

Company registration number: 365933

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Contents

	Page
Directors responsibilities statement	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the abridged financial statements	4 - 8

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

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.

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Balance sheet
As at 28 February 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	678,633		566,305	
			678,633		566,305
Current assets					
Debtors	7	87,963		124,859	
Cash at bank and in hand		139,437		124,212	
		227,400		249,071	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(37,744)		(73,463)	
Net current assets			189,656		175,608
Total assets less current liabilities			868,289		741,913
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(6,360)		(31,800)
Net assets			861,929		710,113
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			2		2
Profit and loss account			861,927		710,111
Shareholders funds			861,929		710,113

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 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 28 February 2025**

We, as directors of Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta 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 6 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr John O'Donnell
Director

Ms Rose O'Donnell
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 28 February 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 18A Ranafast, Annangry, Co. Donegal.

The principal activity of the company is the supply of passenger transport services in Ireland.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified to include certain items at fair value.

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.

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 28 February 2025

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:

Freehold and leasehold properties	- 10%
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5% 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.

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28 February 2025

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.

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.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 11 (2024: 11).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	294,440	282,762
Social insurance costs	21,954	19,980
	<u>316,394</u>	<u>302,742</u>

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 28 February 2025

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	63,502	71,046

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	710,111	524,285
Profit for the financial year	151,816	185,826
At the end of the financial year	861,927	710,111

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 March 2024	7,869	43,679	1,054,586	1,106,134
Additions	-	-	358,768	358,768
Disposals	-	-	(272,087)	(272,087)
At 28 February 2025	7,869	43,679	1,141,267	1,192,815
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2024	7,869	35,013	496,947	539,829
Charge for the financial year	-	1,679	139,346	141,025
Disposals	-	-	(166,672)	(166,672)
At 28 February 2025	7,869	36,692	469,621	514,182
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2025	-	6,987	671,646	678,633
At 1 March 2024	-	8,666	557,639	566,305

Sean O'Domhnaill Teoranta

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 28 February 2025**

7. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	68,321	65,870
Other debtors	8,665	47,750
Prepayments	10,977	11,239
	<u>87,963</u>	<u>124,859</u>
8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1	1,406
Trade creditors	6,363	3,961
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	17,075	52,852
Accruals	12,433	12,433
Deferred income	1,872	2,811
	<u>37,744</u>	<u>73,463</u>
9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	6,360	31,800
	<u>6,360</u>	<u>31,800</u>

10. Accounting periods

The current accounts are for the year ended 28 February 2025. The comparative accounts are for the year ended 29 February 2024.

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 6 January 2026.