

Company registration number 102201 (Republic of Ireland)

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	Mr Frederick Cudmore Mrs Mary Cudmore
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr Frederick Cudmore
<b>Company number</b>	102201
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 706 Euro Business Park Little Island Cork
<b>Accountants</b>	Cronin Twomey & Co Accountants The Forge Innishannon Co. Cork
<b>Business address</b>	Unit 706 Euro Business Park Little Island Cork
<b>Bankers</b>	AIB Bank Bank Centre Ballsbridge Dublin 4
<b>Solicitors</b>	J W O'Donovan Solicitors 53 South Mall Cork

---

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 13

---

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025***

---

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 that 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 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.

By order of the board

Mr Frederick Cudmore  
**Secretary**

Mrs Mary Cudmore  
**Director**

20 March 2026

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

---

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>	47,314	74,997
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>47,314</u>	<u>74,997</u>

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	Notes	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	7		992		1,489
Tangible assets	8		546,049		571,765
			<u>547,041</u>		<u>573,254</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	9	75,156		104,736	
Debtors	10	48,524		122,803	
Cash at bank and in hand		486,093		376,758	
			<u>609,773</u>		<u>604,297</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(122,600)		(190,651)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>487,173</u>		<u>413,646</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,034,214</u>		<u>986,900</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity	13		29,250		29,250
Share premium account			78,088		78,088
Profit and loss reserves			926,876		879,562
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,034,214</u>		<u>986,900</u>

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

---

We, as directors of DKO Trading 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 the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

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

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

Mr Frederick Cudmore  
**Director**

Mrs Mary Cudmore  
**Director**

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Notes	Share capital €	Share premium account €	Revaluation reserve €	Equity reserve €	Hedging reserve €	Capital redemption reserve €	Own shares €	Profit and loss reserves €	Total €
<b>Balance at 1 July 2023</b>		29,250	78,088	-	-	-	-	-	804,565	911,903
<b>Year ended 30 June 2024:</b>										
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,997	74,997
<b>Balance at 30 June 2024</b>		29,250	78,088	-	-	-	-	-	879,562	986,900
<b>Year ended 30 June 2025:</b>										
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,314	47,314
<b>Balance at 30 June 2025</b>		29,250	78,088	-	-	-	-	-	926,876	1,034,214

# **DKO TRADING LIMITED**

## **UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

DKO Trading Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Unit 706, Euro Business Park, Little Island, Cork and its company registration number is 102201.

##### **1.1 Accounting convention**

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”) 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### **1.3 Turnover**

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- 

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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.

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Computer Website/Software	12.50% Straight Line
---------------------------	----------------------

**1.5 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.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	0%
Land and buildings Leasehold	0%
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15.00% & 12.50% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.50% 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.

**1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.7 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.

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.

**1.8 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.

**1.9 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.

***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.

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

---

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.10 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.

**1.11 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

**1.12 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***

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year. Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Discounting is used in calculating deferred tax.

**1.13 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.

**1.14 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

**1.15 Leases**

***As lessee***

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.16 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than euros 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.

**2 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.

**3 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Retail outlets	24	26
Administration	3	3
Transport	1	1
Online	1	1
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total	29	31
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**4 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	119,250	115,750
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Other finance costs:</b>		
Other interest	202	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**6 Taxation**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
<b>Current tax</b>		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	9,382	13,310
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Profit before taxation	56,696	88,307
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	7,087	11,038
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	23	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(978)	(302)
Tax at marginal rate	6,500	5,824
Investment Income Distribution	(3,250)	(3,250)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation charge for the year	9,382	13,310
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**7 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Computer Website/ Software</b>
	€
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	13,869
	<u>          </u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2024	12,381
Amortisation charged for the year	496
	<u>          </u>
At 30 June 2025	12,877
	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2025	992
	<u>          </u>
At 30 June 2024	1,489
	<u>          </u>

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**8 Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings Freehold €	Land and buildings Leasehold €	Fixtures, fittings & equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	358,049	75,307	360,150	228,060	1,021,566
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 July 2024	-	-	347,670	102,131	449,801
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	7,726	17,990	25,716
At 30 June 2025	-	-	355,396	120,121	475,517
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 June 2025	358,049	75,307	4,754	107,939	546,049
At 30 June 2024	358,049	75,307	12,480	125,929	571,765

**9 Stocks**

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	75,156	104,736

**10 Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	47,412	104,078
Prepayments	1,112	18,725
	48,524	122,803

**11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	3,418	65,921
Corporation tax	9,383	13,310
VAT	38,643	44,169
PAYE and social security	48,202	51,659
Accruals	22,954	15,592
	122,600	190,651

**DKO TRADING LIMITED**  
**UNIT 706, EURO BUSINESS PARK, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**12 Retirement benefit schemes**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	27,540	27,875
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

**13 Share capital**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Authorised equity</b>				
Ordinary Shares of €1.30 each	100,000	100,000	130,000	130,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary Shares of €1.30 each	22,500	22,500	29,250	29,250
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**14 Approval of financial statements**

The directors approved the financial statements on 20 March 2026.