Company Number: 605058

Konfloor (Irl) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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Konfloor (Irl) Limited
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Siadhal O'Reilly Jacqueline O'Reilly Phillip O'Reilly Kevin O'Reilly Ciara Elmore Brendan O'Reilly Mrs Gemma McLoughlin (Appointed 1 September 2025)
Company Secretary	Mrs Gemma McLoughlin (Appointed 1 September 2025) Jacqueline O'Reilly (Resigned 1 September 2025)
Company Number	605058
Business Address	Unit 7 Emyvale Enterprise Centre Mill Road Emyvale Co. Monaghan Ireland
Auditors	Cooper Parry Audit (Ireland) Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 36-38 Northland Row BT71 6AP
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 80 Clanbrassil Street Dundalk Co Louth A91 YN79
Solicitors	Knights plc Embankment House Electric Avenue Nottingham NG2 1AS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business
The principal activity of the company is industrial flooring contractor.

The company reported a profit for the financial year of €2,380,738 (2024 - €2,937,995) on a turnover of €22,937,337 (2024 - €14,728,087). At the year end, the company has net assets of €8,801,212 (2024 - €6,954,572).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties
The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors consider the key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company relate to the current economic conditions and competition from other industrial flooring specialists. These risks are addressed through not being overly reliant on any one customer, strong customer service as well as investment in its resources and facilities.

Financial Risk Management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include foreign exchange risk and credit risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Whilst the greater part of the company's revenues and expenses are denominated in euro, the company is exposed to some foreign currency risk in the normal course of business, both on sales in Danish krone and Swedish krone and purchases in Sterling, Danish krone and Swedish krone.

Credit Risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to individual customers is subject to a limit, which is reassessed regularly by the board.

Results and Dividends
The profit for the financial year after providing for taxation amounted to €2,380,738 (2024 - €2,937,995).

The directors have paid an interim dividend amounting to €534,098 and they do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €13,119,887 (2024 - €17,449,614) and liabilities of €4,318,675 (2024 - €10,495,042). The net assets of the company have increased by €1,846,640.

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

Siadhal O'Reilly
Jacqueline O'Reilly
Phillip O'Reilly
Kevin O'Reilly
Ciara Elmore
Brendan O'Reilly
Mrs Gemma McLoughlin (Appointed 1 September 2025)

The secretaries who served during the financial year were:

Mrs Gemma McLoughlin (Appointed 1 September 2025)
Jacqueline O'Reilly (Resigned 1 September 2025)

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

Future Developments
The directors are committed to long-term creation of shareholder value by increasing the company's market share through organic growth. Whilst the incoming year is significantly challenging, results to date suggest the company has been able to perform well despite testing conditions.

Post Statement of Financial Position Events
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Political Contributions
The company made charitable contributions amounting to €2,727 (2024: €6,970) during the year, principally for the benefit of the local communities in which the company operates. No donations for political purposes were made during the year (2024: €NIL).

Auditors
The audit business of CavanaghKelly was acquired by Cooper Parry Audit (Ireland) Limited on 24th July 2025. CavanaghKelly has resigned as auditor and Cooper Parry Audit (Ireland) Limited has been appointed in its place.
The auditors, Cooper Parry Audit (Ireland) Limited, (Chartered Accountants), continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Research and Development
The company is currently undertaking research and development projects covering new products and process improvement.

Payment of Creditors
The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. It is the company's policy to agree payment terms with all suppliers and to adhere to those payment terms.

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 are responsible for securing the company’s compliance with its relevant obligations (compliance with both company and tax law) and with respect to each of the following three items, we confirm that it has/has not been done. We confirm:
- the existence of a compliance policy statement;
- appropriate arrangements or structures put in place to secure material compliance with the company’s relevant obligations;
- a review of such arrangements and structures has taken place during the year

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 Mill Road, Emyvale, Co.Monaghan.

Signed on behalf of the board

Signed by:	Signed by:
B O Reilly	Philip O'Reilly
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Brendan O'Reilly	**Phillip O'Reilly**
Director	**Director**
6 February 2026	**6 February 2026**

Konfloor (Irl) Limited
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor
Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:
- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board

Signed by: B O Reilly	Signed by: Philip O'Reilly
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Brendan O'Reilly	**Phillip O'Reilly**
Director	**Director**
6 February 2026	**6 February 2026**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
to the Shareholders of Konfloor (Irl) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Konfloor (Irl) Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 30 June 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 Shareholders of Konfloor (Irl) 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
to the Shareholders of Konfloor (Irl) Limited

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities
Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:
Ryan Falls
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Ryan Falls FCA
for and on behalf of
COOPER PARRY AUDIT (IRELAND) LIMITED
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
36-38 Northland Row
BT71 6AP

