

Robert Bosch Ireland Limited

**Annual report and financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2024**

Company Number: 472655

Incorporated: 3 July 2009

Company information for the year ended 31 December 2024

Directors	S. Hoffmann M. McGrath B. McMenamin
Company secretary	J. Burton
Company number	472655
Registered office	BSH Home Appliances Limited M50 Business Park Ballymount Dublin 12 Ireland
Independent auditors	Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants City Quarter Lapp's Quay Cork
Solicitors	O'Donnell Sweeney Eversheds 1 Earlsfort Centre Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2
Bankers	Barclays Two Park Place Hatch Street Dublin 2 Deutsche AG AMS Servicebetreuung Theodor-Heuss-Strasse 3 70174 Stuttgart

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Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

The directors present their Annual Report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to certain group companies based in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States of America who do business with customers based in Ireland. The services include marketing, sales lead creation and follow up, customer service and support, training and provision of office accommodation. In addition, the company provides research and development services for the Automotive Electronics division.

Robert Bosch Ireland Limited currently provides these services to Bosch Rexroth Limited, Bosch Thermotechnology Limited, Robert Bosch Limited, Robert Bosch GmbH and Bosch Security Systems Inc.

Review of the business

The company's profit for the financial year was €39,536 (2023: profit of €69,528).

The company's business was stable during the year.

The net assets at the end of the year improved upon prior year mainly due to retained profit movement during the year. Net current liabilities were €247,609 (2023: net current liabilities of €177,904). This increase in net current liabilities arises from the timing of customer receipts and supplier payments at year end.

Future developments

The directors expect the company will continue to provide the services to group companies for the foreseeable future.

Proposed dividend

In the year to 31 December 2024, no dividend was paid in respect of prior years (2023: nil). The directors do not propose a dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were as follows:

S. Hoffmann (appointed 2 December 2024)

M. McGrath

B. McMenamin

V. Rajakoba (resigned 31 August 2024)

The directors have no interest in the share capital of the company or any of the group entities.

Directors’ Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company’s principal risks and uncertainties are as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures from customers related to outstanding receivables. Credit risk is assessed taking into account the financial position of the customer, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored by the board. As all customers are group companies, this risk is reduced, however the credit risk is deemed to be concentrated so the amount of exposure to any individual group entity is regularly assessed.

b) Liquidity risk

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet liabilities as they fall due. Cash flow forecasts are prepared and reviewed to ensure that a positive ratio is maintained with sufficient headroom in available cash. The company has no requirements for debt finance outside the Robert Bosch GmbH group, the ability of the group to provide financial support is continually reviewed.

c) Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing assets in the form of financial assets where the counterparty is a subsidiary of the Robert Bosch Group. The interest rate received on these balances is at the contract rate. The company has a policy of maintaining debt at a fixed rate to ensure the certainty of future cash flows. These policies thereby limit the interest rate and cash flow risk.

Business review

The company continues to develop future growth by successfully servicing its customers on behalf of group companies. Progress is monitored by the board and the divisional directors by reference to the following KPIs:

	2024	2023	
Growth in sales (%)	0.4	11.4	Year on year sales growth expressed as a percentage.
Operating profit margin (%)	3.5	4.7	Operating margin is the ratio of operating profit (before exceptional items) to sales, expressed as a percentage.
Return on invested capital (%)	20.9	30.1	Operating profit expressed as a percentage of net assets.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

Environmental matters

In accordance with the Bosch core values, the company continues to understand and improve its impact on the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, regular reviews of energy and packaging usage, the development by the group of products that are power efficient, and capital expenditure on its assets to improve overall efficiency.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Robert Bosch Holding UK Limited, Broadwater Park, North Orbital Road, P.O. Box 1092, Denham, Uxbridge, UB8 9UX.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position and its exposure to risks are described in the directors' report.

The company has an excess of current liabilities over current assets of €247,609 at 31 December 2024 (2023: excess of current liabilities over current assets of €177,904). The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its cash reserves and borrowings.

The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty, particularly over the level of demand for the company's products.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue to operate within the level of its current cash reserves and borrowings.

