

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
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Sean Murphy Heating Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

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 that 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 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 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 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Shane Murphy
Director

Noel Murphy
Director

7 October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SEAN MURPHY HEATING LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 on pages 8 to 15 which the directors of Sean Murphy Heating Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 7 October 2025 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sean Murphy Heating Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 April 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 4 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SEAN MURPHY HEATING LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SEAN MURPHY HEATING LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 7, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

Frank Murtagh F.C.A.

for and on behalf of

OMB ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Steamship House,

Dock Street,

Galway.

7 October 2025

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 6 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

Noel Murphy

Secretary

Shane Murphy

Director

7 October 2025

Sean Murphy Heating Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 April 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	278,497	261,652
Investments	8	288,487	288,487
Fixed Assets		566,984	550,139
Current Assets			
Stocks	9	562,591	751,708
Debtors	10	306,392	222,153
Cash and cash equivalents		802,972	513,293
		1,671,955	1,487,154
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(326,191)	(292,797)
Net Current Assets		1,345,764	1,194,357
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		1,912,748	1,744,496
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		3	3
Retained earnings		1,912,745	1,744,493
Equity attributable to owners of the company		1,912,748	1,744,496

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Sean Murphy Heating Limited, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption 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 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 7 October 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Shane Murphy
Director

Noel Murphy
Director

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

as at 30 April 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 May 2023	3	1,654,269	1,654,272
Profit for the financial year	-	90,224	90,224
At 30 April 2024	3	1,744,493	1,744,496
Profit for the financial year	-	168,252	168,252
At 30 April 2025	3	1,912,745	1,912,748

Sean Murphy Heating Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General Information

Sean Murphy Heating Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland.

2. Summary of Significant 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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the period ended 30 April 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the period.

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Expenditure on Leasehold Premises	-	2% on Cost
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	-	10% on Cost
Motor Vehicles	-	20% Written Down Value

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using the pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (Cash generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Income and Expenditure account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in the comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Sean Murphy Heating Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value 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.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value 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.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statement.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Pensions

The Company operates a pension scheme for Employees and Directors which is externally managed. These are defined contribution scheme's and premium's are charged to the Profit and Loss Account as they fall due. There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at the Balance Sheet date.

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Sean Murphy Heating Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing useful lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these assets useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in accounting policies.

(b) Providing for Doubtful Debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts which the company believes will not be collected. These estimates include such factors such as the credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of the invoices and historical experience. Any significant increase or reduction in the level of customers that default on payments of their account would have an impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

4. Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

5. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	18,246	12,441
(Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	(5,386)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 10, (2024 - 10).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Administration	3	3
Retail	7	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

7. Tangible assets

	Expenditure on Leasehold Premises €	Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment €	Motor Vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	371,457	107,831	36,937	516,225
Additions	-	4,395	42,984	47,379
Disposals	-	-	(24,000)	(24,000)
At 30 April 2025	<u>371,457</u>	<u>112,226</u>	<u>55,921</u>	<u>539,604</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	128,674	104,440	21,459	254,573
Charge for the financial year	7,429	1,582	9,235	18,246
On disposals	-	-	(11,712)	(11,712)
At 30 April 2025	<u>136,103</u>	<u>106,022</u>	<u>18,982</u>	<u>261,107</u>
Net book value				
At 30 April 2025	<u><u>235,354</u></u>	<u><u>6,204</u></u>	<u><u>36,939</u></u>	<u><u>278,497</u></u>
At 30 April 2024	<u><u>242,783</u></u>	<u><u>3,391</u></u>	<u><u>15,478</u></u>	<u><u>261,652</u></u>

8. Investments

	Other unlisted investments €	Total €
Investments		
Cost		
At 30 April 2025	<u>288,487</u>	<u>288,487</u>
Net book value		
At 30 April 2025	<u><u>288,487</u></u>	<u><u>288,487</u></u>
At 30 April 2024	<u><u>288,487</u></u>	<u><u>288,487</u></u>

9. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>562,591</u>	<u>751,708</u>

10. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	68,911	60,097
Other debtors	35,519	32,317
Directors' current accounts (Note 15)	120,796	108,918
Taxation	81,166	20,821
	<u><u>306,392</u></u>	<u><u>222,153</u></u>

Sean Murphy Heating Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

11. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors	152,383	54,094
Taxation	13,258	10,415
Directors' current accounts (Note 15)	-	3,455
Other creditors	124,705	184,230
Accruals	35,845	40,603
	<u>326,191</u>	<u>292,797</u>

12. Pension costs - defined contribution

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Pension costs amounted to €6,212 (2024 - €7,444).

13. Income Statement

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 May 2024	1,744,493	1,654,269
Profit for the financial year	168,252	90,224
	<u>1,912,745</u>	<u>1,744,493</u>
At 30 April 2025		

14. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 April 2025.

15. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' remuneration		
Remuneration	157,399	166,083
Pension contributions	1,000	2,400
	<u>158,399</u>	<u>168,483</u>

Sean Murphy Heating Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014 the following interest free loans were made to the directors:

	Balance at 30/04/25 €	Advances €	Repayments €	Amounts waived in year €	Balance at 30/04/24 €
Shane Murphy	107,540	-	(1,378)	-	108,918
Noel Murphy	13,256	16,711	-	-	(3,455)
	<u>120,796</u>	<u>16,711</u>	<u>(1,378)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>105,463</u>

Value of the above arrangements with directors expressed as a percentage of the company's net assets;

	01/05/24	30/04/25	01/05/23	30/04/24
Shane Murphy	6.24%	5.62%	6.58%	6.24%
Noel Murphy	(0.20)%	0.69%	(1.10)%	(0.20)%

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025 €	2024 €
Noel Murphy	-	3,455
Net balances due (to) the directors:		
	2025 €	2024 €
Shane Murphy	107,540	108,918
Noel Murphy	13,256	(3,455)
	<u>120,796</u>	<u>105,463</u>

16. Related Party Transactions

During the period under review, the company operated from a retail Premises in Kinvara, Co. Galway. The Premises is owned by Shane Murphy and Noel Murphy, who are Directors of the company. No rent was charged to the company for the use of this premises.

17. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

18. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 7 October 2025.