

Company registration number: 116194

Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

**Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.
Financial year ended 30th June 2025**

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Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.
Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Directors 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 Directors 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 the financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland' and Irish law.

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, of the profit or loss of the Company for that 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 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 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, enable them to ensure that the 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.

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 2 to 9.

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Hardiman Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary 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 30 June 2025.

On behalf of the board

Thomas O'Reilly
Director

Geraldine O' Reilly
Director

Date: 20th March 2026

Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.

**Balance Sheet
As at 30th June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	6,137		7,912	
			6,137		7,912
Current assets					
Stocks	10	42,665		40,447	
Debtors	11	21,645		19,464	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,721		22,438	
		83,031		82,349	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(65,144)		(68,109)	
Net current assets			17,887		14,240
Net assets			24,024		22,152
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			4		4
Profit and loss account			24,020		22,148
Shareholder funds			24,024		22,152

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the specified provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, Small entities.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.

**Balance Sheet (Continued)
As at 30th June 2025**

We, as directors of Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd. 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);
- 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 financial 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; 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.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20th March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Thomas O'Reilly
Director

Geraldine O' Reilly
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.
Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Notes to the abridged financial statements

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd., Unit 4C Diskin Centre, Golden Island, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'small companies regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest euro.

3. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In considering the going concern assumption, the board notes the reported profit of €1,872 for the year (30th June 2024 profit €3,420). The directors believe, having considered the company's financial situation, that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. The validity of this assumption is dependent upon achievement of future sales growth and on the company securing additional financial resources to adequately finance its working capital needs.

4. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

5. Principal accounting policies

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.

Central Autoparts (Athlone) Ltd.
Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

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:

Long leasehold property	- 20%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

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.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

Investments comprise investments in quoted and unquoted instruments and are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments for which a reliable measure of fair value is not available are measured at cost less impairment.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

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.

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 3).

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	83,533	83,864
Social insurance costs	3,589	3,395
	87,122	87,259

7. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	45,756	44,761
	45,756	44,761

8. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	22,148	18,728
Profit for the financial year	1,872	3,420
At the end of the financial year	24,020	22,148

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

9. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 30th June 2025	23,002	49,614	72,616
At 1st July 2024 and 30th June 2025	<u>23,002</u>	<u>49,614</u>	<u>72,616</u>
Depreciation			
At 1st July 2024	22,737	41,967	64,704
Charge for the financial year	53	1,722	1,775
At 30th June 2025	<u>22,790</u>	<u>43,689</u>	<u>66,479</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30th June 2025	<u>212</u>	<u>5,925</u>	<u>6,137</u>
At 30th June 2024	<u>265</u>	<u>7,647</u>	<u>7,912</u>

10. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>42,665</u>	<u>40,447</u>

11. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	<u>21,645</u>	<u>19,464</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	49,984	56,310
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	7,517	4,042
Accruals	7,643	7,757
	<u>65,144</u>	<u>68,109</u>

13. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no events since the balance sheet date which would affect the financial statements for the year then ended.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 20th March 2026