

Company registration number: 527063

Colin Tate Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

Colin Tate 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 "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 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 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.

Mr Colin Tate

Director

18 March 2026

Colin Tate Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	609,221		577,858	
			609,221		577,858
Current assets					
Stocks	9	39,630		44,534	
Debtors	10	43,609		80,150	
Cash at bank and in hand		186,792		203,338	
		270,031		328,022	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(273,367)		(257,603)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,336)		70,419
Total assets less current liabilities			605,885		648,277
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(187,192)		(263,125)
Provisions for liabilities	14		(3,561)		(1,886)
Net assets			415,132		383,266
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account	16		415,032		383,166
Shareholder funds			415,132		383,266

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 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Colin Tate Limited

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

I, as director of Colin Tate 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 18 March 2026 and signed by:

Mr Colin Tate
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Colin Tate 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.

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

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 continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

There are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

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.

Colin Tate Limited

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

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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held 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.

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.

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	- 15%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 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.

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

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.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specific categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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. Other financial assets classified as fair value through surplus or deficit are measured at fair value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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

Defined contribution plans

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution pension 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.

Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 3).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	135,841	119,774
Social insurance costs	8,222	6,230
Other retirement benefit costs	8,152	10,955
	<u>152,215</u>	<u>136,959</u>

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

4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	57,361	58,492
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	8,152	10,955
	65,513	69,447

5. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank deposits	121	13
	121	13

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other loans made to the company:		
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	19,609	13,566
	19,609	13,566

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	383,166	327,967
Profit for the financial year	31,866	55,199
At the end of the financial year	415,032	383,166

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

8. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 July 2024	35,633	494,048	2,748	710,089	1,242,518
Additions	-	179,268	-	-	179,268
Disposals	-	(5,950)	-	-	(5,950)
At 30 June 2025	<u>35,633</u>	<u>667,366</u>	<u>2,748</u>	<u>710,089</u>	<u>1,415,836</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2024	34,453	237,790	2,466	390,200	664,909
Charge for the financial year	680	77,622	134	69,574	148,010
Disposals	-	(6,304)	-	-	(6,304)
At 30 June 2025	<u>35,133</u>	<u>309,108</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>459,774</u>	<u>806,615</u>
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2025	<u>500</u>	<u>358,258</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>250,315</u>	<u>609,221</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>1,180</u>	<u>256,258</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>319,889</u>	<u>577,609</u>

The net carrying value of tangible assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases €162,097 (2024 €209,276).

The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to €47,180 (2024 €58,492).

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Closing Stock	<u>39,630</u>	<u>44,534</u>

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	37,437	68,353
Other debtors	6,172	11,797
	<u>43,609</u>	<u>80,150</u>

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

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3	3
Trade creditors	58,301	71,165
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase agreements	190,075	156,368
Other creditors	14,318	19,592
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	3,823	2,968
Corporation tax	-	1,157
VAT	497	-
Accruals	6,350	6,350
	<u>273,367</u>	<u>257,603</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase agreements	187,192	263,125
	<u>187,192</u>	<u>263,125</u>

13. Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	190,075	156,368
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	187,192	263,125
	<u>377,267</u>	<u>419,493</u>

14. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	3,561	1,886
	<u>3,561</u>	<u>1,886</u>

15. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was €8,152 (2024: €10,955).

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

16. Reserves

Reserves comprises of equity share capital, current year profits and accumulated earnings.

17. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at year ended 30 June 2025.

18. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 18 March 2026.