The company is dependent on the continued support of the ultimate parent company, Robert Bosch GmbH. The company has received a letter of support from the ultimate parent company, capped at a maximum of €2m. The ultimate parent company has confirmed that it will continue to support the company in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due up to the maximum of the capped amount. This support is valid for a period of 12 months and one day from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Directors have assessed the ability of Robert Bosch GmbH to support the company and are satisfied with the level of support provided and that they are in a position to provide such support as and when required.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of 12 months and one day from the approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

Employees

The company is an equal opportunities employer. Applications for employment are always fully considered irrespective of gender, ethnic origin, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective attitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues through the in-house newspaper and newsletters, briefing groups and the distribution of the annual report.

Political contributions

There were no political donations during the year (2023: €Nil).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish accounting standards, and Financial Reporting Standard 101 'The Reduced Disclosure Framework applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 101) (Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 judgements and 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; 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 and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Directors’ Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors’ report confirm that:

- As far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company’s auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company’s auditors are aware of that information.

Research and development

The research and development expenditure for the year is €1,580,082 (2023: €1,636,052).

Events after the end of the financial year

Subsequent to the date of the Balance Sheet, there were no events that are not disclosed in these financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The auditor, Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 8 december 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by :

M. McGrath
Director

Martina
McGrath Digitally signed by
Martina_McGrath
Date: 2025.12.08
18:21:17 Z

B. McMenamin
Director

8 December 2025

Brian_Mc
Menamin Digitally signed by
Brian_McMenamin
Date: 2025.12.08
22:35:56 Z

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBERT BOSCH IRELAND LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Robert Bosch Ireland Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; 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 further described 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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.

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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBERT BOSCH IRELAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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 solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year ended for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report, other than those parts relating to sustainability reporting where required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, 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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures required by 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.



Shape the future
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROBERT BOSCH IRELAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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, as 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 operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This 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 members, 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 members 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 responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Caroline Desmond
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Cork, Ireland

Date: 12 December 2025

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2024	2023
Continuing operations			
Turnover	4	3,425,057	3,411,543
Administrative expenses		(3,305,538)	(3,251,599)
Other operating expense		-	(44)
Operating profit	5	119,519	159,900
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(70,875)	(75,642)
Operating profit on ordinary activities before taxation		48,644	84,258
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(9,108)	(14,730)
Profit for the financial year		39,536	69,528

The notes on pages 14 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

All activity is derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 December	
		2024	2023
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	670,810	617,033
Right-of-use assets	11	1,518,209	1,711,035
		2,189,019	2,328,068
Current assets			
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	12	1,166,600	903,829
Cash at bank and in hand	13	702,515	604,276
		1,869,115	1,508,105
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,116,724)	(1,686,009)
Net current liabilities		(247,609)	(177,904)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,941,410	2,150,164
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(1,369,786)	(1,618,076)
Net assets		571,624	532,088
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	18	100	100
Capital contribution	18	12,096,331	12,096,331
Profit and loss account		(11,524,807)	(11,564,343)
Total shareholders' funds		571,624	532,088

The notes on pages 14 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 8 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf.

M. McGrath
Director

Martina_McGrath

Digitally signed by
Martina_McGrath
Date: 2025.12.08 18:22:40
Z

Brian_McMenamin

Digitally signed by
Brian_McMenamin
Date: 2025.12.08 17:46:40 Z

B. McMenamin
Director

Robert Bosch Ireland Limited
Registered no. 472655

Brian_McMenamin

Digitally signed by
Brian_McMenamin
Date: 2025.12.08
22:30:36 Z

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Capital contribution	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
Balance as at 1 January 2023	100	12,096,331	(11,633,871)	462,560
Profit for the financial year	-	-	69,528	69,528
Balance reported at 31 December 2023	100	12,096,331	(11,564,343)	532,088
Balance as at 1 January 2024	100	12,096,331	(11,564,343)	532,088
Profit for the financial year	-	-	39,536	39,536
Balance as at 31 December 2024	100	12,096,331	(11,524,807)	571,624

The notes on pages 14 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to certain group companies based in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America who do business with customers based in Ireland. The services include marketing, sales lead creation and follow up, customer service and support.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland.

