Company registration number 16205193 (England and Wales)

FRAMESIDE UK LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRAMESIDE UK LIMITED

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FRAMESIDE UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	**4**		780,000
Current assets			
Debtors	**5**	28,709	
Cash at bank and in hand		203,026	
		231,735	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(1,034,557)	
Net current liabilities			(802,822)
Net liabilities			(22,822)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**7**		100
Profit and loss reserves			(22,922)
Total equity			(22,822)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24 September 2026

Mr A Daly
Director

Company registration number 16205193 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Frameside UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Saxon Business Park, Hanbury Road, Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, United Kingdom, B60 4AD.

1.1 Reporting period

The financial statements have been prepared from incorporation date of 24th January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

1.2 Accounting convention

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") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Revenue comprises primarily of rental income from investment properties which is charged to customers net of value added tax. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied over the period which the tenant is renting the property. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with the period to which it relates.

1.5 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number
Total	1

4 Investment property

	2025 £
Fair value	
At 24 January 2025	-
Additions	780,000
At 31 December 2025	780,000

The director has assessed the fair value of the investment property at the period end and considers that there has been no material change to the fair value as per the financial statements.

5 Debtors

	2025 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	28,709

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,001,668
Taxation and social security	4,965
Other creditors	27,924
	1,034,557

7 Called up share capital

	2025	2025
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**£**
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary A of £1 each	100	100

100 Ordinary A shares of £1 were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the period.

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report is unqualified and includes the following:

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Peter Ormerod FCA
Statutory Auditor:	Ormerod Rutter Limited
Date of audit report:	28 September 2026

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

10 Parent company

Ultimate parent company
The ultimate parent company is Frameside Limited, a company registered in Ireland. The registered address is 18 Euro Business Park, Little Island, Cork, Ireland.

Ultimate controlling party
There is no ultimate controlling party.

11 Comparatives

This is the company's first period of trade and therefore there are no comparatives.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.