

Company registration number 583274 (Republic of Ireland)

**OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025**

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

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# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025**

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The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish accounting standards, including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ("relevant financial reporting network"). In applying FRS 102, the directors have opted to avail of the disclosure exemptions as set out in Section 1A of FRS 102. The directors have done so on the basis that the company qualifies as a small company in accordance with section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 and therefore is entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025*

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By order of the board

Michelle Cronin  
**Secretary**

Michael O'Connor  
**Director**

6 March 2026

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	6		-		-
Tangible assets	7		1,590,605		1,334,029
Investment property	8		392,470		-
			<u>1,983,075</u>		<u>1,334,029</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	9	742,344		641,890	
Cash at bank and in hand		276,612		806,763	
		<u>1,018,956</u>		<u>1,448,653</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(708,409)		(730,201)	
		<u>310,547</u>		<u>718,452</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>310,547</u>		<u>718,452</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>2,293,622</u>		<u>2,052,481</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			(257,661)		(316,653)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>2,035,961</u>		<u>1,735,828</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity	12		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	13		2,035,861		1,735,728
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>2,035,961</u>		<u>1,735,828</u>

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 31 MAY 2025**

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I, as director of Owenna Transport 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 the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(d) The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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 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 contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company 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 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 Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 6 March 2026

Michael O'Connor

**Director**

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Owenna Transport Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is and its company registration number is 583274. The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of transport services.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

In applying FRS 102, the directors have opted to avail of the disclosure exemptions as set out in Section 1A of FRS 102. The directors have done so on the basis that the company qualifies as a small company in accordance with section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 and therefore is entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime.

#### Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

#### Functional Currency

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 €.

#### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 are recoverable.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 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. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

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:

Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight Line
Leased Assets	Depreciated over the life of the lease

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 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 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.

##### **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.

#### 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.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

##### **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 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

##### **1.13 Leases**

###### **As lessee**

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.

###### **As lessor**

When the company acts as a lessor, a lease is classified as a finance lease whenever it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee, either at the end of the lease term or for the major part of the economic life of the asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases. If an arrangement contains both lease and non-lease components, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to the two elements.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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. The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

#### 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.

#### Impairment of trade debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due may not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historic experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors at the financial year end is disclosed in note 9.

#### Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives, the directors consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition, and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end is disclosed in note 7.

#### Taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

### 3 Operating profit

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	387,694	346,529
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,000)	(29,993)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Employees

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	Number	Number
Total	23	25
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 5 Director's remuneration

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	59,596	52,571
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	20,251	17,700
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	79,847	70,271
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 6 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	€
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 June 2024 and 31 May 2025	100,000
	<u>          </u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 June 2024 and 31 May 2025	100,000
	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 May 2025	-
	<u>          </u>
At 31 May 2024	-
	<u>          </u>

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment €	Fixtures and fittings €	Motor vehicles €	Leased Assets €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 June 2024	944,171	60,446	66,095	2,365,218	3,435,930
Additions	165,820	-	-	481,450	647,270
Disposals	(8,349)	-	-	-	(8,349)
At 31 May 2025	1,101,642	60,446	66,095	2,846,668	4,074,851
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 June 2024	488,567	57,995	56,334	1,499,005	2,101,901
Depreciation charged in the year	113,873	1,139	8,262	264,420	387,694
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(5,349)	-	-	-	(5,349)
At 31 May 2025	597,091	59,134	64,596	1,763,425	2,484,246
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 May 2025	504,551	1,312	1,499	1,083,243	1,590,605
At 31 May 2024	455,604	2,451	9,761	866,213	1,334,029

### 8 Investment property

	2025 €
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 June 2024	-
Additions through external acquisition	392,470
At 31 May 2025	392,470

Investment property comprises a residential property at Ballyannon, Midleton, Co. Cork. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by John O'Farrell & Sons, Auctioneers, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

### 9 Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	695,185	594,731
Prepayments	47,159	47,159
	742,344	641,890

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

#### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,842	19,683
Trade creditors	242,508	187,904
Corporation tax	(26,929)	71,196
Other taxation and social security	80,297	74,085
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	390,691	377,333
	<u>708,409</u>	<u>730,201</u>

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and ninety days or as agreed with suppliers. Trade creditors includes an amount in respect of goods which ownership is not passed until payment is made. Taxes are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation.

#### 11 Finance lease & hire purchase obligations

	2025	2024
	€	€
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases & hire purchase:		
Within one year	356,368	301,033
In two to five years	213,720	250,871
	<u>570,088</u>	<u>551,904</u>

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 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Hire purchase payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. The average hire purchase term is 4 years. All hire purchases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

#### 12 Called up share capital

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

# OWENNA TRANSPORT LTD

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

### 12 Called up share capital (Continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

### 13 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€

At the beginning of the year	1,735,728	1,110,867
Profit for the year	300,133	624,861
	<u>2,035,861</u>	<u>1,735,728</u>

At the end of the year

Profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to and from other reserves and dividends.

### 14 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the balance sheet date.

### 15 Directors' transactions

The following interest free loans have been granted by the director to the company as follows:

Loans	% Rate	Opening balance €	Amounts repaid €	Closing balance €
Michael O'Connor -	-	67,277	(18,084)	49,193
		<u>67,277</u>	<u>(18,084)</u>	<u>49,193</u>

### 16 Related party transactions

Guarantees of 33,000 EUR are held with Bank Of Ireland

### 17 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 6 March 2026.