

Registration Number 629166

Whirltar Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the year ended 30th June 2025

(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Whirltar Limited

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Whirltar Limited

Directors and other information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Director | SAM PEILOW |
| Secretary | EMMA PEILOW |
| Company number | 629166 |
| Registered office | 6 LISROE, THE BOG ROAD, ORANMORE, CO. GALWAY. |
| Accountants | PAUL F. WRAFTER & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IRELAND TAXATION CONSULTANTS PATRICK STREET, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY. |
| Business address | 6 LISROE, THE BOG ROAD, ORANMORE, CO. GALWAY. |
| Bankers | BANK OF IRELAND, ORANMORE, CO. GALWAY. |

Whirltar Limited

Director Responsibility Statement

The director is responsible for preparing the directors' 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 the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to 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 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 them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board

Sam Peilow
Director

Date: 16th January 2026

Whirltar Limited

Director' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 10 :

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. The have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The director confirms that he has made available to Paul F. Wrafter & Co. Chartered Accountants Ireland the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 30th June 2025.

On behalf of the board

Sam Peilow
Director

Date: 16th January 2026

Whirltar Limited

**Abridged balance sheet
as at 30th June 2025**

| | Notes | 2025 € | 2025 € | 2024 € | 2024 € |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | 20,039 | | 23,250 |
| | | | <u>20,039</u> | | <u>23,250</u> |
| Current assets | | 200,435 | | 193,971 | |
| Prepayments and accrued income | | 2,030 | | 3,265 | |
| Creditors due within one year | | | <u>(18,313)</u> | | <u>(35,898)</u> |
| Net current assets/(liabilities) | | | 184,152 | | 161,338 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 204,191 | | 184,588 |
| Accruals | | | (3,312) | | (3,253) |
| Net assets | | | <u>200,879</u> | | <u>181,335</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | <u>200,879</u> | | <u>181,335</u> |

Whirltar Limited

**Abridged balance sheet
as at 30th June 2025**

I, as Director of Whirltar 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 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(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 year and to otherwise comply with the provision of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) I, as Director of Whirltar Limited state that - the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company that qualifies for the micro companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with Section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These abridged accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 105 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'. The abridged accounts were approved and signed by the Director on 16/01/26 and authorised for issue on 16/01/26.

**Sam Peilow
Director**

Date: 16th January 2026

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 30th June 2025**

1. Statement of 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.

1.1. Basis of preparation

The unaudited financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime - 'FRS 105', the Companies Act 2014".

1.2. Currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€" .

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material, and recognised as other income on a straight line basis over the terms of the agreement.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover 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.

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.

Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 30th June 2025

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1.4. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets including investment properties are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost and overheads incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets and investment property, on a reducing balance basis, the rates are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Plant and machinery | - 15% Reducing Balance / 20% Straight Line |
| Motor vehicles | - 20% Reducing Balance |

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 30th June 2025**

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1.5. Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

In the case of work-in-progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

1.6. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies 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.

1.7. Cash at bank and on hand

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

1.8. 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.

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 30th June 2025**

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1.9. Creditors and accruals

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 including amounts owed to group companies 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.

1.10. Leasing

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on the annuity basis. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.11. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs). Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss over the life of the loan on straight line basis where material.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

1.12. Pensions

Pension benefits are met by payments to a defined contribution pension fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in the year in which they fall due.

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 30th June 2025**

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1.13. Employee benefits

Short term benefits

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.

Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1.14. Dividends

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in profit and loss reserves.

| 2. Share capital | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | € | € |
| Authorised equity | | |
| 1,000,000.00 Ordinary shares | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid equity | | |
| 100 Ordinary shares | 100 | 100 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | |
| 3. Profit and loss reserves | 2025 | 2024 |
| | € | € |
| Profit and loss reserves brought forward at profit for the year | 181,235 | 133,485 |
| | 19,544 | 47,750 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Profit and loss reserve at | <u>200,779</u> | <u>181,235</u> |