

Company registration number: 551175

Gaelforce International Aviation Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 October 2025

Gaelforce International Aviation 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.

Gaelforce International Aviation Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 October 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	2,628,413		2,633,404	
Financial assets	8	4,647,794		4,246,189	
			7,276,207		6,879,593
Current assets					
Debtors	9	21,144		68,925	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,728,409		1,645,804	
			1,749,553		1,714,729
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(18,253)		(10,653)	
Net current assets			1,731,300		1,704,076
Total assets less current liabilities			9,007,507		8,583,669
Net assets			9,007,507		8,583,669
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	11		100		100
Profit and loss account			9,007,407		8,583,569
Shareholders funds			9,007,507		8,583,669

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 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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

We, as directors of Gaelforce International Aviation 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.

Patrick O'Gorman
Director

Brid O'Gorman
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Gaelforce International Aviation Limited

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Skenanagh, Clarecastle, Ennis, Co Clare. The companies registration number is 551175.

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of aviation consultancy services as well as the purchase and sale of aircraft engines within the Aviation Industry recently supported by rental and investment income from a series of property and financial investments.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2014.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2014.

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

Cashflow Statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. 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 it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 October 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.

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.

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:

Freehold property	- 0% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.50% straight line

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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance sheet.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financial arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	95,493	62,908
Social insurance costs	5,350	3,612
Other retirement benefit costs	60,000	600,000
	<u>160,843</u>	<u>666,520</u>

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	43,168	33,100
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	30,000	300,000
	<u>73,168</u>	<u>333,100</u>

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	8,583,569	8,324,468
Profit for the financial year	423,838	259,101
At the end of the financial year	<u>9,007,407</u>	<u>8,583,569</u>

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

7. Tangible assets

	Investment property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 November 2024	2,582,681	224,779	2,807,460
Additions	18,075	5,750	23,825
At 31 October 2025	<u>2,600,756</u>	<u>230,529</u>	<u>2,831,285</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 November 2024	-	174,056	174,056
Charge for the financial year	-	28,816	28,816
At 31 October 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>202,872</u>	<u>202,872</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2025	<u>2,600,756</u>	<u>27,657</u>	<u>2,628,413</u>
At 31 October 2024	<u>2,582,681</u>	<u>50,723</u>	<u>2,633,404</u>

8. Financial assets

	Participating interests	Other investments other than loans	Total
	€	€	€
Cost or valuation			
At 1 November 2024	2	4,246,187	4,246,189
Revaluations	-	397,981	397,981
Other movements	-	3,624	3,624
At 31 October 2025	<u>2</u>	<u>4,647,792</u>	<u>4,647,794</u>
Provision for diminution in value			
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2025	<u>2</u>	<u>4,647,792</u>	<u>4,647,794</u>
At 31 October 2024	<u>2</u>	<u>4,246,187</u>	<u>4,246,189</u>

The company owns 2 ordinary shares in a Owners Management Company located in Ireland. Other investments other than loans refers to funds invested through a third party stockbroker in multiple financial products. These investments are valued at market value as at 31/10/2025. As 2025 was, in general, another good year for the stock markets, at year end there was an unrealised gain of €397,981 on revaluation.

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

9. Debtors		2025	2024
		€	€
	Other debtors	21,144	68,925
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025	2024
		€	€
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance	8,696	1,096
	Accruals	9,557	9,557
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>18,253</u>	<u>10,653</u>

11. Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each	100	100	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12. Controlling party

At the balance sheet date, David Sheedy and Brid O’Gorman by virtue of their joint 100% ownership of the issued share capital of the company are deemed to be the controlling parties of the company.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 27 March 2026.