

Company registration number 584651 (Ireland)

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

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FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 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 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.

By order of the board

Diarmuid Ó Luasa
Secretary

Nora Ni Luasa
Director

8 January 2026

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		85,117		91,881
Investment property	6		11,770		11,770
			<u>96,887</u>		<u>103,651</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,780		2,328	
		<u>4,781</u>		<u>2,328</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(9,224)		(9,045)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(4,443)</u>		<u>(6,717)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			92,444		96,934
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(67,022)		(59,293)
Net assets			<u>25,422</u>		<u>37,641</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	11		25,322		37,541
Total equity			<u>25,422</u>		<u>37,641</u>

We, as directors of Fír Talún Teoranta, 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); and

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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) we have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that 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'.

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Diarmuid Ó Luasa
Director

Nora Ni Luasa
Director

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fír Talún Teoranta is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Ireland. The registered office is Cnoc An Iúir, Ballymakeera, Macroom, Co. Cork and its company registration number is 584651.

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

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

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	6.75%
Plant and equipment	12.5%

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.

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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. The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The company establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill and intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributable, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Impairment of tangible assets

The carrying value of tangible assets is assessed for impairment based on the presence of impairment indicators - where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. This is done by comparing the asset's carrying value to the higher of its value in use and net realisable value (fair value less costs to sell). Any shortfall is recorded as an impairment charge. The asset's value-in-use is assessed based on estimates of future cash flows, discounted appropriately. Net realisable value is estimated using a valuation process.

Impairment of unlisted investments

Unlisted investments are carried at cost less impairment. The carrying value of unlisted investments is assessed for impairment based on the presence of impairment indicators - where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. This is done by comparing the asset's carrying value to its net realisable value (fair value less costs to sell). Any shortfall is recorded as an impairment charge. Net realisable value is calculated based on the estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment of trade debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due may not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historic experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors at the financial year end is disclosed in note 7.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives, the directors consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition, and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end is disclosed in note 5.

Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	-	-

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2025 €	2024 €
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,764	7,394

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 June 2024 and 31 May 2025	108,643	7,457	116,100
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2024	22,789	1,430	24,219
Depreciation charged in the year	6,010	754	6,764
At 31 May 2025	28,799	2,184	30,983
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2025	79,844	5,273	85,117
At 31 May 2024	85,854	6,027	91,881

6 Financial Asset

	2025 €
Cost	
At 1 June	11,770
At 31 May	11,770

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

7 Debtors		2025	2024
		€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		1	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025	2024
	Notes	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions		6,946	6,946
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		2,278	2,099
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		9,224	9,045
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2025	2024
	Notes	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions		47,312	52,063
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		16,200	3,500
Accruals		3,510	3,730
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		67,022	59,293
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10 Called up share capital		2025	2024
		€	€
Ordinary share capital			
Authorised equity			
1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each		1,000,000	1,000,000
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid equity			
100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each		100	100
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11 Profit and loss reserves		2025	2024
		€	€
At the beginning of the year		37,541	39,933
Loss for the year		(12,219)	(2,392)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year		25,322	37,541
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

FÍR TALÚN TEORANTA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

12 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

14 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling €0 (2024 - €0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance €	Amounts advanced €	Closing balance €
Directors Loan	-	3,500	13,000	16,500
		<u>3,500</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>16,500</u>

15 Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is the director Diarmuid Lucey.

16 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 8 January 2026.