

Company registration number: 369581

Seamus Hanafin Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

Seamus Hanafin Limited

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Seamus Hanafin Limited

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 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.

Seamus Hanafin Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31st March 2025**

	Note	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	1,596,400		1,585,980	
Financial assets	6	100		100	
		<u>1,596,500</u>		<u>1,586,080</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks	7	556,500		524,900	
Debtors	8	237,469		201,605	
Cash at bank and in hand		123,948		124,590	
		<u>917,917</u>		<u>851,095</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(308,039)		(375,049)	
Net current assets		<u>609,878</u>		<u>476,046</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,206,378</u>		<u>2,062,126</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(451,983)		(531,959)	
Provisions for liabilities	13	(5,527)		(7,119)	
Net assets		<u><u>1,748,868</u></u>		<u><u>1,523,048</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	14	6,350		6,350	
Profit and loss account		1,742,518		1,516,698	
Shareholders funds		<u><u>1,748,868</u></u>		<u><u>1,523,048</u></u>	

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

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Seamus Hanafin Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31st March 2025

We, as directors of Seamus Hanafin Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- 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;
- 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);
- 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
- 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 small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 18th December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Seamus Hanafin
Director



Mrs Jeanette Hanafin
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Seamus Hanafin Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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 amount of assets, 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 assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property and fixtures, fittings and equipment comprise a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends mainly on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the 31st March 2025 was €1,596,400 (2024 : €1,585,980).

(b) Carrying value of stock

The carrying value of stock at the 31st March 2025 was €556,500 (2024 : €524,900). Stock represents goods for resale and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision is made for obsolete and slow moving stock based on historical experience. The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

(c) Recoverability of trade debtors

Estimates are made in respect of the recoverable value of trade debtors. When assessing the level of provisions required factors including current trading experience, historical experience and the ageing profile of debtors are considered. The carrying amount of trade debtors at the 31st March 2025 was €211,803 (2024 : €176,173).

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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:

Long leasehold property	- 1% Straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% 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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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.

Ordinary Share Capital

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

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.

Seamus Hanafin Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st March 2025**

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 12 (2024: 12).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	304,186	274,125
Social insurance costs	27,300	25,093
Other retirement benefit costs	3,591	4,026
	<u>335,077</u>	<u>303,244</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	46,000	36,000
	<u>46,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>

In addition the aggregate remuneration of parties connected to the directors for the year end 31st March 2025 amounted to €14,177 (2024 - €Nil).

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,516,698	1,247,686
Profit for the financial year	231,320	274,012
Dividends paid	(5,500)	(5,000)
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,742,518</u>	<u>1,516,698</u>

Seamus Hanafin Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st March 2025**

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1st April 2024	1,664,962	260,680	72,707	1,998,349
Additions	-	13,828	39,287	53,115
Disposals	-	-	(21,545)	(21,545)
At 31st March 2025	<u>1,664,962</u>	<u>274,508</u>	<u>90,449</u>	<u>2,029,919</u>
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2024	176,854	186,545	48,970	412,369
Charge for the financial year	13,209	15,299	14,187	42,695
Disposals	-	-	(21,545)	(21,545)
At 31st March 2025	<u>190,063</u>	<u>201,844</u>	<u>41,612</u>	<u>433,519</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2025	<u>1,474,899</u>	<u>72,664</u>	<u>48,837</u>	<u>1,596,400</u>
At 31st March 2024	<u>1,488,108</u>	<u>74,135</u>	<u>23,737</u>	<u>1,585,980</u>

6. Financial assets

	Participating interests €	Total €
Cost		
At 1st April 2024 and 31st March 2025	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Provision for diminution in value		
At 1st April 2024 and 31st March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31st March 2025	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
At 31st March 2024	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>556,500</u>	<u>524,900</u>

Seamus Hanafin Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st March 2025

8. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	211,803	176,173
Prepayments	25,666	25,432
	<u>237,469</u>	<u>201,605</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	75,957	66,220
Trade creditors	84,323	100,719
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	20,670	112,716
Accruals	127,089	95,394
	<u>308,039</u>	<u>375,049</u>

The bank borrowings are secured by a legal charge over the company's business premises and by letters of guarantee signed by the directors.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	451,983	531,959
	<u>451,983</u>	<u>531,959</u>

11. Details of indebtedness

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are due for repayment after more than five years from the reporting date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Banks loans	159,984	267,959
	<u>159,984</u>	<u>267,959</u>

13. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	5,527	7,119
	<u>5,527</u>	<u>7,119</u>

Seamus Hanafin Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st March 2025

14. Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Ordinary shares shares of € 1.00 each	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares shares of € 1.00 each	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
	<u>6,350</u>	<u>6,350</u>	<u>6,350</u>	<u>6,350</u>

15. Related party transactions

As disclosed in the Directors' Report, Mr Seamus Hanafin owns the entire issued share capital of the company. Directors' emoluments are disclosed at note 3. The balance owed to the directors' on their current account is €1,355 (2024 : €61,355).

Mr Seamus Hanafin held a 33.33% interest in the share capital of MGH Furniture Limited at 31st March 2025. During the year the company's purchases from MGH Furniture Limited amounted to €199,103 (2024 : €187,483) and the amount due to MGH Furniture Limited at 31st March 2025 was €Nil (2024 : €Nil). The company has made advance payments to MGH Furniture Limited at 31st March 2025 of €16,259 (2024 : €15,898).

16. Key management personnel

The directors' emoluments disclosed at note 3 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 18th December 2025.