6 February 2026

Konfloor (Irl) Limited
INCOME STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Revenue	3	**22,937,338**	14,728,087
Cost of sales		**(16,480,220)**	(10,051,073)
Gross profit		**6,457,118**	4,677,014
Administrative expenses		**(1,239,821)**	(986,674)
Exceptional provisions	4	**(2,128,063)**	(289,995)
Profit before taxation		**3,089,234**	3,400,345
Tax on profit	7	**(708,496)**	(462,350)
Profit for the financial year		**2,380,738**	2,937,995
Total comprehensive income		**2,380,738**	2,937,995

Approved by the board on 6 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
B O Reilly
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Brendan O'Reilly
Director

Signed by:
Philip O'Reilly
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Phillip O'Reilly
Director

Konfloor (Irl) Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	-	177,000
Receivables	10	11,936,550	13,003,372
Cash and cash equivalents		1,183,337	4,269,242
		13,119,887	17,449,614
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	11	(3,797,727)	(10,202,986)
Net Current Assets		9,322,160	7,246,628
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		9,322,160	7,246,628
Provisions for liabilities	13	(520,948)	(292,056)
Net Assets		8,801,212	6,954,572
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity	16	100	100
Retained earnings		8,801,112	6,954,472
Equity attributable to owners of the company		8,801,212	6,954,572

Approved by the board on 6 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
B O Reilly
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Brendan O'Reilly
Director

Signed by:
Philip O'Reilly
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Phillip O'Reilly
Director

Konfloor (Irl) Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2023	100	4,016,477	4,016,577
Profit for the financial year	-	2,937,995	2,937,995
At 30 June 2024	100	6,954,472	6,954,572
Profit for the financial year	-	2,380,738	2,380,738
Payment of dividends	-	(534,098)	(534,098)
At 30 June 2025	**100**	**8,801,112**	**8,801,212**

1. General Information

Konfloor (Irl) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The address of the registered office and registration number is given in the company information on page 3 of these financial statements.

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 year ended 30 June 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 except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Konstruction Services Ltd which can be obtained from Companies House in the United Kingdom.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly within the same group under paragraph 33.1 of the provisions of FRS102, on the grounds that at 30 June 2024 the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Konstruction Services Ltd;
- from preparing a Statement of cash flows on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its cash flows are included in the cash flow statement in the consolidated financial statements of its parent company;
- from the financial instrument disclosures required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.41(b) to 11.48(c) and 12.26 to 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures; and
- from disclosing the company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 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.

Cash flow statement
The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is a subsidiary undertaking for which the consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

Revenue
Revenue comprises the invoice value of goods and services supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax. The policies adopted for the recognition of revenue are as follows:

Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract costs and turnover are recognised by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date.

Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred and contract turnover is recognised to the extent of costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

When it is probable that contract costs will exceed the total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately, with a corresponding provision.

Financial Instruments
The company have chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and amounts owed by related parties are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and overdrafts and amounts owed to related parties are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments 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 capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other receivables
Receivables with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other administrative expenses.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, 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 passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions for warranty related costs are recognised based on experience of the costs of making good claims under warranty. The future cash flows are estimated based on a number of factors, including historical claim and cost expenditure, the duration of the warranty coverage and the nature of the product sold. The estimate for warranty related costs is reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate through cost of sales.

Trade and other payables
Payables with no stated interest rate and payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other administrative expenses.

Employee benefits
When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Taxation
Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Foreign currencies
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

Pensions
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Income Statement in the period to which they relate.

Ordinary share capital
The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Revenue

The whole of the company's revenue is attributable to its market in the United Kingdom and across the EU. No analysis of turnover is presented as the directors consider such disclosure to be seriously prejudicial to the company's interests.

4. Exceptional provisions

The exceptional item in the current year related to the write off of an inter-company debt which is no longer deemed recoverable amounting to €2,128,063 (2024: €Nil). This balance arose in prior periods and did not relate to trading transactions.

For the 30 June 2024 exceptional item in the financial statements relates to the provision of a related party balance amounting to €NIL (2024: €289,995), the recoverability of which is uncertain. The debt is not trade related.

5. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
(Profit)/loss on foreign currencies	**(27,050)**	24,162

6. 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
Direct	**44**	22
Sales and administration	**7**	6
	51	28

The staff costs comprise:	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	**2,598,735**	1,548,993
Social welfare costs	**326,046**	154,082
Pension costs	**67,125**	42,035
	2,991,906	1,745,110

7. Tax on profit

	2025 €	2024 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	**650,628**	461,620
Under/over provision in prior year	**56,309**	3,495
Total current tax	**706,937**	465,115
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**1,559**	(2,765)
Total deferred tax	**1,559**	(2,765)
Tax on profit (Note 7 (b))	**708,496**	462,350

(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%	**3,089,234**	3,400,345
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic Of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	**386,154**	425,043
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**266,033**	36,577
Deferred tax	**1,559**	(2,765)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods	**54,750**	3,495
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 7 (a))	**708,496**	462,350

8. Dividends

	2025 €	2024 €
Dividends on equity shares:		
Ordinary Shares Class 1 - Interim paid	**534,098**	-

During the year, the company declared a dividend in specie of €534,098 in favour of the Company's parent undertaking, Konstruction Contract Services Ltd.

