

ANCAR ADVISORY LIMITED
ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing a report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("Section 1A of FRS 102") (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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 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; and,
- prepare the financial statements on the Going Concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume the company will continue in business.

The director confirms that he has complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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, enables him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. The director 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.

Signed


Anthony Kenny

Date: 2 April 2026

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Tangible fixed assets		3,115	4,115
Current assets			
Debtors	6	16,463	78,063
Cash at bank and in hand		98,613	37,266
		115,076	115,329
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(15,195)	(8,977)
Net current assets		99,881	106,352
Total assets less current liabilities		102,996	110,467
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		102,896	110,367
		102,996	110,467

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'.

I, as director of Ancar Advisory Limited, state that -

The company has availed 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 is complied with; no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and; 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 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 section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 2 April 2026 and authorised for issue on the same date. They were signed by:


Anthony Kenny

Date: 2 APRIL 2026

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Total equity
	€	€	€
Balance at 31 December 2024	100	110,367	110,467
Loss for the 2025 financial year	-	(7,471)	(7,471)
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>100</u>	<u>102,896</u>	<u>102,996</u>

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Company Information, Statement of Compliance and Statement of Accounting Policies

Ancar Advisory Limited is primarily engaged in providing corporate compliance and advisory services.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland and its company registration number is 678448. The company's principal place of business and its registered office is located at 6 Ailesbury Lawn, Dundrum, Dublin D16 HH00.

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

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements are prepared on the Going Concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with financial reporting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

(b) *Revenue recognition*

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for the performance of services. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(c) *Taxation*

Taxation expense represents the sum of current taxation payable and deferred taxation.

Current tax

Current tax year is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account, because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in different years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is accounted for using a timing difference approach. A deferred taxation liability is recognised for all timing differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. A deferred taxation asset is recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Timing differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset, liability or other item in the financial statements and its taxation basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(d) *Trade and other debtors*

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables 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 using the effective interest rate method. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

(e) *Trade creditors 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 rate method.

(f) *Tangible fixed assets and depreciation*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost is defined to include the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The charge for depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible assets to their estimated residual value by instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	7 years
Computer equipment	4 years

2. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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 experiences 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 and the resulting accounting estimates may differ from the actual results. There are no 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. Employees and remuneration	2025	2024
The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, analysed by function was:		
Administration	1	2
Directors	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Staff costs comprise the following:</i>		
	€	€
Wages and salaries	39,206	25,216
Social welfare costs	<u>1,338</u>	<u>1,338</u>
4. Directors' remuneration		
The following aggregate amounts of emoluments were paid to the director and persons connected with the director:		
Emoluments for qualifying services to the company	<u>25,000</u>	<u>5,534</u>
Other than as shown above, there are no other disclosures required under sections 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014.		
5. Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Corporation tax on loss/profit profit for the year	-	520
Corporation tax (overprovided) in prior years	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>520</u>
Corporation tax is calculated at the rate of 12.5% on trading income. There are no material timing differences and it is therefore not necessary to establish a provision for deferred tax.		
6. Debtors		
Trade debtors	-	9,263
Director's account	463	3,800
Taxation	6,000	-
Other debtors and prepayments	<u>10,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>
	<u>16,463</u>	<u>78,063</u>
7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
VAT	2,700	3,329
PAYE/PRSI	11,079	248
Corporation tax	-	500
Other creditors	<u>1,416</u>	<u>4,900</u>
	<u>15,195</u>	<u>8,977</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
8. Called up share capital presented as equity		
<i>Authorised:</i>		
100 Ordinary Shares of €1.00 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
100 Ordinary Shares of €1.00 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Directors' and secretary's interests

The following interests in shares of the company have been advised by the director in accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014 :

	<i>No. of shares</i>	
Anthony Kenny Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	50	50
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

9. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director has considered the company's business prospects and all relevant aspects of the company's financing position, including its ability to generate positive cash flow. The director is of the opinion that there is no material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. On that basis, the director is satisfied that the going concern basis continues to be appropriate.

10. Important events since the balance sheet date

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which need to be disclosed.

11. Control

The company is controlled by its shareholders.

12. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 2 April 2026.