Company registration number 137391 (Republic of Ireland)

FRANK WHELTON LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

FRANK WHELTON LIMITED

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FRANK WHELTON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 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 the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) 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

Leon Whelton	Pauric Whelton
Director	**Director**

5 January 2026

FRANK WHELTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	Notes	28 February 2025		29 February 2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**6**		353,161		247,951
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	64,497		55,060	
Cash at bank and in hand		274,184		193,717	
		338,681		248,777	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(55,370)		(82,797)	
Net current assets			283,311		165,980
Net assets			636,472		413,931
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			636,372		413,831
Total equity			636,472		413,931

FRANK WHELTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

We, as directors of Frank Whelton 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 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) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:
(i) 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
(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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; 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Leon Whelton	Pauric Whelton
Director	**Director**

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Frank Whelton Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Dereenatra, Schull, Co. Cork. and its company registration number is 137391.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, 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 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

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 are recoverable.

1.3 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.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	Not Depreciated
Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% 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.

1.4 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Retirement benefits

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

2 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.

3 Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2025 €	2024 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	58,607	50,161
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(76,250)	(11,992)

4 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	-	-

5 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	17,576	18,300
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	5,700	5,700
	23,276	24,000

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 March 2024	70,846	1,102,840	119,095	1,292,781
Additions	-	160,067	17,500	177,567
Disposals	-	(110,000)	-	(110,000)
At 28 February 2025	70,846	1,152,907	136,595	1,360,348
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 March 2024	-	963,007	81,823	1,044,830
Depreciation charged in the year	-	51,095	7,512	58,607
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(96,250)	-	(96,250)
At 28 February 2025	-	917,852	89,335	1,007,187
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2025	70,846	235,055	47,260	353,161
At 29 February 2024	70,846	139,833	37,272	247,951

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2025** **€**	**2024** **€**
Trade debtors	64,497	49,989
Other debtors	-	5,071
	64,497	55,060

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 **€**	**2024** **€**
Trade creditors	11,647	51,596
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	39,573	8,266
Accruals	4,150	22,935
	55,370	82,797

10 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 5 January 2026.