

**Ned O'Connell & Co. Limited**

**Abridged Financial Statements  
For Filing with the Registrar of Companies  
Year Ended 31 May 2025**

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**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

**Board of Directors**

Edmond O'Connell

**Secretary and Registered Office**

Michelle O'Brien  
Moneanmore  
Youghal  
Co. Cork

**Bankers**

PTSB Bank  
Davitt's Quay  
Dungarvan  
Co. Waterford

**Company Number:** 171601

**Place of Business**

Seafield Business Centre  
Youghal  
Co. Cork

**Solicitors**

Joseph P. Gordon & Co.  
The Burgery  
Dungarvan, Co. Waterford

**Accountants**

JBW Accountants UC  
Chartered Accountants  
3 Church Street  
Dungarvan  
Co. Waterford

### Principal activities

The company is involved in the buying and selling of furniture and carpets and in the re-upholstery of furniture.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that 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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and Irish law). In preparing the 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;
- 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, and enable them to ensure that the statutory 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.

The company secretary is responsible for all company secretarial work. This includes recording minutes of all meetings, the Annual General Meeting and notice of these meetings, in the company register, the maintenance of all statutory records, including submission of the Annual Return to the Companies Registration Office, and ensuring that the company complies with all of the Companies Act, 2014.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

### Directors' declaration on the unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7 to 16:-

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them and that the financial statements comply in all respects with the requirements of the Irish Companies Act, 2014.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to JBW Accountants UC, Chartered Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31 May 2025. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

**Certified as a True Copy**

**Michelle O'Brien, Secretary**

**Edmond O'Connell, Director**

## Year Ended 31 May 2025

## BALANCE SHEET as at

	Notes	31/05/2025 €	31/05/2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	11,871	17,806
		<u>11,871</u>	<u>17,806</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories		94,451	104,751
Debtors		31,096	14,151
Cash at bank and in hand		-	31
		<u>125,547</u>	<u>118,933</u>
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(155,606)	(144,546)
		<u>(155,606)</u>	<u>(144,546)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)</b>		<u>(30,059)</u>	<u>(25,613)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(18,188)</u>	<u>(7,807)</u>
		<u>(82,909)</u>	<u>(95,097)</u>
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(101,097)	(102,904)
		<u>(101,097)</u>	<u>(102,904)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account		(101,100)	(102,907)
		<u>(101,097)</u>	<u>(102,904)</u>
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		<u>(101,097)</u>	<u>(102,904)</u>

We as Directors of the company, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption (and the exemption shall be expressed to be “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 *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) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under this Act, to—
  - (i) 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) 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 s.352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

**Certified a True Copy to be presented to the AGM**

Michelle O'Brien, Secretary

Edmond O'Connell, Director

Date: 26<sup>th</sup> January 2026

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

**Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Irish statute, comprising the Companies Act, 2014, and comply with Section 1A of the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) except for the inclusion of a Statement of Cash Flows and related notes. Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Chartered Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 171601.

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

**General Information**

The company is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the company. The registered office is shown in the Directors and Other Information page. The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

**Going concern**

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities and through the support of the director / shareholder. The director / shareholder has agreed not to call in the full amount of his unsecured loan to the company in full at this time. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of a severe but plausible change in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current banking facilities and the support of the director / shareholder. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

**Property, plant and equipment Tangible fixed assets - depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation is calculated with reference to the above value to write off the asset over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis at the following annual rates:-

	%
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	20% SL/RB
Plant & Machinery	10% RB
Motor Vehicles	20% SL

**Inventories**

Inventories are valued on a first in first out (FIFO) basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises invoice price plus handling and transport costs. Net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price, less selling and distribution costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

**Taxation**

Corporation tax is calculated on the results for the year after account of capital allowances and similar relief. The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the country in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

**Deferred taxation**

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred at the balance sheet date that result in an obligation to pay more tax or in a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations in years different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Provision for deferred taxation is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

### **Trade and other creditors**

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated as cost.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. 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 same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### **Sale of goods**

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.

#### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

### **Impairment of assets**

Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation are 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 (a) an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and (b) its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

### **Related parties**

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:-

- The party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial or operating decisions;
- The company and the party are subject to common control;
- The party is a member of key management personnel of the company or a close family member of such an individual or is an entity under the control, joint control, or significant influence of such individuals. A close family member of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

### **Foreign currencies**

These financial statements have been prepared in Euro (€). Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in non-Euro currencies have been translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date. Any differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

## SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Operating Leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under such operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each financial reporting period for evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account.

### Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits - Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

- *Accruals* for costs incurred at the year-end date for which invoices had not been received at the time of approval of these financial statements are provided based on management's best estimate of the cost arising.
- *Allowances for impairment of trade receivables* - The company estimates the allowance for doubtful trade receivables based on assessment of specific accounts where the company has objective evidence comprising default in payment terms or significant financial difficulty that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, judgment used was based on the best available facts and circumstances including but not limited to, the length of relationship.
- *Going concern* - The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which, based on the assumptions used, demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern.

