

**OVERALL CERTIFICATE**  
**FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**COMPANIES ACT 2014**

**Company Name:** New Vintage Parts Ltd  
**Company Number:** 576926  
**Financial Year:** YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

**CERTIFICATE:**

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

John Wilkinson  
**Director**

Date: 14 January 2026

Jeanne Wilkinson  
**Secretary**

Date: 14 January 2026

Company registration number 576926 (Republic of Ireland)

**NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

## NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	John Wilkinson James R Stewart
<b>Secretary</b>	Jeanne Wilkinson
<b>Company number</b>	576926
<b>Registered office</b>	Aghmorrough House Rathoe Carlow Republic of Ireland
<b>Accountants</b>	Lalor O'Shea McQuillan Chartered Accountants 44 Tullow Street Carlow
<b>Business address</b>	Aghmorrough House Rathoe Carlow Republic of Ireland
<b>Bankers</b>	Allied Irish Bank 24 Bridge Street Tullow Co. Carlow

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**NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
<b>Turnover</b>	93,332	35,621
Other income	23,903	-
Cost of raw materials and consumables	(72,713)	(23,456)
Value adjustments and other amounts written off assets	-	(962)
Other expenses	(39,856)	(11,196)
<b>Profit</b>	<u>4,666</u>	<u>7</u>

## NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD

### BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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	28 February 2025		29 February 2024	
	€	€	€	€
Current assets	37,904		58,841	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(73,718)</u>		<u>(97,187)</u>	
Net current liabilities		(35,814)		(38,346)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(2,210)</u>		<u>(4,344)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(38,024)</u>		<u>(42,690)</u>
Capital and reserves		<u>(38,024)</u>		<u>(42,690)</u>

New Vintage Parts Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Aghmorrough House, Rathoe, Carlow, Republic of Ireland.

We, as directors of New Vintage Parts Ltd, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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.

(d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company 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 small company and we confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

John Wilkinson  
Director

James R Stewart  
Director

Company registration number 576926 (Republic of Ireland)

# NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has net liabilities of €42,690 (2023) €42,697 at the year end. Loans due to Directors make up the majority of the liabilities at the year end. The Directors have made a commitment not to repay repayments of these loans for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	15% Straight Line
Computers	25% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

## NEW VINTAGE PARTS LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also 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.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

For transactions where settlement is deferred beyond normal credit terms, total interest income or expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Otherwise, it is allocated at a constant rate (normally the contractual rate of interest) on the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability excluding transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in preference shares or ordinary shares and investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in jointly controlled entities are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for amounts recognised in profit or loss over the term of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for the allocation of interest, the amortisation of any transaction costs included in the cost of the instruments and any impairment loss.

#### Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in profit or loss.

**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 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the period are recognised in profit and loss after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**1.10 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than euros 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

**2 Profit and loss reserves**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(42,790)	(42,797)
Profit for the year	4,666	7
At the end of the year	<u>(38,124)</u>	<u>(42,790)</u>