

Leeson Glen Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Leeson Glen Limited
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Leeson Glen Limited

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 April 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 that law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He 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

Paudge McBride
Director

24 March 2026

Leeson Glen Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 April 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	14,531	17,494
Current Assets			
Stocks	6	40,000	45,000
Debtors	7	58,803	26,345
Cash and cash equivalents		38,870	9,339
		137,673	80,684
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(74,969)	(100,016)
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		62,704	(19,332)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		77,235	(1,838)
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		3	3
Retained earnings		77,232	(1,841)
Shareholders' Funds/(Deficit)		77,235	(1,838)

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.

I as Director of Leeson Glen 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) I 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 24 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Paudge McBride
Director

Leeson Glen Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 30 April 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 May 2023	3	39,230	39,233
Loss for the financial year	-	(41,071)	(41,071)
At 30 April 2024	3	(1,841)	(1,838)
Profit for the financial year	-	79,073	79,073
At 30 April 2025	3	77,232	77,235

Leeson Glen Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General Information

Leeson Glen Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 270791. The registered office of the company is 7 Carrig Mor, Ferrybank, Arklow, Co. Wicklow which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is as a building contractor. The directors express their satisfaction with the company's performance and state of affairs. 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 financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 April 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.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Under FRS102 the company has elected to adopt the cost model. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Cost is defined to include the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The charge for depreciation is calculated to write off tangible assets, other than land, to their estimated residual value by instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight line

A full year of depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to complete and sell. In the case of finished goods cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads. Selling price less costs to complete and sell comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Leeson Glen Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other receivables 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 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 profit and loss account.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other payables 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.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax payable for the year is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Profit and Loss account, because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in different years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. A formal Government announcement of changes in tax rates or tax laws is considered an substantive enactment in Ireland.

Irish tax law permits entities to carry tax losses back one year and to set them off against the profits of that prior year. Tax law also permits any tax losses that cannot be carried back to be carried forward indefinitely or used to offset against the taxable profits of other group companies.

Deferred taxation is accounted for using a timing difference approach. A deferred taxation liability is recognised for all timing differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. A deferred taxation asset is recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Timing differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset, liability or other item in the financial statements and its taxation basis.

Valuation amounts are recognised against deferred taxation assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current and future taxable profit. The net carrying amount of deferred taxation assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits.

The company recognises taxation expense in either profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or equity depending on the transaction or other event that resulted in the taxation expense.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Operating profit/(loss)	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,963	2,850
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial year was as follows:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	1	1
Employee	3	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Leeson Glen Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

5. Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	5,101	38,450	43,551
At 30 April 2025	5,101	38,450	43,551
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2024	4,651	21,406	26,057
Charge for the financial year	-	2,963	2,963
At 30 April 2025	4,651	24,369	29,020
Net book value			
At 30 April 2025	450	14,081	14,531
At 30 April 2024	450	17,044	17,494
6. Stocks		2025	2024
		€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale		40,000	45,000
The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.			
7. Debtors		2025	2024
		€	€
Trade debtors		45,765	4,502
Director's current account		11,911	19,034
Taxation		1,127	2,809
		58,803	26,345
8. Creditors		2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year		€	€
Trade creditors		35,259	8,243
Amounts owed to related parties (Note 12)		21,600	-
Taxation		12,113	5,092
Other creditors		-	80,684
Accruals		5,997	5,997
		74,969	100,016
9. Income Statement		2025	2024
		€	€
At 1 May 2024		(1,841)	39,230
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		79,073	(41,071)
At 30 April 2025		77,232	(1,841)

Leeson Glen Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

10. Capital commitments

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

11. Director's remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	39,296	33,920
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

12. Related party transactions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finance amounts owed to related parties	21,600	-
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

13. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

14. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 24 March 2026.