

**OVERALL CERTIFICATE  
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
COMPANIES ACT 2014**

**Company Name:** M.B.T.A.S. Limited  
**Company Number:** 687549  
**Financial Year:** YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025

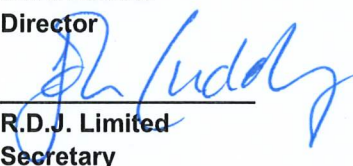
**CERTIFICATE:**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the member.



**Mark Barrett**  
**Director**

**Date:** 2 / 3 / 2016

*FOR*  
  
**R.D.J. Limited**  
**Secretary**

**Date:** 2 / 3 / 2016

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED**

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**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED**

**DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

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**General responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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" 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 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 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 unaudited financial statements**

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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 Moore, 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 30 November 2025.

On behalf of the board



**Mark Barrett**  
**Director**

Date: 2/3/2026

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		451		-
Financial assets	7		283,757		283,757
			<u>284,208</u>		<u>283,757</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	5,948		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		173,255		147,982	
		<u>179,203</u>		<u>147,983</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(114,053)</u>		<u>(113,151)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>65,150</u>		<u>34,832</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>349,358</u>		<u>318,589</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			1		1
Profit and loss reserves	10		349,357		318,588
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>349,358</u>		<u>318,589</u>

I, as director of M.B.T.A.S. Limited, 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'.

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

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

..... *2nd March 2026*



**Mark Barrett**  
**Director**

# M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025

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#### 1 General Information

##### Company information

M.B.T.A.S. Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Nirvana, Rosebank, Douglas, Cork, T12V1Y2 and its company registration number is 687549. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

##### Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

##### Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

#### 2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

##### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

##### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

IT equipment	12.5% Straight line
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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.

##### 2.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are measured at cost. 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.

**2 Accounting policies**

(Continued)

**2.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.7 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 current liabilities.

**2.8 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.

***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.

**2 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

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**2 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**2.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**2.12 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

**3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

The directors are of the view that there are no judgements (apart from those involving estimates) in applying their accounting policies that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**4 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	1	1
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025****5 Director's remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	219,330	148,114
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	219,000	250,000
	<u>438,330</u>	<u>398,114</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1.

**6 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>IT equipment €</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2024	-
Additions	516
At 30 November 2025	<u>516</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2024	-
Depreciation charged in the year	65
At 30 November 2025	<u>65</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2025	<u>451</u>
At 30 November 2024	<u>-</u>

**7 Financial assets**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other investments other than loans	<u>283,757</u>	<u>283,757</u>

**M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025**

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<b>8 Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Corporation tax recoverable	5,947	-
Other debtors	1	1
	<u>5,948</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>5,948</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>
<b>9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	111,053	110,151
Accruals	3,000	3,000
	<u>114,053</u>	<u>113,151</u>
	<u><u>114,053</u></u>	<u><u>113,151</u></u>
<b>10 Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At the beginning of the year	318,588	287,882
Profit for the year	30,769	30,706
	<u>349,357</u>	<u>318,588</u>
At the end of the year	<u><u>349,357</u></u>	<u><u>318,588</u></u>
<b>11 Events after the reporting date</b>		
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity.		
<b>12 Related party transactions</b>		
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Key management personnel	1,312	12,046
	<u>1,312</u>	<u>12,046</u>
	<u><u>1,312</u></u>	<u><u>12,046</u></u>
<b>13 Ultimate controlling party</b>		
Mark Barrett, the chairman of the company, is the company's ultimate controlling party as he holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of the company.		

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M.B.T.A.S. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2025

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**14 Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on

2<sup>nd</sup> March 2026