

Company registration number: 675795

Carrickbay Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Carrickbay 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.

Mr John Mc Enaney
Director

Mr Gary Mc Enaney
Director

7 April 2026

Carrickbay Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 August 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Current assets					
Debtors	6	70,000		1,417	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,951		88,262	
		<u>74,951</u>		<u>89,679</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	7	<u>(14,587)</u>		<u>(102,049)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>60,364</u>		<u>(12,370)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>60,364</u>		<u>(12,370)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u><u>60,364</u></u>		<u><u>(12,370)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account	8		<u>60,264</u>		<u>(12,470)</u>
Shareholders funds/(deficit)			<u><u>60,364</u></u>		<u><u>(12,370)</u></u>

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 Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We, as directors of Carrickbay 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.

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

Carrickbay Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 August 2025**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 7 April 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr John Mc Enaney
Director

Mr Gary Mc Enaney
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.

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 adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that

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

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held 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.

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.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specific categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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. Other financial assets classified as fair value through surplus or deficit are measured at fair value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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

2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was zero - (2024: 28) .

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	-	678,547
Social insurance costs	-	72,005
	-	750,552
	-	750,552

4. Directors remuneration

There was no director remuneration paid during the year (2024 €0).

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(12,470)	(38,932)
Profit for the financial year	72,734	26,462
At the end of the financial year	60,264	(12,470)
	60,264	(12,470)

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	70,000	1,417
	70,000	1,417
	70,000	1,417

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors	-	94,000
Tax and social insurance:		
Corporation tax	9,667	549
Accruals	4,920	7,500
	14,587	102,049
	14,587	102,049

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

8. Reserves

Reserves comprise of equity share capital, current year profits and accumulated losses brought forward.

9. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at year ended 31 August 2025.

10. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

11. Related party transactions

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014 the company had transactions with connected parties.

During they year, the company received a trading loan from an other entity who is in common ownership. Amounts due to the company from other related parties at the balance sheet date amounted to €70,000 (2024: €94,000 payable to other related parties). The €70,000 loan receivable was received in full after year end.

12. Key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation in the year totalled €0 (2024 : €0).

13. Controlling party

Mr John McEnaney and Mr Gary McEnaney are the ultimate controlling parties.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 7 April 2026.