

**Company registration number: 8916**

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**  
**Unaudited abridged financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

# Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

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## **Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

### **Directors responsibilities statement**

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the 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. 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 the financial year 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 judgments 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; 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**

**Donal Kingston**  
Director

**Paul Kingston**  
Director

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30 June 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	5,087,796		5,095,325	
			5,087,796		5,095,325
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	6	102,780		239,500	
Debtors	7	1,271,992		1,232,591	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,329,974		1,826,651	
		2,704,746		3,298,742	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>					
	8	(1,579,598)		(2,239,371)	
<b>Net current assets</b>					
			1,125,148		1,059,371
<b>Net assets</b>					
			6,212,944		6,154,696
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity		146,223		158,717	
Capital redemption reserve		12,494		-	
Profit and loss account		6,054,227		5,995,979	
<b>Shareholders funds</b>					
			6,212,944		6,154,696

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

**The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)  
As at 30 June 2025**

We, as directors of Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5 November 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

**Donal Kingston**  
Director

**Paul Kingston**  
Director

**The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### 1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

##### *Functional and presentation currency*

The company's functional and presentation currency is the euro, denominated by the symbol "€".

##### *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year, foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within "interest receivable and similar income" or "interest payable and similar charges" as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss accounts within 'net operating expenses'.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### **Taxation**

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### *Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which 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 financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	- 2.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

#### Impairment

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss reverses (the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply), the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

#### **Provisions**

##### *Provisions*

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

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.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount 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 liability. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss, presented as part of 'interest payable and similar charges' in the financial year in which it arises.

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. In particular, provision is not made for future operating losses.

##### *Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because it is not probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### Financial instruments

##### *Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

##### *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

## Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits such as paid holiday arrangements and post-employment benefits (in the form of a defined contribution pension plan).

##### *Short term employee benefits*

Short term employee benefits, including paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

##### *Post-employment benefits*

###### Defined contribution plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet.

#### Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

## 2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 9 (2024: 10).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	494,505	563,520
Social insurance costs	40,644	49,864
Other retirement benefit costs	222,479	224,695
	<u>757,628</u>	<u>838,079</u>

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

**3. Directors remuneration**

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	145,878	138,378
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	208,645	212,000
	354,523	350,378

Amounts paid or payable to past directors was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Compensation for loss of office	20,000	-
	20,000	-

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At the start of the financial year	5,995,979	5,682,137
Profit for the financial year	808,248	378,842
Dividends paid	-	(65,000)
Other movements	(750,000)	-
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>6,054,227</b>	<b>5,995,979</b>

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

**5. Tangible assets**

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>				
At 01/07/24	5,041,886	81,910	567,265	5,691,061
Additions	-	-	153,938	153,938
Disposals	-	-	(144,512)	(144,512)
<b>At 30/06/25</b>	<u>5,041,886</u>	<u>81,910</u>	<u>576,691</u>	<u>5,700,487</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 01/07/24	170,821	54,344	370,571	595,736
Charge for the financial year	15,664	7,590	87,967	111,221
Disposals	-	-	(94,266)	(94,266)
<b>At 30/06/25</b>	<u>186,485</u>	<u>61,934</u>	<u>364,272</u>	<u>612,691</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30/06/25</b>	<u>4,855,401</u>	<u>19,976</u>	<u>212,419</u>	<u>5,087,796</u>
At 30/06/24	<u>4,871,065</u>	<u>27,566</u>	<u>196,694</u>	<u>5,095,325</u>

**6. Stocks**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	102,780	239,500

**7. Debtors**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	1,264,908	1,224,518
Prepayments	7,084	8,073
	<u>1,271,992</u>	<u>1,232,591</u>

**Gascoigne Melotte (Ireland) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade creditors	926,045	892,077
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	640,543	1,334,397
Accruals	13,010	12,897
	<u>1,579,598</u>	<u>2,239,371</u>

**9. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 5 November 2025.