2 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Acts 2014 ('the Act'). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company's financial statements are presented in Euros (€) which is also the company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in FRS 101 which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 20 gives details of the company's parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The company has availed of a number of exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101. In accordance with FRS 101 the company has availed of an exemption from the following paragraphs of IFRS:

- The requirements of paragraphs 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 (reconciliation of shares outstanding).
 - Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (additional comparatives and capital management disclosures).
- The requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' (disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' (key management compensation).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- The requirements of IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group where both parties to the transaction are wholly owned within the group.
- Paragraph 88C and 88D of IAS 12, International tax reform—Pillar Two model rules (disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes).
- The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Ireland, the jurisdiction in which Robert Bosch Ireland Limited is incorporated and came into effect from 1 January 2024. According to these rules, the company is considered a part of a multinational enterprise to which the Pillar Two rules shall be applied.
- The Company adopted the exemption under FRS 101 in relation to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

2.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

2.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 that have had a material impact on the company.

2.4 Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position and its exposure to risks are described in the directors' report.

The company has an excess of current liabilities over current assets of €247,609 at 31 December 2024 (2023: excess of current liabilities over current assets of €177,904). The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its cash reserves and borrowings.

The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty, particularly over the level of demand for the company's products.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to continue to operate within the level of its current cash reserves and borrowings.

The company is dependent on the continued support of the ultimate parent company, Robert Bosch GmbH. The company has received a letter of support from the ultimate parent company, capped at a maximum of €2m. The ultimate parent company has confirmed that it will continue to support the company in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due up to the maximum of the capped amount. This support is valid for a period of 12 months and one day from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Directors have assessed the ability of Robert Bosch GmbH to support the company and are satisfied with the level of support provided and that they are in a position to provide such support as and when required.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of 12 months and one day from the approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.5 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost could also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost or revalued amounts less residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Plant and equipment 3–10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if it is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, and they are recognised within 'Other income' in the Profit and loss account.

Assets in the course of construction represent assets that are purchased or constructed awaiting planned utilisation in the business. The delay to depreciation occurs until the asset or collection of assets enter their useful economic life. These assets are then depreciated in accordance with depreciation policy (see above).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.7 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances in bank accounts. This cash is primarily generated via principal business activities stated within Directors' report.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value less attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

2.8 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.8.1 Financial asset – recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive cash.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss; and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.8.2 Financial asset - recognition and movement

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise:

Equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the company has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the group considers this classification to be more relevant.

Debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

However, there are no instruments which have been classified under this category.

(b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. This category is the most relevant to the company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The following financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):

- debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost (see note (a) and (b) above)
- equity investments that are held for trading, and
- equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI.

The company has no financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.8.3 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15.

For trade and other receivables, the company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses and trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.8.4 Financial liabilities - recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities comprise of trade creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings.

2.8.5 Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

The company does not have any financial liabilities which are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

2.8.6 De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.8.7 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.9 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A liability is also recognised for a new bonus scheme relating to acquired employees, adopted under Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations. This scheme includes a mechanism of graded vestment of expenses running until 2028. This cost is recharged to a group company and an associated receivable is booked to offset the liability recorded.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probably that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

2.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

2.11 Revenue

Revenue is recognised according to the requirements of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This core principle is delivered in a five-step model framework:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfy a performance obligation.

(a) Sale of services

For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.12 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For investment property that is measured at fair value deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable to the sale of the property except for that part of the property that is depreciable and the company's business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate applicable to income is used.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2.13 Research and development

The company undertakes research and development activities. Expenditure on development activities not meeting conditions for capitalisation is written off as incurred and charged to the income statement.

2.14 Leases

The company leases various offices, warehouses, equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months to 10 years, but may have extension options as described below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

Leases where the individual lease value have not been reclassified as right-of-use assets and continue as operating leases.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.14 Leases (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases, which does not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

2.14 Leases (continued)

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the company and not by the respective lessor.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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 made in arriving at the carrying value of assets and liabilities are:

a) Impairment of financial asset

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and the historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the receivables.

b) Lease accounting

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

- For leases of property and vehicles, the following factors are normally the most relevant:
- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

Most extension options in offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the company could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was an increase in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of €nil.

c) Performance related bonus

In determining the performance related bonus, management has recognised inherent uncertainty in the calculation of the accrual. These uncertainties are limited to:

- the estimated bonus factor applied – management have applied group-wide bonus factors for the relevant divisional forecasts; and
- the continuing tenure of the recipient associate – management have assumed the associates will continue in employment until at least the completion of the scheme.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

4 Turnover

Analysis of revenue by activity:	2024	2023
Rendering of services	3,425,057	3,411,543
	3,425,057	3,411,543

Analysis of revenue by geographical market:	2024	2023
United Kingdom	970,616	454,694
Germany	2,454,441	2,956,849
	3,425,057	3,411,543

The services include marketing, sales lead creation and follow up, customer service and support, training and provision of office accommodation.

