**CANDY SHOP DIGITAL LIMITED**
**GLENMORE**
**RIVERSTOWN**
**DUNDALK**

# ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

CANDY SHOP DIGITAL LIMITED

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## DIRECTORS AND COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **DIRECTOR** | Cormac McCann |
| **SECRETARY** | DanaMaria Brascu |
| **COMPANY NUMBER** | 602737 |
| **DATE OF INCORPORATION** | 20th April 2017 |
| **REGISTERED OFFICE** | Glenmore<br>Riverstown<br>Dundalk |
| **ACCOUNTANTS** | Anton Martin Limited t/a O'Connor Martin & Company<br>Blackthorn Business Park<br>Coes Road<br>Dundalk<br>County Louth |
| **BUSINESS ADDRESS** | Glenmore<br>Riverstown<br>Dundalk<br>County Louth |
| **BANKERS** | AIB<br>Clanbrassil Street<br>Dundalk<br>County Louth |

**CANDY SHOP DIGITAL LIMITED**

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 those financial statements, the directors are 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
-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.

## DIRECTORS DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7 to 14:

-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 judgments 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 O'Connor Martin & Co, the company's accounting records and provided all the information 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 year ended 31st March 2025.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

**CORMAC MCCANN**
**DIRECTOR**

**19TH FEBRUARY 2026**

## CANDY SHOP DIGITAL LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

| | | | 2025 | | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes | € | € | € | € |
| **FIXED ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 8 | | 12,594 | | - |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Debtors | | 2,567 | | - | |
| | | 2,567 | | - | |
| **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR** | 10 | (16,290) | | (8,492) | |
| **NET CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | (13,723) | | (8,492) |
| **TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | (1,129) | | (8,492) |
| Provision for Liabilities and Charges | 11 | | (354) | | 1,574 |
| **DEFICIENCY OF ASSETS** | | | **(1,483)** | | **(6,918)** |
| **CAPITAL AND RESERVES** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 12 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | 13 | | (1,583) | | (7,018) |
| **EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS** | 14 | | **(1,483)** | | **(6,918)** |

**I, as Director of Candy Shop Digital 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 is compiled with,

(c) No notice under subsection (1) of Section 334 has in accordance with subsection(2) of that section been served on the company;

(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 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 s.352 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

**CORMAC MCCANN**
**DIRECTOR**
**DATE: 19TH FEBRUARY 2026**

## 1. Accounting Policies

Candy Shop Digital Limited is primarily engaged in Web design, Marketing Management, Photography, Advertising Campaign management design in Carlingford, County Louth.
The company trades from Candy Shop Digital Limited, Glenmore, Riverstown, County Louth.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

The Company is registered in Ireland under company number 602737.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

### 1.1. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

### 1.3. Leasing

(i) Finance Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

(ii) Operating Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

**1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

(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.

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Equipment 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 Equipment are as follows:

Equipment - 20 % Straight Line Basis

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

(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 reverses, 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.

**1.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position

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### 1.6. Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors 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 provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

### 1.7. Trade and Other Creditors

Trade and other creditors 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.

### 1.8. Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. 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 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.

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**1.9. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**1.10. 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.

**2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

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. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The 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 useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

**3. Turnover**

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in Ireland.

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## 4. Operating Profit

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Operating profit is stated after charging: | | |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 384 | - |
| Bank Charges | 386 | - |
| Directors Salaries | - | - |
| Accountants' remuneration | 2,000 | - |

## 5. Employees

There were no employees during the year.

## 5.1. Directors' Emoluments

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Remuneration | - | - |

## 6. Transactions with directors

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014, the following loans were made by the following directors to the company:

| Name of director | Cormac McCann |
|---|---|
| | € |
| Amount owed to director as at 1st April 2024 | 3,865 |
| Advanced by director in year | 5,284 |
| Amount owed to director as at 31st March 2025 | 9,149 |

**CANDY SHOP DIGITAL LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

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## 7. Taxation

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Corporation tax on the operating profit for the year on ordinary activities | - | - |
| Transfer to deferred taxation | 1,928 | - |
| | 1,928 | - |

**Reconciliation of Tax Charge**

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **Profit On Ordinary Activities Before Tax** | 7,363 | - |
| Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 : 12.5% ) | 920 | - |
| **Effects of:** | | |
| Government Grant Income Not Taxable | - | - |
| Expenses not deducted for tax purposes | - | - |
| Losses carried forward | 920 | - |
| | - | - |

**8. Tangible Assets**

| | Fixtures & Fittings | Total |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **Cost** | | |
| At 1st April 2024 | - | - |
| Additions | 12,978 | 12,978 |
| At 31st March 2025 | 12,978 | 12,978 |
| **Depreciation** | | |
| At 1st April 2024 | - | - |
| Charge for the period | 384 | (384) |
| At 31st March 2025 | 384 | 384 |
| **Net Book Values** | | |
| At 31st March 2025 | 12,594 | 12,594 |

**9. Work-in-Progress**

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Work-in-Progress | - | - |
| | - | - |

**10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Other taxes and social welfare costs | 1,634 | 567 |
| Directors' Loans | 9,149 | 3,865 |
| Accruals | 4,197 | 2,750 |
| | 14,980 | 7,182 |

**10 .1 Other taxes and social welfare costs:**

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| Value Added Tax | 1,634 | 567 |
| P.A.Y.E./P.R.S.I. | - | - |
| | 1,634 | 567 |

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**11. Deferred Taxation**

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|---|---|
| Provision at 1st April 2024 | (1,251) | (1,251) |
| Deferred tax credit in profit and loss account | 1,928 | - |
| Provision at 31st March 2025 | 677 | (1,251) |

**12. Share Capital**

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised | | |
| 100,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid equity | | |
| 100 Ordinary shares of €1 each | 100 | 100 |

**13. Equity Reserves**

| | Profit and loss account € | Total € |
|---|---|---|
| At 1st April 2024 | (7,018) | (7,018) |
| Retained profit for the period | 5,435 | 5,435 |
| At 31st March 2025 | (1,583) | (1,583) |

**14. Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds**

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|---|---|
| Profit for the period | 5,435 | - |
| Opening shareholders' funds | (6,918) | (6,918) |
| Closing shareholders' funds | (1,483) | (6,918) |

**15. Reconciliation of Operating profit to Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities**

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|---|---|
| Profit / (Loss) after Taxation | 5,435 | - |
| **Addback/Deduct** | | |
| Taxation | 1,928 | - |
| **Operating Profit** | 7,363 | - |
| **Adjustment for** | | |
| Depreciation | 384 | - |
| **Changes in Working Capital** | | |
| (Increase) in debtors | (2,567) | - |
| Increase in creditors | 7,798 | - |
| **Cash Generated from Operations** | 12,978 | - |

**16. Analysis of Changes in Net funds**

| | Opening Balance € | Cash Flows € | Closing Balance € |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash at bank and in hand | - | - | - |

**17. Related Party Transactions**

There were no related party transactions during the year.

**18. Controlling Interest**

The company is controlled by Cormac McCann.
Cormac McCann is also the ultimate controlling party.

**19. Directors Interests**

The directors who served during the period and their interests in the company are as stated below:

| | Ordinary Shares 2025 | Ordinary Shares 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cormac McCann | 100 | 50 |

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**20. Approval Of Financial Statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 19th February 2026.

**Cormac McCann**
**Director**