

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31 JULY 2025

Thynk IBC LIMITED



Thynk IBC Limited
Abridged financial statements as at 31 July 2025

Contents

Directors' Responsibilities Statement.....2

Balance Sheet3

Notes to the Financial Statements4

Thynk IBC Limited

Abridged financial statements as at 31 July 2025

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.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime (FRS 105).

As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro company's regime and FRS105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Thynk IBC Limited

Abridged financial statements as at 31 July 2025

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2024

Balance sheet

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets employed		€	€
Fixed assets		0	0
Current assets			
Debtors		15,174	16,298
Bank		<u>155,376</u>	<u>154,695</u>
		170,550	170,993
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	3	<u>-19,185</u>	<u>-23,103</u>
Net current assets		<u>151,365</u>	<u>147,890</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>151,365</u>	<u>147,891</u>
Financed by:			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and Loss Account	0	<u>151,265</u>	<u>147,791</u>
Equity shareholders' funds		<u>151,365</u>	<u>147,891</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies' regime. These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Marc Sheridan
Director



Hilary Hopkins
Director



Thynk IBC Limited

Abridged financial statements as at 31 July 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Thynk IBC Limited, 6 Albany, Killiney Hill Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin A96 A7N0.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured initially at cost and are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Thynk IBC Limited

Abridged financial statements as at 31 July 2025

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date if there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	147,791	144,231
Movement for the year	3,474	3,560
At the end of the financial year	151,265	147,791

4. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	15,074	16,198
Other debtors	100	100
	15,174	16,298

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	3,648	3,792
Accruals	5,314	6,594
Paye/PRSI	5,124	5,124
Corporation tax	500	500
Value-added tax	4,599	7,093
	19,185	23,103

6. Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements and authorised their issue on 27 January 2026.