

**Nicholas Mosse Pottery Limited**

**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements  
Financial Year Ended 28 February 2025**

**Registered Number 70934  
Annexed to the Annual Return**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS REPORT	2
BALANCE SHEET	3
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	4 - 15

**EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT****“Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Section 1A Small Entities of Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

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 and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; 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 keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain 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 the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors 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.”

**BALANCE SHEET**  
As at 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>1,253,991</u>	<u>1,297,051</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	691,693	676,667
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	10	771,601	623,289
Cash at bank and on hand		<u>26,976</u>	<u>33,335</u>
		1,490,270	1,333,291
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(421,057)</u>	<u>(323,833)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		1,069,213	1,009,458
Debtors - amounts falling due after more than one year	10	<u>1,515,000</u>	<u>1,515,000</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		3,838,204	3,821,509
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(602,647)	(797,309)
<b>Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>			
Deferred taxation	13	(94,000)	(94,000)
Capital grants	14	<u>(19,558)</u>	<u>(20,899)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>3,121,999</u>	<u>2,909,301</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	88,883	88,883
Capital reserve		272,996	272,996
Profit and loss account	19	<u>2,760,120</u>	<u>2,547,422</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>3,121,999</u>	<u>2,909,301</u>

We, as directors of Nicholas Mosse Pottery Limited, state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.359 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334 (1) in accordance with s.334 (2);
- 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 the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company;
- 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 Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemptions contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of the 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**

Nicholas Mosse

Susan Mosse

Date: 9 January 2026

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1 General information**

Nicholas Mosse Pottery Limited (the “company”) is a company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under the registered number 70934. The company is principally engaged in the manufacture and supply of pottery products. The address of its registered office is Bennettsbridge, Co Kilkenny.

**2 Statement of compliance**

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. The entity financial statements comply with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’ (FRS 102).

**3 Summary of significant accounting policies**

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

**(a) Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

**(b) Revenue recognition****Turnover**

Turnover is the amount of revenue derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company’s ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value-added tax. For the company, turnover comprises revenue arising from the sale of goods to wholesalers and retailers.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns, discounts and rebates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

The company recognises turnover when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; (c) the amount of turnover and costs can be measured reliably and (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

## 3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

## (b) Revenue recognition - continued

*Other revenue*

The company also earns interest income. This revenue stream is accounted for as set out below;

*Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest income is presented as 'interest receivable and similar income' in the Profit and Loss Account.

## (c) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are carried at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

(i) *Land and buildings*

Land and buildings include freehold and leasehold factories, retail outlets and offices. Land and buildings are carried at cost (or deemed cost for land and buildings measured at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost of land and buildings (which is recognised in profit or loss) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve in equity to the Profit and Loss Account reserve in equity each financial year.

(ii) *Plant and machinery, motor vehicles, equipment and fittings and computer equipment*

Plant and machinery, motor vehicles, equipment and fittings and computer equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) *Depreciation*

Depreciation on assets is calculated, using the method below, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Rate %	Method
Buildings	2%	Straight line
Plant and machinery	10%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	20%	Reducing balance
Equipment and fittings	33.33%	Straight line
Computer equipment	20%	Straight line

(iv) *Derecognition*

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued****3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued****(d) Inventories and work in progress**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition. The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour and a systematic allocation of direct costs and production overheads (based on normal operating capacity of the production facility).

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in profit or loss.

**(e) Income tax**

Income tax expense for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial period. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

*Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial period or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

*Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued****3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued****(f) Foreign currency***Functional and presentation currency*

The company's functional and presentation currency is the euro, denominated by the symbol "€".

*Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar charges' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'.

**(g) Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

*Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued****3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued****(g) Financial instruments - continued***Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**(h) Share Capital**

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital and share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

**4 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements 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 directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

*(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets*

The annual depreciation on tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 8 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets, and note 3(c) for the useful economic lives for each class of tangible fixed assets.

