

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY
UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY
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SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial Statements.

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 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.

Signed by the board on 23rd March 2026


Mr Stephen Keegan
Secretary


Mrs Kim Keegan
Director

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> €	<u>2024</u> €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	(0)	(0)
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,137	998
Cash at bank and in hand		1,213	1,042
		<u>2,351</u>	<u>2,040</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(45,408)</u>	<u>(44,914)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(43,057)</u>	<u>(42,874)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(43,057)	(42,874)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(43,057)</u>	<u>(42,874)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Profit and loss reserves	8	(43,157)	(42,974)
Shareholders funds		<u>(43,057)</u>	<u>(42,874)</u>

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

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements

**SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30TH JUNE 2025**

continued

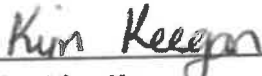
We, as directors of SKA Bakeries Limited T/A Keegans Home Bakery state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its true profit or loss for such a financial 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; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company 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.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23rd March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Stephen Keegan
Secretary



Mrs Kim Keegan
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED

T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Ska Bakeries Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 41 Main Street, Bray, Co Wicklow and its company registration number is 523672.

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 Euro, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Euro.

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.

1.2 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 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 are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost of 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

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED

T/A KEEGANS HOME BAKERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

1.3 Tangible fixed assets - cont.....

over their useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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 the profit and 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.

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 has 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 at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basis 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 had 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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

1.6 Financial instruments - cont

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.

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 as 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 investments 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

1.8 Employee benefits - cont.....

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2024 - 6).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	46,245	38,701

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	11,450	18,634	30,084
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2024	11,450	18,634	30,084
Depreciation charged in the year	0	0	0
At 30 June 2025	11,450	18,634	30,084
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	0	(0)	(0)
At 30 June 2024	0	0	(0)

SKA BAKERIES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

5 Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	318	747
Other debtors	819	251
	<u>1,137</u>	<u>998</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	10,500	4,296
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	29,586	40,618
Accruals	5,323	0
	<u>45,408</u>	<u>44,914</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
8 Profit and loss reserves	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(42,974)	(54,250)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(183)	11,276
	<u>(43,157)</u>	<u>(42,974)</u>
9 Approval of financial statements		

The directors approved the financial statements on the 23rd March 2026.