



# O'Connor Pyne & Co. Limited

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## INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Company registration number 669794 (Ireland)

DIRECTORS **TOMAS O'CONNOR** B.B.S., F.C.A., C.T.A. **CONOR PYNE** B.COMM., F.C.A. **ORIEL LAWTON** B.Sc Fin., A.C.A.

Registered to carry on audit work and authorised to carry on investment business by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Company No: 647683



# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

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# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless she 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 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 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, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. She 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.

On behalf of the board

Jordan Meegan  
**Director**

1 October 2025

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Financial assets	4		10		10
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	110		110	
Cash at bank and in hand		98,888		99,995	
		<u>98,998</u>		<u>100,105</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(10)		(10)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>98,988</u>		<u>100,095</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>98,998</u>		<u>100,105</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			110		110
Profit and loss reserves			<u>98,888</u>		<u>99,995</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>98,998</u>		<u>100,105</u>

I, as director of Inchiquin Consulting Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 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) The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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.

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 Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 1 October 2025

Jordan Meegan  
Director

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>	110	-	110
<b>Year ended 31 March 2024:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	99,995	99,995
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	110	99,995	100,105
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(1,107)	(1,107)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	110	98,888	98,998

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Inchiquin Consulting Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 6 Inchiquin Park, Baunkyle, Corofin, Clare and its company registration number is 669794.

##### 1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

##### 1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Going concern

The director has reasonable expectation, having made appropriate enquiries, that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### 3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Income from financial assets</b>		
Income from shares in group undertakings	-	100,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Financial assets

	2025	2024
	€	€
Unlisted investments	10	10
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 5 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Prepayments	110	110
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Accruals	10	10
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# INCHIQUIN CONSULTING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025*

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### **7 Capital Commitments**

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31st March 2025.

### **8 Post balance sheet events**

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

### **9 Controlling Interest**

Jordan Meegan owns 100% of the ordinary share capital in Inchiquin Consulting Limited.

### **10 Approval of financial statements**

The director approved the financial statements on 1 October 2025.