

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
Director's Report and Audited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
Year Ended 30 June 2025

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Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION
Year Ended 30 June 2025

Director	Damian Evans
Company Secretary	Elizabeth Power
Company Registration Number	550189
Registered Office/Business Address	114 Ashfield Rise Balbriggan Dublin K32 T992
Auditors	ECOVIS DCA Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 27 Upper Mount Street Dublin 2 D02 F890
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 6 - 7 Lower O'Connell Street Dublin 1 D01 X324

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Year Ended 30 June 2025

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business

The principal activity of the company is the provision of financial services as an Insurance Broker/Intermediary and Investment Broker/Intermediary.

There have been no significant changes in the company's activities during the financial year. Turnover has increased by circa 34% on prior year allowing the company to maintain profitability levels in a challenging, competitive and rapidly changing industry.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €37,444 (2024 - €26,298) and liabilities of €10,291 (2024 - €7,657). The net assets of the company have increased by €8,512 (2024 - €6,521) and the Directors are satisfied with the level of retained reserves at the year end.

The key financial indicators of the company are:

Turnover Growth – 34% (2024 – 17%)

Net Profit % - 7% (2024 – 7%)

Current Ratio – 350% (2024 – 336%)

The Director is satisfied with the above indicators, which depict consistent, satisfactory results.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are similar to those facing other companies in the financial advisory sector, namely regulatory compliance and keeping up to date with taxation and other changes impacting the industry. In order to mitigate these threats, to the greatest extent possible, the Director engages in a comprehensive CPD Program annually and also attends networking and industry events hosted by leaders in the industry on a regular basis.

The company faces strong competition in the marketplace and as a means of reducing this threat the Director maintains excellent relationships with company clients and takes a proactive approach to identifying changes in their needs. The Company holds Appointments with leaders in the industry thus facilitating a wide range of investment options for its client base.

Results and Dividends

The retained profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to €8,512 (2024 - €6,521) and this was transferred to reserves at the year end.

The director has neither paid a dividend during the year nor declared a dividend in the current year (2024 - €Nil).

Director and Secretary

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Damian Evans

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Elizabeth Power.

Director's and Secretary's interests

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

Name	Class of Shares	Held At	Held At
		30/06/25	01/07/24
		30/06/24	01/07/23
Damian Evans	Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	99	99

The Secretary, Elizabeth Power, did not hold any interest in the shares of the company at either the beginning or end of the current or prior financial year.

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Year Ended 30 June 2025

Future Developments

The director is not expecting to make any significant changes to the nature of the business in the near future.

Auditors

The auditors, ECOVIS DCA Limited, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, 27 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2, D02 F890, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Payment of Creditors

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. It is the company's policy to agree payment terms with all suppliers and to adhere to those payment terms.

Audit Committee

In accordance with Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014, the Company is below the size criteria which render it necessary for the company to establish an audit committee, accordingly no such committee has been established.

Directors Compliance Statement

In accordance with Section 225(7) of the Companies Act 2014, the Company is below the size criteria which render it necessary for the Director to prepare a Compliance Statement; therefore no such Statement has been prepared.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

-so far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware; and

-each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Events after the End of the Reporting Period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since its year end date, up to the date of sign off of these financial statements.

Accounting Records

The Director acknowledges his responsibilities under Section 281 to Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to keep adequate accounting records for the company.

In order to secure compliance with the requirements of the act, the director has dedicated sufficient resources to the company finance function to ensure that the computerised accounting systems are appropriately maintained. The accounting records are located at the company's registered office and principal place of business, 114 Ashfield Rise, Balbriggan, Dublin, K32 T992.

Signed on behalf of the board



Damian Evans
Director

Date: 19-12-2025

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

Year ended 30 June 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice 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 to 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 director is required to:

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

The director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. The director is 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.

Signed on behalf of the board



Damian Evans
Director

Date: 19-12-2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited ('the company') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish Law and Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the director's report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: [Description of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf \(iaasa.ie\)](https://www.iaasa.ie/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf). This description forms part of our audit report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Eamonn Garvey, ACCA, ACMA
for and on behalf of
ECOVIS DCA LIMITED
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
27 Upper Mount Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Date: 19-12-2025

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

INCOME STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	5	122,090	90,956
Gross profit		122,090	90,956
Administrative expenses		(112,684)	(83,865)
Profit before taxation		9,406	7,091
Tax on profit	8	(894)	(570)
Profit for the financial year		8,512	6,521
Total comprehensive income		8,512	6,521

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	1,411	557
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	11,178	7,870
Cash and cash equivalents		24,855	17,871
		36,033	25,741
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(10,291)	(7,657)
Net Current Assets		25,742	18,084
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		27,153	18,641
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	100	100
Retained earnings		27,053	18,541
Equity attributable to owners of the company		27,153	18,641

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19-12-2025 and authorized for issue on 19-12-2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

Damian Evans

Damian Evans
Director

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total Equity €
At 1 July 2023	100	12,020	12,120
Profit for the financial year	-	6,521	6,521
At 30 June 2024	100	18,541	18,641
Profit for the financial year	-	8,512	8,512
At 30 June 2025	100	27,053	27,153

