OVERALL CERTIFICATE
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name:
Company Number:
Financial Year:

CERTIFICATE:

[_] WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the member(s).

Signature: ___________________________	**Signature:** __________________________
Secretary	**Director**
Name: _______________________________	**Name:** ______________________________
(Typed or block capitals)	**(Typed or block capitals)**
Date: _________	**Date:** _________

(This document requires two signatures. The same person cannot sign as both Director and Secretary)

CRO Number - 123456

OmniPro Sample Audit Exempt Co Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 30th June 2015

(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Disclaimer

These financial statements are solely illustrative and intended to be used exclusively for educational and training purposes. They provide guidance in relation to the format and contents of Small company financial statements under the Companies Act 2014 (CA 2014) and the financial reporting standards FRSs and SSAPs as published by the FRC. They do not purport to give definitive advice in any form. Despite taking every care in the preparation of this document OmniPro does not take any legal responsibility for the contents of these financial statements and the consequences that may arise due to any errors or omissions. OmniPro shall therefore not be liable for any damage or economic loss occasioned to any person acting on, or refraining from any action, as a result of or based on the material contained in this publication.

The size criteria used to assess small and medium companies under S.350 of CA 2014 is outlined below. Companies need to satisfy two or more of the following criteria in the current and preceding year:

	Small Co
Turnover does not exceed	€8,800,000
Balance Sheet Total does not exceed	€4,400,000
Employees does not exceed	50

Each set of Financial Statements should be specifically tailored for each client.

No Guidance has yet been provided by CCABI in relation to the formats of Audit Exempt Financial Statements and the Institute Technical Guidance Documents in relation to compilation engagements have not been updated at the time of publication.

OmniPro Sample Audit Exempt Co Limited

Year Ended 30th June 2015

Contents

	Page
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	2
Abridged Balance sheet	7
Abridged Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	8 - 16

OmniPro Sample Audit Exempt Co Limited

Year Ended 30th June 2015

Directors’ Responsibilities Statement

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

Irish company law requires 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 Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Irish GAAP) giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for each financial year. 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 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 accounting 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[1].

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 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 and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions[2].

Not specifically required under legislation. Included as historic best practice
[1] Include where no separate statement on going concern is made by the directors
[2] Include only if accounts are available on the company website

OmniPro Sample Audit Exempt Co Limited

Year Ended 30th June 2015

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 14.

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Compliant Accountant & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 30 June 2015.

On behalf of the board

____________________	____________________
Mr A Director[3]	Ms B Director
Director	Director

DATE: ________________

Not specifically required under legislation. Included as historic best practice

[3] Where there is only 1 director as a new model private LTD that director may approve the financial statements

OmniPro Sample Audit Exempt Co Limited

Abridged Balance Sheet
As at 30th June 2015

	Note	€ 2015	€ 2014
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets		432,129	119,358
Financial assets	4	81,270	81,270
		513,399	200,628
Current Assets			
Stocks		393,811	452,325
Debtors	5	285,219	294,457
Cash at bank and in hand		63,829	106,318
		742,859	853,100
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(353,032)	(384,886)
Net current assets		389,827	468,214
Total assets less current liabilities		903,226	668,842
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(35,372)	(45,871)
Net assets		867,854	622,971
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as Equity	7	1,270	1,270
Profit and loss account		866,584	621,701
Total Equity Shareholders funds		867,854	622,971

We, as director(s) of (company name), 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 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, and

(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 year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of 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; 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.

