

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 28 February 2025**

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

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**DIRECTORS**

Aidan Brazil  
Declan Collins  
Sinead Keenan  
Patrick Moriarty  
Kevin O'Brien  
Noreen O'Keeffe

**SECRETARY**

Noreen O'Keeffe

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

The Stables Courtyard  
University of Limerick  
Limerick  
Ireland

**COMPANY NUMBER**

733641

**ACCOUNTANT**

Deloitte Ireland LLP  
Deloitte & Touche House  
Charlotte Quay  
Limerick

**BANKERS**

AIB Banks Plc  
Dublin Road  
Castletroy  
Limerick

**SOLICITORS**

Gartlan O'Neill Furey  
Solicitors  
28 Upper Mount Street  
Dublin 2

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**  
**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 the 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 the 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited.

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.

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

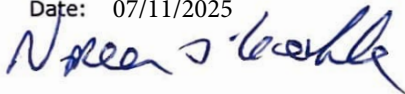
In relation to the financial statements and related notes:

- 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 judgements 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 Deloitte Ireland LLP, all the Company's accounting records and provided all the information, books, or documents 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 financial year ended 28/02/2025.

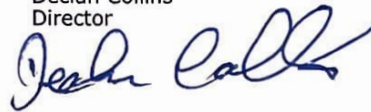
Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Noreen O'Keeffe  
Director

Date: 07/11/2025



Declan Collins  
Director



**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

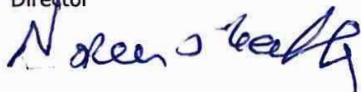
	Note	28.02.2025 €	29.02.2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	96,809	93,924
		<b>96,809</b>	<b>93,924</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	11	8,666	7,650
Debtors		204,163	168,557
Cash at bank and in hand		730,402	486,280
		<b>943,231</b>	<b>662,487</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(287,427)	(240,631)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>655,804</b>	<b>421,856</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>752,613</b>	<b>515,780</b>
Provision for liabilities	12	-	(37)
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>752,613</b>	<b>515,743</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called-up share capital presented as equity	13	100	100
Profit and loss account		752,513	515,643
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<b>752,613</b>	<b>515,743</b>

We, as directors of Dansk Courtyard Catering Limited state that:

- The Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- The Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied;
- The shareholders of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2);
- 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;
- The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; and 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 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements of Dansk Courtyard Catering Limited (registered number: 733641) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 07/11/2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

Noreen O'Keeffe  
Director



Declan Collins  
Director



**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

	Called-up share capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
<b>At 24 January 2023</b>	-	-	-
Profit for the financial period	-	515,643	515,643
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>515,643</b>	<b>515,643</b>
Issue of share capital	100	-	100
<b>At 29 February 2024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>515,643</b>	<b>515,743</b>
<b>At 01 March 2024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>515,643</b>	<b>515,743</b>
Profit for the financial year	-	236,870	236,870
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236,870</b>	<b>236,870</b>
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>752,513</b>	<b>752,613</b>

## **DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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#### **1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The accounting policies and measurement bases have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial period.

#### **General information and basis of accounting**

Dansk Courtyard Catering Limited (registered number 733641) is a company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is The Stables Courtyard, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2014.

The functional currency of Dansk Courtyard Catering Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

#### **Going concern**

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

#### **Taxation**

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment is measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

## **DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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Where items recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the Company and the Company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any allowance for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset on a reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and Fittings 15% reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

#### **Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as described below.

#### **Non-financial assets**

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews its tangible and intangible 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). The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its 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.

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. 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.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are valued on the first-in, first-out basis, at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on invoiced cost. Net realisable value represents estimated net selling price.

## **DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

#### **Retirement Benefit Costs**

Retirement benefits to employees are funded by defined contribution schemes which are funded by contributions from the company and employees. Payments are made to pension trusts which are financially separate from the company. These payments are charged against the profits of the period in which they become payable.

## **2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025****Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies**

The directors do not consider that any critical judgements have been made in the application of the Company's accounting policies and no key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material misstatement to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the financial year.

