

EK INTERVIEW PREPARATION LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

EK INTERVIEW PREPARATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	€	2024 €	€	2023 €
Fixed Assets		2,914		1,094
Current Assets	33,656		27,298	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(4,493)		(4,496)	
Net Current Assets		29,463		22,802
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		32,377		23,896
Accrual and Deferred Income		(1,495)		(1,495)
Net Liabilities		30,882		22,401
Capital and Reserves		30,882		22,401

EK Interview Preparation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Bunowen, Ballyconneely, Co. Galway.

I, as director of 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 section 358 is complied 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) the director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company 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 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' and the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8/1/24

Elaine Conroy

Elaine Conroy
Director

Company Registration Number 693714

EK INTERVIEW PREPATATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

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.

The Company is dormant and has never traded.

The Covid Pandemic lockdown has jeopardised many businesses in Ireland with knock on effect being reduction in income and job security. Government supports for the Irish economy are currently maintaining existing standards of living.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 year 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.

EK INTERVIEW PREPARATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

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 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting year in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the year are recognised in profit and loss after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting year in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

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 year.

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2024	2023
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	22,302	18,787
Profit for the Year	8,480	3,514
At the end of the Year	30,782	22,302