On behalf of the board

Typed name of Signatory[4]	Typed name of Signatory
Mr A Director	Ms B Director
Director	Director

DATE: ________________

[4] Based on form of certification as set out in CRO Information Leaflet 23

1. Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies[5] adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council, as published by Chartered Accountants Ireland / Institute of Certified Public Accountants / Association of Chartered Certified Accountants / Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants[6] and the Companies Act 2014

Consolidation[7]

The company and its subsidiaries combined meet the size exemption criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of Section 297 of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

Cash Flow Statement

The company meets the size criteria for a small company set by Section 350 of the Companies Act, 2014 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 1: Cash Flow Statements, it has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents net sales to customers and excludes Value Added Tax.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of shares in associates and joint ventures over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill on acquired businesses are up to 20 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

[5] Required under S.353.3 & S.321 of the Companies Act 2014
Changes in accounting policies must be identified and recorded in accordance with FRS 18, para 55
[6] Amend as required depending on regulating Institute
[7] Applicable to Group companies who do not meet the size criteria to prepare consolidated financial statements

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 20 years.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business acquisition are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Investment Properties

Investment properties are not held for consumption but for investment are revalued annually and are not depreciated or amortised. The directors believe that the non depreciation of investment properties is necessary in order for the financial statements to give a true and fair view.

Gains on revaluation are taken to the statement of total recognised gains or losses and where the valuation indicates an impairment the impairment is transferred to the statement of total recognised gains and losses to a maximum of the sum of the previous revaluation gains. The remainder is charged to the profit and loss account.

Investments in Subsidiary Undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at cost less provision for impairments in value.

Other Financial Assets

Other investments are shown at cost less provision for impairments in value.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historic cost. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold land and buildings are revalued on the basis of open market value. Revaluation gains are recognised in the profit and loss account to the extent that they reverse previously recognised revaluation losses on the same assets. All other revaluation gains are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The company undertakes a review for impairment of a fixed asset if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. Revaluation losses are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses until the carrying amount reaches its depreciated historical cost and thereafter in the profit and loss account. An exception is where the recoverable amount of the asset is greater than its revalued amount. In this case the loss is recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses to the extent that the recoverable amount is greater than its revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Machinery and equipment	15% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	20% straight line on cost
Office equipment	15% straight line on cost
Buildings	2% straight line on cost

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

Government Grants

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions have been complied with. Grants awarded to assist with capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account on a straight line over the expected useful life of the related assets. Grants awarded to assist with revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Full provision has been made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolescent or unusable materials. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads.

Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution

Leased Assets and Hire Purchase Commitments

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Research and Development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentation currency[8]
Items included in the financial statements are presented in 'Euros', the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency').
The principal exchange rates used for the translation of results, cash flows and balance sheets into euro were as follows:

	2015 €1=Stg £	2014 €1=Stg £
Average	0.xxx	0.xxx
Year end	0.xxx	0.xxx

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transactions or at a contracted rate. The resulting monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the balance sheet rate or the contracted rate and the exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the balance sheet date.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

[8] Can be deleted if the company operates solely in Euros

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those, which there are recognized in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all the available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions for the expected legal costs are charged against profits when an action against the company commences. The effect of the time value of money is not material, therefore the provisions are not discounted.

Capital instruments

Shares are included in shareholders' funds. Other instruments are classified as liabilities if not included in shareholders funds and if they contain an obligation to transfer economic benefits. The finance cost recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of capital instruments other than equity shares is allocated to periods over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders (holders of ordinary shares) are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

Pensions[9]

Pension benefits are met by payments to a defined contribution pension fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss in the year in which they fall due. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to pension funds are treated as assets or liabilities.

[9] This policy relates to a defined contribution scheme, an expanded policy would be required for a defined benefit scheme

2. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS[10]

The average number of employees was as follows	2015	2014
Administration	4	4
Distribution	1	1
Construction	15	21
	20	26

These numbers include executive directors.

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Wages & Salaries	544,720	440,143
Social Welfare Costs	48,636	37,526
Retirement Benefits	17,583	21,890
	610,939	499,559

3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS[11]

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Salary	68,291	58,756
Retirement Benefits	7,381	11,041
	75,672	69,797

Directors loans

	Mr A Director	Ms B Director
Opening balance	14,332	18,320
Repayments to directors	5,395	14,605
Advances from directors	10,000	10,000
Closing balance	18,937	13,715

The interest rate applied to this loan was 5% per annum on a compound interest basis and is repayable on demand.

