Company registration number: 240578

Dunboyne Oil Company Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Dunboyne Oil Company Limited

Contents

Dunboyne Oil Company Limited

Directors and other information

Director	Raymond Mitchell
Secretary	Michelle Mitchell
Company number	240578
Registered office	Whitesland Dunboyne Co. Meath
Accountants	Salus Audit and Tax 14 Wentworth Eblana Villas Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Dunboyne Co. Meath
Solicitors	Liam Keane & Co.Solicitors The Old Toll House Dunshaughlin Co. Meath

Dunboyne Oil Company Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	61,396	10,442
Current assets	236,858	392,133
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(106,517)	(170,628)
Net current assets	130,341	221,505
Total assets less current liabilities	191,737	231,947
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(101,950)	(151,767)
Accruals and deferred income	(7,332)	-
Net assets	82,455	80,180
Capital and reserves	82,455	80,180

I, as director of Dunboyne Oil Company Limited state that:

(a)the company is availing itself of 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 the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;

(c)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);

(d)I 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

(e)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 micro company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

Dunboyne Oil Company Limited

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 23 February 2026 and signed by:

Raymond Mitchell
Director

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland and the company registration number is 240578. The address of the registered office is Whitesland, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on the assumption of the company's ability to continue trading in the foreseeable future. The financial statements, however, do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the financial year in which it is incurred.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15%	Straight Line
Motor vehicles		20%	Straight Line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks
Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at transaction price. 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 between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Cash & cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Creditors and accruals
Creditors and accruals 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.

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.

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	80,168	105,560
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	2,275	(25,392)
At the end of the financial year	82,443	80,168