

**Barry Dagg & Sons Limited**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 30 April 2025**

**Barry Dagg & Sons Limited**  
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**Barry Dagg & Sons Limited**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
as at 30 April 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets	<u>24,927</u>	<u>3,542</u>
Current assets	114,848	109,293
Prepayments and accrued income	1,180	551
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(6,454)</u>	<u>(5,248)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<u>109,574</u>	<u>104,596</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>134,501</b>	108,138
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	<b>(9,375)</b>	-
Accruals and deferred income	<u>(5,635)</u>	<u>(5,235)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<u><u>119,491</u></u>	<u><u>102,903</u></u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<u><u>119,491</u></u>	<u><u>102,903</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Barry Dagg & Sons 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 are satisfied,

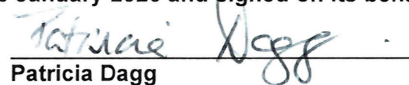
(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) 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 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 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

**Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:**

  
**Barry Dagg**  
Director

  
**Patricia Dagg**  
Director

# Barry Dagg & Sons Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

### 1. General Information

Barry Dagg & Sons Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 340963. The registered office of the company is Swallows Rest, Monart, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

#### Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

#### Cash at bank and in hand

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

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	15% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

#### Leasing and Hire Purchases

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases and hire purchase arrangements are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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**Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling. In the case of work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

**Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

**Borrowing costs**

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest rate method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

**Trade and other creditors**

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.

Creditors and accruals are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

**Employee benefits**

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and access to pension advice. 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.

**Taxation**

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax is not recognised.

**Share capital of the company****Ordinary share capital**

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

**Barry Dagg & Sons Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

continued

<b>3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Profit brought forward	<b>102,883</b>	110,730
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<b>16,588</b>	(7,847)
<b>Profit carried forward</b>	<b>119,471</b>	102,883

**4. Post-Balance Sheet Events**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

**5. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 20 January 2026.