
CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

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CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Joseph Sweeny Deirdre Sweeny
Company secretary	Joseph Sweeny
Registered number	355554
Registered office	Unit No.6 SuperValu Shopping Centre Ballinteer Dublin 16
Accountants	Crowe Ireland Chartered Accountants 40 Mespil Road Dublin 4
Bankers	AIB Bank PLC 10 Main Street Dundrum Co. Dublin
Solicitors	Moran & Ryan Solicitors 37 Arran Quay Dublin 1

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	83,549	85,111
		<u>83,549</u>	<u>85,111</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	285	285
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	31,624	16,183
Cash at bank and in hand		895	776
		<u>32,804</u>	<u>17,244</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(67,602)	(90,997)
Net current liabilities		<u>(34,798)</u>	<u>(73,753)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>48,751</u>	<u>11,358</u>
Net assets		<u>48,751</u>	<u>11,358</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		48,651	11,258
Shareholders' funds		<u>48,751</u>	<u>11,358</u>

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

We, as Directors of Cameron Toal Limited, state that:

- (a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- (b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.
- (c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.
- (d) the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).
- (e) 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 state 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 to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.
- (f) the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

.....
Joseph Sweeny
Director

.....
Deirdre Sweeny
Director

Date: 18 July 2025

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 May 2024	100	11,258	11,358
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	37,393	37,393
At 30 April 2025	<u>100</u>	<u>48,651</u>	<u>48,751</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 May 2023	100	31,044	31,144
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(19,786)	(19,786)
At 30 April 2024	<u>100</u>	<u>11,258</u>	<u>11,358</u>

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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 Cameron Toal Limited for the financial year ended 31 April 2025.

Cameron Toal Limited is a private limited company by shares incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number: 355554). The registered office is Unit No 6, SuperValu Shopping Centre, Ballinteer, Dublin 16 and the company is primarily engaged in washing and dry cleaning of textile and fur products.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. 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.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of which depends on the continued support of the Company’s trade creditors and directors. The Directors believe that this will be forthcoming and they consider it appropriate to complete the financial statements on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is 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.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	- 10%
Plant & machinery	- 12.5% - 20%
Motor vehicles	- 20%
Fixtures & fittings	- 10 - 12.5%
Other fixed assets	- 20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.12 Financial instruments (continued)**

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	<i>2024</i>
	No.	<i>No.</i>
Number of employees	18	<i>18</i>

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improvements €	Plant & machinery €	Fixtures & fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2024	-	232,508	74,622	307,130
Additions	6,551	-	-	6,551
At 30 April 2025	<u>6,551</u>	<u>232,508</u>	<u>74,622</u>	<u>313,681</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	-	172,845	49,174	222,019
Charge for the year on owned assets	655	-	7,458	8,113
At 30 April 2025	<u>655</u>	<u>172,845</u>	<u>56,632</u>	<u>230,132</u>
Net book value				
At 30 April 2025	<u>5,896</u>	<u>59,663</u>	<u>17,990</u>	<u>83,549</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>59,663</u>	<u>25,448</u>	<u>85,111</u>

5. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	285	285
	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>

CAMERON TOAL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

6. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	31,624	16,183
	31,624	16,183

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Overdrafts owed to credit institutions	8,114	11,100
Trade creditors	15,175	13,303
Taxation and social insurance	8,379	8,401
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	551
Other creditors	31,434	53,142
Accruals	4,500	4,500
	67,602	90,997

8. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised		
100,000 (2024 - 100,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2024 - 100) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	100	100

9. Transactions with directors

The Company has received a loan from Mr. Joseph Sweeny, director of the company. The total loan balance at the financial year end was €26,000 (2024 - €49,150), which also represents the maximum balance outstanding during the year. The loan is included in the creditor which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

10. Post balance sheet events

There were no events after the reporting date that would require revision of the results or financial position of the Company, or disclosure in the financial statements.

11. Controlling party

The company is controlled in equal shares by Joseph Sweeny and Deirdre Sweeny.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 18 July 2025