



Qualvecom Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Qualvecom Limited

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Qualvecom Limited
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Eoin Reid Jean Reid Fergus Reid (Resigned 12 February 2025)
Company Secretary	Eoin Reid
Company Number	301046
Registered Office and Business Address	Unit A1, Knockmitten Lane Western Industrial Estate Dublin 12
Auditors	BFCD Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 1 Castlewood Avenue Rathmines Dublin 6
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Ballsbridge Branch 87 Pembroke Road Dublin 4
Solicitors	DAC Beachcroft Dublin 3 Haddington Buildings Percy Place Ballsbridge Dublin 4

Qualvecom Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business

The company is engaged in the business of wholesaling and distributing automotive components.

Having reviewed the results and financial position of the company as set out in the income statement on page 10 and the balance sheet on page 11, the directors are satisfied with the financial performance of the company in the year.

The directors consider that the key performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit, operating profit and profit before tax as set out in the income statement.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The directors consider that the following are the principal risks and uncertainties that could materially and adversely affect the company. The directors actively manage these risks and ensure that there are appropriate policies in place in order to mitigate these risks.

The company operates in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving market with new products and services being offered by competitors on a continual basis. They acknowledge that if they do not continue to provide innovative products and services to customers that they will not remain competitive, and as a result revenues and operating results could be adversely affected. They note that they also suffer from risks due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The directors aim to constantly maintain their range and lines of stock and to manage their costs effectively in order to secure their competitiveness. While the company has no external debt, the directors actively monitor their cashflows to ensure sufficient cash and availability of funding to meet all payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to €3,133,937 (2024 - €3,442,104).

The directors have paid a final dividend amounting to €2,200,000.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €22,241,988 (2024 - €21,833,882) and liabilities of €9,036,194 (2024 - €9,562,025). The net assets of the company have increased by €933,937.

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Eoin Reid
Jean Reid
Fergus Reid (Resigned 12 February 2025)

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Eoin Reid.

The directors and company secretary had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

Holdings in Parent Company

Name	Company	Class of Shares	Number Held At 31/03/25	Number Held At 01/04/24
Eoin Reid	Kilkieran Limited	Ordinary Shares	<u>271,441</u>	<u>271,441</u>

Jean Reid and Fergus Reid had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the parent company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

Future Developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels. Employees are kept as fully informed as practicable about developments within the business.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The directors noted no significant post balance sheet events which may affect the company.

Qualvecom Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year.

Auditors

The auditors, BFGD, (Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm), have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company is a close company within the meaning of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Compliance Statement

The directors have noted that at the financial year end they met the requirements of Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014. They are aware and acknowledge their responsibility for securing the company's compliance with its relevant obligations (compliance with both company and tax law) and are in the process of preparing and approving the necessary policy statements and procedures as required by Section 225.

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at Unit A1, Knockmitten Lane, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12.

Signed on behalf of the board

Eoin Reid
Director

9 December 2025

Jean Reid
Director

9 December 2025

Qualvecom Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 March 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" 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 the 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 accounting 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 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Eoin Reid
Director

9 December 2025

Jean Reid
Director

9 December 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Members of Qualvecom Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Qualvecom Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 the date 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- 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.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Members of Qualvecom Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

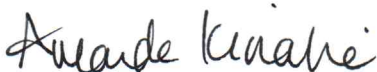
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 Auditor's 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 (Ireland) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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 Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any 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.



Amanda Kinahan
for and on behalf of
BFGD

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
1 Castlewood Avenue
Rathmines
Dublin 6

12 December 2025

Qualvecom Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Qualvecom Limited
INCOME STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	5	49,685,428	48,059,674
Cost of sales		<u>(34,724,274)</u>	<u>(33,792,343)</u>
Gross profit		14,961,154	14,267,331
Administrative expenses		<u>(11,367,716)</u>	<u>(10,321,834)</u>
Operating profit	6	3,593,438	3,945,497
Interest receivable and similar income	7	<u>2,748</u>	<u>1,498</u>
Profit before taxation		3,596,186	3,946,995
Tax on profit	9	<u>(462,249)</u>	<u>(504,891)</u>
Profit for the financial year		3,133,937	3,442,104
Total comprehensive income		3,133,937	3,442,104

Qualvecom Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	11	446,731	514,725
Investments	12	170,000	170,000
Fixed Assets		<u>616,731</u>	<u>684,725</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	13	6,557,444	6,400,684
Debtors	14	10,827,223	11,017,400
Cash and cash equivalents		4,240,590	3,731,073
		<u>21,625,257</u>	<u>21,149,157</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(9,036,194)</u>	<u>(9,562,025)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>12,589,063</u>	<u>11,587,132</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>13,205,794</u>	<u>12,271,857</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	20	957,385	957,385
Retained earnings		12,248,409	11,314,472
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>13,205,794</u>	<u>12,271,857</u>

Approved by the board on 9 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Eoin Reid
 Director

