

Company registration number: 771825

Altor Partners Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the 15 month financial period ended 31 December 2025

Altor Partners Limited

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Director's responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. is 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.

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**Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025**

	Note	31/12/25 €	€
Current assets			
Debtors	6	39,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,271	
		<u>46,575</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	7	(20,088)	
		<u>26,487</u>	
Net current assets			<u>26,487</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>26,487</u>
Net assets			<u><u>26,487</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity			100
Profit and loss account			<u>26,387</u>
Shareholder funds			<u><u>26,487</u></u>

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

I, as director of Altor Partners 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 section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholder of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I 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 15 month financial period and of its profit or loss for such a 15 month financial period and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 10 March 2026 and signed by:

Ian Cleary
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial period ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 2 The Beeches, Castleknock, Dublin 15.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The Director is of the opinion that the company will have adequate resources available to finance its operations and other obligations for the foreseeable future. The company continues to adapt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 31 December 2025

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the 15 month financial period in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in the bank and amounts held in cash

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at cost.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the 15 month financial period, including the directors was 1.

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the 15 month financial period were:

	15 Month Period Ending 31/12/25
	€
Wages and salaries	<u>35,500</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

15 Month Period
Ending
31/12/25
€
35,500

Emoluments in respect of qualifying services

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

31/12/25
€
-
26,387
26,387

At the start of the 15 month financial period

Profit for the 15 month financial period

At the end of the 15 month financial period

6. Debtors

31/12/25
€
39,304

Trade debtors

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

31/12/25
€
20,088

Other creditors including tax and social insurance

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

8. Directors transactions

During the 15 month financial period the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	31/12/25
	€
At the start of the 15 month financial period	-
Advances made during the 15 month financial period	8,745
At the end of the 15 month financial period	<u>8,745</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Ian Cleary

The Directors Loans are unsecured, repayable on demand, interest free and other conditions attaching

	31/12/25
	€
At the start of the 15 month financial period	-
Advances made during the 15 month financial period	8,745
At the end of the 15 month financial period	<u>8,745</u>

9. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 10 March 2026.