*(ii) Impairment of stocks*

The company designs, manufactures and sells pottery products. As a result, it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the inventory.

*(iii) Impairment of debtors*

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that a trade or other debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, the directors consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor. See note 10 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

**5 Operating profit**

	2025 €	2024 €
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	121,101	100,358
Research and development	46,013	44,354
Capital grants amortised	(1,341)	(1,341)
Foreign exchange differences	653	358
Revenue grants received	(28,000)	-

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

**6 Employees and directors****(i) Employees**

The average number of persons employed by the company, including executive directors, during the year is analysed below:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Production	31	32
Administration	2	2
Selling and distribution	3	3
Maintenance (in production)	2	2
	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries (excluding directors' remuneration)	1,079,943	1,048,719
Social insurance costs	112,120	114,722
	<u>1,192,063</u>	<u>1,163,441</u>

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>(ii) Directors' remuneration</b>		
Emoluments	<u>16,921</u>	<u>16,898</u>

**7 Interest payable and similar charges**

	2025 €	2024 €
Interest payable on bank loans and overdraft repayable within 5 years	7,926	7,812
Finance lease charges and hire purchase interest	931	1,497
	<u>8,857</u>	<u>9,309</u>

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8 Tangible assets	Land and buildings €	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Equipment, fittings & computers €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 March 2024	1,648,765	1,607,094	145,767	973,679	4,375,305
Additions	23,258	11,401	-	45,397	80,056
Disposals	-	-	(7,350)	-	(7,350)
At 28 February 2025	<u>1,672,023</u>	<u>1,618,495</u>	<u>138,417</u>	<u>1,019,076</u>	<u>4,448,011</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 March 2024	656,702	1,529,073	73,748	818,731	3,078,254
Charge for the financial year	30,062	18,251	12,786	60,002	121,101
On disposals	-	-	(5,335)	-	(5,335)
At 28 February 2025	<u>686,764</u>	<u>1,547,324</u>	<u>81,199</u>	<u>878,733</u>	<u>3,194,020</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>					
At 28 February 2025	<u>985,259</u>	<u>71,171</u>	<u>57,218</u>	<u>140,343</u>	<u>1,253,991</u>
At 29 February 2024	<u>992,063</u>	<u>78,021</u>	<u>72,019</u>	<u>154,948</u>	<u>1,297,051</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Motor vehicles	<u>34,559</u>	<u>43,198</u>
<b>9 Stocks</b>	2025 €	2024 €
Raw materials	149,901	158,184
WIP stocks	333,584	287,508
Finished goods	208,208	230,975
	<u>691,693</u>	<u>676,667</u>

The replacement cost of stocks did not differ significantly from the total figure shown.

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

<b>10 Debtors</b>	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors and prepayments	298,412	274,700
Corporation tax	-	19,664
Amounts due from related parties (note 16)	473,189	328,925
	<u>771,601</u>	<u>623,289</u>
<b>Due after more than one year</b>		
Amounts due from related parties (note 16)	<u>1,515,000</u>	<u>1,515,000</u>
<b>11 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year</b>	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank loans and overdraft	3,884	4,978
Trade creditors and accruals	126,160	135,359
Directors current account	157,004	88,621
Corporation tax	18,355	-
Other taxes and social welfare (see below)	101,279	86,650
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	14,375	8,225
	<u>421,057</u>	<u>323,833</u>
<b>Other taxes and social welfare</b>		
PAYE/PRSI	30,046	28,595
VAT	71,233	58,055
	<u>101,279</u>	<u>86,650</u>

Trade and other creditors are repayable at various dates in the next 3 months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary credit terms.

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.

The bank borrowings are secured by a debenture to Allied Irish Banks plc.

Tax and social insurance are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

<b>12 Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' loan	602,647	782,647
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	14,662
	<u>602,647</u>	<u>797,309</u>

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed repayment date. The directors have confirmed that they do not intend to seek repayment within 12 months of the reporting date. Accordingly, the balance has been classified as falling due after more than one year.

