

ONEILL ADJUSTING LIMITED

Abridged Financial Statements

as at

31 December 2025

Company Registered Number:653897

Chartered Accountants
7 Green Park, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin 14

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OVERALL CERTIFICATE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name: ONEILL ADJUSTING LIMITED
Company Number: 653,897
Financial Year: Period ended 31st December 2025

CERTIFICATE:

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting

Signature:
Secretary

Colm O'Neill

#REF!

Signature:
Director

Joan Denise O'Neill

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Colm O'Neill
Joan Denise O'Neill

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Joan Denise O'Neill 3 Maretimo Gardens West, Blackrock, Co. Dublin A94 R2W8

SOLICITORS

John O'Connor Solicitors 168 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, D04 WE86

ACCOUNTANTS

Bouchier-Hayes & Co. 7 Green Park, Orwell Road,
Rathgar, Dublin 14

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin

EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Details of directors' shareholdings, transactions and related interests are set out in Notes 2 and 6 to the Financial Statements.

Signed on Behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Colm O'Neill

Joan Denise O'Neill

#REF!

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Director's Report and Financial Statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland^[1]] including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Council, [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting 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;
- 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 and 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7 to 12:

- i The Directors approve these Financial Statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently; making on a reasonable and prudent basis the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- ii The directors confirm that they have made available to Bouchier-Hayes & Co. Chartered Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- iii The Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the period ended 31st December 2025

Signed on Behalf of the Board of Directors by:

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the instructions given to us we have compiled without carrying out an audit, the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, for our work, or for this report.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Accountants

As described on page 3 the company's directors are responsible for ensuring that the company maintains adequate accounting records and for preparing financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st December 2025 and its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. You are responsible for deciding, on an annual basis, whether the company is entitled to avail of the exemption from statutory audit in accordance with Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of O'Neill Adjusting Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the directors.

Scope of work

As a firm regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland our work will be carried out in accordance with the *Miscellaneous Technical Statement No.41 Chartered Accountants' Reports on the Compilation of Financial Statements of Incorporated Entities and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related Services - Compilation Engagements*. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express an opinion on the financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 2025 your duty to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that 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 period under the Companies Act 2014. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the period.



John Bouchier-Hayes

For and on behalf of

Bouchier-Hayes & Co.

Chartered Accountants

7 Green Park, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin 14

BALANCE SHEET as at**31st December**

		2025	2024
		€	€
EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL:			
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	3	<u>25,694</u>	<u>42,546</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>132,004</u>	<u>55,834</u>
		132,004	55,834
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)	4	<u>(102,984)</u>	<u>(44,765)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		29,020	11,069
CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after more than one year)	5	<u>(6,828)</u>	<u>(613)</u>
NET ASSETS		47,886	53,002
FINANCED BY:			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called Up Share Capital	6	2,500	2,500
Profit and Loss Account	7	<u>45,386</u>	<u>50,502</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		47,886	53,002

All items under capital and reserves are attributable to equity shareholders.

We, as Directors of Oneill Adjusting Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption - 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 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 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 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 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue. They were signed on its behalf by:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ONEILL Adjusting Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of computer bureau services to the sectors from their operations base in Westland Square, Dublin.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

The Financial Statements prepared by ONEILL Adjusting Limited in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"). The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] and the Companies Act 2014

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

c) Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the relate Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

d) 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.

e) 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f) Trade payables

Accounts 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 payables are recognised at the transaction price.

g) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

i) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control.

Contingent assets are not recognised.

j) Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged in equal annual instalments so as to write off the expenditure over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Furniture and Fittings	15%
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k) Turnover

Turnover represents gross sales to customers and excludes value added tax. All of the company's turnover arises in the Republic of Ireland

l) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

m) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

m) Leases

Where tangible assets are financed by leasing agreements which give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), they are treated as if they had been purchased outright at the present values of the minimum lease payments; the corresponding obligations are shown in the statement of financial position as finance leases.

The present value of the minimum payments under a lease is derived by discounting those payments at the interest rate implicit in the lease, and is normally the price at which the asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction

Depreciation is charged in equal annual instalments so as to write the amounts capitalised over the period of the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The excess of the total rentals under a lease over the amount capitalised is treated as interest, which is charged to profit and loss account in proportion to the amount outstanding under the lease

n) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

o) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group.

2 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

Directors' remuneration

No director was in receipt of any remuneration during the year.

Any further required disclosures in sections 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are nil for both financial years.

Other

Directors' Loans

	Colm O'Neill
	€
Opening Balance	613
Advanced by/(to) Colm O'Neill during the period	<u>6,215</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>6,828</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Land & Buildings	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
Opening Balance	42,466	35,651	-
Additions	-	-	-
31st December 2025	<u>42,466</u>	<u>35,651</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation			€
Opening Balance	16,713	18,855	-
Charge for period	11,403	5,449	16,852
31st December 2025	<u>28,116</u>	<u>24,304</u>	<u>16,852</u>
Net Book Amount			
31st December 2025	<u>14,350</u>	<u>11,347</u>	<u>(16,852)</u>
At beginning of period	<u>25,753</u>	<u>16,796</u>	<u>-</u>
4 CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)		2025	2024
		€	€
Corporation Tax		(1)	-
Value Added Tax		12,225	6,817
PAYE		87,260	33,948
Accruals		3,500	4,000
		<u>102,984</u>	<u>44,765</u>
5 CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after more than one year)		2025	2024
		€	€
Directors Loan		6,828	613
6 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		Authorised	Issued and Fully paid
		€	€
Ordinary Shares of €1 each.			
At 31st December 2025 and 2024.		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>
At 31st December the Directors beneficially held the following ordinary shares of €1 each:		2025	2024
Colm O'Neill		2,500	2,500
Joan Denise O'Neill		-	-
		<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2025	2024
	€	€
Opening shareholders funds	53,000	99,970
Closing shareholders' (deficit)/funds	<u>47,886</u>	<u>53,000</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in shareholders' funds	<u>(5,114)</u>	<u>(46,970)</u>
Represented by		
Loss for the financial year	<u>(5,112)</u>	<u>(46,970)</u>

8 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31st December 2025.

9 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

10 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2025 were formally approved by the board of
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