Company Number: 545623

Flashridge Ltd

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Flashridge Ltd

CONTENTS

Flashridge Ltd

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	**1,134,594**	1,116,957
Financial assets	**8**	**4,659,667**	70,585
Non-Current Assets		**5,794,261**	1,187,542
Current Assets			
Inventories	**9**	**66,714**	91,006
Receivables	**10**	**107,581**	1,164,515
Cash and cash equivalents		**1,386,411**	1,051,767
		1,560,706	2,307,288
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	**(362,914)**	(407,571)
Net Current Assets		**1,197,792**	1,899,717
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		**6,992,053**	3,087,259
Payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	**12**	**(3,655,661)**	(456,272)
Provisions for liabilities	**13**	**4,167**	4,167
Net Assets		**3,340,559**	2,635,154
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		**75**	75
Other reserves	**14**	**(1,100,000)**	(1,100,000)
Retained earnings		**4,440,484**	3,735,079
Equity attributable to owners of the company		**3,340,559**	2,635,154

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2025

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Flashridge 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 359 are satisfied,

(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the 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 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 26 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Gareth Slattery **Director**	**Keith Molloy** **Director**

Flashridge Ltd

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Reserve for own shares	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 1 July 2023	75	3,214,669	(1,100,000)	2,114,744
Profit for the financial year	-	520,410	-	520,410
At 30 June 2024	75	3,735,079	(1,100,000)	2,635,154
Profit for the financial year	-	705,405	-	705,405
At 30 June 2025	**75**	**4,440,484**	**(1,100,000)**	**3,340,559**

1. General Information

Flashridge Ltd, company number 545623, is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is The Manhattan, 3 - 5 Station Road, Raheny, Dublin 5. The principle activity of the company is the licenced trade. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements of the company for the period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280B of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the ‘Small Companies Regime’ in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Consolidated accounts
The company is entitled to the exemption provided for in section 293 (1A) of the Companies Act 2014 from the obligation to prepare group accounts because it qualifies as a small company in accordance with the small companies' regime.

Revenue
Revenue comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital Grants are initially recognised as deferred income on the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy of the relevant asset, as adjusted for any impairment.

Revenue Grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Government grants received are included in ‘other income’ in profit or loss.

Cash Flow Statement
The Company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or at valuation, 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 difference between depreciation based on the revalued amount 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:

Land and buildings freehold	-	2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line

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.

(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.

Financial assets

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Income Statement in the year in which it is receivable.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.Inventories are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables 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 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 and cash equivalents
Cash 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.

Borrowing costs
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.

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables 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.

Taxation and deferred 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 using the 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.

Ordinary share capital
The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Exceptional item
Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**32,661**	26,374

4. Income from investments

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit on disposal of investments	**185,471**	-

5. Finance costs

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	**34,295**	44,012

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 41, (2024 - 43).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	**3**	3
Employees	**38**	40
	41	43

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings freehold	**Fixtures, fittings and equipment**	**Total**
	€	**€**	**€**
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	1,318,701	494,260	1,812,961
Additions	-	50,298	50,298
At 30 June 2025	1,318,701	544,558	1,863,259
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2024	201,744	494,260	696,004
Charge for the financial year	26,374	6,287	32,661
At 30 June 2025	228,118	500,547	728,665
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	**1,090,583**	**44,011**	**1,134,594**
At 30 June 2024	1,116,957	-	1,116,957

8. Financial fixed assets

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Investments	**€**	**€**
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	70,585	70,585
Additions	4,659,667	4,659,667
Disposals	(70,585)	(70,585)
At 30 June 2025	4,659,667	4,659,667
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2025	**4,659,667**	**4,659,667**
At 30 June 2024	70,585	70,585

9. Inventories

	2025	2024
	€	€
Closing Inventory	**66,714**	91,006

10. Receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**41,497**	1,106,099
Amounts owed by connected parties (Note 17)	**39,331**	38,791
Other debtors	**657**	-
Taxation	**-**	13,321
Prepayments	**11,096**	6,304
Accrued income	**15,000**	-
	107,581	1,164,515

11. Payables

Amounts falling due within one year	**2025**	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	**111,705**	111,692
Trade payables	**112,392**	159,672
Taxation	**107,990**	98,267
Other creditors	**1,500**	3,650
Accruals	**29,327**	34,290
	362,914	407,571

Flashridge Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

12. Payables

Amounts falling due after more than one year	**2025 €**	2024 €
Bank loan	**380,227**	456,272
Directors' loan accounts	**3,275,434**	-
	3,655,661	456,272

Loans	**2025 €**	2024 €
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand	**111,705**	111,692
Repayable between one and two years	**111,705**	111,692
Repayable between two and five years	**268,522**	335,076
Repayable in five years or more	**-**	9,504
	491,932	567,964

13. Provisions for liabilities

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Capital allowances €	**Total 2025 €**	Total 2024 €
At financial year start	(4,167)	**(4,167)**	(4,167)
At financial year end	**(4,167)**	**(4,167)**	(4,167)

14. Income Statement

	Income statement €	**Reserve for own shares €**	**Total €**
At 1 July 2024	3,735,079	(1,100,000)	2,635,079
Profit for the financial year	705,405	-	705,405
At 30 June 2025	**4,440,484**	**(1,100,000)**	**3,340,484**

15. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year - ended 30 June 2025.

16. Directors' remuneration and transactions

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration	**87,600**	124,800
Pension contributions	**583**	583
	88,183	125,383

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Gareth Slattery	**690,924**	-
Keith Molloy	**1,892,255**	-
Jason Molloy	**692,255**	-
	3,275,434	-

The loans are interest free and is not repayable on demand.

17. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014 the company had transactions with other connected parties. The following amounts are receivable at the financial year end:

	Balance 2025	Movement in year	Balance 2024	Maximum in year
	€	€	€	€
Saltcross Ltd	**39,331**	**540**	38,791	**-**

In the opinion of the directors these amounts arise in the ordinary course of business and the terms of the amounts due are in accordance with the terms ordinarily offered by the company.

18. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 November 2025.