

**Clarke Auctioneers Ltd**  
Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements  
Year Ended 30th April 2025

**CRO Number – 69526**

**Clarke Auctioneers Ltd**  
Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements  
Year Ended 30th April 2025

	<b>Page</b>
Directors and other information	3
Directors' responsibilities	4-5
Balance sheet	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8-16

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Directors and Other Information

Directors	Mr Stephen Clarke Mr Brian Clarke
Secretary	Mr. Stephen Clarke
Company registration number	69526
Accountants	Holohan & Co. Uni 3 Abbey House, Abbey Lane, Arklow Co. Wicklow
Bankers	Bank of Ireland, Main Street, Wicklow Town, Co. Wicklow
Registered Office	Clondara House, Ashford, Co. Wicklow

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

We 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 accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, 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.

On behalf of the board

*Stephen Clarke*

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Mr. Stephen Clarke  
Director

*Brian Clarke*

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Mr. Brian Clarke  
Director

**DATE: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2026**

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

### Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 16.

- 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 Holohan & 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 30th April 2025.

On behalf of the board

*Brian Clarke*

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Mr Brian Clarke  
Director

*Stephen Clarke*

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Mr Stephen Clarke  
Director

**DATE: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2026**

**Clarke Auctioneers Ltd**  
**Statement of Financial Position as at 30th April 2025**

	Notes	30-Apr 2025 €	30-Apr 2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	8,738	10,445
Financial assets	7	--	3,000
		<u>8,738</u>	<u>13,445</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		307,817	410,374
Debtors	8	133,414	157,626
Deferred Tax	9	10,234	--
Stock	10	467	464
		<u>451,932</u>	<u>568,464</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	<u>(75,695)</u>	<u>(104,281)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>376,237</u>	<u>464,183</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>384,975</b>	<b>477,628</b>
<b>Creditors amounts falling due after one year</b>	12	--	(10,238)
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>384,975</u>	<u>467,390</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	3	3
Profit and loss account	16	384,972	467,387
		<u>384,975</u>	<u>467,390</u>

We, as directors of Clarke Auctioneers Ltd, 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 as amended by the Companies (Accounting) Act 2024 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.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 s.353 of the 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 Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27th March 2026 and authorised for issue on 27th March 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

*Stephen Clarke*

*Brian Clarke*

Mr Stephen Clarke  
Director

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2026

Mr. Brian Clarke  
Director

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2026

**Clarke Auctioneers Ltd**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended 30th April 2025**

	<b>Called up Share Capital €</b>	<b>Profit and Loss Account €</b>	<b>Total Equity €</b>
Balance at 1 May 2023	3	345,552	345,555
Profit for the year		121,835	121,835
<b>Balance at 30 April 2024 and at 1 May 2024</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>467,387</b>	<b>467,390</b>
(Loss) t for the year		(82,415)	(82,415)
<b>Balance at 30 April 2025</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>384,972</b>	<b>384,975</b>

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Clarke Auctioneers Ltd is primarily engaged in acting as agents for clients wishing to sell or let land and properties in Co. Wicklow. The Company also provides valuation and auctioneering services to property owners. The company is a private limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 69526. The Company's registered office is Clondara House, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (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 assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council 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, 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 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.

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### (d) Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. 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) 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.

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:

Improvements to Leased Premises	12.5% straight line on cost
Office Equipment, fixtures & fittings	12.5% straight line on cost
Computer equipment	12.5% straight line on cost

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.

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

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.

**(iii) Impairment**

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**(f) Leases**

**(i) Operating leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

**(g) Other Intangible Assets**

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 10 years.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business acquisition are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### (h) Stock

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. They comprise the store of fire safety and installation related items made available at cost price to landlords in order to help them comply with relevant legislation. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated recoverable price (net of trade discounts).

### (i) 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 debtors 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 the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Cash receipts from debtors are often deducted from client deposits or client rents held in a designated and named Client Funds account (in accordance with the Property Services Regulation Act 2012). These amounts are transferred to the Company's own bank account after the end of every month, the amounts due to be transferred are included in debtors.

### (j) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

### (k) 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.

### (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) 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

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

Year Ended 30th April 2025

## Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

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.

### **(n) Employee Benefits**

The company's liability to employees includes paid holiday arrangements and can include annual bonuses

#### *(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) Long term benefits*

The company makes contributions to a defined contribution executive pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### **(o) 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.

