

Company registration number: 132610

S. Collins Motors Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31st May 2025**

S. Collins Motors Limited

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Director's 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 Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102, Section 1A, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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; 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 him 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.

S. Collins Motors Limited

**Accountants' Report to the director
on the Unaudited financial statements of S. Collins Motors Limited**

We have compiled the financial statements which comprise the , balance sheet and related notes of S. Collins Motors Limited for the financial year ended 31st May 2025.

Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

As described on the Directors' report the company's director is responsible for the financial statements. It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of S. Collins Motors Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

Scope of work

We compiled the financial statements in accordance with the guidance contained in International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised) - Compilation Engagements (ISRS 4410) from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

We have not audited or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such records, information and explanations and, accordingly, express no opinion on the financial statements.

**Kerry Lehane & Co. Ltd.
Financial Consultants
Dún Mhuire House
Kilbarry Road
Dunmanway
Co. Cork**

20th February 2026

S. Collins Motors Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31st May 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	10,172		11,975	
			10,172		11,975
Current assets					
Stocks	8	290,417		222,137	
Debtors	9	35,267		27,782	
Cash at bank and in hand		106,483		107,935	
		432,167		357,854	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(113,178)		(134,559)	
Net current assets			318,989		223,295
Total assets less current liabilities			329,161		235,270
Net assets			329,161		235,270
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			200		200
Profit and loss account			328,961		235,070
Shareholder funds			329,161		235,270

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 5 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

S. Collins Motors Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31st May 2025

I, as director of S. Collins Motors 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 shareholder 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);
- I 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 director of the company on 20th February 2026 and signed by:

John Collins
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

S. Collins Motors Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st May 2025

1. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

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 these 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.

Providing for accruals

The company recognises expenses when they are incurred. This involves the calculation of accruals at each period end to account for incurred expenses. This requires estimation of the expected cost.

2. 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.

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

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st May 2025

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The deferred tax position of the company has been considered. As it is not material deferred tax has not been included in the accounts.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st May 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:

Short leasehold property	- 4%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	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.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st May 2025

Financial instruments

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand, and deposits with financial institutions without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risks of change in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Creditors

Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transactions costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,803	3,331
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	993,775	859,984
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

S. Collins Motors Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st May 2025

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 4 (2024: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	75,348	73,097
Social insurance costs	3,971	3,398
Other retirement benefit costs	2,767	2,646
	82,086	79,141

5. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	38,057	38,933
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	2,767	2,646
	40,824	41,579

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Defined contribution plan	1	1

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	235,070	134,272
Profit for the financial year	93,891	100,798
At the end of the financial year	328,961	235,070

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st May 2025

7. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1st June 2024 and 31st May 2025	21,196	92,837	114,033
Depreciation			
At 1st June 2024	10,176	91,882	102,058
Charge for the financial year	848	955	1,803
At 31st May 2025	11,024	92,837	103,861
Carrying amount			
At 31st May 2025	10,172	-	10,172
At 31st May 2024	11,020	955	11,975

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stock of parts	25,820	29,932
Stock of cars	264,597	192,205
	290,417	222,137

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	26,841	19,214
Other debtors	8,426	8,568
	35,267	27,782

All debtors are receivable within one year.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	58,485	35,636
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	52,523	96,273
Accruals	2,170	2,650
	113,178	134,559

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st May 2025

11. Directors transactions

Name of director or other person	John Collins	
	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	12,258	12,258
At the end of the financial year	<u>12,258</u>	<u>12,258</u>

Amount owed to the director is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

13. Controlling party

John Collins owns 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 20th February 2026.