

Ashdale Farm Limited

**Abridged Financial Statements
For Filing with the Registrar of Companies
Year ended 31 December 2020**

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors at 29 August 2025

Tomás Horgan

Secretary and Registered Office

Michelle Horgan
87 Harcourt Street
Dublin 2

Company Number: 621747

Accountants

JBW Accountants UC
Chartered Accountants
Dungarvan
Co. Waterford

Bank

Allied Irish Bank
3 T.F. Meagher Street
Dungarvan
Co. Waterford

Principal activities

The company was incorporated on 23rd February 2018 and commenced trading on 1 February 2019 following the incorporation of the dairy farm business of Tomás Horgan and Gerard Horgan previously operated as a partnership trade.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and Irish law). In preparing the 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;
- 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 statutory financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The company secretary is responsible for all company secretarial work. This includes recording minutes of all meetings, the Annual General Meeting and notice of these meetings, in the company register, the maintenance of all statutory records, including submission of the Annual Return to the Companies Registration Office, and ensuring that the company complies with all of the Companies Act, 2014.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Extract of Directors' declaration on the unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7 to 16:-

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them and that the financial statements comply in all respects with the requirements of the Irish Companies Act, 2014.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to JBW Accountants UC, Chartered Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue to trade in the coming year.

Certified a True Copy of the Original

Tomás Horgan, Director

Michelle Horgan, Secretary

	Notes	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Fixed assets		€	€
Tangible assets	6	461,595	288,533
		461,595	288,533
Current assets			
Inventories		931,651	869,500
Debtors		130,442	199,449
Cash at bank and in hand		345	854
		1,062,438	1,069,803
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(649,287)	(501,125)
Net current assets		413,151	568,678
Total assets less current liabilities		874,746	857,211
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(613,879)	(588,395)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Deferred taxation		(5,404)	(4,234)
		255,463	264,582
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		255,363	264,482
Total equity shareholders' funds	11	255,463	264,582

We as Directors of the company, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption (and the exemption shall be expressed to be “the exemption provided for by *Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014*”);

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that *section 358*, is complied with;

(c) no notice under *subsection (1) of section 334* has, in accordance with *subsection (2)* of that section, been served on the company; and

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under this Act, to—

(i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year, and
(ii) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company); has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with s.353 Companies Act 2014.

Certified a true copy to be presented to the AGM

Tomás Horgan, Director

Michelle Horgan, Secretary

Date: 23rd February 2026

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Irish statute, comprising the Companies Act, 2014, and comply with Section 1A of the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) except for the inclusion of a Statement of Cash Flows and related notes. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 621747.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

General Information

The company is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the company. The registered office is shown in the Directors and Other Information page. The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of a severe but plausible change in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current banking facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment Tangible fixed assets - depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives using the following rates:

	Basis
Buildings & Installations	12.5% Straight Line
Plant, Machinery & Equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Computer Equipment	33.3% Straight Line

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued on a first in first out (FIFO) basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises invoice price plus handling and transport costs. Where appropriate cost is defined as 60% for livestock of the market value of animals bred on the farm or purchased as immature stock in accordance with agreed taxation procedures. Net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price, less selling and distribution costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Taxation

Corporation tax is calculated on the results for the year after account of capital allowances and similar relief. The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred taxation

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred at the balance sheet date that result in an obligation to pay more tax or in a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations in years different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Provision for deferred taxation is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Trade and other creditors

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event and 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 the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Employee benefits

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

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

(ii) Defined contribution pension plans - The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Operating Leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under such operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit & loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Tangible fixed assets, acquired under a lease, which transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the company, are capitalised as a fixed asset. Amounts payable under such leases (finance leases), net of finance charges, are shown as short or medium term borrowings, as appropriate. Finance charges on finance leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities over the term of the lease in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102. Assets acquired by hire purchase are similarly treated. All other leases are operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The charge to the Statement of Financial Activities represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of (a) an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and (b) its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

Grants

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Capital grants are treated as deferred credits and are credited to the profit and loss account on the same basis as the related tangible assets are depreciated. All other grants are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time the costs they are intended to compensate are incurred by the company.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each financial reporting period for evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:-

- The party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial or operating decisions;
- The company and the party are subject to common control;
- The party is a member of key management personnel of the company or a close family member of such an individual or is an entity under the control, joint control, or significant influence of such individuals. A close family member of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

- *Accruals* for costs incurred at the year-end date for which invoices had not been received at the time of approval of these financial statements are provided based on management's best estimate of the cost arising.
- *Going concern* - The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which, based on the assumptions used, demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern.
- *Inventories* - Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.
- *Long-lived assets useful lives* – the annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset class and their estimated residual values. The directors review these assumptions in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition for each asset. Changes in the assumptions can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for a period.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1 Employees and remuneration

The average number of persons employed by the company, including executive directors, during the financial period was 12 (period ended 31 December 2019: 9).