### **(p) Related party transactions**

The company discloses transactions with related parties.

### **(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.

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### 3. OPERATING PROFIT

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	2,949	3,126
Amortisation of Intangible asset purchased in business acquisition	3,000	3,000
Hire of Plant & Machinery	1,375	1,228
Directors' Remuneration & Pensions	169,881	205,150

### 4. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Remuneration</b>		
Salary	155,481	172,750
Company Pension Contributions to Executive Pension Scheme	14,400	32,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	169,881	205,150

The Company operates from a premises currently in the Estate of Joan Clarke (dec'd), a former director and mother of the two current directors. No rent was charged by the Estate for the current year or previous year.

The Company manages the tenancy of a house jointly owned by Joan Clarke (dec'd) and her sisters. In the year ended 30/4/2025 €100 (2024: €861) net of VAT was charged for the provision of this service and deducted from rents collected from the tenant. At the 30/4/2025 the Company was owed €0 (2024: €0) for rental outlays on this tenancy.

### 5. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees for the year was 5 (2024: 5)

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Improvements to Leasehold Premises €	Fixtures & Fittings €	IT & Other Equipment €	Total €
<b><u>Costs</u></b>				
At beginning of year	29,207	27,281	14,526	71,014
Additions in year	--	--	1,242	1,242
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>29,207</b>	<b>27,281</b>	<b>15,768</b>	<b>72,256</b>
<b><u>Depreciation</u></b>				
At beginning of year	26,075	26,121	7,946	60,569
Charge for Year	808	117	2,024	2,949
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>26,883</b>	<b>26,665</b>	<b>9,970</b>	<b>63,518</b>
<b><u>Net book value</u></b>				
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>8,798</b>
<b>At 30 April 2024</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>6,580</b>	<b>10,445</b>

### 7. FINANCIAL ASSET

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Cost</b>		
Purchase of Customer book	27,000	27,000
	<b>27,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Impairments</b>		
At beginning of period	24,000	21,000
Amorisation	3,000	3,000
At end of period	27,000	24,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,000</b>

The Company took over the managed rental tenancy clients of a retiring estate agent. These customers are not bound to the Company for longer than one year, however they largely comprise landlords requiring the ongoing estate management services with regard to residential tenancies in their investment properties. The fair value of this investment cannot be reliably measured in line with the hierarchy in Section 11 of FRS 102, as a result it is held at cost. This cost is being amortised over an expected useful life of nine years.

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### 8. DEBTORS & PREPAYMENTS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to Company in Client Bank Account	59,974	60,563
Trade debtors	48,790	82,814
(Bad Debt Provision)	(10,625)	(6,125)
Accrued Income	31,495	15,603
Prepayments	3,810	4,671
	<b>133,414</b>	<b>157,626</b>

### 9. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax recognized on current year tax adjusted loss	10,234	--
	<b>10,234</b>	<b>--</b>

### 10. STOCK

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fire Safety Equipment for supply to landlords	467	229
	<b>467</b>	<b>229</b>

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	31,254	18,236
Accruals	11,104	23,848
Corporation Tax	9,116	26,672
Other taxation and social security	24,221	35,525
	<b>75,695</b>	<b>104,281</b>

### 12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	€	€
Corporation Tax Close Company Surcharge	--	10,238
	<b>--</b>	<b>10,238</b>

# Clarke Auctioneers Ltd

## Year Ended 30th April 2025 Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

### 13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 30th April 2025.

### 14. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In January 2022 the remaining proprietary director Joan Clarke sadly passed away. The distribution of the Estates of William and Joan Carke are nearing completion. The directors anticipate that the Company will be negotiating a long-term lease agreement with the family members to whom the business premises, (formerly in the care of Joan Clarke as executor of her husband's estate) formally passes on final distribution of the Estates.

### 15. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Authorised Equity</b>		
100 Ordinary Shares of €1.50 each	1,500	1,500
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid equity</b>		
2 Ordinary Shares	3	3

### 16. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2025	2024
	€	€
Opening Balance at 1 <sup>st</sup> May	467,387	245,552
Profit Retained for Year	(82,415)	121,835
Closing Balance at 30 <sup>th</sup> April	384,972	467,387

### 17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors approved the financial statements on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2026