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

<b>13 Deferred taxation</b>	2025 €	2024 €
<b>At beginning of year</b>	(94,000)	(91,500)
Charged to profit or loss	-	(2,500)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(94,000)</u>	<u>(94,000)</u>
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
Accelerated capital allowances	(91,500)	(91,500)
Other timing differences	(2,500)	(2,500)
<b>Deferred tax</b>	<u>(94,000)</u>	<u>(94,000)</u>

<b>14 Capital grants</b>	Kiln/New Equipment €	Buildings €	Plant and Machinery €	Total €
<b>Grants received</b>				
At 1 March 2024	6,384	66,864	11,143	84,391
During the year	-	-	-	-
At 28 February 2025	<u>6,384</u>	<u>66,864</u>	<u>11,143</u>	<u>84,391</u>
<b>Transfers to revenue</b>				
At 1 March 2024	6,384	45,965	11,143	63,492
During the year	-	1,341	-	1,341
At 28 February 2025	<u>6,384</u>	<u>47,306</u>	<u>11,143</u>	<u>64,833</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>				
At 28 February 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>19,558</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,558</u>
At 29 February 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>20,899</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,899</u>

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

15 Called up share capital - presented as equity	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Authorised</b>		
250,000 (2024: 250,000) ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	317,435	317,435
1 (2024: 1) "A" ordinary share of €1 each	1	1
75,000 (2024: 75,000) 3% Cumulative redeemable preference shares of €1.269738 each	95,230	95,230
	<u>412,666</u>	<u>412,666</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
70,000 (2024: 70,000) ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	88,882	88,882
1 (2024: 1) "A" ordinary share of €1 each	1	1
	<u>88,883</u>	<u>88,883</u>

The holders of the majority of "A" ordinary shares shall have the right to remove any director and to appoint a new director, in his or her place and shall further have the right to appoint additional directors from time to time. The "A" ordinary shares shall carry no right to attend or vote at general meetings of the company save that on any resolution to appoint or remove any director of the company the holders of the "A" ordinary shares shall be entitled to attend and vote in respect of such resolution and shall be entitled to 1,001 votes per share. In addition, any appointment of a director whether by the Board of Directors or otherwise shall not be valid until it has received the consent of the holders of the "A" ordinary shares. The "A" ordinary shares shall carry no right to a dividend nor have any right to a return on capital in the winding up of a company save for the repayment of the amount paid up and credited as paid up thereon.

**Profit and loss account**

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the financial year and prior financial years less dividends paid.

**16 Related party transactions**

Part of the business of Nicholas Mosse Pottery Limited is carried out in a premises owned by the directors in respect of which no rent was paid by the company.

The company is owned and controlled by N and S Mosse, who also own and control Nicholas Mosse Country Shop Limited. The balance due from this company is disclosed in note 10. The following transactions took place between the two companies:

- The company sold €1,324,543 (2024: €1,184,170) of pottery and gift products to Nicholas Mosse Country Shop Limited.
- Nicholas Mosse Country Shop Limited operates from premises owned by Nicholas Mosse Pottery Limited, in respect of which rent of €5,000 (2024: €5,000) was charged to Nicholas Mosse Country Shop Limited.
- Certain common overheads are apportioned between the two companies.

In 2013 the company gave a loan of €1,515,000 to its parent company, Mosse Capital Kilfane Limited. This loan is still receivable at year end (note 10).

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued****17 Capital commitments**

There were no capital commitments authorised or contracted for at the year end.

**18 Post balance sheet events**

There have been no events affecting the company's operations since the financial year end.

**19 Profit and loss account**

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>At beginning of year</b>	2,547,422	2,346,148
Profit for the financial year	222,319	211,537
Dividends paid	<u>(9,621)</u>	<u>(10,263)</u>
<b>At end of financial year</b>	<u>2,760,120</u>	<u>2,547,422</u>

**20 Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 9 January 2026.