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		8,512	6,521
Adjustments for:			
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		894	570
Depreciation		914	419
		<u>10,320</u>	<u>7,510</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in debtors		(3,308)	(535)
Movement in creditors		2,311	(482)
		<u>9,323</u>	<u>6,493</u>
Cash generated from operations		9,323	6,493
Tax paid		(571)	133
		<u>8,752</u>	<u>6,626</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible assets		(1,768)	-
		<u>6,984</u>	<u>6,626</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,984	6,626
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		17,871	11,245
		<u>24,855</u>	<u>17,871</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	11	<u>24,855</u>	<u>17,871</u>

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited (trading as Wood Park Financial Consulting / Wood Park Private Wealth / Wood Park Family Finance) is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland with CRO number 550189.114 Ashfield Rise, Ballbriggan, Dublin, K32 T992 is the registered office of the company which is also the principal place of the business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are the provision of financial services as an Insurance Broker/Intermediary and Investment Broker/Intermediary. The Company is regulated by Central Bank of 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 are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2014

The financial statements are presented in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Related parties

The company is not part of a group structure. The company thus discloses all transactions with related persons.

Dividend Distribution

Dividend distributions to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets comprise Equipment and fixtures and fittings and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	33% Straight line on cost
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The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Impairment

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 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 income statement, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the income statement.

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 income statement.

Trade and other debtors/Accrued Income

Trade and other debtors and Accrued Income are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables or accrued income is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals 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 the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

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

(i) 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.

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the income statement, 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.

(i) *Current tax*

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) *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 provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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.

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.

Currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The bad debt provision as at 30 June 2025 is €400 (2024 - €400).

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of Tangible fixed assets, comprise a portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

4. Going concern

Given the current trading performance and economic resources of the company, in addition to detailed projections and forecasts, the directors have concluded that the company will continue in existence for a period of at least 12 months post financial statements sign-off. These projections and forecasts were constructed using up to date financial information and conservative, realistic assumptions derived from the director's knowledge and experience.

5. Turnover

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of providing financial services.

6. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	914	419
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit of individual company accounts	4,428	4,428
- non audit services	1,050	1,050
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

7. Employees and remuneration

Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive director) during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management	1	1

The staff costs (inclusive of director's salaries) comprise:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	51,689	43,523
Pension costs	22,500	6,000
	<u>74,189</u>	<u>49,523</u>

8. Tax on profit

	2025 €	2024 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 8 (b))	894	570

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit taxable at 12.50%	9,406	7,091
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	1,176	886
Effects of:		
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(282)	(316)
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 8 (a))	<u>894</u>	<u>570</u>

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

9. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	23,575	23,575
Additions	1,768	1,768
At 30 June 2025	<u>25,343</u>	<u>25,343</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2024	23,018	23,018
Charge for the financial year	914	914
At 30 June 2025	<u>23,932</u>	<u>23,932</u>
Net book value		
At 30 June 2025	<u><u>1,411</u></u>	<u><u>1,411</u></u>
At 30 June 2024	<u><u>557</u></u>	<u><u>557</u></u>

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Prepayments	1,319	1,259
Accrued income	9,859	6,611
	<u>11,178</u>	<u>7,870</u>

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	<u>24,855</u>	<u>17,871</u>

12. Creditors Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Taxation (Note 13)	4,249	615
Director's current account (Note 17)	383	1,383
Other creditors	124	124
Accruals	5,535	5,535
	<u>10,291</u>	<u>7,657</u>

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next 12 months in accordance with the usual suppliers usual and customary terms.

Tax and social securities are repayable at various dates over the coming months in line with tax authority guidelines.

13. Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Creditors:		
Corporation tax	889	566
PAYE	3,360	49
	<u>4,249</u>	<u>615</u>

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

14. Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

15. Share capital			2025 €	2024 €
Description	Number of shares	Value of units		
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	100,000	€1.00 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	100	€1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

16. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 June 2025.

17. Director's remuneration and transactions		2025 €	2024 €
Director's remuneration			
Remuneration		51,689	43,523
Pension contributions		<u>22,500</u>	<u>6,000</u>
		<u>74,189</u>	<u>49,523</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the director:

	2025 €	2024 €
Damian Evans	<u>383</u>	<u>1,383</u>

The amount owed to the Director is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. During the year the company made net repayments to the Director of €1,000.

The company operate an externally funded defined contribution scheme on behalf of the Director. The assets of the scheme are vested in independent trustees for the sole benefit of the Director. There is 1 Director (2024 – 1 Director) to whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes in respect of qualifying services.

18. Controlling interest

The Director, Damian Evans is the 99% shareholder and is therefore the ultimate controlling party.

19. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

There were no significant post balance sheet events after the reporting period, up to the date of signing of these financial statements.

Wood Park Financial Consulting Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

20. Approval of the Financial Statements

The Director, Damian Evans, approved the financial statements on 19-12-2025.