

Company registration number 511109 (Ireland)

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T.J. O'Neill Martina O'Neill
Secretary	Martina O'Neill
Company number	511109
Registered office	Priest Valley Graiguenamanagh Co. Kilkenny
Accountants	Lelia Kavanagh CPA T/A LK Accounting Services Tomfarney, Clonroche, Enniscorthy Wexford.
Business address	Priest Valley Graiguenamanagh Co. Kilkenny

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Profit and loss account	3
Statement of comprehensive income	4
Balance sheet	5
Statement of changes in equity	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 16

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of selling and repairing weighing systems to farmers.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

T.J. O'Neill
Martina O'Neill

Directors' and secretary's interests

The directors' and secretary's interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

	Ordinary Shares of €1 each	
	1 April 2024	31 March 2025
T.J. O'Neill	1	1
Martina O'Neill	1	1

Supplier payment policy

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. The payment policy during the year under review was to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

Accounting records

The company's directors acknowledge their responsibilities under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company keeps adequate accounting records. The following measures have been taken:

[** Amend as appropriate **]

- the implementation of appropriate policies and procedures for recording transactions;
- the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise;
- the provision of sufficient company resources for this purpose;
- liaison with the company's external professional advisers.

The accounting records are held at the company's [** business premises, Priest Valley Graiguenamanagh Co. Kilkenny. / registered office, Priest Valley Graiguenamanagh Co. Kilkenny. **]

On behalf of the board

T.J. O'Neill
Director

Martina O'Neill
Director

19 December 2025

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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.

On behalf of the board

T.J. O'Neill
Director

Martina O'Neill
Director

19 December 2025

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	3	1,081,131	836,089
Cost of sales		(757,482)	(525,944)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		323,649	310,145
Administrative expenses		(189,717)	(158,714)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit	4	133,932	151,431
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(450)	(800)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation		133,482	150,631
Tax on profit	8	(16,685)	(18,829)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year		<u>116,797</u>	<u>131,802</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit for the year	116,797	131,802
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>116,797</u>	<u>131,802</u>

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		63,781		39,718
Current assets					
Stocks	11	116,000		114,270	
Debtors	12	215,102		156,631	
Cash at bank and in hand		800,065		688,712	
		1,131,167		959,613	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(206,068)		(155,792)	
Net current assets			925,099		803,821
Total assets less current liabilities			988,880		843,539
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(28,544)		-
Net assets			960,336		843,539
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	16		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			960,334		843,537
Total equity			960,336		843,539

We, as directors of O'Neill Weighing Systems 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

T.J. O'Neill
Director

Martina O'Neill
Director

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 April 2023	2	711,735	711,737
Year ended 31 March 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	131,802	131,802
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2024	2	843,537	843,539
Year ended 31 March 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	116,797	116,797
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u>2</u>	<u>960,334</u>	<u>960,336</u>

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	17	177,933		36,154	
Interest paid		(450)		(800)	
Income taxes paid		(18,830)		(14,292)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>158,653</u>		<u>21,062</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(43,300)		(6,500)	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(43,300)</u>		<u>(6,500)</u>	
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(4,000)		(8,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(4,000)</u>		<u>(8,000)</u>	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		111,353		6,562	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		688,712		682,150	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>800,065</u></u>		<u><u>688,712</u></u>	

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

O'Neill Weighing Systems Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Priest Valley, Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny and its company registration number is 511109.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	12.5% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% Straight Line
Computers	20% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight Line

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.7 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.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3	Turnover	2025	2024
		€	€
	Turnover analysed by class of business	=====	=====
	<i>Analysis per statutory database</i>	-	-
	<i>Statutory database analysis does not agree to the trial balance by:</i>	1,081,131	836,089
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Turnover analysed by geographical market	=====	=====
	<i>Analysis per statutory database</i>	-	-
	<i>Statutory database analysis does not agree to the trial balance by:</i>	1,081,131	836,089
4	Operating profit	2025	2024
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	€	€
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	19,237	17,937
		=====	=====
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
	6		
		2025	2024
		Number	Number
		4	-
		=====	=====
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Wages and salaries	110,287	81,445
		=====	=====
6	Directors' remuneration	2025	2024
		€	€
	Remuneration for qualifying services	79,792	58,704
		=====	=====

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	450	800
	<u>450</u>	<u>800</u>

8 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	16,685	18,829
	<u>16,685</u>	<u>18,829</u>

