

Registered number: SC675841

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Ronald William Baird Martin Finnigan (appointed 1 May 2025) Cecilia Ann MacDonald (appointed 1 May 2025) Joanna Charlotte Martin (appointed 21 April 2026)
Registered number	SC675841
Registered office	C/o Tiree Community Development Trust Units 1 & 2 The Island Centre Scarinish Isle of Tiree PA77 6UP
Independent auditors	AAB Audit & Accountancy Limited 133 Finnieston Street Glasgow G3 8HB

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

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TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Ronald William Baird
Martin Finnigan (appointed 1 May 2025)
Cecilia Ann MacDonald (appointed 1 May 2025)
Mark John Vale (appointed 1 May 2025, resigned 9 March 2026)
William Angus MacLean (resigned 15 January 2026)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

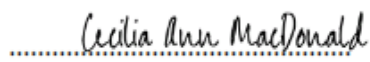
Auditors

The auditors, AAB Audit & Accountancy Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.


.....
Cecilia Ann MacDonald
Director

Date: 29 September 2026

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tiree Community Enterprise Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard 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.

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 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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD
(CONTINUED)**

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors 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, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD
(CONTINUED)**

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' 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 (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and Taxation legislation.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities including fraud to be:

- Management override of controls to manipulate the company's key performance indicators to meet targets;
- Timing and completeness of revenue recognition;
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations which directly impact the financial statements and those that the company needs to comply with for the purpose of trading.

Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included:

- Testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness;
- Testing a sample of revenue transactions during the year and post year end to ensure recognised in the correct period;
- Enquiries of management about litigation and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence;
- Reviewing legal and professional fees to identify indications of actual or potential litigation, claims and any non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or relationships; and
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance to identify any matters indicating actual or potential fraud

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

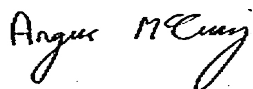
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 Auditors' 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.



Angus McCuaig (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

AAB Audit & Accountancy Limited

Statutory Auditor

133 Finnieston Street
Glasgow
G3 8HB

30 September 2026

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	466,794	451,149
Cost of sales	(383,036)	(384,374)
Gross profit	83,758	66,775
Administrative expenses	(172,184)	(144,920)
Other operating income	112,519	94,761
Operating profit	24,093	16,616
Tax on profit	18	(1,531)
Profit for the financial year	24,111	15,085

There was no other comprehensive income for 2025 (2024:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

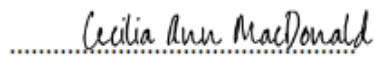
TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC675841

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	2,054,583	1,964,382
		<u>2,054,583</u>	<u>1,964,382</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		32,559	33,404
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	20,314	21,243
Cash at bank and in hand	6	200,072	71,843
		<u>252,945</u>	<u>126,490</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(164,811)	(33,177)
Net current assets		<u>88,134</u>	<u>93,313</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,142,717</u>	<u>2,057,695</u>
Deferred income	8	(2,115,080)	(2,054,169)
Net assets		<u><u>27,637</u></u>	<u><u>3,526</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss account		27,636	3,525
		<u><u>27,637</u></u>	<u><u>3,526</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


Cecilia Ann MacDonald
 Director

Date: 29 September 2026

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. General information

Tiree Community Enterprise Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The registered office address is Units 1 & 2 The Island Centre, Crossapol, Isle Of Tiree, Argyll, PA77 6UP.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Tiree Community Development Trust as at 31 December 2025 and these financial statements may be obtained from The Island Centre Units 1 And 2, The Island Centre, Crosapol, Isle Of Tiree, PA77 6UP.

2.3 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Filling Station	- Straight Line over 20 years
Business Units	- Straight Line over 30 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Assets Under Construction are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Depreciation on these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use, at which point they are transferred to the appropriate property, plant, and equipment category and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2024 - 0).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Filling Station £	Business Units £	Assets Under Construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2025	879,845	1,207,256	-	2,087,101
Additions	-	24,126	150,534	174,660
At 31 December 2025	879,845	1,231,382	150,534	2,261,761
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2025	105,968	16,751	-	122,719
Charge for the year on owned assets	43,992	40,467	-	84,459
At 31 December 2025	149,960	57,218	-	207,178
Net book value				
At 31 December 2025	729,885	1,174,164	150,534	2,054,583
At 31 December 2024	773,877	1,190,505	-	1,964,382

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

5. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	1,220	1,211
Other debtors	1,201	-
Prepayments and accrued income	17,893	20,032
	<u>20,314</u>	<u>21,243</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	200,072	71,843
	<u>200,072</u>	<u>71,843</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	28,897	11,530
Amounts owed to group undertakings	120,000	-
Corporation tax	-	1,531
Other taxation and social security	-	246
Accruals and deferred income	15,914	19,870
	<u>164,811</u>	<u>33,177</u>

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8. Deferred income

	2025 £	2024 £
Grants	2,115,080	2,054,169
	<u>2,115,080</u>	<u>2,054,169</u>

Grant income received in relation to the Filling station and Business Units have been deferred and released in line with the depreciation policy.

	2025 £	2024 £
Capital grants		
At 1 January 2025	2,054,169	1,883,823
Additions	150,469	250,388
Less: Released to Profit and Loss account	(89,558)	(80,042)
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,115,080</u>	<u>2,054,169</u>

9. Share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2024 - 1) Ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

10. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2025 the Company had capital commitments as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Assets under construction	133,801	-
	<u>133,801</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by FRS102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

12. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is the Tiree Community Development Trust which is controlled by its Board of Trustees.

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	466,794	451,149
Cost Of Sales	(383,036)	(384,374)
Gross profit	83,758	66,775
Other operating income	112,519	94,761
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(172,184)	(144,920)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	18	(1,531)
Profit for the year	24,111	15,085

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		
Fuel sales	445,650	442,571
Rent receivable	20,328	8,578
Solar income	816	-
	<u>466,794</u>	<u>451,149</u>
	<u><u>466,794</u></u>	<u><u>451,149</u></u>
	2025 £	2024 £
Cost of sales		
Opening stock	33,404	37,507
Closing stock	(32,559)	(33,404)
Purchases	382,191	380,271
	<u>383,036</u>	<u>384,374</u>
	<u><u>383,036</u></u>	<u><u>384,374</u></u>
	2025 £	2024 £
Other operating income		
Sundry Receipts	-	6,189
Grants receivable	112,519	88,572
	<u>112,519</u>	<u>94,761</u>
	<u><u>112,519</u></u>	<u><u>94,761</u></u>

TIREE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	2025 £	2024 £
Administration expenses		
Printing and stationery	241	-
Telephone and fax	463	655
Trade subscriptions	431	1,213
Legal and professional	15,810	22,380
Auditors' remuneration	8,000	7,500
Accountancy fees	1,850	3,368
Bank charges	4,228	3,712
Sundry expenses	445	845
Water	196	230
Light and heat	8,731	10,927
Cleaning	-	1,881
Insurances	14,926	13,686
Repairs and maintenance	17,404	11,780
Depreciation - Business Units	40,467	16,751
Depreciation - Filling Station	43,992	43,992
Management charges	15,000	6,000
	<u>172,184</u>	<u>144,920</u>