

**Company No:**

**676910**

**GOLDENN LUXURY EVENT LIMITED**

**Unaudited financial statements for  
the financial year ended 1st September 2025**

## GOLDENN LUXURY EVENT LIMITED

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**GOLDENN LUXURY EVENT LIMITED**

**Directors and other information**

**Director**

Larry Stephen Olanrewaju

**Secretary**

Yetunde Olanrewaju

**Company number**

676910

**Registered office**

26 Ballentree Crescent  
Tyrrelstown  
Dublin 15

**Business address**

26 Ballentree Crescent  
Tyrrelstown  
Dublin 15

**Accountants**

Alani Idowu & Co  
Chartered Certified Accountants  
2 Avondale Terrace  
Dunboyne Meath

**Bankers**

AIB

**Director's responsibilities statement**

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 the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 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 him 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.

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**Larry Stephen Olanrewaju**  
Director

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**Yetunde Olanrewaju**

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**Profit and loss account**  
**Financial year ended 1st September 2025**

	<b>Year ended €</b>	<b>Year ended €</b>
Turnover	126,755	76,048
Staff costs	-	-
Value adjustments and other amounts written off assets	-	-
Other expenses	139,275	107,087
Profit before tax	<u>- 12,520</u>	<u>- 31,039</u>
Balance B/f	-31,039	
Tax	-	-
<b>Profit/Loss</b>	<u><u>-43,559</u></u>	<u><u>-31,039</u></u>

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**Balance sheet**  
**As at 1st September 2025**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Fixed assets:	26,013	-
Current assets		
Rent Deposit	16,500	16,500
Bank Balance	-	17,843
	16,500	34,343
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	86,072	65,382
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>-43,559</b>	<b>-31,039</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	<b>-43,559</b>	<b>-31,039</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-43,559</b>	<b>-31,039</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<b>-43,559</b>	<b>-31,039</b>

I, as director of GoldennLuxury event 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;

(c) the shareholder of the company has not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);

(d) I 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 financial 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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 14 February 2026 and signed by:

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**Larry Stephen Olanrewaju**  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Yetunde Olanrewaju**

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**Notes to the financial statements**  
**Financial year ended 1st September 2025**

**General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 26 Ballentree Crescent Tyrrelstown Dublin 15

**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime'.

**Accounting policies and measurement bases**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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**

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.

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. 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.

**Tangible assets**

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

**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.

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**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 1st September 2025**

**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.

**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.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets 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.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

**Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	€	€
At the start of the financial year	- 31,039	-
Profit/loss for the financial year	-12,520	-31,039
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u><u>-43,559</u></u>	<u><u>-31,039</u></u>