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**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

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**KCA**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & REGISTERED AUDITORS  
18A Redleaf Business Park, Turvey Avenue, Donabate, Co Dublin.

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

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## **ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with the applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law require 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, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants 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 at 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to note the effect and the reason for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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 and financial position of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance of the financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Directors**

**Frank Keane**

**5 September 2025**

# ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 €
<hr/>		
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Tangible fixed assets		-
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Debtors	5	14,029
Bank		<u>131,162</u>
		145,191
<b>CREDITORS</b> ( <i>amounts falling due within one year</i> )	6	<u>(123,309)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>21,882</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>21,882</u></u>
<b>SHARE CAPITAL</b>	7	100
<b>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</b>		21,782
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		<u><u>21,882</u></u>

I as director of Ask Harbour Limited, state that the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that it complies with the requirements of section 358 of that Act. The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, 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 the financial year and of its profit or loss for that financial year. I confirm that no notice under subsection 1 of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection 2 of that section, been served on the company. The director confirms that he has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

In preparing these financial statements, the director has relied on the exemption contained in Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

### Directors

Frank Keane

5 September 2025

## ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Ask Harbour Limited (the "company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office and principal place of business is 18a Redleaf Business Park, Turvey Avenue, Donabate, Co. Dublin.

The principal activity of the company is that of Business Consultants to the mining sector.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

##### a) *Basis of financial statements*

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value.

##### b) *Foreign currency and translation*

###### *Functional currency and presentation currency*

The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro ("€") which is also the functional currency of the company.

###### *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction or an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c) *Revenue recognition***

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

***Rendering of services***

Revenue from rendering of supply is recognised in the accounting period in which the supply is rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably.

***Interest income***

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

**d) *Employee benefits***

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangements.

***Short term benefits***

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary' benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

**e) *Borrowing cost***

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

## ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### f) *Leases*

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

##### *Operating lease*

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### g) *Taxation*

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. 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.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

##### *Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

##### *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 recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when 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 tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

## ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### *h) Exceptional items*

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as "exceptional items". These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

##### *i) Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

##### *Depreciation*

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates, which are estimated to reduce the assets to realisable values by the end of their expected useful lives as follows:-

Fixtures and equipment : 20 Straight Line

Depreciation is charged when the asset is substantially ready for use. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

##### *Derecognition*

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

##### *j) Impairment of non-financial assets*

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

***j) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)***

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the 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 (or asset's cash generating unit) 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.

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, with the exception of losses on previously revalued assets which are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increases accumulated in equity in respect of that asset.

If an impairment loss 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 except to the extent that a previous impairment loss was recognised in equity.

***k) Cash and cash equivalents***

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents net of outstanding bank overdraft, if any.

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

***l) Financial Instruments***

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

*Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised on the profit and loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions on transfer.

## ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### l) *Financial Instruments (continued)*

##### *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, overdrafts and amount due to group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

## ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### *m) Distribution to equity holders*

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

#### *n) 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.

#### *o) Provisions and contingencies*

##### *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.

##### *Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

***P) Related party transactions***

Transactions with entities are disclosed in accordance with the accounting standards and Companies Act 2014.

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

The company made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

***a) Critical judgements made in applying the company accounting policies***

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

ASK HARBOUR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5. DEBTORS	2025
	€
Trade debtors	14,029
	<u>14,029</u>

6. CREDITORS	2025
	€
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>	
Accruals	2,546
Loans from shareholders	117,651
Corporation tax	3,112
	<u>123,309</u>

*Trade and other creditors*

The carrying amounts of trade, and other creditors approximate their fair value largely due to the short-term maturities and nature of these instruments. The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and 90 days. No interest

*Accruals*

The terms of the accruals are based on underlying contracts.

**ASK HARBOUR LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

<b>7. SHARE CAPITAL</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
<i>Authorised Share Capital</i>	
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	
Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100</u>
<i>Presented as follows</i>	
Called up share capital presented as equity	<u>100</u>

**8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONTROLLING PARTY**

*Ultimate controlling party*

There is no ultimate controlling party as no one Shareholder owns more than 50% of the ordinary share capital of the company.

*Key management personnel compensation*

The directors remuneration disclosed in note 6 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

*Other related party transactions*

There were no other related party transactions during the period.

**9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There were no subsequent events affecting the company since the year end.

**10. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5 September 2025.