

Company Number: 265948

Taylor Architects Ltd
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Taylor Architects Ltd
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Taylor Architects Ltd

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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 that 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 for the company financial statements 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 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 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. 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.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board

Niall Taylor
Director

Eamon McCarney
Director

12 March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF TAYLOR ARCHITECTS LTD

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Taylor Architects Ltd ('the company') and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 7 to 14 which the directors of Taylor Architects Ltd propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 13 March 2026 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taylor Architects Ltd ('the company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 3 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF TAYLOR ARCHITECTS LTD

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF TAYLOR ARCHITECTS LTD

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: www.iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. The description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

Sheila Baynes

for and on behalf of

RBK BUSINESS ADVISERS

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Breaffy Road

Castlebar

Co Mayo

13 March 2026

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 6 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

Deirbhile Taylor

Secretary

Niall Taylor

Director

13 March 2026

Taylor Architects Ltd

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	197,476	124,777
Investments	9	1,995,445	1,795,445
Fixed Assets		<u>2,192,921</u>	<u>1,920,222</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	3,195,875	2,829,695
Cash and cash equivalents		1,949,811	1,448,753
		<u>5,145,686</u>	<u>4,278,448</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,832,780)</u>	<u>(1,605,886)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>3,312,906</u>	<u>2,672,562</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>5,505,827</u>	<u>4,592,784</u>
Provisions for liabilities	12	<u>(18,439)</u>	<u>(3,498)</u>
Net Assets		<u>5,487,388</u>	<u>4,589,286</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		162,584	162,584
Other reserves	14	2,567	2,567
Retained earnings	14	5,322,237	4,424,135
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>5,487,388</u>	<u>4,589,286</u>

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

We as Directors of Taylor Architects Ltd, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 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 confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 12 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Taylor
Director

Eamon McCarney
Director

Taylor Architects Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Taylor Architects Ltd T/A Taylor McCarney Architects is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Breaffy Road, Castlebar, Co Mayo which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280B of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Consolidated accounts

The company is entitled to the exemption provided for in section 293 (1A) of the Companies Act 2014 from the obligation to prepare group accounts because it qualifies as a small company in accordance with the small companies' regime.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible assets and depreciation

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Long Leasehold Property	-	10% Straight line
Office Equipment	-	25% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and Equipment	-	15% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight Line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Investments

The company holds investments in unlisted group companies. It is considered by the directors that the fair value of these shares cannot be measured reliably. These investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Taylor Architects Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. 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 same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Profit and Loss Account annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Profit and Loss Account when received.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the period to which they relate.

Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Taylor Architects Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

Taylor Architects Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements and estimates:

Going Concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Investments

The company has investments in subsidiary companies. The directors are of the view that there is no impairment in these investments at the year end.

Revenue Recognition

In arriving at the figure for revenue for the year the company must make estimates in respect of amounts recoverable on contracts at the year end. It also defers revenue on some contracts by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the year, in order to match income and costs over the life of the contract.

5. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	80,438	62,270
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(16,000)	559
Government grants received	-	(4,231)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Income from investments	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit on disposal of investments	-	16,103
Dividends from subsidiary companies	300,000	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	300,000	16,103
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 33, (2024 - 33).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Administration	7	7
Architectural	26	26
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	33	33
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Taylor Architects Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

8. Tangible assets

	Long Leasehold Property €	Office Equipment €	Fixtures, fittings and Equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 July 2024	193,304	125,550	92,105	191,650	602,609
Additions	5,140	27,840	-	120,157	153,137
Disposals	-	(5,018)	-	(47,300)	(52,318)
At 30 June 2025	198,444	148,372	92,105	264,507	703,428
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2024	175,212	97,364	76,056	129,200	477,832
Charge for the financial year	2,328	22,145	3,064	52,901	80,438
On disposals	-	(5,018)	-	(47,300)	(52,318)
At 30 June 2025	177,540	114,491	79,120	134,801	505,952
Net book value					
At 30 June 2025	20,904	33,881	12,985	129,706	197,476
At 30 June 2024	18,092	28,186	16,049	62,450	124,777

9. Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares €	Group loans €	Total €
Investments			
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	200	1,795,245	1,795,445
Additions	-	200,000	200,000
At 30 June 2025	200	1,995,245	1,995,445
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	200	1,995,245	1,995,445
At 30 June 2024	200	1,795,245	1,795,445

10. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	1,595,702	1,235,717
Amounts owed by group undertakings	170,116	168,271
Other debtors	15,000	11,105
Deferred tax asset	7,321	4,145
Directors' current accounts (Note 16)	-	91,272
Taxation	435,652	308,254
Prepayments	250,815	245,157
Accrued income	721,269	765,774
	3,195,875	2,829,695

All debtors are due within one year.

Taylor Architects Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

11. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors	357,213	195,143
Taxation	480,171	242,117
Other creditors	197,928	298,628
Pension accrual	30,000	180,000
Accruals	767,468	689,998
	<u>1,832,780</u>	<u>1,605,886</u>

Trade creditors include amounts of approximately €3,500 (2024: €5,000) in respect of goods for which ownership is not passed until payment is made.

12. Provisions for liabilities

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Other differences	Total	Total
	€	€	€
At financial year start	3,498	3,498	27,223
Charged to profit and loss	18,439	18,439	3,498
Released during the financial year	(3,498)	(3,498)	(27,223)
At financial year end	<u>18,439</u>	<u>18,439</u>	<u>3,498</u>

13. Pension costs - defined contribution

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are vested in independent trustees. The pension costs amounted to €186,863 (2024 - €388,483). Unpaid contributions outstanding at 30 June 2025 amounted to €30,000 (30 June 2024 - €180,000).

14. Income Statement

	Profit and loss account	Special reserve	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2024	4,424,135	2,567	4,426,702
Profit for the financial year	1,173,102	-	1,173,102
Payment of dividends	(275,000)	-	(275,000)
At 30 June 2025	<u>5,322,237</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>5,324,804</u>

On 1 July 2001 the company re-nominalised its shares from €1.269738 to €1.25 resulting in a reduction on the share capital of €2,567. In accordance with the Economic & Monetary Union Act 1998 this has been taken to the Capital Conversion Reserve Fund.

15. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 June 2025.

Taylor Architects Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

16. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' remuneration		
Remuneration	571,701	539,106
Pension contributions	131,135	343,386
	<u>702,836</u>	<u>882,492</u>

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014 the following interest free loans were made to the directors:

	Balance at	Advances	Repayments	Amounts	Balance at
	30/06/25			waived in	30/06/24
	€	€	€	year	€
				€	
Niall Taylor	-	-	(33,827)	-	33,827
Eamon McCarney	-	-	(57,445)	-	57,445
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(91,272)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,272</u>

Value of the above arrangements with directors expressed as a percentage of the company's net assets;

	01/07/24	30/06/25	01/07/23	30/06/24
Niall Taylor	0.74%	-%	0.79%	0.74%
Eamon McCarney	1.25%	-%	1.34%	1.25%

17. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

18. Controlling interest

The company is controlled by Niall Taylor.

19. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

20. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 12 March 2026.