

**Company registration number: 749227**

**Dubalance Ltd**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements**

**for the financial period ended 31 December 2025**

# Dubalance Ltd

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## Dubalance Ltd

### Directors and other information

<b>Directors</b>	Maris Cerpinskis
<b>Secretary</b>	Liva Cerpinska
<b>Company number</b>	749227
<b>Registered office</b>	2 The Cottages Balgill Bective Co. Meath
<b>Accountant</b>	Clive Lumley 49 The Road Foxlodge Wood Ratoath Co. Meath
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Trim Co. Meath

## **Dubalance Ltd**

### **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.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime (FRS 105).

As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro companies regime and FRS 105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

**Dubalance Ltd**  
**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2025**

	<b>31/12/25</b>	<b>31/12/24</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Fixed assets	1,461	1,705
Current assets	8,110	2,118
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(1,240)	(486)
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>1,632</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>3,337</b>
Accruals and deferred income	(154)	(154)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>3,183</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>3,183</b>

We, as directors of Dubalance Ltd state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption 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 the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- (c) 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);
- (d) 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period 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
- (e) 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 micro company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

**Maris Cerpinskis**  
Director

## Dubalance Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial period ended 31 December 2025

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 2 The Cottages, Balgill, Bective, Co. Meath.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

#### 3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

##### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

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.

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

##### Tangible assets

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

##### 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.

## Dubalance Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 31 December 2025

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables 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 present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### 4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	<b>31/12/25</b>	31/12/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	3,083	-
Profit for the financial period	4,994	3,083
<b>At the end of the financial period</b>	<u>8,077</u>	<u>3,083</u>