

Company registration number: 171976

**Ballyboden Limited
Trading as Glenside Bacon Company
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

Ballyboden Limited

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Ballyboden Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Patricia Molloy John Molloy Raymond Molloy Laurence Molloy David Molloy
Secretary	Laurence Molloy
Company number	171976
Registered office	Mill Road Glenties Co. Donegal
Business address	Mill Road Glenties Co. Donegal
Accountants	Devine & Co. Greatmeadow Boyle Co. Roscommon
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Glenties Co. Donegal Ulster Bank Limited 29 Abercorn Square Strabane Co. Tyrone
Solicitors	DP Barry & Company Solicitors Bridge Street Killybegs Co. Donegal

Ballyboden Limited**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	215,095		274,448	
			215,095		274,448
Current assets					
Stocks	9	351,754		286,508	
Debtors	10	512,631		502,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,546,428		1,436,549	
		2,410,813		2,225,544	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(490,983)		(447,489)	
Net current assets			1,919,830		1,778,055
Total assets less current liabilities			2,134,925		2,052,503
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(3,882)		(4,313)
Provisions for liabilities	14		(3,108)		(5,811)
Net assets			2,127,935		2,042,379
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			400,400		400,400
Profit and loss account			1,727,535		1,641,979
Shareholders funds			2,127,935		2,042,379

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

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Ballyboden Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 30 June 2025

We, as directors of Ballyboden Limited state that:

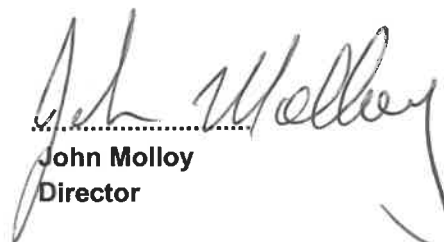
- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 financial 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; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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.

23/3/2026

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:



Laurence Molloy
Director



John Molloy
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Ballyboden Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Ballyboden Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Mill Road, Glenties, Co. Donegal.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Judgements

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected.

Impairment of Stocks

The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

Useful Lives of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery and intangible assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year.

Ballyboden Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied.

Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is made at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation, including differences arising on the revaluation of fixed assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property	- 4% Straight Line
Plant and machinery	- 10% Reducing Balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	- 20% Reducing Balance

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Ballyboden Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the first in first out method. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads based on a normal level of capacity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item (or group of items) is impaired, that item is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised.

Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Financial instruments

Ordinary Share Capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount loaned plus transaction costs. Subsequently, loans made by the company are stated at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised and cumulative interest income earned minus repayments and any reduction for impairment or uncollectability, where there is evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount borrowed less transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at the transaction price minus transaction costs not yet recognised and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	55,229	58,976
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	13,675	978

Ballyboden Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 15 (30 June 2024: 15).

6. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	146,160	148,260
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	4,800	4,800
	<u>150,960</u>	<u>153,060</u>
Defined benefit plan	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,641,979	1,567,639
Profit for the financial year	85,556	74,340
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,727,535</u>	<u>1,641,979</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025

8. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 July 2024	1,076,993	561,583	29,499	198,594	1,866,669
Additions	-	-	9,551	-	9,551
Disposals	-	(141,200)	(11,434)	-	(152,634)
At 30 June 2025	<u>1,076,993</u>	<u>420,383</u>	<u>27,616</u>	<u>198,594</u>	<u>1,723,586</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2024	1,008,743	466,443	29,285	87,750	1,592,221
Charge for the financial year	11,831	6,853	1,513	35,032	55,229
Disposals	-	(127,525)	(11,434)	-	(138,959)
At 30 June 2025	<u>1,020,574</u>	<u>345,771</u>	<u>19,364</u>	<u>122,782</u>	<u>1,508,491</u>
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2025	<u>56,419</u>	<u>74,612</u>	<u>8,252</u>	<u>75,812</u>	<u>215,095</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>68,250</u>	<u>95,140</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>110,844</u>	<u>274,448</u>

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>351,754</u>	<u>286,508</u>

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the balance sheet amounts.

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	475,332	463,569
Other debtors	8,486	24,348
Prepayments	28,813	14,570
	<u>512,631</u>	<u>502,487</u>

All debtors fall due within one year.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3,296	-
Trade creditors	461,478	425,446
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	6,513	4,763
Accruals	19,211	16,742
Deferred income	485	539
	490,983	447,489

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred income	3,882	4,313
	3,882	4,313

13. Details of indebtedness

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are due for repayment after more than five years from the reporting date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3,296	-
	3,296	-

Included in the above is an amount of €3,296 (30 June 2024 - €-) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable otherwise than by instalments.

Bank facilities are secured by a life policy and a legal charge over property.

Reservation of title

Trade creditors include amounts in respect of goods for which ownership is not passed until payment is made. It is not practicable to quantify either this amount or the amount included in year end stocks.

14. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred Tax	3,108	5,811
	3,108	5,811

15. Contingent assets and liabilities

The company is in receipt of funding from a number of granting bodies and as such is subject to funding agreements and conditions issued by those bodies. Under these agreements grants may become repayable if certain circumstances arise.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025

16. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions during the year.

17. Controlling party

The directors regard the ordinary shareholders of the company as the ultimate controlling party.

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on *23rd March 2026*

