

Company registration number 303322 (Republic of Ireland)

COGENT PROJECT & COST MANAGEMENT LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 4
Balance sheet	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 12

**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 and enable the financial statements to be 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.

On behalf of the board

Kevin J. James
Director

Anthony McCarthy
Director

27 March 2026



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF
COGENT PROJECT & COST MANAGEMENT LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE
COMPANIES ACT 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 on pages 5 to 12, which the directors of Cogent Project & Cost Management 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with 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 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 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 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 company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion on abridged financial statements

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

Other information

On 27 March 2026 we reported, as auditor of Cogent Project & Cost Management Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 to be laid before its annual general meeting, and our report was as follows:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cogent Project & Cost Management Limited ('the company') for the year ended 30 April 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. 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.

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 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 the Standard); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)
COGENT PROJECT & COST MANAGEMENT LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 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 small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 13 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.

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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information in the annual report. 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)
COGENT PROJECT & COST MANAGEMENT LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE
COMPANIES ACT 2014

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 the directors 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 intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's 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 company's financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Loughrey
For and on behalf of MC2 Audit Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Penrose Wharf
Penrose Quay
Cork

27 March 2026

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached profit and loss account, balance sheet and the related abridged notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board

Kevin J. James
Director

Date: 27 March 2026

Anthony McCarthy
Secretary

Date: 27 March 2026

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	€	2025 €	€	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		43,229		32,194
Current assets					
Debtors	7	2,773,829		2,540,362	
Cash at bank and in hand		648,488		877,446	
				<u>3,417,808</u>	
		3,422,317			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,136,298)		(1,176,919)	
				<u>3,417,808</u>	
Net current assets			2,286,019		2,240,889
			<u>2,286,019</u>		<u>2,240,889</u>
Net assets			2,329,248		2,273,083
			<u>2,329,248</u>		<u>2,273,083</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			6		6
Other reserves			325,000		325,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,004,242		1,948,077
			<u>2,329,248</u>		<u>2,273,083</u>
Total equity			2,329,248		2,273,083
			<u>2,329,248</u>		<u>2,273,083</u>

We, as directors of Cogent Project & Cost Management Limited, state that:

We have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company 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 Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kevin J. James
Director

Anthony McCarthy
Director

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

	Called up share capital €	Other reserves €	Profit and loss reserves €	Total €
Balance at 1 May 2023	6	325,000	1,845,703	2,170,709
Year ended 30 April 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	102,374	102,374
Balance at 30 April 2024	6	325,000	1,948,077	2,273,083
Year ended 30 April 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	56,165	56,165
Balance at 30 April 2025	6	325,000	2,004,242	2,329,248

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cogent Project & Cost Management Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Hyde House, 65 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, Co. Dublin, Republic of Ireland, D02 N446 and its company registration number is 303322. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently are as follows:

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"), as adapted by Section 1A of 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.

1.2 Revenue recognition

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 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.

1.3 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:

Fixtures and fittings	12.5% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

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.

1.4 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.

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

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)**

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current year 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

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 statements.

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

1.9 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1.10 Retirement 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. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.12 Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result has elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Recoverability of trade and other debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other 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 as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required, if any, is reviewed on an on-going basis.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 47. (2024 : 47).

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,728,234	1,720,173
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	42,424	72,696
	1,770,658	1,792,869
	1,770,658	1,792,869

5 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	38,965	39,989
	38,965	39,989
	38,965	39,989

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

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	41,084	235,199	276,283
Additions	7,199	27,129	34,328
At 30 April 2025	48,283	262,328	310,611
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	25,762	218,327	244,089
Depreciation charged in the year	6,771	16,522	23,293
At 30 April 2025	32,533	234,849	267,382
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	15,750	27,479	43,229
At 30 April 2024	15,322	16,872	32,194

7 Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,989,895	1,628,130
Corporation tax recoverable	199,322	325,848
Other debtors	41,798	36,725
Prepayments	101,650	110,925
Amounts Recoverable on Long Term Contracts	441,164	438,734
	2,773,829	2,540,362

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors		106,671	119,085
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11	161,880	58,533
Other creditors		49,035	22,336
VAT		245,779	300,670
PAYE/PRSI/USC		126,726	104,962
Accruals		446,207	571,333
		1,136,298	1,176,919

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

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

9 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial year ended 30 April 2025 (30 April 2024: €Nil).

10 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

11 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel consisted only of the directors for whom aggregate remuneration is included in note 4. Any other further required disclosures as per Section 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €nil for this financial year and the preceding financial year.

Other information

The company has availed of the exemption in Schedule 3 Section 67(3) of Companies Act 2014 and does not disclose transactions with wholly owned members of the same group. Consequently there are no related party transactions which require disclosure.

12 Ultimate controlling party

The company's directors Anthony McCarthy and Kevin James indirectly own 100% of the issued share capital of the company and are the ultimate controlling parties.

13 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many other companies of our size and nature we use our auditor to

- prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue Commissioners
- prepare and submit returns to the Companies Registration Office
- assist with the preparation of the company's financial statements.