

Company registration number 535936 (Republic of Ireland)

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2024

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Clonfad Rpb Limited and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of opinion

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2024 on pages 5 to 7, which the directors of Clonfad Rpb Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the annual general meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the annual general meeting.

Other information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 9 October 2025 we reported to the members of Clonfad Rpb Limited on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2024 and our report was as follows:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clonfad Rpb Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2024, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime* issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- meet the requirements to be presumed under Section 336(3A) of the Companies Act 2014 to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 August 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime*; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to micro companies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS

PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions required by sections 307 and 308 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that comply with FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime*, and the legal requirements applicable to micro company financial statements, and are thereby presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view. The financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures. The financial reporting framework applicable to micro companies is a compliance framework and not a fair presentation framework. The directors are responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014, as applied to micro companies. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Michael Farrell

**For and on behalf of AAB Group Accountants (Ireland) Limited,
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors**

Unit 5B Unit 5H
Fingal Bay Business Park
Balbriggan
Co Dublin
Republic of Ireland
K32 NY57
9 October 2025

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached balance sheet and the related abridged notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board

Mr Terry McAdam
Director

Date: 9 October 2025

Ms Sheena McCaffrey
Secretary

Date: 9 October 2025

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2024

	2024		2023	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets		198		198
Current assets	2		2	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(100)		(100)	
Net current liabilities		(98)		(98)
Total assets less current liabilities		100		100
Net assets		100		100
Capital and reserves		100		100

Clonfad Rpb Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 7 Blackheath Gardens, Clontarf, Dublin 3, Co. Dublin, Ireland, D03 DX68.

We, as directors of Clonfad Rpb Limited, state that:

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 micro company and we confirm that 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 micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms Sheena McCaffrey
Director

Mr Terry McAdam
Director

Company registration number 535936 (Republic of Ireland)

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2024

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates, jointly controlled entities and other fixed asset investments 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

For transactions where settlement is deferred beyond normal credit terms, total interest income or expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Otherwise, it is allocated at a constant rate (normally the contractual rate of interest) on the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability excluding transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in preference shares or ordinary shares and investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in jointly controlled entities are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for amounts recognised in profit or loss over the term of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for the allocation of interest, the amortisation of any transaction costs included in the cost of the instruments and any impairment loss.

CLONFAD RPB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2024

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2024	2023
	€	€
At the beginning and end of the year	-	-
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