Maximum amount outstanding to directors during the year [12]

[10] Staff particulars analysed by function as required by S.317 of Companies Act 2104
[11] As required by Section 305 to 312 of AC 2014

4. Financial Fixed Assets[13]

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	1,270	1,270
Other investments other than loans	80,000	80,000
	81,270	81,270

Subsidiary undertakings

Company Name	***Country of Incorporation[14]***	***Details of Investments***	***Proportion held by company***	***Registered office***	***Principle activity***
Precast Concrete Ltd	Ireland	1,270 €1 ordinary shares	100%	Any Address	Manufacture of pre-cast concrete products

The capital and reserves and profit of the subsidiary was as follows:

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Profit	212,387	172,834
Capital & Reserves	854,346	641,959

In the opinion of the directors the shares in the company's subsidiary are worth at least the amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

Other Investments

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Cost		
At beginning of year	80,000	80,000
Purchased during the year	- .	-
At the end of the year	80,000	80,000

The listed investments are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The market value of the investment at the year ended 30 June 2015 was €156,336. If sold, the tax liability would be €13,267. [15]

[12] Disclosure of maximum amount only required if debit balance at the year end S.307(3)(f) of the Companies Act 2014

[13] Information in relation to required undertakings required in accordance with S.353.b and S.314 of the Companies Act 2014

[14] If the company is unincorporated, the address of the principal place of business must be included

[15] Insert comparatives for movements in Investments if applicable

5. DEBTORS[16]

	€ 2015	€ 2014
Amounts falling due within one year	285,219	294,457
Amounts falling due after more than one year	-	-
	285,219	294,457

6. DETAILS OF BORROWINGS[17]

	Within 1 year €	Between 1 & 2 years €	Between 2 & 5 years €	After 5 years €	Total €
Repayable other than by installments					
Bank Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable by instalments					
Term Loan	13,740	13,740	21,632	-	49,112
	13,740	13,740	21,632	-	49,112

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL[18]

Authorised Equity

	€ 2015	€ 2014
1,000,000 ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	1,269,738	1,269,738

Allotted, called up and fully paid equity[19]

	€ 2015	€ 2014
1,000 ordinary shares of €1.269738	1,270	1,270

[16] To be disclosed by way of note if Debtors are not allocated on the face of the Balance Sheet as prescribed by the S.353.3.d of the Companies Act 2014
[17] To be disclosed by way of note as prescribed by S.353.3.d of the Companies Act 2014
[18] To be disclosed by way of note as prescribed by S.318 & S.353.3.d of the Companies Act 2014
[19] To be disclosed by way of note as prescribed by S.318 & S.353.3.d of the Companies Act 2014

8. DIRECTORS AND SECRETARIES INTERESTS[20]

The director's and secretary's interests in the company at the beginning and end of the year were as follows;

	Mr A Director €1 ordinary shares	Ms B Director €1 ordinary shares	Total
At the beginning of the year	550	250	800
At the end of the year	550	250	800

Additional information to be considered for disclosure if applicable

- The amount of any provision for deferred taxation shall be shown separately from the amount of any provision for other taxation S.353.3.c & Sch 3 Part IV S.57 CA 2014
- Where sums originally denominated in foreign currencies have been brought into the financial statements under any items shown in the balance sheet or profit and loss account, the basis on which those sums have been translated into Irish currency shall be stated S.353.3.c & Sch Part IV S.68 CA 2014
- Where the company has derivatives that it has not accounted for at fair value, disclose the fair value and extent of the derivatives S.353.3.b & Sch 3 Part IV S.52 CA 2014
- Where the company has financial assets which could be valued at fair value and thise assets are included in the accounts at an amount in excess of their fair value and has not made provision for diminution in value S.353.3.b & Sch 3 Part IV S.53 CA 2014

[20] Disclosure of Directors and Secretaries Interests as normally disclosed in the directors report for small companies required by. S.353.2.b and S.329 of the Companies Act 2014