

SHELTRON LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

Company Registration No. 524455 (Eire)

SHELTRON LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' responsibilities statement and declaration of unaudited financial statements	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 11

SHELTRON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

General responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "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 that 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.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Moore, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

Brendan McCabe
Director

Cliona McCabe
Director

Date: 6 March 2026

SHELTRON LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	53,193		61,433	
Financial assets	7	125,703		125,703	
		<u>178,896</u>		<u>187,136</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks	8	33,273		20,690	
Debtors	9	213,459		163,148	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,044		17,956	
		<u>257,776</u>		<u>201,794</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(423,693)</u>		<u>(369,171)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(165,917)</u>		<u>(167,377)</u>
Net assets			<u>12,979</u>		<u>19,759</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			140,969		140,969
Profit and loss reserves	11		<u>(127,990)</u>		<u>(121,210)</u>
Total equity			<u>12,979</u>		<u>19,759</u>

We, as directors of Sheltron Limited, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 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) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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 small company; and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

SHELTRON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Brendan McCabe
Director

Cliona McCabe
Director

SHELTRON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 General Information

Company information

Sheltron Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 53/54 North Main Street, Cork. and its company registration number is 524455. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

2 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.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & Fittings	15% straight line
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2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made 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.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

SHELTRON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

Depreciation

The annual depreciation charge for fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended where necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

SHELTRON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

4 Government grants

Included in other operating income are the amounts of €10,000 (2024: €Nil) received as part of a local council grant.

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	5	5

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings
	€
Cost	
At 1 May 2024	114,885
Additions	8,383
At 30 April 2025	123,268
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2024	53,452
Depreciation charged in the year	16,623
At 30 April 2025	70,075
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2025	53,193
At 30 April 2024	61,433

7 Investments

	2025	2024
	€	€
Investment in connected company	125,703	125,703

SHELTRON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

7 Investments	(Continued)	
Movements in fixed asset investments		
		Investment in connected company €
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2024 & 30 April 2025		125,703
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2025		125,703
At 30 April 2024		125,703
8 Stocks	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	33,273	20,690
9 Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	193,308	134,526
Prepayments	20,151	28,622
	213,459	163,148
10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	86,335	106,516
Deferred income	50,053	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	234,997	230,196
Accruals	52,308	32,459
	423,693	369,171

SHELTRON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025****11 Profit and loss reserves**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(121,210)	(91,427)
Loss for the year	(6,780)	(29,783)
At the end of the year	<u>(127,990)</u>	<u>(121,210)</u>

12 Operating lease commitments**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Within one year	60,000	60,000
Between two and five years	180,000	240,000
In over five years	-	-
	<u>240,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

13 Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity.

14 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Purchases	
	2025	2024
	€	€
Other related parties	<u>30,914</u>	<u>28,096</u>
	Security services	
	2025	2024
	€	€
Other related parties	<u>20,948</u>	<u>29,209</u>

SHELTRON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	154,078	118,738
	<u>154,078</u>	<u>118,738</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	193,058	134,146
	<u>193,058</u>	<u>134,146</u>

15 Ultimate controlling party

Cliona McCabe holds 99% of the issued share capital of Sheltron Limited and is deemed to be the ultimate controlling party of the company.

16 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 6 March 2026