

Company registration number: 609743

**Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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**Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
Company limited by guarantee**

Directors and other information

Directors	Brian Boyle Colm Mc Colgan John Mc Laughlin John Andy Bonar Caitriona Strain Garry Martin
Company number	609743
Registered office	County House Lifford Co Donegal
Business address	County House Lifford Co. Donegal
Auditor	Bonner Gill & Co. Grand Central Canal Road Letterkenny Donegal F92EK7Y
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Main Street Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Solicitors	O'Donnell McKenna Waterloo Place Donegal Town Co. Donegal

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Brian Boyle
Colm Mc Colgan
John Mc Laughlin
John Andy Bonar
Caitriona Strain
Garry Martin

Principal activities

Operations of Innovation centres in Buncrana, Co. Donegal.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates solely in the Republic of Ireland. All revenues and costs are denominated in Euros and therefore the company is not subject to currency risks.

The company has limited borrowing and is largely financed from owners' equity.

Therefore, the company has limited exposure to interest rate volatility.

In managing liquidity and cash flow risk, the company strives to strike a balance between holding sufficient cash resources to meet all ongoing commitments while ensuring that the company's capital is invested in a manner which will earn a reasonable return for the shareholders. The company prepares cash flow projections to facilitate cash management. The involvement of the board of directors in the management of the company cash reserves is adequate to manage the cash flow and liquidity risk the company faces. The company future viability is depended on funding from Donegal County Council.

Likely future developments

The Company is seeking additional rental income and hub income for the innovation centre.

Dividends

During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no post balance sheet events.

Research and development

The company did not engage in research and development activities during the financial year.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Directors report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at 271@ CoLab, LYIT Campus, Letterkenny, Co.Donegal.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 3 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

.....
Brian Boyle
Director

.....
John Mc Laughlin
Director

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Directors responsibilities statement

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 the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Digital Innovation CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Donegal Digital Innovation CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements 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 further described 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 the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Digital Innovation CLG (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider 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 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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

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 and for being satisfied that they 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, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Digital Innovation CLG (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Our 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Digital Innovation CLG (continued)**

Michael Gill

For and on behalf of
Bonner Gill & Co.
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Grand Central
Canal Road
Letterkenny
Donegal
F92EK7Y

3 March 2026

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		€	€
Turnover		143,285	107,520
Gross profit		<u>143,285</u>	<u>107,520</u>
Administrative expenses		(398,228)	(340,853)
Other operating income		337,263	204,920
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>82,320</u>	<u>(28,413)</u>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>82,320</u>	<u>(28,413)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)		(9,365)	6,525
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u><u>72,955</u></u>	<u><u>(21,888)</u></u>

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	72,955	(21,888)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	<u>(49,208)</u>	<u>(27,320)</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u><u>23,747</u></u>	<u><u>(49,208)</u></u>

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	2,514,838		2,707,990	
			2,514,838		2,707,990
Current assets					
Debtors	8	-		21,952	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,795		196,836	
		41,795		218,788	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(42,013)		(277,582)	
Net current liabilities			(218)		(58,794)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,514,620		2,649,196
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(2,490,835)		(2,698,404)
Provisions for liabilities	11		(38)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>23,747</u>		<u>(49,208)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			23,747		(49,208)
Members funds/(deficit)			<u>23,747</u>		<u>(49,208)</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 Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

.....
Brian Boyle
Director

.....
John Mc Laughlin
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is County House, Lifford, Co Donegal.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.

Donegal Digital Innovation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 1 (2024: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	70,075	74,660
Other retirement benefit costs	2,104	-
	<u>72,179</u>	<u>74,660</u>

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(49,208)	(27,320)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	72,955	(21,888)
At the end of the financial year	<u>23,747</u>	<u>(49,208)</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	2,992,921	145,504	3,138,425
Additions	-	26,254	26,254
Disposals	(1,689)	-	(1,689)
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,991,232</u>	<u>171,758</u>	<u>3,162,990</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	399,056	31,380	430,436
Charge for the financial year	200,169	17,547	217,716
At 31 December 2025	<u>599,225</u>	<u>48,927</u>	<u>648,152</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,392,007</u>	<u>122,831</u>	<u>2,514,838</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,593,865</u>	<u>114,124</u>	<u>2,707,989</u>

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

8. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	-	21,952
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	 2025	 2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	1,867	3,145
Accruals	39,396	136,240
Deferred income	750	138,197
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>42,013</u>	<u>277,582</u>
 10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	 2025	 2024
	€	€
Deferred income	2,490,835	2,698,404
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 11. Provisions	 2025	 2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	38	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12. Contingent assets and liabilities

Government grants may be repayable if certain conditions are not adhere to.

13. Ethical standard

In common with many other business of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 3 March 2026.