

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED

**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025**

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INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

DIRECTORS

Gianmario Scuro
Marion Tilly

SECRETARY

Gianmario Scuro

REGISTERED OFFICE

Ground Floor
71 Lower Baggot Street
Dublin
D02 P593
Ireland

COMPANY NUMBER

627519

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Lizdan Business Services Limited t/a Kinore
Ground Floor
71 Baggot Street Lower
Dublin
D02 P593
Ireland

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland
566 Howth Road
Dublin 5
Dublin
D05 CK70
Ireland

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 April 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	11	21
Current assets	132,197	48,669
Prepayments and accrued income	2,756	2,370
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(19,456)	(9,401)
Net current assets	115,497	41,638
Total assets less current liabilities	115,508	41,659
Accruals and deferred income	(75,232)	(56,438)
Net asset/(liabilities)	40,276	(14,779)
Capital and reserves	40,276	(14,779)

We, as directors of Institute of Coaching Studies 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 s.358 are satisfied,
- The shareholders of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- We acknowledge the Company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014 and 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 to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company,
- The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 and 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

The financial statements of Institute of Coaching Studies Limited (registered number: 627519) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 January 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Marion Tilly

Marion Tilly
Director

Gianmario Scuro

Gianmario Scuro
Director

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Institute of Coaching Studies Limited (registered number 627519) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is Ground Floor, 71 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin , D02 P593, Ireland.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The functional currency of Institute of Coaching Studies Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the transaction price 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 transaction price of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised when 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.

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	8 years straight line
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Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are measured initially at transaction price 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.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are measured initially at transaction price and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

INSTITUTE OF COACHING STUDIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Post Balance Sheet Event

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

2. Appropriation of profit and loss

	Profit and loss account
	€
At 01 May 2023	(21,117)
Loss for the financial year	(3,662)
Total comprehensive loss	(3,662)
At 30 April 2024	(24,779)
At 01 May 2024	(24,779)
Profit for the financial year	55,055
Total comprehensive income	55,055
At 30 April 2025	30,276