

Company registration number 673751 (Ireland)

**F & A CORISH & CO. LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025**

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Francis Corish Alan Corish
<b>Secretary</b>	Francis Corish
<b>Company number</b>	673751
<b>Registered office</b>	46 Laurel Grove Tagoat Co. Wexford Y35 Y674
<b>Accountants</b>	Lelia Kavanagh CPA T/A LK Accounting Services Tomfarney, Clonroche, Enniscorthy Wexford.
<b>Business address</b>	46 Laurel Grove Tagoat Co. Wexford Y35 Y674

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# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

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# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 13 July 2025.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of plastering

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

#### Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Francis Corish  
Alan Corish

#### Directors' and secretary's interests

The directors' and secretary's interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

	100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	
	14 July 2024	13 July 2025
Francis Corish	50	50
Alan Corish	50	50

#### Supplier payment policy

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. The payment policy during the year under review was to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

#### Accounting records

The company's directors acknowledge their responsibilities under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company keeps adequate accounting records. The following measures have been taken:

[\*\* Amend as appropriate \*\*]

- the implementation of appropriate policies and procedures for recording transactions;
- the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise;
- the provision of sufficient company resources for this purpose;
- liaison with the company's external professional advisers.

The accounting records are held at the company's [\*\* business premises, 46 Laurel Grove Tagoat Co. Wexford Y35 Y674. / registered office, 46 Laurel Grove Tagoat Co. Wexford Y35 Y674. \*\*]

On behalf of the board

Francis Corish  
**Director**

Alan Corish  
**Director**

20 February 2026

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025**

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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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 that 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Francis Corish  
**Director**

Alan Corish  
**Director**

20 February 2026

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025*

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	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	360,576	469,156
Cost of sales		(100,019)	(179,011)
<b>Gross profit</b>		260,557	290,145
Administrative expenses		(195,382)	(211,459)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	65,175	78,686
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>7</b>	(430)	(430)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		64,745	78,256
Tax on profit	<b>8</b>	(8,093)	(9,782)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		56,652	68,474

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
<b>Profit for the year</b>	56,652	68,474
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>56,652</u>	<u>68,474</u>

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 13 JULY 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9		24,731		37,629
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	11	50,995		52,613	
Cash at bank and in hand		212,848		148,615	
		<u>263,843</u>		<u>201,228</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(12,100)</u>		<u>(11,482)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>251,743</u>		<u>189,746</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			276,474		227,375
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	13		<u>(4,645)</u>		<u>(12,198)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>271,829</u>		<u>215,177</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity	15		-		-
Profit and loss reserves			<u>271,829</u>		<u>215,177</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>271,829</u>		<u>215,177</u>

We, as directors of F & A Corish & Co. Ltd, 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 directors acknowledge 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 February 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Francis Corish  
Director

Alan Corish  
Director

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 14 July 2023</b>	-	146,703	146,703
<b>Year ended 13 July 2024:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	68,474	68,474
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 13 July 2024</b>	-	215,177	215,177
<b>Year ended 13 July 2025:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	56,652	56,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 13 July 2025</b>	-	271,829	271,829
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	16	78,522		101,864	
Interest paid		(430)		(430)	
Income taxes paid		(9,782)		(4,951)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<u>68,310</u>		<u>96,483</u>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(534)		(1,913)	
Repayment of loans		900		3,600	
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>			<u>366</u>		<u>1,687</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(4,442)		(4,441)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>			<u>(4,442)</u>		<u>(4,441)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>			<u>64,234</u>		<u>93,729</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		148,615		54,885	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<u>212,848</u>		<u>148,615</u>	
<b>CASH FLOW OUT OF BALANCE BY:</b>			<u>1</u>		<u>(1)</u>

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

F & A Corish & Co. Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 46 Laurel Grove, Tagoat, Co. Wexford, Y35 Y674 and its company registration number is 673751.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	10% SL
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% RB
Motor vehicles	20% SL

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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.

#### **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.

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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.

