



O'Connor Pyne & Co. Limited

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CREWEBAY LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 13 MARCH 2024 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025**

Company registration number 759808 (Ireland)

DIRECTORS **TOMAS O'CONNOR** B.B.S., F.C.A., C.T.A. **CONOR PYNE** B.COMM., F.C.A. **ORIEL LAWTON** B.Sc Fin., A.C.A.

Registered to carry on audit work and authorised to carry on investment business by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Company No: 647683



CREWEBAY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Aiden Lee	(Appointed 13 March 2024)
Secretary	Denise Lee	(Appointed 13 March 2024)
Company number	759808	
Registered office	8 Horsehead Passage West Cork	
Accountants	O'Connor Pyne & Co. Limited Chartered Accountants Joyce House Barrack Square Ballincollig Co. Cork	
Business address	8 Horsehead Passage West Cork	
Solicitors	Ahern Roberts O'Rourke Williams & Partners Solicitors The Old Rectory Cork Road Carrigaline Co. Cork	

CREWEBAY LIMITED

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CREWEBAY LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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

Aiden Lee
Director

10 February 2026

CREWEBAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€
Fixed assets			
Investment property	5		559,299
Current assets			
Debtors	6	100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(559,299)	
Net current liabilities			(559,199)
Net assets			100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity			100

I, as director of Crewebay Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 16 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 365(2) are satisfied.

(c) We acknowledge the company's obligations under Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and to 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 to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(d) We hereby certify that we have relied on the specific exemption contained in section 365 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefits of that exemption as a dormant 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 10 February 2026

Aiden Lee
Director

CREWEBAY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Share capital €
Period ended 31 March 2025:		
Profit and total comprehensive income		-
Issue of share capital		100
		<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2025		100
		<hr/> <hr/>

CREWEBAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crewebay Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 8 Horsehead, Passage West, Cork and its company registration number is 759808.

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 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.3 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 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

CREWEBAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:

- the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions or has joint control over the company;
- the company and the party are subject to common control;
- the party is an associate of the company or forms part of a joint venture with the company;
- the party is a member of key management personnel of the company or the company's parent, or a close family member of such as an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- the party is a close family member of a party referred to above or is an entity under the control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the company or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

CREWEBAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Reporting period

The financial statements are for the 12 month and 19 day period from 13 March 2024 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2025.

4 Statement on previous periods

The company did not present financial statements for previous periods.

5 Investment property

	2025
	€
Fair value	
At 13 March 2024	-
Additions through external acquisition	559,299
	<u>559,299</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>559,299</u>

6 Debtors

	2025
	€
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Prepayments	100
	<u>100</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025
	€
Other creditors	559,299
	<u>559,299</u>

8 Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial period-ended 31 March 2025.

9 Post balance sheet events

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

10 Controlling interest

Aiden Lee owns 100% of the issued shared capital in Crewebay Limited.

11 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 10 February 2026.