

CRO NO

336952

COVENEY WILDLIFE CONSULTING LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28th FEBRUARY 2025

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Year ended 28th February 2025

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Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Directors and other information

Directors:	John Coveney Marian O'Sullivan
Secretary:	John Coveney
Accountants:	OBCOM Accountants & Registered Auditors Limited 28 Fairview Strand Dublin 3
Bankers:	TSB Bank Limited Dun Laoghaire Co. Dublin
Registered office:	56 Castle Farm Shankill Co Dublin
Place of business:	56 Castle Farm Shankill Co Dublin
Company Number:	336952

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities and declaration on the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with 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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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 as set out on pages 4 to 11:

- 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 judgements 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 OBCOM Accountants & Registered Auditors Limited, 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 the transactions of the company for the year ended 28th February 2025.

John Coveney
John Coveney

Marian O'Sullivan
Marian O'Sullivan

15/01/2026
Date

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Balance sheet as at 28th February 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	-	2,457
Current assets			
Debtors	7	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		107	76
		107	76
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(190,639)	(182,069)
Net current liabilities		(190,532)	(181,993)
Total assets less current liabilities		(190,532)	(179,536)
Capital and reserves			
Share Capital		2	2
Profit and loss account	9	(190,534)	(179,538)
Total equity shareholders' funds		(190,532)	(179,536)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We, as directors of Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 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 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.

We, as directors of Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited, state that - the company has relied on the specified exemption 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 company that qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

John Coveney
John Coveney

Marian O'Sullivan
Marian O'Sullivan

15/01/2026
Date

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

1 General information

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited provides consultancy services on wildlife and ecological matters. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

2 Accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including 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 Companies Act 2014.

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

(b) Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably.

(c) Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. 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.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

(c) Taxation - continued

(ii) Deferred tax

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 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) that have been 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 it 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.

(d) Tangible fixed assets

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Fixtures, fittings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Furniture & Fittings	20% Straight line on cost
Optical Equipment	20% Straight line on cost
Computer Equipment	20% Straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

(d) Tangible fixed assets - continued

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to income statement.

(iii) Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

(e) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies 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 the asset's carrying amount and the net 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 account.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(g) 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 and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(h) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(i) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result has elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

3 Employees

The company had no employees in the year or in the previous year.

4 Directors remuneration and transactions

	2025 €	2024 €
Fees	5,000	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

5 Directors loan account - John Coveney

	2025 €	2024 €
Opening balance	178,562	171,671
Net repaid/(advanced)	9,151	6,891
Closing balance	<u>187,713</u>	<u>178,562</u>

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

6	Tangible assets	Furniture& Fittings €	Optical Equipment €	Computer Equipment €	Total €
	Cost				
	Opening balance	1,780	25,184	4,411	31,375
	Additions	-	-	-	-
	Closing balance	<u>1,780</u>	<u>25,184</u>	<u>4,411</u>	<u>31,375</u>
	Depreciation				
	Opening balance	1,780	23,610	3,528	28,918
	Charge for year	-	1,574	883	2,457
	Closing balance	<u>1,780</u>	<u>25,184</u>	<u>4,411</u>	<u>31,375</u>
	Net book value				
	At 28th February 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	At 28th February 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>1,574</u>	<u>883</u>	<u>2,457</u>
7	Debtors			2025 €	2024 €
	Paypal			-	-
				<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Coveney Wildlife Consulting Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 28th February 2025

8 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Accrued expenses	2,460	2,214
Visa	466	1,293
Directors Loan - note 5	187,713	178,562
	<u>190,639</u>	<u>182,069</u>

9 Reserves/Profit & Loss

	2025	2024
	€	€
Opening Profit & Loss/Reserves	(179,538)	(168,614)
Loss for the year	(10,996)	(10,924)
Closing Profit & Loss/Reserves	<u>(190,534)</u>	<u>(179,538)</u>

10 Post balance sheet events

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

11 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the company are the directors.

12 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 15th January 2026.