

S-DACHTEC.FRANCE LIMITED

Number 698599

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

S-DACHTEC.FRANCE LIMITED

Number 698599

Contents

	Page
Directors responsibilities statement	3
Balance sheet	4
Notes to the abridged financial statements	6

S-DACHTEC.FRANCE LIMITED

Number 698599

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 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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; 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Date: 01/09/2025

.....
Waldemar Seibert, Director

S-DACHTEC.FRANCE LIMITED

Number 698599

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2025

Unaudited abridged financial statements

	30/06/2024	30/06/2025
	€	€
Fixed Assets	37	3,589
Current Assets	112,349	141,063
Payments and accrued income		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(114,282)	(130,468)
Net Current Assets (liabilities)	(1,933)	10,595
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	(1,896)	14,184
Provisions for liabilities and charges		
Total net assets (liabilities)	(1,896)	14,184
Capital and reserves	(1,896)	14,185
Shareholders' funds	(1,896)	14,185

I, as directors of S-DACHTEC.FRANCE LIMITED state that:

- (a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.
- (b) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014"
- (c) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied
- (d) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2) of the Companies Act 2014
- (e) 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 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

(f) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 as a micro company; I have done so on the ground 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 6 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Date: 01/09/2025

.....
Waldemar Seibert, Director

Notes to the abridged financial statement

1. 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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS102 requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the companies accounting policies. During the current year the directors made judgments as to when they recognised Income and the sums to be recognised as accruals. The sums are as shown on the Balance Sheet.

Turnover

Grant Income is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions of the grant and that the grant will be received.

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. is presented as equity.

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.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured 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 are 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.

2. Private company limited by shares

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014. The share capital of the company is EUR 100 divided into 100 shares of EUR 1 each

3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025
	€
At the start of the financial year	14,185
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	(16,081)
At the end of the financial year	(1,896)

4. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 01/09/2025.