial assets (Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

Investments  
other than loans  
€

#### Cost or valuation

At 1 September 2024 & 31 August 2025

150

#### Carrying amount

At 31 August 2025

150

At 31 August 2024

150

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2025  
€

2024  
€

Other creditors including tax and social insurance  
Accruals

150

150

-

707

150

857

### 5 Called up share capital

2025  
€

2024  
€

#### Ordinary share capital

#### Authorised equity

100 Ordinary of €1 each

100

100

#### Issued and fully paid equity

100 Ordinary of €1 each

100

100

### 6 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

2025  
€

2024  
€

#### Amounts due to related parties

Bantry Harbour Mussels Ltd

150

150

### 7 Revision of 31st August 2024 financial statements by replacement

The financial statements for year ended 31st August 2024 were revised to correctly reflect €150 investment in Bantry Harbour Mussels Ltd and €150 balance due to Bantry Harbour Mussels Ltd.

# SEACOUR INVESTMENTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025*

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### **8 Events after the reporting date**

There are no significant events affecting the company since the balance sheet date.

### **9 Controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is James Courcey.

### **10 Approval of financial statements**

The director approved the financial statements on the 10 February 2026