

CRO Number – 766310

**Mariscos Na'Mara Limited**

**FRS 102 Section 1A**

**Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year Ended 30 June 2025**

**(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)**

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A

## Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

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**Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A  
Abridged Financial Statements**

Year Ended 30 June 2025

**Directors and Other Information**

Directors	Mr Ronan Forde
Secretary	Ms Monika Mikisz
Company registration number	766310
Accountants	JP O' Donohoe & Co, Suite 1, Waterside Chambers, 10 Waterside, Waterford.
Bankers	Bank of Ireland, The Quay, Co. Waterford.
Registered Office	36 Tournore Park, Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, X35 RT68

# **Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements**

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## **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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland], including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies 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
- 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 compiled. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 17.

- 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 JP O' Donohoe & Co., 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 the transactions of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

On behalf of the board

Ronan Forde  
Mr Ronan Forde  
Director

**DATE:** 13<sup>th</sup> February 2026

**Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A  
Abridged Financial Statements**

**Balance Sheet  
For the Year ended 30 June 2025**

	Notes	30-June 2025 €
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Tangible assets	6	20,411
Financial assets		-
		<b>20,411</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Inventories	7	-
Trade Debtors & Prepayments		1,429
Cash and cash equivalents		7,729
		<b>9,158</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(16,867)</b>
<b>Net current Assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>(7,709)</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>12,702</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		-
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>		-
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>12,702</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>		
Called up share capital presented as equity		100
Share premium account		-
Other reserves		-
Profit and loss account	9	12,602
		<b>12,702</b>

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

## Balance Sheet For the Year ended 31 July 2025

We, as directors of Mariscos Na'Mara Limited state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption 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 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(d) 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 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.

We, as directors of Mariscos Na'Mara Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company the qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for by the Board of Directors on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2026. They were signed on its behalf by

Ronan Forde  
Mr Ronan Forde  
Director

**DATE:** 13<sup>th</sup> February 2026

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Accounting Policies

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Mariscos Na'Mara Limited is primarily engaged in the sale of fresh seafood consisting of primarily of shellfish to Irish and EU customers. Mariscos Na'Mara Limited operates from their registered office at 36 Tournore Park, Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, X35 RT68.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 766310.

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

#### (a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed asset and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including 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 Companies Act 2014.

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

#### (b) Currency

##### (i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

##### (ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

#### (c) Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover can be

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Accounting Policies

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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

### **(d) Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### *(i) Current tax*

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### *(ii) Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### **(e) Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

### **(f) Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a reduction of equity in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are finalised and paid out to the company's shareholders.

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Accounting Policies

### (g) Tangible fixed assets

#### (i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

#### (ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Motor Vehicles	12.5% Straight line method
Equipment	12.5% Straight line method

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

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.

### (i) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies 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 debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Accounting Policies

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 the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

### (j) Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals 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.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

### (k) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

### (l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

### (m) Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

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Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Accounting Policies

### (n) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

### (o) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

### (p) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### (q) Cash flow statement exemption

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

### (r) Exceptional item

There are no exceptional items to report in the accounts.

### (s) Change in accounting estimate

There was only one change in accounting estimates. Equipment was adjusted from a 33% to 12.5% basis to depreciate the assets over the lifetime that matches the relevant capital allowances granted by the local inspector of taxes.

### (t) Employee Benefits

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

#### (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.

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 2. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging:	<b>2025</b> €
Depreciation	2,916

### 3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	<b>2025</b> €
<b>Remuneration</b>	
Salary	-
Retirement Benefits – defined contribution scheme	-
	-
 <b>Directors' Loans</b>	
	Ronan Forde
Opening Balance	-
Repayments to directors	-
Advances from directors	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	-

### 4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	<b>2025</b> €
Company Trading Loan	11,623
Capital Loan	3,444
Corporation Tax	1,800
	16,867

# Mariscos Na'Mara Limited FRS 102 Section 1A Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2025

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Equipment	Total
	€	€	€
<b><u>Costs</u></b>			
At beginning of year	-	-	-
Additions in year	21,500	1,827	23,327
Disposals in year	-	-	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>23,327</b>
<b><u>Depreciation</u></b>			
At beginning of year	-	-	-
Charge for Year	2,688	228	2,916
On disposals	-	-	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>2,916</b>
<b><u>Net book value</u></b>			
<b>At 31 July 2025</b>	<b>18,812</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>20,411</b>

### 6. MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES

	2025 €
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	14,402
Dividend declared and paid in period	-
Profit / (Loss) on disposal of fixed asset	-
Corporation Tax Charge	(1,800)
Profit and loss reserves at 30 June	<b>12,602</b>

### 7. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant changes since the financial year end.

### 8. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial Year End of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025

### 9. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February 2026.