

CRO Number - 127738

**D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited**

**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**

**Year Ended 30 April 2025**

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

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# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## Extract from the Director's Report

### Director's & Secretary's interests

The director's and secretary's interests, as at the year end, the D & S ITS Holdings Limited owns 100% of the share Capital the directors own the following shares in the D & S ITS Holdings Limited.

	Mr S Ralph €1 ordinary shares	Ms D Ralph €1 ordinary shares	Total
At the end of the year	230	230	460

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies 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
- 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

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Mr S Ralph  
Director

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Ms D Ralph  
Director

**DATE:** 13 August 2025

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## Abridged Balance Sheet

For the Year ended 30 April 2025

	Notes	30-Apr 2025 €	30-Apr 2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets		549,193	583,219
Financial assets		-	-
		<u>549,193</u>	<u>583,219</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	221,680	240,680
Debtors	6	275,281	238,684
Cash at bank and in hand		648,703	593,805
		<u>1,145,663</u>	<u>1,073,169</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(90,416)</u>	<u>(103,112)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,055,247</u>	<u>970,057</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,604,440</u>	<u>1,553,276</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	<u>(5,629)</u>	<u>(5,629)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>1,598,811</u>	<u>1,547,647</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		720	720
Profit and loss account	9	1,598,091	1,546,927
		<u>1,598,811</u>	<u>1,547,647</u>

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

We, as directors of D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption 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 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, and
- (d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

We, as directors of D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption 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 company the qualifies for the small companies regime 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 on 13 August 2025 and authorised for issue on 13 August 2025. They were signed on its behalf by

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr Stephen Ralph  
Director  
**DATE:** 13 August 2025

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ms Debra Ralph  
Director

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of temperature sensors to the commercial sector. From their operations base at Unit W4J, Ladytown Toughers Business Park, Naas, Co Kildare.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

### (a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

### (b) Currency

#### (i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

#### (ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

### (c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

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

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

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to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

## **(d) Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

## **(e) Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

## **(f) Taxation**

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

### *(i) Current tax*

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### *(ii) Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

## **(g) Tangible fixed assets**

### *(i) Cost*

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) *Depreciation*

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Plant & Equipment	12.5% straight line on cost
Building	2% Straight Line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the income statement.

(iii) *Impairment*

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(h) **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

## **(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## **(j) Trade and other creditors**

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **(k) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

## **(l) Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## **(m) Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## (n) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

## 1. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

### (a) *Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment*

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

### (b) *Providing for doubtful debts*

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis. There is no bad debts provided

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## 2. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees was:

	2025	2024
Administration	2	2
Operations	4	5
	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

## 3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
<b>Remuneration</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Salary	131,540	124,904
Pension	199,000	179,000
	<u>330,540</u>	<u>303,904</u>
<b>Directors' Loans</b>	Director	Director
	S Ralph	D Ralph
Opening Balance	-	-
Repayments to directors	-	-
Advances from directors	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

## 4. STOCKS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade Stock at cost	221,680	240,680
	<u>221,680</u>	<u>240,680</u>

## 5. DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	242,698	204,782
Other debtors	23,713	28,000
Prepayments	8,870	5,902
	<u>275,281</u>	<u>238,684</u>

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate to their carrying amounts.

## 6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	26,155	23,943
Directors Loans (note 6)	-	-
Corporation tax due	10,525	197
VAT	28,990	34,538
Paye	4,727	24,389
Other creditors and accruals	20,019	20,045
	<u>90,416</u>	<u>103,112</u>

Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

# D&S Industrial Temperature Sensors Limited

Year Ended 30 April 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING AFTER ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred Tax	5,629	5,629
	<u>5,629</u>	<u>5,629</u>

## 8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Authorised share capital</b>		
250,000 ordinary shares of €2each	500,000	500,000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital</b>		
360 ordinary shares of €2 each	760	760

## 9. RESERVES & DIVIDENDS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Retained profit at beginning of year	1,546,927	1,543,796
Profit for year	51,164	3,131
Retained profit at end of year	<u>1,598,091</u>	<u>1,546,927</u>