Company registration number: 150563

Ashington Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Ashington Limited

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Ashington 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 Section 1A "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; and
- 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.
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Christopher Brown
Director

Samuel Joseph Boyle
Director

Ashington Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**4**	**(106,871)**		(103,256)	
Net current liabilities			**(106,871)**		(103,256)
Total assets less current liabilities			**(106,871)**		(103,256)
Net liabilities			**(106,871)**		(103,256)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			**3**		3
Profit and loss account			**(106,874)**		(103,259)
Shareholders deficit			**(106,871)**		(103,256)

These 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 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We, as directors of Ashington 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.

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on ...24 February 2026..... and signed on behalf of the board by:

Christopher Brown	**Samuel Joseph Boyle**
Director	Director

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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.

Going concern

The directors are required to satisfy themselves that it is reasonable to presume that the company is a going concern. After considering the company's expected performance and the fact that it will remain dormant for the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the directors are satisfied that in taking account of reasonable possible downsides, the company has adequate access to resources to enable it to meet its obligations and continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Relevant to this consideration is the fact that the principal shareholder, Christopher Brown, has confirmed that he will provide all necessary support to the Company for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Therefore, in the view of the directors, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in adminstrative expenses. Other financial assets and liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Revenue
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Foreign currencies
Functional and presentation currency
The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Nonmonetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

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.

2. Staff costs

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration in the year (2024 -€NIL).

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €NIL (2024 -€NIL).

3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	**(103,259)**	(100,245)
Loss for the financial year	**(3,615)**	(3,014)
At the end of the financial year	**(106,874)**	(103,259)

4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	**-**	2,768
Amounts owed to director	**100,939**	24,365
Accruals	**5,932**	76,123
	106,871	103,256

5. Directors transactions

Name of director or other person	Christopher Brown	
	2025	**2024**
	€	**€**
Amounts owed to directors at the start of the financial year	**24,365**	24,365
Advances made by directors during the financial year	**76,574**	-
Amounts owed to directors at the end of the financial year	**100,939**	24,365

6. Key management personnel

Key Management includes the directors of the company, all members of the company management and the company secretary. There was no compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services.

7. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of Ashington Limited is Christopher Brown, a director of the company.

8. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 24 February 2026.