

Managing Margins Limited

Company registration number 666126 (Republic of Ireland)

Managing Margins Limited
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 July 2025

Managing Margins Limited

Statement of Financial position as at 31 July 2025		Notes	€
Assets			
Current Assets			
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable			1,000.00
Total Accountst Receivable			1,000.00
Cash at bank and in hand			
Managing margins Ltd AIB Current			6,527.52
Total Cash at bank and in hand			6,527.52
Total Current Assets			7,527.52
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable			-
Accountst Payable			-
Total Accounts Payable			-
Other Current Liabilites			
P30 Collector General			20.84
Accruals	2		355.76
Loan from Larry Dillon	3		38,531.24
Loan from Sharon Dillon	4		7,903.16
Total Other Current Liabilities			46,811.00
Total current Liabilities			46,811.00
Net Current Assets			- 39,283.48
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			- 39,283.48
Net Assets			- 39,283.48
Capital and Reserves			
Members Equity	5		20.00
Profit & Loss Reserves	6		- 39,263.48
Shareholder Funds			- 39,243.48

We, as directors of Managing Margins Limited state that 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting, Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4th of April 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Larry Dillon
Director

Sharon Dillon
Secretary

Managing Margins Limited

Company Name: Manging Margins Limited
Company Number: 666126
Financial Year: Year ended to 31st July 2025

We, as directors of Managing Margins Limited state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of 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 the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- (d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (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.

On behalf of the board:

Larry Dillon
Director
Date: 4th April 2026

Sharon Dillon
Secretary
Date 4th April 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st July 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tomitago Laboratories Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is, and its company registration number is 707544.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement, constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st July 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st July 2025

Managing Margins Limited

2. Current Liabilities	
Trade Creditors	€ 0
Accruals	<u>€ 356</u>
Total Creditors payable within 1 year	€ 356
Long term Liabilities:	
3. Loan from Larry Dillon	€38,531
4. Loan from Sharon Dillon	€ 7,903
5. Called Up Share Capital:	Total €20
Ordinary:	
Larry Dillon x 20	
6. Profit and Loss reserves:	
At the beginning of the year:	(€48,068)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	€13,624
At the end of the year	(€34,444)
7. Events after the reporting date:	
There were no post reporting date events which require disclosure.	
8. Related party Transactions:	
Larry Dillon – Director	€38,531
Sharon Dillon – Secretary	€ 7,903