2 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year Ended 31/12/2020	11 Months Ended 31/12/2019
	€	€
Interest payable on loans and overdrafts wholly repayable within five years	7,816	8,500
Interest payable on all other loans	-	-
	<u>7,816</u>	<u>8,500</u>

3 (Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	Year Ended 31/12/2020	11 Months Ended 31/12/2019
	€	€

The (loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

Directors' remuneration & pension contributions	<u>50,302</u>	<u>-</u>
Land Rentals	<u>208,098</u>	<u>198,015</u>
Depreciation	<u>76,864</u>	<u>38,259</u>

4 Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities

	Year Ended 31/12/2020	11 Months Ended 31/12/2019
	€	€
Corporation tax	-	33,418
Deferred tax	<u>1,170</u>	<u>4,234</u>
	<u>1,170</u>	<u>37,652</u>

The corporation tax charge for the year represents corporation tax at the standard rate of 12.5% as reduced by the availability of loss relief.

5 Factors affecting tax charge for the year / period

The difference between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	Year Ended 31/12/2020	11 Months Ended 31/12/2019
	€	€
Expected tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities at Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5%	(993)	37,767
Effects of:		
- Loss relief b/fwd	2,397	-
- Disallowable expenses / (carbon credits)	(115)	(115)
- Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	<u>(1,289)</u>	<u>(4,234)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>33,418</u>

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

6 Tangible fixed assets	Total
Cost	€
At 31 December 2019	326,792
Additions	249,927
Disposals	(-)
At 31 December 2020	<u>576,719</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	
At 31 December 2019	38,259
Charge for year	76,865
Disposals	(-)
At 31 December 2020	<u>115,124</u>
Net book amounts	
At 31 December 2019	<u>288,533</u>
Net book amounts	
31 December 2020	<u>461,595</u>

(i) Included above in the total cost of plant and machinery at 31 December 2020 is an amount of €86,671 (31/12/2019: €86,671) in respect of assets held under hire purchase agreements, finance leases or similar contracts. Depreciation in the amount of €11,917 (31/12/2019: €11,917) has been provided on these assets during the year.

7 Creditors	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors & accruals (see note (i) below)	287,894	292,958
Bank overdraft & credit cards	33,998	58,061
Stocking loans	90,000	90,000
Hire purchase contracts	14,100	21,495
Other loans	191,575	-
Other creditors	19,842	185
PAYE/PRSI	11,878	5,008
Corporation Tax	-	33,418
	<u>649,287</u>	<u>501,125</u>

(i) Reservation of Title

Part of the amount owing to trade creditors is or may be secured by the reservation by the supplier of legal title to the goods supplied. The amount secured in this way depends on the legal interpretation of the individual contracts and cannot be readily determined.

8 Creditors	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	€	€
Hire Purchase contracts	7,785	20,847
Other loans	154,615	-
Directors' Loans	451,479	567,548
	<u>613,879</u>	<u>588,395</u>

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

9 Directors' Loan Accounts	Gerard Horgan	Tomás Horgan	Total
	€	€	€
Opening balances 31 December 2019	324,700	242,848	567,548
Advanced	32,501	38,124	70,625
Repaid	(93,926)	(92,768)	(186,694)
	<u>263,275</u>	<u>188,204</u>	<u>451,479</u>
Closing balances 31 December 2020			
There are no conditions attaching to these loans.			
Maximum amount outstanding from directors during the year		-	-
Interest Rate		0.0%	0.0%
Closing value expressed as a percentage of net assets		n/a	n/a

10 Deferred Taxation	Deferred tax liability 31/12/2020 €	Amount provided 31/12/2020 €	Deferred tax liability 31/12/2019 €	Amount provided 31/12/2019 €
Deferred tax liability – loss relief c/fwd and excess capital allowances claimed over depreciation	<u>5,404</u>	<u>5,404</u>	<u>4,234</u>	<u>4,234</u>

11 Shareholders' funds	Year Ended 31/12/2020 €	11 Months Ended 31/12/2019 €
Opening shareholders' funds	264,582	100
(Loss absorbed) / profit retained for the year / period	(9,119)	264,482
Closing shareholders' funds – equity interest	<u>255,463</u>	<u>264,582</u>

12 Profile of Borrowings

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities, other than short term creditors, was as follows:-

	Repayable < 1 year €	Repayable 1 to 2 years €	Repayable 2 to 5 years €	Repayable > 5 years €	Total €
Bank overdraft & credit cards	33,998	-	-	-	33,998
Stocking loans	90,000	-	-	-	90,000
Hire Purchase	14,100	7,784	-	-	21,884
Other loans	191,575	69,916	84,699	-	346,190
At 31 December 2020	<u>329,673</u>	<u>77,701</u>	<u>84,699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>492,073</u>

- (i) Allied Irish Bank holds letters of guarantee from the directors in the sum of €280,000.
(ii) AIB Finance & Leasing and De Lage Landen Leasing Company hold guarantees from the directors.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

13 Related party transactions

The director of the Company is the only key management personnel, and their remuneration is disclosed in Note 3.

The company had the following additional transactions with related parties during the year to 31 December 2020:

- Rent payable to director, Gerard Horgan, amounted to €32,501 for the year ended 31 December 2020 under operating leases dated 14 May 2020 covering the period 01/02/2019 to 31/01/2025.
- Rent payable to director, Tomás Horgan, amounted to €32,501 for the year ended 31 December 2020 under operating leases dated 14 May 2020 covering the period 01/02/2019 to 31/01/2025.
- Unsecured working capital loans advanced by Dungarvan Transport Limited in the sum of €120,000.
- Loan interest charged in the amount of €1,660 by Dungarvan Transport Limited.

14 Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Tomás Horgan and Gerard Horgan through their ownership of the entire issued share capital of the company held in equal shares.

15 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23rd February 2026.