

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

**Company Name:** Tullamore Glass & Glazing Ltd  
**Company Number:** 509239  
**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.

Elizabeth O' Neill  
**Director**

Date: 9 January 2026

Charles O' Neill  
**Secretary**

Date: 9 January 2026

Company Registration No. 509239 (Ireland)

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD  
T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING  
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**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the board

Charles O' Neill  
**Secretary**  
9 January 2026

Elizabeth O' Neill  
**Director**

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025***

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In relation to the financial statements set out on pages 4 to 9:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Paul Devery & Co, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 28 February 2025.

By order of the board

Charles O' Neill  
**Secretary**  
9 January 2026

Elizabeth O' Neill  
**Director**

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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	2025 €	2024 €
Loss for the year	(3,165)	(3,883)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>(3,165)</u>	<u>(3,883)</u>

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	6	-		1,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,046		2,329	
		<u>2,046</u>		<u>3,329</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>					
	7	(29,511)		(27,629)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>					
			(27,465)		(24,300)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(27,565)		(24,400)
<b>Total equity</b>					
			(27,465)		(24,300)

We, as directors of Tullamore Glass & Glazing 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; and

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

(i) 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 relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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 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 provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Charles O'Neill  
**Director**

Elizabeth O'Neill  
**Director**

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Tullamore Glass & Glazing Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Cloncollig,, Tullamore,, Co. Offaly. and it's company registration number is 509239.

**1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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. 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 it is probable will be recovered.

**1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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:

Motor vehicles	20% S.L.
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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.

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**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 replacement cost and 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**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

***Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

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 deducting all of its liabilities.

**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 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

**1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

**3 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:  
1

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Shop Staff	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**4 Taxation**

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Loss before taxation	(3,165)	(3,883)
	<u>(3,165)</u>	<u>(3,883)</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 0% (2024: 0%)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation charge in the financial statements	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**5 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Motor vehicles</b>
	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 29 February 2024 and 28 February 2025	5,000
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 29 February 2024 and 28 February 2025	5,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 28 February 2025	-
	<u>-</u>
At 28 February 2024	-
	<u>-</u>

**6 Stocks**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	1,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>

**TULLAMORE GLASS & GLAZING LTD**  
**T/A O' NEILL GLASS & GLAZING**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade creditors	5,000	5,000
VAT	2,235	1,030
PAYE and social security	136	997
Other creditors	14,452	14,452
Accruals	7,688	6,150
	<u>29,511</u>	<u>27,629</u>

<b>8 Loans and overdrafts</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over [XXX]

[An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. For example, for long term debt such information would normally include the terms and conditions of the debt instrument (such as interest rate, maturity, repayment schedule, and restrictions that the debt instrument imposes on the entity.)]

<b>9 Share capital</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised equity</b>		
100,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
<b>Issued and fully paid equity</b>		
100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Authorised equity</b>		

**10 Approval of financial statements**

The directors approved the financial statements on the 9 January 2026