

Company Registration No. 557480 (Republic of Ireland)

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Directors | Pauline Conroy Nora Malone |
| Secretary | Pauline Conroy |
| Company number | 557480 |
| Registered office | Laragan Clonaslee Laois |
| Accountants | Devery, Farrelly & Co Market Square Tullamore Co Offaly |
| Bankers | Ulster Bank High Street Tullamore Co Offaly |

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

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LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE 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 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.

By order of the board

Pauline Conroy
Secretary
25 March 2026

Nora Malone
Director

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025*

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Devery, Farrelly & Co, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

By order of the board

Pauline Conroy
Secretary
25 March 2026

Nora Malone
Director

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Loss for the year | - | - |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - <u> </u> | - <u> </u> |

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

| | Notes | 2025 € | € | 2024 € | € |
|---|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Current assets | | - | | - | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 4 | <u>54</u> | | <u>54</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>54</u> | | <u>54</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital presented as equity | 5 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | <u>(46)</u> | | <u>(46)</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>54</u> | | <u>54</u> |

We, as directors of Laragan Childcare 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.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Pauline Conroy
Director

Nora Malone
Director

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

| | Share capital | Profit and loss reserves | Total |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | € | € | € |
| Balance at 1 May 2023 | 100 | (46) | 54 |
| Year ended 30 April 2024: | | | |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>100</u> | <u>(46)</u> | <u>54</u> |
| Balance at 30 April 2024 | 100 | (46) | 54 |
| Year ended 30 April 2025: | | | |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - |
| | <u>100</u> | <u>(46)</u> | <u>54</u> |
| Balance at 30 April 2025 | <u>100</u> | <u>(46)</u> | <u>54</u> |

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Laragan Childcare Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Laragan, Clonaslee, Laois and it's company registration number is 557480.

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 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.

1.4 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial 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 Taxation

LARAGAN CHILDCARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

3 Taxation

(Continued)

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

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Profit before taxation | - | - |
| Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 0% (2024: 0%) | - | - |
| Taxation charge in the financial statements | - | - |

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| PAYE and social security | (212) | (212) |
| Other creditors | 158 | 158 |
| | (54) | (54) |

5 Share capital

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Authorised equity | | |
| 100,000 Ordinary of €1 each | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Issued and fully paid equity | | |
| 100 Ordinary of €1 each | 100 | 100 |
| Authorised equity | | |

6 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 25 March 2026