

Company registration number 353647 (Republic of Ireland)

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
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**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025***

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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 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 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

Gerard Trunwit  
**Director**

Sean Trunwit  
**Director**

19 January 2026

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025***

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In relation to the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to ODM Accountants Limited, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

Gerard Trunwit  
**Director**

Sean Trunwit  
**Director**

19 January 2026

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Notes	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5		-		-
Tangible assets	6		1,382,816		1,508,604
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	7	8,545		9,120	
Debtors	8	610,645		887,746	
Cash at bank and in hand		560,393		199,565	
			1,179,583		1,096,431
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(504,393)		(594,915)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			675,190		501,516
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,058,006		2,010,120
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10		(178,198)		(321,272)
<b>Net assets</b>			1,879,808		1,688,848
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			5		5
Profit and loss reserves	11		1,879,803		1,688,843
<b>Total equity</b>			1,879,808		1,688,848

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

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We, as directors of Trunwit Transport Limited, 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 directors acknowledge 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Gerard Trunwit  
**Director**

Sean Trunwit  
**Director**

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Trunwit Transport Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Allen Square, Bandon, Co Cork, P72 FW65 and its company registration number is 353647.

**1.1 Basis of preparation**

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"), as adapted by Section 1A of 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. 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 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.

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.

**1.4 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 now fully amortised.

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.

**1.5 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.

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Over 25 years
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

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.

**1.6 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.

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 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.

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.

**1.8 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.

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.9 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.

***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.

**1.10 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.

**1.11 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.

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**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.

**1.12 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.

**1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

**1.14 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.

**1.15 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

**1.16 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.

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**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.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

***Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets***

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review the asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

***Taxation***

Directors' 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.

***Stock Provisioning***

The preparation of the company financial statements require directors to make assumptions and estimates regarding the expected realisable value of the stocks held. At the year end, if directors consider the realisable value of stocks held to be lower than the carrying cost of stocks, then a provision for impairment is provided for which is charged to the profit and loss account and offset against the carrying cost of stock in the balance sheet.

In determining the realisable value of stocks, directors consider market prices, production volumes, global markets and previous pricing trends.

**3 Employees**

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	20	20

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**4 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	259,137	256,775
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	24,389	23,140
	<u>283,526</u>	<u>279,915</u>

**5 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	400,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	400,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2025	-
At 30 April 2024	-

**6 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings Freehold</b>	<b>Plant and machinery</b>	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 May 2024	431,347	1,706,911	3,379	1,957,777	4,099,414
Additions	-	40,528	-	149,423	189,951
Disposals	-	(41,418)	-	(244,500)	(285,918)
At 30 April 2025	<u>431,347</u>	<u>1,706,021</u>	<u>3,379</u>	<u>1,862,700</u>	<u>4,003,447</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 May 2024	-	1,146,056	3,379	1,441,376	2,590,811
Depreciation charged in the year	-	119,100	-	191,213	310,313
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(35,993)	-	(244,500)	(280,493)
At 30 April 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>1,229,163</u>	<u>3,379</u>	<u>1,388,089</u>	<u>2,620,631</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 April 2025	<u>431,347</u>	<u>476,858</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>474,611</u>	<u>1,382,816</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>431,347</u>	<u>560,855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>516,402</u>	<u>1,508,604</u>

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

<b>7 Stocks</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale	8,545	9,120
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade debtors	584,055	836,454
Corporation tax recoverable	-	8,234
Prepayments	16,831	32,651
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Deferred tax asset	600,886	877,339
	9,759	10,407
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>610,645</u>	<u>887,746</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	
Amounts owed to credit institutions	26,434	40,266
Obligations under finance leases	161,246	177,108
Trade creditors	239,846	357,401
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	67,403	4,523
Accruals	9,464	15,617
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>504,393</u>	<u>594,915</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	
Amounts owed to credit institutions	96,027	152,060
Obligations under finance leases	82,171	169,212
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>178,198</u>	<u>321,272</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**TRUNWIT TRANSPORT LIMITED**  
**ALLEN SQUARE, BANDON, CO. CORK.**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**11 Profit and loss reserves**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At the beginning of the year	1,688,843	1,567,526
Adjusted balance	1,688,843	1,567,526
Profit for the year	190,960	121,317
At the end of the year	<u>1,879,803</u>	<u>1,688,843</u>

**12 Events after the reporting date**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

**13 Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party of Trunwit Transport Limited are the directors and shareholders Gerard Trunwit, Denis Trunwit, Niall Trunwit, Noel Trunwit and Sean Trunwit.

**14 Approval of financial statements**

The directors approved the financial statements on 19 January 2026.