

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company Registration No. 113544 (Republic of Ireland)

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

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ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

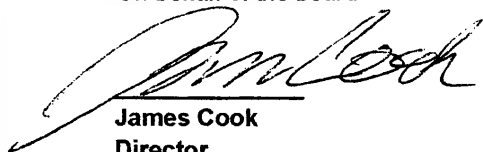
Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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



James Cook
Director



John Gibson
Director

Date Signed: 20/2/2025

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 on pages 6 to 19, which the directors of Adapt Engineering Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the annual general meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company, abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Act (exemptions available to small companies).

On 16/3/2026 we reported, as auditor of Adapt Engineering Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 to be laid before its annual general meeting, and our report was as follows:

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Adapt Engineering Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council*.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter – Prior Year Audit Exemption

The financial statements for the prior period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2023 were not audited, as the company was eligible for audit exemption in that period under the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, we do not express an opinion on the comparative financial information for that year.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/> Description of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Ray Masterson
for and on behalf of Moore Ireland Audit Partners Limited
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
3rd Floor
Ulysses House
Foley Street
Dublin 1

16th March 2026

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF (CONTINUED)

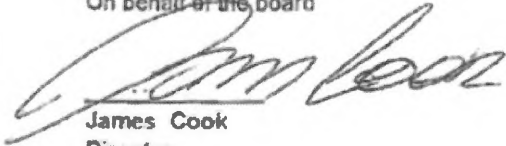
ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Date: 16th March 2026

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached balance sheet and the related abridged notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board



James Cook
Director

Date: 20/2/2026



Sheon Adrian Wigley
Secretary

Date: 20/2/2026

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

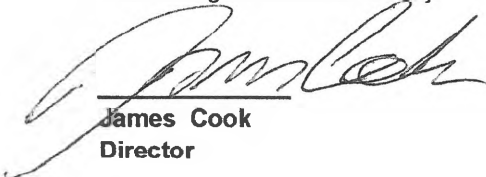
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 Audited		2023 Unaudited as restated	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		202,471		27,946
Investment properties	11		662,922		-
			<u>865,393</u>		<u>27,946</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	12	184,159		181,365	
Debtors	13	1,070,219		168,340	
Cash at bank and in hand		819,281		22,624	
		<u>2,073,659</u>		<u>372,329</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,552,606)		(292,615)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(478,947)</u>		<u>79,714</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>386,446</u>		<u>107,660</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(64,292)		-
Net assets			<u>322,154</u>		<u>107,660</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	18		25,519		25,519
Profit and loss reserves			296,635		82,141
Total equity			<u>322,154</u>		<u>107,660</u>

We, as directors of Adapt Engineering Limited, state that:

The company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company; and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/2/2026 and are signed on its behalf by:


James Cook
Director


John Gibson
Director

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Share capital €	Profit and loss reserves €	Total €
Balance at 1 July 2022		25,519	1,221,620	1,247,139
Period ended 31 December 2023:				
Restatement of prior period error	12/20	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period as originally stated		-	(1,039,479)	(1,039,479)
Balance at 31 December 2023 restated		25,519	82,141	107,660
Year ended 31 December 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	214,494	214,494
Balance at 31 December 2024		25,519	296,635	322,154

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 General information

Company information

Adapt Engineering Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Unit D1, Weatherwell Business Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 and its company registration number is 113544. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of compliance

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.

Currency

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 €.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Reporting period

The prior year financial statements were prepared for an 18 month period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2023. Subsequent reporting periods are 12 months, with the current year end being 31 December 2024.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% Straight line
Office equipment	20% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct materials, direct labour, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads incurred in bringing each project or product to its present stage of completion.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling costs.

Revenue is recognised in line with the stage of completion of work performed, where the outcome of the contract can be reliably measured. Profit is recognised on contracts when the outcome can be estimated reliably by reference to the stage of completion. Losses on contracts are recognised in full when foreseen.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 balance sheet 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

2.12 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.

2.13 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 profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euro 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.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €202,471 (2023: €27,946).

Stocks and work in progress

The work in progress which is carried in the financial statements is subject to a significant degree of judgements and estimation by the directors. The directors lend their knowledge and experience in completing contracts to value overall work in progress at the year end. Using this knowledge and experience the directors judge the level of completeness of the contracts in progress and estimate of the expected return of each open contract to assess the overall cost value of work in progress at the year end. Stocks and work in progress at the year-end was €184,159 (2023: €181,365).

Warranties

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers and as part of the sales contract they provide a warranty. As a result of this warranty further costs are expected to be incurred in some cases after a contract has been completed. Given the nature of these costs there is inherent uncertainty of what the cost of providing the warranty is. The directors use their historical experience and any current information available to them to determine the level of provision to be made in respect of these warranties at any period in time.