Jean Reid
 Director

Qualvecom Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 April 2023	957,385	9,672,368	10,629,753
Profit for the financial year	-	3,442,104	3,442,104
Payment of dividends	-	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
At 31 March 2024	957,385	11,314,472	12,271,857
Profit for the financial year	-	3,133,937	3,133,937
Payment of dividends	-	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)
At 31 March 2025	957,385	12,248,409	13,205,794

Qualvecom Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		3,133,937	3,442,104
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable and similar income		(2,748)	(1,498)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		462,249	504,891
Depreciation		165,264	176,878
Profit/loss on disposal of tangible assets		-	(36,740)
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in stocks		(156,760)	(147,910)
Movement in debtors		190,177	(1,266,564)
Movement in creditors		(455,689)	37,164
Cash generated from operations		<u>3,336,430</u>	<u>2,708,325</u>
Income taxes paid		<u>(532,391)</u>	<u>(346,886)</u>
		<u>2,804,039</u>	<u>2,361,439</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		2,748	1,498
Payments to acquire tangible assets		(97,270)	(228,105)
Payments to acquire investments		-	(170,000)
Receipts from sales of tangible assets		-	39,502
Net cash used in investment activities		<u>(94,522)</u>	<u>(357,105)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		<u>(2,200,000)</u>	<u>(1,800,000)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		509,517	204,334
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		3,731,073	3,526,739
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	15	<u>4,240,590</u>	<u>3,731,073</u>

Qualvecom Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General Information

Qualvecom Limited ("the company"), is one of Ireland's largest distributors of automotive components. It is a private company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 301046. The registered office of the company is Unit A1, Knockmitten Lane, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention as modified by the measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the measurement of freehold land and buildings at their deemed cost on transition to FRS 102. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 require the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a medium company as defined by section 280F of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year.

Turnover

(i) Turnover

Turnover is the amount of revenue derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value-added tax. Turnover in Qualvecom Limited comprises revenue arising from the sale of goods to wholesalers and the sale of goods to retailers.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimates of returns, discounts, and rebates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. 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.

The company recognises turnover when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; (c) the amount of turnover and costs can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales channels have been met.

(ii) Other revenue

Qualvecom Limited also earns interest income. This revenue stream is accounted for as set out below:

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is presented as 'interest receivable and similar income' in the income statement.

Qualvecom Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Leasing commitments

(i) Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(ii) Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into finance leases reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of the present value of minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are recognised as a reduction of the operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Provisions and contingencies

(i) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount 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 liability. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.

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.

In particular:

- Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the end of the financial year to carry out the restructuring. The company has a constructive obligation to carry out a restructuring when there is a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and the company has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected; and
- Provision is not made for future operating losses

(ii) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because it is not probable that the company will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset (or cash generating unit) and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is less than the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the income statement.

Qualvecom Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

If an impairment loss reverses (the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply), 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 financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal, and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at the rate stated below, which is estimated to reduce the assets to realisable values by the end of their expected working lives.

Leasehold improvement	-	over lease life
Plant and machinery	-	10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line
Office equipment	-	10% Straight line
Computer and office equipment	-	33% Straight line

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

Repairs, maintenance, and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the income Statement in the financial year in which it is receivable.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using the average cost method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment as set out in note 4. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced by the impaired amount with the impairment loss recognised immediately in the profit and loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in the income statement.

Qualvecom Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits such as salary and paid holiday arrangements and post-employment benefits (in the form of defined contribution pension plans).

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the company has present legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(ii) Post-employee benefits

The company makes agreed contributions to PRSAs held individually by relevant employees. These contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are included in accruals in the balance sheet.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which 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 financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the euro, denominated by the symbol "€" and unless otherwise stated, the financial statements have been presented in euros.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated into Euros 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 resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar charges' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'other expenses'.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, including debtors and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debtors and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured for amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement, except those investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, banks loans and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility which it relates.

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 due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Derivatives

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the income statement as finance costs or income as appropriate.

The company does not apply hedge accounting for forward exchange contracts.

Ordinary share capital

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its own reserves. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity's financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies

There have been no judgements or estimates made by the Directors that would result in a significant impact, recognised in the entity's financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity's financial statements. 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 with the next financial year are addressed below:

(i) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

(ii) Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation on tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancements, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets and note 2 for the useful economic lives for each class of tangible fixed assets.

(iii) Impairment of stocks

The company sells automotive components. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the carrying amount of stock at the end of each financial year. When calculating any stock impairment, the directors consider the nature and condition of the stock, current estimated selling prices, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 13 for the net carrying amount of the stocks and the impairment loss recognised in the financial year.

(iv) Warranty provision

The company offers a warranty on certain products sold. As a result a provision for warranty claims amounting to €152,814 (2024: €154,491) is included within accruals at the year end. The provision is calculated based on the historic warranty claims made as a percentage of actual relevant product sales in the financial period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

5. Turnover

The turnover for the financial year is analysed as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
By Category:		
Republic of Ireland	45,641,705	44,011,576
Northern Ireland	4,043,723	4,048,098
	<u>49,685,428</u>	<u>48,059,674</u>

The whole of the company's turnover is derived from the sale of goods.