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

**1 Employees and remuneration**

The average number of persons employed by the company, including executive directors, during the financial year was 9 (2024: 9)

**2 Interest payable and similar charges**

	Year Ended 31/05/2025	Year Ended 31/05/2024
	€	€
Interest and charges payable on bank loans and overdrafts wholly repayable within five years	267	254
Interest and charges payable on bank loans and overdrafts wholly repayable within five years	510	647
Interest payable on bank loans wholly repayable after more than five years	-	-
	<u>777</u>	<u>901</u>

**3 Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation**

	Year Ended 31/05/2025	Year Ended 31/05/2024
	€	€

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

Operating Lease Payments	<u>6,400</u>	<u>8,800</u>
Bad Debts	<u>315</u>	<u>517</u>
Depreciation	<u>5,935</u>	<u>6,657</u>
Director's Remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**4 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities**

	Year Ended 31/05/2025	Year Ended 31/05/2024
	€	€
Corporation tax (see note 4(a))	-	-
Deferred Tax (see note 9)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The corporation tax charge for the year represents corporation tax at the standard rates of 12.5% as reduced by the availability of loss relief.

**4(a) Factors affecting tax charge for year**

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	Year Ended 31/05/2025	Year Ended 31/05/2024
	€	€
Expected tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5%	226	(3,987)
Effects of:		
- Utilisation of loss relief	(529)	-
- Loss relief for carry forward	-	3,589
- Disallowable expenses & profit on disposal of assets	25	34
- Timing difference between capital allowances and depreciation	<u>278</u>	<u>364</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – continued

<b>5 Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>€</b>
Opening balance	75,085
Additions during year	-
Disposals	-
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<b>75,085</b>
 <b>Depreciation</b>	
Opening balance	57,279
Charge for year	5,935
Disposals	-
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<b>63,214</b>
 <b>Net book amounts</b>	
31 May 2024	<u>17,806</u>
31 May 2025	<u>11,871</u>

<b>6 Creditors</b>	31/05/2025	31/05/2024
	€	€
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade creditors and accruals (see note (i) below)	77,576	92,451
Bank Overdraft	6,745	-
Hire purchase contracts	4,817	4,817
Other Creditors	24,278	20,278
Payments on Account	28,681	20,360
VAT	10,566	2,913
PAYE/PRSI	2,943	3,727
	<u>155,606</u>	<u>144,546</u>

(i) Reservation of Title - Part of the amount owing to trade creditors is or may be secured by the reservation by the supplier of legal title to the goods supplied. The amount secured in this way depends on the legal interpretation of the individual contracts and cannot be readily determined.

<b>7 Creditors</b>	31/05/2025	31/05/2024
	€	€
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Hire purchase contracts	7,333	11,640
Director's Loans	75,576	83,457
	<u>82,909</u>	<u>95,097</u>

**8 Profile of Borrowings**

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities, other than short term creditors, was as follows:-

	Repayable < 1 year €	Repayable 1 to 2 years €	Repayable 2 to 5 years €	Repayable > 5 years €	Total €
Bank Overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
Hire purchase contracts	4,817	4,817	2,516	-	12,150
Director's Loan	-	75,576	-	-	75,576
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<u>4,817</u>	<u>80,393</u>	<u>2,516</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,726</u>

(i) Permanent TSB hold guarantees in the amount of €25,000.

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – continued

9 Deferred Taxation	Full potential asset 31/05/2025 €	Amount provided 31/05/2025 €	Full potential liability 31/05/2024 €	Amount provided 31/05/2024 €
Deferred tax asset – loss relief plus excess depreciation over capital allowances	9,152	5,450	9,403	5,450

10 Shareholders' funds	Year Ended 31/05/2025 €	Year Ended 31/05/2024 €
Opening shareholders' funds	(102,904)	(71,008)
Profit Retained / (Loss Absorbed) for the year	1,807	(31,896)
<b>Closing shareholders' funds – equity interest</b>	<b>(101,097)</b>	<b>(102,904)</b>

**11 Financial Situation**

The company absorbed losses totalling €101,100 as at 31 May 2025. The company is dependent on the ongoing support of its director / member in order to provide adequate working capital to fund the future trading activities of the company. The director remains committed to supporting the company's financial requirements. The director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis as they expect to operate within existing finance facilities for the foreseeable future. However, the margin of facilities over requirements is not large and inherently there can be no certainty in relation to these matters. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of support by the company's director / member.

12 Directors Loans	Year Ended 31/05/2025 €	Year Ended 31/05/2024 €
<b>Edmond O'Connell</b>		
Opening Balance	83,457	91,477
Advances by Directors	-	-
Repayments	(7,881)	(8,020)
Closing Balance	<b>75,576</b>	<b>83,457</b>

There are no conditions attaching to this loan.

Maximum amount outstanding by directors during the year	€-	€-
Interest Rate	0.0%	0.0%
Closing value expressed as a percentage of net assets	n/a	n/a

**13 Related party transactions**

The director of the Company is the only key management personnel, and their remuneration is disclosed in Note 3. During the year rental charges of €6,400 were paid to close family members of Edmond O'Connell, a director and greater than 50% shareholder of the company, or key management personnel.

**14 Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is Ned O'Connell through his ownership of the entire issued share capital of the company and his role as the managing director.

**15 Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2026.