

**Fracel Limited**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 July 2025**

# Fracel Limited

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**Fracel Limited**  
**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Susan Hession Paul Hession
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Paul Hession
<b>Company Number</b>	659322
<b>Registered Office</b>	108 Upper Drumcondra Road Drumcondra Dublin 9
<b>Business Address</b>	Unit 1 Main Street Malahide Co. Dublin
<b>Accountants</b>	McHugh Kinsella Limited Chartered Accountants Garadice House 3-4 Fairview Dublin 3
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Drumcondra Dublin 9

# **Fracel Limited**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

### **"General responsibilities**

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", 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 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 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 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.

### **Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements**

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes:

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 judgements 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 McHugh Kinsella Limited, (Chartered Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents 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 financial year ended 31 July 2025."

**Signed on behalf of the board**

**Susan Hession**  
**Director**

**5 March 2026**

**Paul Hession**  
**Director**

**5 March 2026**

# Fracel Limited

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 July 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	101,765	104,988
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	6	3,450	3,200
Receivables	7	-	616
Cash and cash equivalents		82,610	130,043
		86,060	133,859
<b>Payables: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(55,766)	(113,889)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		30,294	19,970
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		132,059	124,958
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings		131,959	124,858
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		132,059	124,958

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Fracel Limited, state that -

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied,

(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

**Approved by the board on 5 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Susan Hession**  
Director

**Paul Hession**  
Director

**Fracel Limited**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
as at 31 July 2025

	<b>Called up share capital €</b>	<b>Retained earnings €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>At 1 August 2023</b>	100	124,955	125,055
Loss for the financial year	-	(97)	(97)
<b>At 31 July 2024</b>	100	124,858	124,958
Profit for the financial year	-	7,101	7,101
<b>At 31 July 2025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131,959</b>	<b>132,059</b>

## Fracel Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

## 1. General Information

Fracel Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of haidressing and other beauty treatment. The company's registered office is 108 Upper Drumcondra Rd, Drumcondra, Dublin 9. The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 659322.

### Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

## 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.

### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 July 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

### Revenue

Revenue, excluding value added tax, represents the income received from third parties, in the ordinary course of business, for hair dressing services provided.

### 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.

**Fracel Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

**Property, plant and equipment and depreciation****(i) Cost**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of property, plant and equipment. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Short leasehold and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

**(ii) Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on Property, plant and equipment, 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 Property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Short leasehold property	-	10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight line
Premises improvements	-	20% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Property, plant and equipment 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 income statement.

**(iii) 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 profit or loss.

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.

**Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

**Fracel Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

**Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables 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 the provision required are recognised in the income statement.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position bank overdrafts are shown within Payables.

**Trade and other payables**

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

**Taxation and deferred 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 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.

**Government grants**

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Income Statement annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Income Statement when received.

**Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

**Ordinary share capital**

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented 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.

## Fracel Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

<b>3. Operating (loss)/profit</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
<b>Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):</b>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		<b>28,613</b>	23,535
Government grants received		<b>(9,117)</b>	(2,344)
		<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>4. Employees</b>			
The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 15, (2024 - 13).			
<b>5. Property, plant and equipment</b>			
	<b>Short</b>	<b>Fixtures,</b>	<b>Premises</b>
	<b>leasehold</b>	<b>fittings and</b>	<b>improvement</b>
	<b>property</b>	<b>equipment</b>	<b>s</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>			<b>€</b>
At 1 August 2024	54,230	144,898	-
Additions	-	-	25,390
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 July 2025	54,230	144,898	25,390
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 August 2024	21,692	72,448	-
Charge for the financial year	5,423	18,112	5,078
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 July 2025	27,115	90,560	5,078
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 July 2025	<b>27,115</b>	<b>54,338</b>	<b>20,312</b>
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
At 31 July 2024	32,538	72,450	-
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>6. Inventories</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale		<b>3,450</b>	3,200
		<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.			
<b>7. Receivables</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
Taxation		-	616
		<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>8. Payables</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		€	€
Trade payables		<b>23,093</b>	28,337
Taxation		<b>30,173</b>	11,515
Other payables		-	71,537
Accruals		<b>2,500</b>	2,500
		<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
		<b>55,766</b>	113,889
		<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

**Fracel Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

**9. Income Statement**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
At 1 August 2024	<b>124,858</b>	124,955
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<b>7,101</b>	(97)
At 31 July 2025	<b>131,959</b>	124,858

**10. Capital commitments**

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 July 2025 (2024: Nil).

**11. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<b>62,250</b>	29,500
Pension contributions	<b>37,488</b>	36,475
	<b>99,738</b>	65,975

**12. Events After the End of the Reporting Period**

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

**13. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 5 March 2026.