

TIL FROHLICH LIMITED

Abridged Financial Statements

For the financial year ended

31 December 2025

Registered Number 592775

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION AT DATE OF APPROVAL OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Til Frohlich
0.00

COMPANY SECRETARY

Anne-Marie Neligan

ACCOUNTANTS

Sean O'Sullivan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Audit Firm,
The Mall,
Dingle,
Co. Kerry.

BANKERS

AIB Bank,
Main Street,
Dingle,
Co. Kerry.

SOLICITORS

Frank O'Connor & Co.,
Upper Main Street,
Dingle,
Co. Kerry.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Caherbullig,
Tralee,
Co. Kerry.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 December 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	€	€
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	12,253	12,253
	<u>12,253</u>	<u>12,253</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors	28,374	27,745
Bank & Cash	17,540	1,792
	<u>45,914</u>	<u>29,537</u>
CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	(16,306)	(14,320)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	<u>29,608</u>	<u>15,217</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	41,861	27,470
CREDITORS (amounts falling due after more than one year)	0	0
NET ASSETS	<u>41,861</u>	<u>27,470</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and Loss account	41,761	27,370
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	<u>41,861</u>	<u>27,470</u>

We, as Directors of Til Frohlich Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption - 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 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 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the 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; the company has done so on the grounds that it 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 105 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 March 2026 and authorised for issue on 6 March 2026. They were signed on its behalf by

Til Frohlich

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Directors

Date: 6 March 2026

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2025

1. Company information

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered

Office is located at: Caherbullig, Ventry, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

The objects of the company is to carry on business of services in the film industry.

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2.1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Irish accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Financial Reporting Standard 102) and with the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain assets as specified in the accounting policies below.

2.2. Currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in euro (€), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

2.3. 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.

3. Significant judgments and estimates

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

Provisions

The company has not made a provision in respect of a legal case taken against the company by a former customer. The company has arrived at the decision not to provide for any possible damages arising from this case based on the expert advice of the company's solicitor.

Bad debts

Provision is made for expected bad debts included in trade debtors. The provision is based on the up to date knowledge of the customers concerned and recent payment history of the customer.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2025

4. Principal accounting policies

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method. The rates applied in calculating depreciation are:

Premises Leasehold	2%
Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	10%
Motor Vehicle	20%

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment in the recoverable amount. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful lives. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating lease rentals

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of historical cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. 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 recognized in the profit and loss account.

Other financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective rate of interest method less any required provision for impairment.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2025

Other financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case, the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

Dividends:

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive payment is established.

Taxation*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.

Where a surcharge rate of tax applies to certain undistributed profits, the tax (deferred and current) charge is calculated at the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits until the company recognises a liability to pay a dividend.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that 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 measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency

The functional and presentational currency is the Euro (€) as this is the currency of the economic environment in which the company predominantly operates. Transactions in other denominated foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in other currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2025

5. Called up share capital

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	€	€
Authorised 100,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6. Movement on profit and loss reserves

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 January	27,370	31,251
Profit for the financial year	14,391	(3,881)
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 31 December	<u>41,761</u>	<u>27,370</u>

7. Approval of financial statements

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