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

#### 1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

### 3 Turnover

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
	360,576	469,156
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
	360,576	469,156
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	13,433	13,444
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:  
4

2025 Number	2024 Number
4	4

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	157,068	172,039

### 6 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	96,381	116,504

### 7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	430	430

### 8 Taxation

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Current tax</b>		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	8,093	9,782

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

#### 8 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit before taxation	64,745	78,256
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	8,093	9,782
Taxation charge in the financial statements	8,093	9,782

#### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings €	Fixtures and fittings €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>				
At 14 July 2024	2,643	5,758	62,790	71,191
Additions	-	534	-	534
At 13 July 2025	2,643	6,292	62,790	71,725
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 14 July 2024	792	1,404	31,365	33,561
Depreciation charged in the year	264	611	12,558	13,433
At 13 July 2025	1,056	2,015	43,923	46,994
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 13 July 2025	1,587	4,277	18,867	24,731
At 13 July 2024	1,851	4,353	31,425	37,629
<i>Last year c/fwd cost</i>	2,643	5,757	62,790	
<i>Differs from this year b/fwd by</i>	-	1	-	

#### 10 Financial instruments

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>11 Debtors</b>		
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	(1)	5,649
Other debtors	50,996	46,964
	50,995	52,613

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

### 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Corporation tax	8,093	9,782
PAYE and social security	2,202	-
Accruals	1,805	1,700
	<u>12,100</u>	<u>11,482</u>

### 13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
Obligations under finance leases	14	4,886	9,328
Other creditors		(241)	2,870
		<u>4,645</u>	<u>12,198</u>

### 14 Finance lease obligations

	2025	2024
	€	€
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	€	€
<b><i>Difference remains - please check</i></b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>9,328</b>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is [X] years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 15 Share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Authorised equity</b>				
100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	100	100	-	-
<b>Authorised</b>				

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

### 16 Cash generated from operations

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit for the year after tax	56,652	68,474
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	8,093	9,782
Finance costs	430	430
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	13,433	13,444
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease in debtors	718	36,644
Decrease in creditors	(804)	(26,910)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>78,522</u>	<u>101,864</u>

### 17 Analysis of changes in net funds

	14 July 2024 €	Cash flows €	13 July 2025 €
Cash at bank and in hand	148,615	64,233	212,848
Obligations under finance leases	(9,328)	4,442	(4,886)
	<u>139,287</u>	<u>68,675</u>	<u>207,962</u>

### 18 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 20 February 2026.

**F & A CORISH & CO. LTD**  
**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025**

# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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	2025	2025	2024	2024
	€	€	€	€
<b>Turnover</b>				
Sales of goods		360,576		469,156
<b>Cost of sales</b>				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Purchases	455		327	
Sub-contractors	99,564		178,684	
	<u>100,019</u>		<u>179,011</u>	
Total purchases and other direct costs				
Total cost of sales		(100,019)		(179,011)
<b>Gross profit</b>	72.26%	260,557	61.84%	290,145
<b>Administrative expenses</b>				
Wages and salaries	60,687		55,535	
Directors' remuneration	96,381		116,504	
Insurance	3,896		2,594	
Loose Tools	982		1,725	
Equipment repairs	760		785	
Motor running expenses	13,301		15,697	
Travelling expenses	1,070		1,311	
Protective Clothing	182		479	
Accountancy	2,110		2,317	
Bank charges	100		90	
Discounts allowed	-		3	
Discounts received	-		(3)	
Printing and stationery	45		153	
Advertising	100		-	
Telecommunications	2,067		741	
Sundry expenses	268		84	
Depreciation	13,433		13,444	
		<u>(195,382)</u>		<u>(211,459)</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>		65,175		78,686
<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>				
Hire purchase interest payable		(430)		(430)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	17.96%	<u>64,745</u>	16.68%	<u>78,256</u>

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# F & A CORISH & CO. LTD

## DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13 JULY 2025

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	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
		2025 €		2024 €
Mandatory DPL Tags for Irish Revenue Only				
Turnover		360,576		(469,156)
Other Operating Income		-		-
Gross Profit/ Loss		260,557		(290,145)
Staff costs		(157,068)		172,039
Government grant		-		-
Subcontractor costs		-		-
Profit/Loss before tax		64,745		(78,256)

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