5 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024	2023
Staff costs (see note 6)	2,150,670	2,245,160
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (see note 10)	126,173	98,585
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (see note 11)	238,641	239,070
Auditor's remuneration (see below)	12,356	43,053

Auditors' remuneration

	2024	2023
Audit of these financial statements	12,356	43,053

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

6 Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

By activity	2024 Number	2023
Selling and distribution	5	4
Research and development	16	16
	21	20

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	1,615,458	1,765,853
Social security costs	226,897	222,493
Contributions to defined contribution plans	108,527	106,009
Performance related bonus	199,788	150,805
	2,150,670	2,245,160

7 Directors' remuneration

	2024	2023
Directors' remuneration	-	-

In both 2024 and 2023, the directors of this entity were remunerated by other companies within the Bosch group. No remuneration was received for their qualifying services to this company on the basis that these services did not occupy a significant amount of time.

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2024	2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	44,720	46,375
Interest and finance charges paid/payable for lease liabilities	26,155	29,267
Total other interest payable and similar charges	70,875	75,642

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

9 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Recognised in the profit and loss account

	2024	2023
<i>Irish corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	8,969	13,952
Total current tax	8,969	13,952
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	139	778
Total deferred tax	139	778
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9,108	14,730

Tax charge for the year is higher (2023: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2024 of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024	2023
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	48,644	84,258
Tax using the corporation tax rate of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%)	6,081	10,532
Non-deductible expenses	3,027	4,198
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9,108	14,730

OECD Pillar Two Model

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) addresses the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. The Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two model rules) apply to multinational enterprises (MNEs) with annual revenue in excess of EUR 750 million per their consolidated financial statements. The Pillar Two model rules introduce four new taxing mechanisms under which MNEs would pay a minimum level of tax (the Minimum Tax):

- The Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT);
- The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR);
- The Under Taxed Payments/Profits Rule (UTPR).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

9 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

OECD Pillar Two Model (continued)

The Subject to Tax Rule is a tax treaty-based rule that generally proposes a Minimum Tax on certain cross-border intercompany transactions that otherwise are not subject to a minimum level of tax. The new taxing mechanisms can impose a minimum tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which an MNE operates. The IIR, UTPR and QDMTT do so by imposing a top-up tax in a jurisdiction whenever the effective tax rate (ETR), determined on a jurisdictional basis under the Pillar Two rules, is below a 15% minimum rate.

The Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in the Ireland, the jurisdiction in which Robert Bosch Ireland Limited is incorporated and came into effect from 1 January 2024. According to these rules, the company is considered a part of a multinational enterprise to which the Pillar Two rules shall be applied.

The company has performed an assessment of its potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes based on the 2023 and 2024 financial information. The company has no related current tax exposure.

The company continues to follow Pillar Two legislative developments, to evaluate the potential future impact on its results of operations, financial position.

The Company adopted the exemption under FRS 101 in relation to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant & equipment	Total
Cost or valuation		
As at 1 January 2024	733,381	733,381
Additions	179,950	179,950
As at 31 December 2024	913,331	913,331
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January 2024	116,348	116,348
Depreciation	126,173	126,173
As at 31 December 2024	242,521	242,521
Net book amount		
As at 31 December 2023	617,033	617,033
As at 31 December 2024	670,810	670,810

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

11 Leases

This note provides information for leases where the company is a lessee.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right of Use Assets	Property	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2024	2,111,496	110,513	2,222,009
Additions	-	45,814	45,814
As at 31 December 2024	2,111,496	156,327	2,267,823
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2024	429,351	81,622	510,973
Depreciation	211,443	27,198	238,641
As at 31 December 2024	640,794	108,820	749,614
Net book amount			
As at 31 December 2023	1,682,145	28,891	1,711,036
As at 31 December 2024	1,470,702	47,507	1,518,209

	Notes	2024	2023
Lease liabilities			
Current	14	238,684	241,755
Non-current	15	1,347,281	1,543,970
		1,585,965	1,785,725

