

Company registration number: 547152

Silverdock Ltd

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Silverdock Ltd

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Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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, 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 these financial statements, the directors are 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 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. 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.



Giedrius Lukosius
Director



Mykolas Kliusenkovas
Director

Date: 10 March 2026

Silverdock Ltd

Accountants' Report to the board of directors on the Unaudited financial statements of Silverdock Ltd

In accordance with the instructions given to us, we have compiled without carrying out an audit, the financial statements of Silverdock Ltd which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes of Silverdock Ltd from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

This report is made to the company's board of directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's board of directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's board of directors, as a body, for our work, or for this report.

Respective responsibilities of director and accountants

As described on page 1 the company's directors are responsible for ensuring that the company maintains adequate accounting records and for preparing financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st August 2025 and its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

You are responsible for deciding, on an annual basis, whether the company is entitled to avail of the exemption from statutory audit in accordance with Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014.

It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of Silverdock Ltd from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the directors.

Scope of work

As a firm regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland our work will be carried out in accordance with the Miscellaneous Technical Statement No.41 Chartered Accountants' Reports on the Compilation of Financial Statements of Incorporated Entities and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related services - Compilation Engagements. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the year ended 31st August 2025 your duty is to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that 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 under the Companies Acts 2014. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.



Kinsella Mitchell and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Finance House
46 Prussia Street
Dublin 7
Date: 10th March 2026

Kinsella Mitchell and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Chartered Tax Advisers
Finance House
46 Prussia Street, Dublin 7 D07 VW0Y

Silverdock Ltd
Balance sheet
As at 31 August 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	229,739		188,100	
			229,739		188,100
Current assets					
Debtors	6	299,464		332,937	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,414		21,734	
		303,878		354,671	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(317,086)		(375,901)	
Net current liabilities			(13,208)		(21,230)
Total assets less current liabilities			216,531		166,870
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(59,469)		-
Net assets			<u>157,062</u>		<u>166,870</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Share premium account			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			146,962		156,770
Shareholders funds			<u>157,062</u>		<u>166,870</u>

We, as directors of Silverdock Ltd 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 section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 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 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; and

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Silverdock Ltd

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 August 2025**

- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 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 section 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 Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 10 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Giedrius Lukosius
Director



Mykolas Kliusenkovas
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Silverdock Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 August 2025

1. General information

Silverdock Ltd is primarily engaged in the provision of haulage business. The company's registered office is 12 Willan's Row, Ongar Green, Dublin 15, D15 E6F4.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 547152.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standards 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 entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment:

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

(b) Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are expenses which has been incurred but not yet paid. Expense must be recorded in the accounting period in which it is incurred. Therefore, accrued expense must be recognised in the accounting period in which it occurs rather than in the following period in which it will be paid.

(c) Accrued income

Accrued income is income which has been earned but not yet received. Income must be recorded in the accounting period in which it is earned. Therefore, accrued income must be recognised in the accounting period in which it arises rather than in the subsequent period in which it will be received.

Silverdock Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

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 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.

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 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.

Silverdock Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

Tangible 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	12.5%
Fixtures & fittings	12.5 %
Motor vehicles	12.5%

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.

Silverdock Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

(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.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

Silverdock Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 16 (2024: 14).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	618,489	541,272
Social insurance costs	55,616	46,504
	<u>674,105</u>	<u>587,776</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>104,898</u>	<u>112,463</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025

4. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(106,777)	(107,997)
Advances made during the financial year	-	1,220
At the end of the financial year	<u>(106,777)</u>	<u>(106,777)</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Giedrius Lukosius

Interest free loan

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(29,628)	(29,628)
At the end of the financial year	<u>(29,628)</u>	<u>(29,628)</u>

Mykolas Kliusenkovas

Interest free loan

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(77,149)	(78,369)
Advances made during the financial year	-	1,220
At the end of the financial year	<u>(77,149)</u>	<u>(77,149)</u>

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025**

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 September 2024	122,724	149,228	614,260	886,212
Additions	-	13,875	93,409	107,284
Disposals	-	-	(27,500)	(27,500)
At 31 August 2025	<u>122,724</u>	<u>163,103</u>	<u>680,169</u>	<u>965,996</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2024	100,544	114,485	483,082	698,111
Charge for the financial year	11,090	13,969	33,715	58,774
Disposals	-	-	(20,628)	(20,628)
At 31 August 2025	<u>111,634</u>	<u>128,454</u>	<u>496,169</u>	<u>736,257</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2025	<u>11,090</u>	<u>34,649</u>	<u>184,000</u>	<u>229,739</u>
At 31 August 2024	<u>22,180</u>	<u>34,743</u>	<u>131,178</u>	<u>188,101</u>

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	200,065	269,274
Prepayments	18,804	18,663
Accrued income	80,595	45,000
	<u>299,464</u>	<u>332,937</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	24,572	1,651
Trade creditors	112,023	189,586
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,000	10,000
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	166,971	171,244
Accruals	3,520	3,420
	<u>317,086</u>	<u>375,901</u>

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025**

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	35,620	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	23,849	-
	<u>59,469</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>59,469</u>	<u>-</u>

9. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.

10. Key management personnel

There were no other key management personnel during the year other than the directors.

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the shareholders.

12. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	156,770	200,707
Loss for the financial year	(9,808)	(43,937)
At the end of the financial year	<u>146,962</u>	<u>156,770</u>
	<u>146,962</u>	<u>156,770</u>

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 10 March 2026.