**Key source of estimation uncertainty**

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**3. Turnover**

An analysis of the company's turnover by class of business has not been disclosed as in the opinion of the directors the disclosure of such information would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company. Turnover is derived from its principal activities wholly undertaken in Ireland.

**4. Other operating income**

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	€	€
Grant received	14,000	-

During the current financial year the entity received a Grant from Limerick City & County Council.

**5. Interest payable and other similar expenses**

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	€	€
Interest payable and similar expenses	9,785	9,586

**6. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation**

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	15,383	14,652
Government grants	(14,000)	-

**7. Staff number and costs**

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	Number	Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was:		
Management and Administration	4	4
Sales and Catering	30	30
	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Wages and salaries	760,639	731,163
Other retirement benefit costs (note 14)	264,413	175,413
	<b><u>1,025,052</u></b>	<b><u>906,576</u></b>

**8. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by directors in respect of qualifying services	631,757	341,798

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>		<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>	
	<b>Number of directors</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>Number of directors</b>	<b>€</b>
Aggregate contributions paid, treated as paid or payable during the financial year/period to a retirement benefit scheme in respect of qualifying services of directors				
- Defined contribution schemes	6	264,413	6	172,808

**9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities**

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Current tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>		
Irish corporation tax	47,293	73,663
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b><u>47,293</u></b>	<b><u>73,663</u></b>
<b>Total tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b><u>47,293</u></b>	<b><u>73,663</u></b>

**Tax reconciliation**

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit before taxation is as follows:

	<b>Year ended 28.02.2025</b>	<b>Period from 24.01.2023 to 29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>	<b><u>284,163</u></b>	<b><u>589,306</u></b>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	35,520	73,663
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(59)	(37)
Deferred tax	-	37
Timing differences	11,832	-
<b>Total tax charge for year/period</b>	<b><u>47,293</u></b>	<b><u>73,663</u></b>

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

**10. Tangible assets**

	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At 01 March 2024	108,576	108,576
Additions	18,268	18,268
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>126,844</b>	<b>126,844</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At 01 March 2024	14,652	14,652
Charge for the financial year	15,383	15,383
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>30,035</b>	<b>30,035</b>
<b>Carrying value</b>		
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>96,809</b>	<b>96,809</b>
At 29 February 2024	93,924	93,924

**11. Stocks**

	<b>28.02.2025</b>	<b>29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Stocks	8,666	7,650

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Balance Sheet amounts.

**12. Provision for liabilities**

	<b>Deferred taxation</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>At 01 March 2024</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
Amounts written back	(37)	(37)
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>At 24 January 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Charged to the Profit and Loss Account	37	37
<b>At 29 February 2024</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
	<b>28.02.2025</b>	<b>29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	-	37
<b>Provision for deferred tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>

**DANSK COURTYARD CATERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025****13. Called-up share capital and reserves**

	<b>28.02.2025</b>	<b>29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Allotted, called-up and fully-paid</b>		
52 A Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	52	52
36 B Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	36	36
12 C Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	12	12
	<u><b>100</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>

**Presented as follows:**

Called-up share capital presented as equity	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
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The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

**14. Retirement benefit obligations****Defined contribution schemes:**

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for certain employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the year ended 28 February 2025 was €264,413 (2024: €175,413). The amounts outstanding at the period end was €Nil (2024: €Nil).

**15. Related party transactions****Transactions with group companies****Transactions with related parties or connected persons****Amounts owed to related parties**

	<b>28.02.2025</b>	<b>29.02.2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Castle Oaks Catering Limited	<u>-</u>	<u>8,287</u>

During the prior period the company engaged in transactions at arms length with Castle Oaks Catering Limited, an entity in which Declan Collins and Noreen O'Keeffe, directors of Dansk Courtyard Catering Limited had a significant influence. At the prior period end an amount of €8,287 was owed to Castle Oaks Catering Limited. No such transaction occurred in the current year.

**16. Events after the Balance Sheet date**

There have been no events after the balance sheet date affecting the Company since the financial year.