

Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

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Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Directors' Responsibilities Statement
for the financial year ended 30 April 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 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 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 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Anthony Brindley
Director

Date: _____


Florence Brindley
Director

Date: _____


Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Balance Sheet
as at 30 April 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	<u>30,286</u>	<u>30,286</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	6	6,320	4,875
Debtors	7	42,581	52,853
Cash and cash equivalents		118,409	80,701
		<u>167,310</u>	<u>138,429</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(12,147)</u>	<u>(17,664)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>155,163</u>	<u>120,765</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>185,449</u>	<u>151,051</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		3	3
Retained earnings		185,446	151,048
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>185,449</u>	<u>151,051</u>


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.

We as Directors of Brindley Wrought Iron 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. 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 2-7-25 and signed on its behalf by:


Anthony Brindley
Director

Florence Brindley
Director


Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
as at 30 April 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 May 2023	3	133,940	133,943
Profit for the financial year	-	17,108	17,108
At 30 April 2024	3	151,048	151,051
Profit for the financial year	-	34,398	34,398
At 30 April 2025	3	185,446	185,449

Brindley Wrought Iron Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General Information

Brindley Wrought Iron Limited is primarily engaged in the general steel fabrication and the supply of artistic ironwork.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland. The company's registered number is 160639. The principal place of business is Mullinam House, Mulhuddart, Dublin.

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.

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. 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 goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Under FRS102 the company 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:

Buildings	-	25 years
Plant and machinery	-	7 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years

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 are valued at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to complete to sell. 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. Selling price less costs to complete to sell comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

The carrying values of stock is reviewed annually for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at transaction price (being the net cost) and thereafter stated at amortised cost less any provision for bad debts or impairment. 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 the 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 using the effective interest rate method. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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 (being the net cost) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any untaken holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employees' services are provided.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the company is committed to terminating the employment of an employee, or to providing termination benefits.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Taxation expense represents the sum of current taxation payable and deferred taxation.

Current taxation

Current tax payable for the year is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ 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.

Deferred taxation

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. Timing differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset, liability or other item in the financial statements and its taxation basis.

Deferred taxation is calculated at the taxation rate expected to apply to the taxable profit (taxation loss) of the periods in which the company expects the deferred taxation asset to be realised or the deferred taxation liability to be settled.

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.

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.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

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

continued

Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

3.	Operating profit	2025	2024
		€	€
	Operating profit is stated after crediting:		
	Government grants received	(907)	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 3, (2024 - 3).		
		2025	2024
		Number	Number
	Director	2	2
	Production	1	1
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		3	3
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5.	Tangible assets		
		2025	2024
		Number	Number
	Director	2	2
	Production	1	1
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Brindley Wrought Iron Limited
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

9. Income Statement

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 May 2024	151,048	133,940
Profit for the financial year	34,398	17,108
At 30 April 2025	<u>185,446</u>	<u>151,048</u>

10. Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at the balance sheet date.

11. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u>185,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>

12. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

13. CONTROL

The company is a private company controlled by its shareholders.

14. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

_____ 27-25