

Company registration number 257928 (Ireland)

DOYLE & KELLY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

DOYLE & KELLY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | € | € | € | € |
| Current assets | 2,966 | | 638 | |
| | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> | |
| Net current assets | | 2,966 | | 638 |
| | | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> |
| Capital and reserves | | 2,966 | | 638 |
| | | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> |

Doyle & Kelly Management Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 66A Newtown Business Park, Boyne Business Park, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

We, as directors of Doyle & Kelly Management Consultants Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 is complied with.

(c) No notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company.

(d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company 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 we confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 July 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Michael Doyle
Director

Martin Kelly
Director

Company registration number 257928 (Ireland)

DOYLE & KELLY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

This financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the company is a going concern. the Company has ceased trading operations; however, the company remains solvent with no intention to liquidate in the foreseeable future. The decision to cease trading does not affect the use of the going concern basis as the company intends to settle its obligations as they fall due, and has adequate resources to do so. This basis presumes that the entity will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Any factors that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

DOYLE & KELLY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

1.6 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.

1.7 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. Such benefits include paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses; and non-monetary benefits such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services for current employees.

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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the period are recognised in profit and loss after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Profit and loss reserves

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | € | € |
| At the beginning of the year | 635 | 22,340 |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | 2,328 | (21,705) |
| At the end of the year | <u>2,963</u> | <u>635</u> |