

**George W. Warren Estates Limited**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 28 February 2025**

**George W. Warren Estates Limited**  
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# George W. Warren Estates Limited

## BALANCE SHEET

as at 28 February 2025

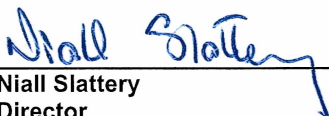
	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed Assets	78,874	80,883
Current assets	747,410	805,384
Prepayments and accrued income	10,276	17,533
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(313,826)	(348,840)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>443,860</b>	<b>474,077</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>522,734</b>	<b>554,960</b>
Accruals and deferred income	(7,205)	(17,709)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>515,529</b>	<b>537,251</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>515,529</b>	<b>537,251</b>

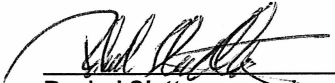
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of George W. Warren Estates 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 (as a micro company). 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 micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 27 August 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Niall Slattery  
Director

  
Rachel Slattery  
Director

# George W. Warren Estates Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### 1. General Information

George W. Warren Estates Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 31180. 82 Main Street, Gorey, Co. Wexford is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. 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.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

#### Turnover

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Unbilled revenue on individual client assignments is included as amounts to be billed to clients in accrued income within debtors and included in the current asset line on the balance sheet. Where individual on-account billings exceed turnover on client assignments, the excess is classified as progress billings for client work within deferred income and is included within the 'Accruals and deferred income' line on the balance sheet.

#### Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term liquid investments. Bank overdrafts when applicable are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### Intangible assets

##### Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

##### Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives using the straight line method. The rates applied in calculating depreciation are:

Land and buildings freehold	-	2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight line

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment in the recoverable amount. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## George W. Warren Estates Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks 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.

### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. A provision for impairment of trade debtors 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

### Trade and other creditors

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and accruals are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

### Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension scheme. Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. The assets of the defined contribution pension scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### Taxation

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.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.  
Deferred tax is not recognised.

### Government grants

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

### Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the period to which they relate.

### Ordinary share capital

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

**George W. Warren Estates Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

<b>3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Profit brought forward	535,346	501,756
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(21,722)	33,590
<b>Profit carried forward</b>	<b>513,624</b>	<b>535,346</b>

**4. Post-Balance Sheet Events**

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

**5. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 August 2025.