6. Operating profit

	2025 €	2024 €
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	165,264	176,878
(Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	-	(36,740)
Profit on foreign currencies	(2,278)	(24,284)
Operating lease rentals		
- Land and buildings	129,783	129,783
	<u>129,783</u>	<u>129,783</u>

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2025 €	2024 €
Bank interest	2,748	1,498
	<u>2,748</u>	<u>1,498</u>

8. Employees and remuneration

Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Operational and administration staff	123	115
	<u>123</u>	<u>115</u>

The staff costs (inclusive of directors' salaries) comprise:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	5,655,607	5,062,768
Employer PRSI	566,493	489,228
Pension costs	14,334	10,128
	<u>6,236,434</u>	<u>5,562,124</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

9. Tax on profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 9 (b))	462,249	504,891

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit taxable at 12.50%	3,596,186	3,946,995
Profit before tax		
multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax		
in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	449,523	493,374
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,259	6,473
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period	3,780	4,669
Higher tax rate on passive income	687	375
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 9 (a))	462,249	504,891

10. Dividends

	2025	2024
	€	€
Dividends on equity shares:		
Ordinary Shares Class - Final paid	2,200,000	1,800,000

The company paid a final dividend of €2.29 (2024: €1.88) per share.

Qualvecom Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

11. **Tangible fixed assets**

	Leasehold improvement	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost							
At 1 April 2024	131,215	512,683	756,197	403,999	107,906	850,248	2,762,248
Additions	-	4,175	32,123	10,500	8,380	42,092	97,270
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	131,215	516,858	788,320	414,499	116,286	892,340	2,859,518
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2024	(111,787)	(448,453)	(581,953)	(211,996)	(102,454)	(790,880)	(2,247,523)
Charge for the financial year	(1,976)	(13,167)	(56,390)	(51,906)	(1,320)	(40,505)	(165,264)
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	(113,763)	(461,620)	(638,343)	(263,902)	(103,774)	(831,385)	(2,412,787)
Net book value							
At 31 March 2025	17,452	55,238	149,977	150,597	12,512	60,955	446,731
At 31 March 2024	19,428	64,230	174,244	192,003	5,452	59,368	514,725

Qualvecom Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

12. Investments

Investments	Other unlisted investments	Total
Cost	€	€
At 31 March 2025	170,000	170,000
Net book value		
At 31 March 2025	170,000	170,000
At 31 March 2024	170,000	170,000

13. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	6,557,444	6,400,684

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown. Stock is after a provision for impairment of €364,448 (2024: €308,208).

14. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	10,674,626	10,879,537
Other debtors	46,698	47,797
Prepayments	105,899	90,066
	10,827,223	11,017,400

Trade debtors are after provision for impairment of €167,385 (2024: €171,204).

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	4,240,590	3,731,073

16. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	7,959,240	8,497,239
Taxation (Note 17)	849,962	857,670
Accruals	226,992	207,116
	9,036,194	9,562,025

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

Trade creditors of €6,238,077 (2024 - 6,925,198) have reserved title to goods supplied. Since the extent to which these creditors are effectively secured at any time depends on a number of conditions, the figure disclosed is based on total trade creditors from which inventory is purchased.

Tax and social insurances are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Qualvecom Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

17. Taxation		2025	2024
		€	€
Creditors:			
VAT		687,015	641,816
Corporation tax		9,749	79,891
PAYE		153,198	135,963
		<u>849,962</u>	<u>857,670</u>

18. Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

		2025	2024
		€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other debtors		10,827,223	11,017,400
Cash at bank and in hand		4,240,590	3,731,073
		<u>15,067,813</u>	<u>14,748,473</u>
Financial Liabilities at amortised costs			
Trade creditors and accruals		8,186,232	8,704,355
		<u>8,186,232</u>	<u>8,704,355</u>

19. Pension costs - defined contribution

The company makes agreed contributions to PRSAs held individually by relevant employees. Pension contributions amounted to €14,334 (2024 - €10,128).

20. Share capital			2025	2024
			€	€
Description	Number of shares	Value of units		
Authorised				
Ordinary Shares Class	1,269,738	€1.00 each	1,269,738	1,269,738
			<u>1,269,738</u>	<u>1,269,738</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares Class	957,385	€1.00 each	957,385	957,385
			<u>957,385</u>	<u>957,385</u>

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. All shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount of each share is paid up.

21. Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

		Land and Buildings	
		2025	2024
		€	€
Due:			
Within one year		127,050	127,050
Between one and five years		254,100	381,150
		<u>381,150</u>	<u>508,200</u>

22. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at 31 March 2025.

Qualvecom Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

23. Directors' remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u><u>276,000</u></u>	<u><u>267,100</u></u>

There are no other key management in addition to the directors.

24. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions during the year (2024: €nil) other than the payment of dividends to shareholders are set out in note 10.

25. Parent company

The company regards Kilkieran Limited as its parent company.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is Kilkieran Limited. Kilkieran Limited is registered in Ireland.

The company is under the control of the directors.

26. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

27. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 9 December 2025.