

Company registration number: 334772

**Aniar Cumhacht Teoranta
Trading as Logpro**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025**

Aniar Cumhacht Teoranta

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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 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. 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 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 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.

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Balance sheet As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	56,264		66,135	
			56,264		66,135
Current assets					
Stocks	8	65,200		70,066	
Debtors	9	35,870		55,705	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,870		33,194	
		112,940		158,965	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	42,555		(157)	
Net current assets			155,495		158,808
Total assets less current liabilities			211,759		224,943
Net assets			211,759		224,943
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			13		13
Profit and loss account			211,746		224,930
Shareholders funds			211,759		224,943

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

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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

We, as directors of Aniar Cumhacht Teoranta 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 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 abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr David Gray
Director

Ms Maria Olanan
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Moyra, Falcarragh, Co. Donegal.

The primary activity of the company is research and development consultancy. The company also manufactures and sells electronic components.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the financial year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Tooling and moulds	- 12.5% straight line
Office equipment	- 33.3% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was - (2024: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	90,618	151,816
Social insurance costs	6,784	706
	<u>97,402</u>	<u>152,522</u>

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>16,100</u>	<u>47,787</u>

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

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year (as previously reported)	224,930	275,781
Prior period adjustments	-	(12,657)
At the start of the financial year (restated)	224,930	263,124
Loss for the financial year	(13,184)	(38,194)
At the end of the financial year	<u>211,746</u>	<u>224,930</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	<u>72,811</u>	<u>54,242</u>	<u>32,693</u>	<u>159,746</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	29,504	47,758	16,348	93,610
Charge for the financial year	5,004	2,825	2,043	9,872
At 31 March 2025	<u>34,508</u>	<u>50,583</u>	<u>18,391</u>	<u>103,482</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	<u>38,303</u>	<u>3,659</u>	<u>14,302</u>	<u>56,264</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>43,307</u>	<u>6,484</u>	<u>16,345</u>	<u>66,136</u>

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and raw materials	<u>65,200</u>	<u>70,066</u>

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	7,829	14,517
Other debtors	27,134	40,281
Prepayments	907	907
	<u>35,870</u>	<u>55,705</u>

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

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	915	2,246
Trade creditors	2,478	592
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	(48,468)	(5,201)
Accruals	2,520	2,520
	<u>(42,555)</u>	<u>157</u>

11. Accounting periods

The current accounts are for the year ended 31 March 2025. The comparative figures are for the year ended 31 March 2024.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 13 January 2026.