Company registration number: 629238

Williams & Walsh Agri Ltd

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Williams & Walsh Agri Ltd

Contents

Directors and other information

Directors	Kevin Williams James Walsh
Secretary	Katherine Williams
Company number	629238
Registered office	22 Millbrook Kinlough Co. Leitrim
Business address	Iona House Upper Main Street Ballyshannon Co. Donegal
Accountants	Quinn Kennedy & Company Main Street Donegal Town Co. Donegal
Bankers	AIB Bank plc. Main Street Ballyshannon Co. Donegal

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities regime" 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 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.

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.

Williams & Walsh Agri Ltd

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets		11,667		7,952
Current assets	282,276		261,883	
Prepayments and accrued income	4,055		19,384	
		286,331		281,267
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(46,086)		(38,598)
Net current assets		240,245		242,669
Total assets less current liabilities		251,912		250,621
Accruals and deferred income		(3,088)		(2,930)
Net assets		248,824		247,691
Capital and reserves		248,824		247,691

We, as directors of Williams & Walsh Agri Ltd 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;

(c)the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company;and

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Kevin Williams	**James Walsh**
Director	Director

Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is 22 Millbrook, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover
Turnover comprises income earned by the company from the provision of agricultural consultancy and related services. Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for services rendered. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	12.5%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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.

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 asset and liabilities within the next financial year are set out below.

Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets
Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimate of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset 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 lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful lives are included in the accounting policies.

Providing for doubtful debts
The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. 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 level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	247,590	226,809
Profit for the financial year	1,134	20,782
At the end of the financial year	248,724	247,591