

Company registration number: 578939

Spiddal Service Station Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30th April 2025

Spiddal Service Station Limited

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Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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.

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**Balance sheet
As at 30th April 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7	290,210		316,592	
Tangible assets	8	1,537,762		1,486,827	
			1,827,972		1,803,419
Current assets					
Stocks	9	209,076		191,568	
Debtors	10	135,629		122,728	
Cash at bank and in hand		479,098		449,238	
		823,803		763,534	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,201,658)		(1,261,884)	
Net current liabilities			(377,855)		(498,350)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,450,117		1,305,069
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(226,447)		(189,595)
Net assets			1,223,670		1,115,474
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,223,570		1,115,374
Shareholders funds			1,223,670		1,115,474

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30th April 2025**

We, as directors of Spiddal Service Station Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- 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;
- 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);
- 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- 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 small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 19th January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Martin O' Donnell
Director

Sarah O' Donnell
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Spiddal Service Station Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30th April 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Park, Spiddal, Co Galway.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. 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.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current 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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

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

Tangible assets

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

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.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

Trade Debtors

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.

Cash and at bank and on hand

Cash and 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 balance sheet

Trade 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 including amounts owed to group companies 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.

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th April 2025**

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 50 (2024: 51).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	748,437	758,737
Social insurance costs	71,883	77,094
	820,320	835,831

4. Directors and connected parties remuneration

The aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration of Directors and connected parties	86,539	93,792
	86,539	93,792

5. Profit before tax

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	26,382	26,382
Impairment of tangible assets	103,625	93,860
	103,625	93,860

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,115,374	892,117
Profit for the financial year	108,196	223,257
At the end of the financial year	1,223,570	1,115,374

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th April 2025**

7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Licence	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1st May 2024 and 30th April 2025	457,648	70,000	527,648
Amortisation			
At 1st May 2024	183,056	28,000	211,056
Charge for the financial year	22,882	3,500	26,382
At 30th April 2025	205,938	31,500	237,438
Carrying amount			
At 30th April 2025	251,710	38,500	290,210
At 30th April 2024	274,592	42,000	316,592

8. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1st May 2024	561,111	502,759	30,000	628,652	1,854,965
Additions	-	-	-	71,671	82,889
At 30th April 2025	561,111	502,759	30,000	700,323	2,009,525
Depreciation					
At 1st May 2024	-	-	11,250	332,586	24,302
Charge for the financial year	-	-	3,750	78,319	21,556
At 30th April 2025	-	-	15,000	410,905	45,858
Carrying amount					
At April 2025	561,111	502,759	15,000	289,418	169,474
At 30th April 2024	561,111	502,759	18,750	296,066	108,141

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	209,076	191,568

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th April 2025**

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	45,910	40,043
Other debtors	70,335	52,994
Prepayments	-	18,811
Accrued income	-	10,880
Director Current account	19,384	
	<u>135,629</u>	<u>122,728</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	157,548	193,548
Trade creditors	501,427	477,172
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	459,064	431,308
Accruals	83,619	150,406
Director's Account	-	9,450
	<u>1,201,658</u>	<u>1,261,884</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	145,942	169,483
HP and Lease Obligations	80,505	20,112
	<u>226,447</u>	<u>189,595</u>

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 19 January 2026.