

Company registration number 695653 (Republic of Ireland)

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs. Claire O'Neill O'Reilly Mr. Ryan O'Reilly Mr. Caoláinn O'Reilly
Secretary	Mr. Ryan O'Reilly
Company number	695653
Registered office	13 Adelaide Road Dublin 2
Accountants	McDwyers Chartered Accountants Limited Esker Place, Cathedral Road, Cavan, Co. Cavan.
Bankers	AIB Main Street, Cavan, Co. Cavan.

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Mrs. Claire O'Neill O'Reilly
Director

Mr. Ryan O'Reilly
Director

19 December 2025

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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 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 McDwyers Chartered Accountants Limited, 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.

On behalf of the board

Mrs. Claire O'Neill O'Reilly
Director

Mr. Ryan O'Reilly
Director

19 December 2025

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets	5		2,383		-
Current assets					
Stocks	6	5,381		-	
Debtors	7	22,970		435,610	
Cash at bank and in hand		240,791		-	
		<u>269,142</u>		<u>435,610</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(106,429)</u>		<u>(150,458)</u>	
Net current assets			162,713		285,152
Total assets less current liabilities			165,096		285,152
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(94,578)
Net assets			<u>165,096</u>		<u>190,574</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			164,996		190,474
Total equity			<u>165,096</u>		<u>190,574</u>

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

We, as directors of Killahurk Capital Limited, 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 the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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 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 contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company 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 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'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs. Claire O'Neill O'Reilly
Director

Mr. Ryan O'Reilly
Director

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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	71,540	71,640
Year ended 30 April 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	118,934	118,934
Balance at 30 April 2024	100	190,474	190,574
Year ended 30 April 2025:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(25,478)	(25,478)
Balance at 30 April 2025	100	164,996	165,096

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Killahurk Capital Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 13 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2 and its company registration number is 695653.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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, [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 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	12.5%
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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.

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Financial instruments

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank Overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

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

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

2 Operating (loss)/profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	341	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	3	3

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	230,664	21,219
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	95,000	-
	<u>325,664</u>	<u>21,219</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings €
Cost	
At 1 May 2024	-
Additions	2,724
At 30 April 2025	<u>2,724</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2024	-
Depreciation charged in the year	341
At 30 April 2025	<u>341</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2025	<u>2,383</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>-</u>

6 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	5,381	-

KILLAHURK CAPITAL LIMITED

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

7 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	22,970	24,042
Other debtors	-	409,158
Accrued income	-	2,410
	<u>22,970</u>	<u>435,610</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
Notes	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	76,252
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	95,679	56,806
Accruals	10,750	17,400
	<u>106,429</u>	<u>150,458</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
Notes	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	94,578
	<u>-</u>	<u>94,578</u>

10 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due to related parties		
	(53,131)	-
	<u>(53,131)</u>	<u>-</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due from related parties		
	-	409,158
	<u>-</u>	<u>409,158</u>

11 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 19 December 2025.