

Company registration number 265411 (Republic of Ireland)

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

EOCHIALl ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Ann Mahon John Noel Maher Nicola Maher Hilary Maher Stephanie Maher
Secretary	Stephanie Maher
Company number	265411
Registered office	Oghill Monasterevin Co Kildare
Accountants	Timmins & Co Harbour View Kilcock Co Kildare
Business address	Oghill Monasterevin Co Kildare
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Edward Street Newbridge Co Kildare
Solicitors	L. C O'Reilly, Timmins & Co The Harbour Kilcock Co. Kildare

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T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
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EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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 that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) applying section 1A of that standard, 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Ann Mahon
Director
29 October 2025

Hilary Maher
Director

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ann Mahon
Director

Hilary Maher
Director

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 General information

The financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Eochiall Enterprises Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

Eochiall Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 265411). The registered office is Oghill, Monasterevin, Co Kildare which is also its principal place of business. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

Currency

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 €.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies are being applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements:

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) 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. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	12.5% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

2.8 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

2.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

EOCHIALl ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2.12 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

EOCHIALl ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the accounting records since the financial year end and are satisfied that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to continue as a going concern. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Bad debts

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is €28,464 (2024: €47,575).

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	-	(40,488)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	37,054	36,167
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	145
Impairment of investment property	-	-
Operating lease charges	24,000	24,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	41	42
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

EOCHIALL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

6 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	204,958	156,430
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	72,000	54,000
Other compensation costs	-	-
	<u>276,958</u>	<u>210,430</u>

7 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	13,617
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5,341)	-
	<u>(5,341)</u>	<u>13,617</u>
Total current tax	<u>(5,341)</u>	<u>13,617</u>

8 Impairments

The impairment losses in respect of financial assets are recognised in other gains and losses in the profit and loss account.

Reversals of previous impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
	Notes	
In respect of:		
Fixed asset investments	170,000	-
	<u>170,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Recognised in:		
Amounts written off investments	170,000	-
	<u>170,000</u>	<u>-</u>

EOCHIAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	220,603	246,126	466,729
Additions	-	16,940	16,940
	<u>220,603</u>	<u>263,066</u>	<u>483,669</u>
At 30 April 2025	220,603	263,066	483,669
	<u>220,603</u>	<u>263,066</u>	<u>483,669</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	175,191	205,841	381,032
Depreciation charged in the year	21,464	15,590	37,054
	<u>196,655</u>	<u>221,431</u>	<u>418,086</u>
At 30 April 2025	196,655	221,431	418,086
	<u>196,655</u>	<u>221,431</u>	<u>418,086</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	23,948	41,635	65,583
	<u>23,948</u>	<u>41,635</u>	<u>65,583</u>
At 30 April 2024	45,412	40,285	85,697
	<u>45,412</u>	<u>40,285</u>	<u>85,697</u>

10 Investment property

	2025 €
Fair value	
At 1 May	350,000
Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments	170,000
	<u>520,000</u>
At 30 April	520,000
	<u>520,000</u>

The balance sheet value of €520,000 reflects the fair value of the company's investment as at the year end (2024: €350,000). In accordance with the company's accounting policy, these assets are held at fair value. One property was valued by a real estate agent and the other by Ann Mahon, the company director. Ann Mahon is not a professional valuer.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2025 €
Cost	595,530
Accumulated depreciation	(514,874)
	<u>80,656</u>
Carrying amount	80,656
	<u>80,656</u>

True and fair value override

Had the investment properties been depreciated in accordance with Companies legislation, the reported profit for the year would have reduced by (€199,777) (2024: €29,777). The assets and reserves, at the balance sheet date, would have decreased by €439,344 (2024: €239,567).

EOCHIALl ENTERPRISES LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

11 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	28,464	47,575
Corporation tax recoverable	18,958	-
Other debtors	119,444	132,136
Prepayments	41,680	21,126
Paye/prsi	-	3,044
	<u>208,546</u>	<u>203,881</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Credit card account	833	1,841
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5,298	4,905
Trade creditors	43,325	25,578
Corporation tax	-	12,514
PAYE and social security	31,309	-
Directors current account - John Noel Maher	4,975	24,848
Accruals	333,784	298,984
	<u>419,524</u>	<u>368,670</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,702	7,393
	<u>1,702</u>	<u>7,393</u>

14 Details of creditors

Creditors relating to more than one balance sheet item

The company has creditors relating to more than one item in the balance sheet as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5,298	4,905
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	1,702	7,393
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>12,298</u>

EOCHIALl ENTERPRISES LIMITED
T/A OGHILL NURSING HOME
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

15 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
	€	€
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	72,000	54,000
	<u>72,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

16 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	357,856	297,760
Profit for the year	90,816	60,096
	<u>357,856</u>	<u>297,760</u>
At the end of the year	448,672	357,856
	<u>448,672</u>	<u>357,856</u>

The profit and loss account represent cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

17 Events after the reporting date

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

18 Related party transactions

Ultimate controlling party

Ann Mahon, Hilary Maher, Noel Maher and Nicola Maher, directors of the company, are considered to be the company's ultimate controlling parties.

Key management personnel compensation

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

Other related party transactions

The company rents the business premises from the Maher Mahon partnership which comprises all the directors of the company, other than Nicola Maher.

The rental charge for the year amounted to €24,000 (2024: €24,000). At 30 April 2025 there is a balance owed from the partnership of €0 (2024: (€23,894)).

All of the above transactions were made at arms length and under the same terms and conditions as those offered to unconnected parties.