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

11 Leases (continued)

Amounts recognised in the Profit and loss account

The income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Notes	2024	2023
Depreciation charge	5	238,641	239,070
Interest expense	8	26,155	29,267
		264,796	268,337

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on an undiscounted gross cashflow is as follows:

	2024	2023
Not later than one year	261,986	267,383
Later than one year and not later than five years	986,283	981,374
More than five years	420,492	642,731
Total gross payments	1,668,761	1,891,488
Impact of finance expenses	(82,796)	(105,763)
Carrying amount of liability	1,585,965	1,785,725

The total cash outflow for leases was as follows:

	2024	2023
Lease payments	241,920	241,920
Lease interest	26,155	29,267
	268,075	271,187

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

12 Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)

	<i>Notes</i>	2024	2023
Amounts owed by group undertakings		209,815	876,832
Corporation tax		888,057	5,774
Deferred taxation	16	1,226	1,365
Other debtors		13,248	19,858
Prepayments and accrued income		54,254	-
		1,166,600	903,829

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. Amounts owed by group undertakings are normally paid according to agreed payment terms for group transactions of 30 days.

13 Cash at bank and in hand

	2024	2023
Cash at bank and in hand	702,515	604,276
	702,515	604,276

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<i>Notes</i>	2024	2023
Trade creditors		26,152	19,897
Amounts owed to group undertakings – trading		637,356	45,280
Amounts owed to group undertakings – non-trading		832,441	865,434
Taxation and social insurance		59,053	66,568
Lease liabilities	11	238,684	241,755
Other creditors		20,544	15,889
Accruals		302,494	431,186
		2,116,724	1,686,009

Trade creditors are paid according to agreed payment terms which vary between 7 and 60 days. Tax and social insurance are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest on amounts due to group undertakings (non-trading) is charged at 4.19%.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Amounts falling due after more than one year and less than five years:

	<i>Notes</i>	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	11	932,406	914,614
Accruals and deferred income		22,505	74,106
		954,911	988,720

Amounts falling due after more than five years:

	<i>Notes</i>	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	11	414,875	629,356
		414,875	629,356

	2024	2023
Total amounts falling due after more than one year	1,369,786	1,618,076

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

16 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Finance leases	1,226	1,365	-	-	1,226	1,365
Tax assets	1,226	1,365	-	-	1,226	1,365
Net of tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net tax assets	1226	1,365	-	-	1,226	1,365

Movement in deferred tax assets during the year

	1 January 2024	Recognised in Profit and loss account	Recognised in equity	31 December 2024
Financial assets	1,365	(139)	-	1,226
Tax assets	1,365	(139)	-	1,226
Net of tax assets	-	-	-	-
Net tax assets	1,365	(139)	-	1,226

17 Employee benefits

The company contributes to defined contribution pension schemes for its employees. These pension schemes are administered through other Bosch entities in the United Kingdom and contributions and costs are recharged to the company.

The amount recognised as an expense for the defined contribution scheme was:

	2024	2023
Current year contributions	104,867	106,009
Contributions arising from TUPE bonus scheme	3,365	1,276
	108,232	107,285

The amount recorded as a liability for the defined contribution scheme at the year end was:

	2024	2023
Current year contributions	20,544	15,889
Contributions arising from TUPE bonus scheme	3,365	1,276
	23,909	17,165

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

18 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	Ordinary shares	
Authorised	2024	2023
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000

	Ordinary shares	
Allotted, called up and fully paid – presented as equity	2024	2023
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

Dividends

No dividends were paid in the current or the previous year.

Capital contribution

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	12,096,331	12,096,331
Balance at 31 December	12,096,331	12,096,331

19 Related parties

Under FRS 101.8 j) and k) the company is exempt from Related Party Disclosures as required in paragraph 17 of IAS24 and those related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member. There were no related party transactions requiring disclosure.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(All amounts in € unless otherwise stated)

20 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The immediate parent company of Robert Bosch Ireland Limited is Robert Bosch Investment Nederland B.V., a company registered in the Netherlands. Copies of the Robert Bosch Investment Nederland B.V. consolidated statements can be obtained from Robert Bosch Investment Nederland B.V., Kruisbroeksestraat 1, 5281 RV Boxtel, The Netherlands.

The ultimate controlling party is Robert Bosch GmbH.

21 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 8 December 2025.