The dividend was satisfied by the transfer of an intercompany debt of €534,098 owed to the Company by another UK subsidiary of the Group.

The dividend was measured at the carrying value of the loan receivable and following the transfer, the Company no longer has any rights or obligations in respect of the intercompany debt.

9. Inventories

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	**-**	177,000

10. Receivables

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade receivables	**2,777,874**	2,089,984
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**8,733,388**	10,715,809
Other receivables	**4,235**	59,032
Taxation (Note 12)	**404,749**	122,828
Prepayments	**16,304**	15,719
	11,936,550	13,003,372

The amounts owed by group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Payables
Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade payables	**741,119**	465,801
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,767,833**	9,445,629
Taxation (Note 12)	**205,503**	230,838
Other payables	**7,954**	10,568
Pension accrual	**-**	10,493
Accruals	**75,318**	39,657
	3,797,727	10,202,986

The amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

12. Taxation

	2025 €	2024 €
Receivables:		
VAT	**404,749**	122,828
Payables:		
Corporation tax	**49,434**	177,249
PAYE	**156,069**	53,589
	205,503	230,838

13. Provisions for liabilities

The amounts provided for warranty provision are analysed below:

	Capital allowances 2025 €	Warranty provision 2025 €	Total 2024 €
At financial year start	-	292,056	375,438
Charged to profit and loss	1,559	227,333	(83,382)
At financial year end	**1,559**	**519,389**	292,056

A provision for warranty costs is recorded in cost of sales. The cost is estimated based on a number of factors, including the historical claim and cost experience, the duration of warranty coverage and the nature of the product sold.

14. 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 receivables	**2,777,874**	2,089,984
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**8,733,388**	10,715,916
Other receivables	**4,235**	59,032
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade payables	**741,119**	465,801
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,767,833**	9,445,629
Other payables and accruals	**83,273**	60,718

15. Pension costs - defined contribution

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Pension costs amounted to €67,125 (2024 - €42,035).

16. Share capital

Description	Number of shares	Value of units	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised				
Ordinary Shares Class 1	100	€1.00 each	**100**	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares Class 1	100	€1.00 each	**100**	100

17. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration	**30,152**	30,131

During the year, no retirement benefits were accruing to a director of the company (2024 - €NIL) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

18. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

19. Parent company

The company regards Konstruction Contract Services Ltd as its parent company.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is Konstruction Contract Services Ltd. Konstruction Contract Services Ltd is registered in United Kingdom.

20. Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Konstruction Contract Services Ltd.

The address of Konstruction Contract Services Ltd is Dean Swift Building, Armagh Business Park, 50 Hamiltonsbawn Road, a company registered in Northern Ireland.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is Konstruction Contract Services Ltd.

KONFLOOR (IRL) LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOT COVERED BY THE AUDITORS REPORT

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Konfloor (Irl) Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TRADING STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Sales		
Sales	**22,937,338**	14,728,087
	22,937,338	14,728,087
Cost of sales		
Opening work-in-progress	**177,000**	309,993
Materials	**8,534,024**	4,999,012
Travelling and entertainment	**787,762**	556,603
Consultancy fees	**630,476**	378,345
Wages and salaries	**2,449,282**	1,418,095
Social welfare costs	**266,046**	154,082
Subcontract costs	**2,859,283**	1,981,613
Carriage inwards	**196,290**	110,439
Hire of plant and machinery	**538,102**	292,301
Repairs to plant and machinery	**41,955**	27,590
	16,480,220	10,228,073
Closing work-in-progress	**-**	(177,000)
	16,480,220	10,051,073
Gross profit	**6,457,118**	4,677,014
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	**149,453**	130,898
Social welfare costs	**60,000**	-
Staff defined contribution pension costs	**67,125**	42,035
Staff training	**36,503**	10,730
Management expenses	**501,971**	267,527
Rent payable	**6,060**	5,967
Rates	**962**	(56)
Insurance	**150,986**	199,525
Light and heat	**322**	423
Printing, postage and stationery	**4,587**	1,378
Advertising	**-**	366
Telephone	**7,363**	8,110
Computer costs	**991**	2,331
Motor expenses	**185,820**	140,333
Legal and professional	**66,297**	23,613
Accountancy	**(13,320)**	23,632
Bank charges	**14,085**	2,024
Doubtful debts	**-**	79,750
Profit/loss on exchange	**(27,050)**	24,162
Subscriptions	**24,797**	8,156
Auditor's remuneration	**142**	8,800
Charitable donations	**2,727**	6,970
	1,239,821	986,674
Exceptional items	**(2,128,063)**	(289,995)
Net profit	**3,089,234**	3,400,345