

Weev Charging Limited

**Abridged unaudited financial statements for the
year ended 31 March 2025**

Registration No: 730782 (Republic of Ireland)

Certified a true copy:

Thomas O'Hagan

Director

Paul Morgan

Director

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Company Information

Directors

Paul Morgan
Graeme Thompson
Philip Rainey
Thomas O'Hagan

Company Secretary

Graeme Thompson

Registered Office

77 Lower
Camden Street
Dublin

Accountants

ASM (M) Ltd
Chartered Accountants
The Diamond Centre
Market Street
Magherafelt

Registration Number

730782 (Republic of Ireland)

Bankers

Revolut Bank
UAB 2 Dublin Landings, North Dock
D01 V4A3, Dublin 1, Ireland

Statement of Financial Position

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	€	€
I Fixed assets	798,469	12,509
I Current assets	303,989	469,487
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1,579,215	587,615
Net current assets/(liabilities)	(1,275,226)	(118,128)
Total assets less current liabilities	(476,757)	(105,619)
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	-	-
Provisions for liabilities	(122,374)	(26,533)
	(122,374)	(26,533)
Net assets/(liabilities)	(354,383)	(79,086)
Capital and reserves	(354,383)	(79,086)

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided for under Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 not to have these financial statements audited, and has done so on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied.

The Company's shareholders have not served a notice on the Company under Section 334(1) in accordance with Section 334(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

The Directors 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 each period of account and of its profit or loss for each period of account, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and the provisions of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 relating to small sized companies.

The Company has relied on the specific exemptions (as a micro company) contained in Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 and 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 on pages 2 to 6 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Thomas O'Hagan

Paul Morgan

Director

Director

Registration Number: 730782 (Republic of Ireland)

Notes to the abridged financial statements**1. Company Information****Legal status**

Weev Charging Limited is a private company limited by shares established in the Republic of Ireland.

Registration number and registered office

The Company's registered office address and registration number is set out on page 1 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Functional currency

The financial statements are prepared in euro (€) which is the functional currency of the Company.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements**Applicable legislation and accounting standards**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- (i) applicable Irish accounting standards including FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- (ii) the historical cost basis of accounting; and
- (iii) the Companies Act 2014.

Going concern

The Company made a loss during the year ended 31 March 2025 and, at that date, the Company's liabilities exceeded its assets.

The principal risk and uncertainty affecting the Company's ability to continue trading as a going concern is the continuing availability of bank loan facilities.

After making enquiries the Company's directors consider there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical judgements used in the application of accounting policies

There were no critical judgements used in the application of accounting policies and the preparation of the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

There were no critical accounting estimates or assumptions used in the application of accounting policies and the preparation of the financial statements.

Notes to the abridged financial statements

4. Principal accounting policies

Goodwill and other intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately by the Company are capitalised at cost. Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably on initial recognition.

This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at fair value less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

If there are indicators that the residual value or useful life of an intangible asset has changed since the most recent annual reporting period previous estimates shall be reviewed and, if current expectations differ, the residual value, amortisation method or useful life shall be amended. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of benefit shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the costs of intangible assets, less their estimated residual values, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates and bases used for this purpose are as follows:

Asset category	Basis of amortisation	%
Capitalised Expenditure	Straight Line	14.29%

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and other equipment is stated at purchase cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

The carrying value of plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment in each accounting period if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of plant and equipment, less any estimated residual values, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates and bases used for this purpose are as follows:

Asset category	Basis of amortisation	%
Plant and equipment	Straight Line	10.00%
CFO Sites	Straight Line	0.00%

Notes to the abridged financial statements

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of goods sold and services provided in the normal course of business, exclusive of Value Added Tax and after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Investment Income

Income from deposits is included, together with any related tax credit, in the Income Statement on an accruals basis.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each financial accounting period assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the exchange rates ruling at that date and all exchange differences are taken to the Income Statement.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Notes to the abridged financial statements**Inventory**

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value where cost includes materials, direct labour and direct costs.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion or disposal.

Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are 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 recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Transactions with Group Undertakings Exemption

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

Cash Flow Presentation Exemption

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirements of FRS 105 to present a Statement of Cash Flows on the grounds that it is a micro sized company.

5. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no material contingent liabilities at 31 March 2025 or at 31 March 2024.

6. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events in the period between the end of the reporting year and the date of the approval of the financial statements.

7. Capital commitments

The Company did not have any material capital commitments at 31 March 2025 or at 31 March 2024.

8. Ultimate controlling party

Weev.ie Ltd, a company established in Northern Ireland, holds 100.0% of the equity share capital in Weev Charging Limited, and is the immediate parent undertaking.

Datinvest Ltd, a company established in Northern Ireland, holds 52.2% of the equity share capital in Weev.ie Ltd, and is the ultimate parent undertaking.

9. Approval of the financial statements

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for issue on 1 December 2025.