4 Exceptional item

	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Expenditure		
Business reorganisation costs	-	602,778

During the period ended 31 December 2023, the company incurred reorganisation costs resulting from a strategic restructuring programme undertaken to realign the Company's operations following a number of business changes.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5 Operating profit/(loss)	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	€	€
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(5,607)	5,932
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	35,746	9,928
Loss on investments	-	69,949
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 6 Employees		
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
	2024 Audited Number	2023 Unaudited Number
Average	6	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 7 Directors' remuneration		
	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Remuneration for qualifying services	53,034	54,744
Compensation for loss of office	-	92,445
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>53,034</u>	<u>147,189</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	4,830	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

9 Taxation

	2024 Audited	2023 Unaudited as restated
	€	€
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(18,133)	-

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2024 Audited	2023 Unaudited
	€	€
Profit/(loss) before taxation	196,361	(1,139,479)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2023 Unaudited: 12.50%)	24,545	(142,435)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(42,678)	-
Other tax movements	-	142,435
Taxation credit for the year	(18,133)	-

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Office equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	184,624	119,238	-	303,862
Additions	-	134,570	75,701	210,271
At 31 December 2024	184,624	253,808	75,701	514,133
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2024	184,624	91,292	-	275,916
Depreciation charged in the year	-	21,633	14,113	35,746
At 31 December 2024	184,624	112,925	14,113	311,662
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2024	-	140,883	61,588	202,471
At 31 December 2023	-	27,946	-	27,946

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****11 Investment property**

	2024 Audited €
Cost	
Additions through external acquisition	662,922
At 31 December	<u>662,922</u>

Investment property comprises a property located at 144 Marina Village, Malahide, Dublin. The value of the property is the fair value of the property at year end.

The investment property is measured at fair value in accordance with Section 16 of FRS 102. The fair value as at 31 December 2024 was €662,922, based on market value.

There are no restrictions on the reliability of investment property, the remittance of income from it or proceeds on disposal.

There are no obligations on the company to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement to it.

12 Stocks

	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited as restated €
Stocks & Work in progress	<u>184,159</u>	<u>181,365</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2024, management identified a prior period error relating to the valuation of inventory at 31 December 2023. Inventory was overstated by €100,000 as its carrying amount exceeded its net realisable value, contrary to the requirements of FRS 102 Section 13 'Inventories'. This error resulted in an overstatement of closing stocks by €100,000, an understatement of cost of sales by €100,000, and a corresponding overstatement of profit and net assets for the period ended 31 December 2023. In accordance with FRS 102 Section 10 'Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors', the comparative figures have been restated to correct this error. The restatement has increased cost of sales and reduced profit for the prior period by €100,000. The carrying value of stocks and profit and loss reserves at 31 December 2023 have both been reduced by €100,000. The impact of this restatement is shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in Note 20.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

13 Debtors

	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	911,808	131,020
Corporation tax recoverable	18,133	-
Other debtors	53,378	33,162
Prepayments	86,900	4,158
	<u>1,070,219</u>	<u>168,340</u>

Trade debtors are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	16	19,074	14,096
Trade creditors		145,891	56,093
Amounts owed to group undertakings	22	1,577,042	198,660
PAYE and social security		20,051	8,516
Deferred income	17	751,731	-
Other creditors		12,000	-
Accruals		26,817	15,250
		<u>2,552,606</u>	<u>292,615</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	16	64,292	-

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Bank loans	83,366	-
Bank overdrafts	-	14,096
	<u>83,366</u>	<u>14,096</u>
Payable within one year	19,074	14,096
Payable after one year	64,292	-
	<u>64,292</u>	<u>14,096</u>

17 Deferred income

	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Amounts invoiced in advance	751,731	-
	<u>751,731</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Share capital

	2024 Audited Number	2023 Unaudited Number	2024 Audited €	2023 Unaudited €
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 20,098 @ €1.269738 each	<u>20,098</u>	<u>20,098</u>	<u>25,519</u>	<u>25,519</u>

19 Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments as at the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

20 Restatement of Comparative Figures

During the year, management identified an error relating to the valuation of inventory at 31 December 2023. Inventory was overstated by €100,000 as its carrying amount was found to be in excess of its net realisable value. The error has been corrected by restating the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2023, in accordance with FRS 102 Section 10 'Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors'. The impact of the restatement is an increase in cost of sales by €100,000, a corresponding increase in the loss for the period by €100,000, and a decrease in both inventory and total equity at 31 December 2023 by €100,000.

ADAPT ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

21 Events after the reporting date

On 2 May 2025, the company entered into a debenture with the Bank of Ireland creating a fixed charge over property at 144 Marina Village, Malahide, Dublin, and a floating charge over all other assets and undertakings of the company to secure banking facilities. No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity.

22 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2024	2023
	Audited	Unaudited
	€	€
Amounts due to related parties		
PCE Automation Limited	1,577,042	198,660

The amount due to PCE Automation Limited is free of interest and repayable on demand at the discretion of PCE Automation Limited.

The company has availed of the exemption available under section 33.1A of FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions where a 100% relationship exists.

Other information

Key management personnel comprise the board of directors. Remuneration for their qualifying services is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

23 Ultimate controlling party

PCE Automation Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, holds 100% of the company's issued share capital. James Cook, director, is the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his 50.1% shareholding of PCE Group Limited, which owns 100% of PCE Automation Limited.

24 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 20/2/2026