

Company Number: 545011

Killala Bay Communications Ltd
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Killala Bay Communications Ltd

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Killala Bay Communications Ltd
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REPORT
to the Board of Directors on the Compilation of the unaudited Abridged financial
statements of Killala Bay Communications Ltd
for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

In accordance with the engagement letter dated 1 January 2026 and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled for your approval the abridged financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 May 2025 as set out on pages 4 to 6 which comprise the Balance Sheet and notes from the company's accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at
<https://www.charteredaccountants.ie/Professional-Standards/Home>

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Killala Bay Communications Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this 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 its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with guidance issued by Chartered Accountants Ireland and have complied with the relevant ethical guidance laid down by Chartered Accountants Ireland relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 May 2025 your duty to ensure that Killala Bay Communications Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Killala Bay Communications Ltd. You consider that Killala Bay Communications Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abridged financial statements of Killala Bay Communications Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory abridged financial statements.

D A O'SULLIVAN ASSOCIATES LTD

Chartered Accountants
Altamount Street,
Westport,
Co.Mayo
F28 DH97
Ireland

29 January 2026

Killala Bay Communications Ltd
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 May 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
ASSETS		
Fixed Assets	11,357	14,603
Current assets	31,059	51,820
Prepayments and accrued income	5,903	5,903
	<u>48,319</u>	<u>72,326</u>
CAPITAL, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and Reserves	38,963	62,585
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8,181	8,566
Accruals and deferred income	1,175	1,175
	<u>48,319</u>	<u>72,326</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Killala Bay Communications Ltd, state that -

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption 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) 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 the Companies Act 2014 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 (as a micro company). 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 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 29 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Neil Moran
Director

Killala Bay Communications Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

1. General Information

Killala Bay Communications Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

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.

Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are significant management assumptions in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful lives of each type of asset and in certain circumstances, estimates of fair value and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. It is not practical to quantify the impact changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in the assets and the classes of the assets impacted.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 12.5% Straight line
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Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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 continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that

Killala Bay Communications Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

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.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, 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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions, during the year, which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit brought forward	62,485	78,586
Loss for the financial year	(23,622)	(16,101)
Profit carried forward	38,863	62,485

4. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

5. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 January 2026.