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit before taxation	133,482	150,631
	<u>133,482</u>	<u>150,631</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	16,685	18,829
	<u>16,685</u>	<u>18,829</u>
Taxation charge in the financial statements	16,685	18,829
	<u>16,685</u>	<u>18,829</u>

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost						
At 1 April 2024	48,086	65,780	935	947	56,297	172,045
Additions	-	6,500	-	-	36,800	43,300
	<u>48,086</u>	<u>72,280</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>93,097</u>	<u>215,345</u>
At 31 March 2025	48,086	72,280	935	947	93,097	215,345
	<u>48,086</u>	<u>72,280</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>93,097</u>	<u>215,345</u>
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2024	46,186	39,890	234	947	45,070	132,327
Depreciation charged in the year	10,935	-	117	-	8,185	19,237
	<u>10,935</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,185</u>	<u>19,237</u>
At 31 March 2025	57,121	39,890	351	947	53,255	151,564
	<u>57,121</u>	<u>39,890</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>53,255</u>	<u>151,564</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2025	(9,035)	32,390	584	-	39,842	63,781
	<u>(9,035)</u>	<u>32,390</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,842</u>	<u>63,781</u>
At 31 March 2024	1,900	25,890	701	-	11,227	39,718
	<u>1,900</u>	<u>25,890</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,227</u>	<u>39,718</u>

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

10 Financial instruments			
11 Stocks			
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Raw materials and consumables	116,000	114,270
		<u>116,000</u>	<u>114,270</u>
12 Debtors			
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	215,102	156,631
		<u>215,102</u>	<u>156,631</u>
13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
	Obligations under finance leases	-	4,000
	Trade creditors	175,612	119,361
	Corporation tax	16,684	18,829
	VAT	7,147	9,745
	PAYE and social security	4,505	2,712
	Accruals	2,120	1,145
		<u>206,068</u>	<u>155,792</u>
		<u>206,068</u>	<u>155,792</u>
14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Other creditors	28,544	-
		<u>28,544</u>	<u>-</u>
15 Finance lease obligations			
		2025	2024
		€	€
	Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
	<i>Difference remains - please check</i>	-	4,000

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is [X] years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

16 Share capital

	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 €	2024 €
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised equity				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of €1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Authorised				

17 Cash generated from operations

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit for the year after tax	116,797	131,802
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	16,685	18,829
Finance costs	450	800
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	19,237	17,937
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(1,730)	(10,270)
Increase in debtors	(58,471)	(81,969)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	84,965	(40,975)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>177,933</u>	<u>36,154</u>

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 April 2024 €	Cash flows 31 March 2025 €	
Cash at bank and in hand	688,712	111,353	800,065
Obligations under finance leases	(4,000)	4,000	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>684,712</u>	<u>115,353</u>	<u>800,065</u>

19 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 19 December 2025.

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Turnover				
Sales of goods		1,081,131		836,089
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	114,270		104,000	
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Raw materials purchases	744,886		529,168	
Delivery & Packaging	14,326		7,046	
Total purchases and other direct costs	759,212		536,214	
Closing stock of finished goods	116,000		114,270	
Total cost of sales		(757,482)		(525,944)
Gross profit	29.94%	323,649	37.09%	310,145
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	30,495		22,741	
Directors' remuneration	79,792		58,704	
Fuel & Oil	6,900		6,200	
Power, light and heat	-		125	
Premises insurance	2,544		3,460	
Loose Tools	-		316	
Equipment repairs	6,464		5,447	
Software costs	5,499		4,140	
Hire of equipment	1,360		-	
Motor running expenses	15,532		13,461	
Travelling expenses	6,293		4,433	
Protective Clothing	1,774		2,138	
Accountancy	2,100		1,860	
Bank charges	1,277		1,168	
Discounts received	(88)		(7)	
Printing and stationery	2,008		3,556	
Advertising	7,157		7,497	
Telecommunications	1,289		2,923	
Sundry expenses	84		2,615	
Depreciation	19,237		17,937	
		(189,717)		(158,714)
Operating profit		133,932		151,431
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Hire purchase interest payable		(450)		(800)
Profit before taxation	12.35%	133,482	18.02%	150,631

O'NEILL WEIGHING SYSTEMS LTD

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
		2025 €		2024 €
Mandatory DPL Tags for Irish Revenue Only				
Turnover		1,081,131		(836,089)
Other Operating Income		-		-
Gross Profit/ Loss		323,649		(310,145)
Staff costs		(110,287)		81,445
Government grant		-		-
Subcontractor costs		-		-
Profit/Loss before tax		133,482		(150,631)
