

R.W.L Construction Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025

R.W.L Construction Limited

Company Information

Directors	Ray Walsh
Secretary	Mary Patricia Walsh
Company Number	766917
Registered Office	Tra Mara Liss Road Carndonagh Co Donegal
Accountants	Crowe Mc Loughlin & Co. Chapel Street Carndonagh Co Donegal
Business Address	Tra Mara Liss Road Carndonagh Co Donegal
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Carndonagh Co Donegal

R.W.L Construction Limited

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R.W.L Construction Limited

**Abridged Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2025
2025**

	Notes	€	€
Current Assets			
Stocks	5	74,577	
Debtors	6	543	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,788	
		<u>105,908</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(83,456)</u>	
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)			<u>22,452</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			<u><u>22,452</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	8		100
Profit and loss account			<u>22,352</u>
Equity Shareholders' Funds			<u><u>22,452</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the specified provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, Small entities.

We, as directors of R.W.L Construction 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) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare the 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 provisions of 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 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 financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Ray Walsh
Director

Mary Patricia Walsh
Secretary

R.W.L Construction Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2025**

	Retained earnings €	Total equity €
Balance as at 27 June 2024	-	-
Profit (loss) for the period	22,352	22,352
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>22,352</u>	<u>22,352</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>22,352</u>	<u>22,352</u>

R.W.L Construction Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2025

1. Company Information

R.W.L Construction Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland (Registered number 766917). The Registered Office is Tra Mara, Liss Road, Carndonagh, Co Donegal.

The principal activity of the company is to carry on the development and extend the business of general contractors.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

1.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard "(FRS 102)" the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'small companies regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Euros which is the functional currency of the company.

1.2. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of its 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 "€".

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. Non-monetary 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 that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expenses) / income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses) / gains'.

R.W.L Construction Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025**

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1.3. 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, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

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.

1.4. Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

R.W.L Construction Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025**

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1.5. Stock and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and other costs directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the inventory concerned is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the related impairment cost is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment occurs, the impairment charge is reversed and recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for 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 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 at the effective interest rate. 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 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. 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. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on the 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

1.9. Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued as at the 30 June 2025.

1.10. Going Concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts, plans and financial projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

R.W.L Construction Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025**

..... continued

2. Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates in arriving at the figures in the financial statements. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement, or complexity, and areas where assumptions or estimates are most significant are disclosed below:

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type and component of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

3. Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly numbers of employees (including part time staff) during the period were:

	2025
	Number
Admin	1
	<hr/>
	1
	<hr/> <hr/>

Employment costs

	2025
	€
Wages and salaries	10,000
Social welfare costs	897
	<hr/>
	10,897
	<hr/> <hr/>

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**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2025**

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4. Directors' remuneration

There was no remuneration paid to the director in the current period.

Directors' transactions

	R Walsh	Total
	€	€
Balance as at 1 July 2024	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	57,533	57,533

The loan provided to the company by the director is repayable on demand and is non interest bearing.

5. Stocks

	2025
	€
Stock of goods for resale	74,577

6. Debtors

	2025
	€
Other debtors	543

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due
within one year**

	2025
	€
Trade creditors	21,155
Corporation tax	3,193
Other taxes and social security costs	1,575
Directors' accounts	57,533
	<u>83,456</u>

R.W.L Construction Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
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8. Share capital	2025
	€
Authorised equity	
100,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity	
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100</u>

9. Ultimate controlling party

Director Ray Walsh has complete ownership over the company.

10. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Ray Walsh
Director

Mary Patricia Walsh
Secretary