

Company registration number 624198 (Republic of Ireland)

**OGI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Kieran Lalor
<b>Secretary</b>	Cheree Lalor
<b>Company number</b>	624198
<b>Registered office</b>	34 Railway Mews Portarlinton Co Laois
<b>Accountants</b>	Timmins & Co Harbour View Kilcock Co Kildare
<b>Business address</b>	34 Railway Mews Portarlinton Co Laois
<b>Bankers</b>	Allied Irish Bank Edward Street Newbridge Co Kildare

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# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

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	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Current assets	122,190		117,985	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(114,572)		(113,212)	
Net current assets		7,618		4,773
Accruals and deferred income		(1,658)		(1,658)
Net assets		<u>5,960</u>		<u>3,115</u>
Capital and reserves		<u>5,960</u>		<u>3,115</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime' and the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

I, as director of OGL Investments 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 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;

(d) the director acknowledges 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) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the ground that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and I confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15 January 2026

Kieran Lalor  
**Director**

# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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#### 1 General information

The financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of OGL Investments Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

OGL Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (Company Registration Number 624198). The registered office is 34 Railway Mews, Portarlinton, Co Laois, which is also the principal place of business.

#### 2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies are being applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements:

##### 2.1 Accounting convention

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

##### 2.2 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.

##### 2.3 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 are recoverable.

##### 2.4 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.

# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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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.

#### 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be 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 expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Taxation

##### 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 is not recognised in respect of any timing differences.

#### 2.9 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. Such benefits include paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses; and non-monetary benefits such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services for current employees.

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.

# OGL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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<b>3 Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	3,015	25,356
Profit/(loss) for the year	2,845	(22,341)
At the end of the year	<u>5,860</u>	<u>3,015</u>