

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

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**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investment property	5	390,000	390,000
		<u>390,000</u>	<u>390,000</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	157,572	149,807
		<u>157,572</u>	<u>149,807</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(5,016)	(8,778)
		<u>(5,016)</u>	<u>(8,778)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>152,556</u>	<u>141,029</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>542,556</u>	<u>531,029</u>
		<u>542,556</u>	<u>531,029</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		7	7
Profit and loss account		542,549	531,022
		<u>542,556</u>	<u>531,029</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>542,556</u>	<u>531,029</u>

We, as directors of Cazaudehore Limited, state that:

- (a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- (b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.
- (c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.
- (d) the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).
- (e) 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 state 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 to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.
- (f) the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on it's behalf by:

Donncha O'Leary  
Donncha O'Leary  
Director

Date: 17/02/2026

Sally O'Leary  
Sally O'Leary  
Director

Date: 18/02/2026

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

## CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Cazaudehore Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Cazaudehore Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 183954). The Registered Office is 5 Lapps Quay, Cork, T12 RW7D. The principal place of business of the company is 26 Academy Street, Cork, T12 HD62. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" (FRS102), applying Section 1A of that Standard.

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

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. Accounting policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014. The company qualifies as a small company for the year, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

**2.4 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and where such a valuation is not available investment property is valued by the Directors. Values are derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.5 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.6 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

## CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

###### Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

###### Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

###### Derecognition of financial instruments

###### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

###### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 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.

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 period are discussed below.

**Going Concern**

The directors believe that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

**4. Employees**

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2024 - €NIL).

**5. Investment property**

	<b>Freehold investment property €</b>
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2025	390,000
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>390,000</u>

In accordance with the accounting policy investment property is valued annually by the Directors. Last external valuation was Cohalan Downing in 2020 €390,000.

**6. Debtors**

	<b>2025 €</b>	<b>2024 €</b>
Other debtors	157,572	149,807
	<u>157,572</u>	<u>149,807</u>

All debtors are due within one year.

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Corporation tax	1,590	5,474
Accruals	3,426	3,304
	<u>5,016</u>	<u>8,778</u>

**8. Transactions with directors**

The company advanced the following amounts to the directors during the year. The balance is unsecured, repayable on demand and non-interest bearing. It is included in 'Other debtors' (Note 6).

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At 1 January	149,807	135,097
Amounts advanced during the financial year	26,000	28,819
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(18,234)	(14,109)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<u>157,573</u>	<u>149,807</u>

Value of the arrangement with directors, expressed as a percentage of the company's net assets:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	%	%
At 1 January	28	25
At 31 December	29	28

**9. Appropriation of Profit and loss account**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	531,022	521,300
Other movement in the profit and loss account	11,527	9,722
<b>Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year</b>	<u>542,549</u>	<u>531,022</u>

**CAZAUDEHORE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**10. Related party transactions and controlling party**

**Ultimate controlling party**

Donncha O'Leary holds 83% of the ordinary share capital and is therefore considered to be the company's ultimate controlling party.

**Key management personnel compensation**

There was no compensation paid to key management personnel during the year.

**Other related party transactions**

The company rented the property during the year to Donncha O'Leary, director of the company. The rent for the year was €26,000.

**11. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on